

A
SURVEY
OF THE
CITIES

OF

London *and* Westminster,
Borough of *SOUTHWARK*,
And *PARTS* Adjacent.

CONTAINING,

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| <p>I. The Original Foundation, and the Antient and Modern State thereof.</p> <p>II. An exact Description of all Wards and Parishes; Parish-Churches, Palaces, Halls, Hospitals, Publick Offices, Edifices, and Monuments, of any Account, throughout the said Cities, Borough, &c.</p> <p>III. A particular Account of the Government of <i>LONDON</i>, Eccle-</p> | <p>siastical, Civil, and Military; of all Charters, Liberties, Privileges and Customs; and of all Livery and other Companies, with their Coats of Arms.</p> <p>IV. Lists of all the Officers of His Majesty's Revenues, and Household; and those of the rest of the Royal Family; together with the Salaries thereunto belonging.</p> |
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By *ROBERT SETMOUR*, Esq;

The Whole being an Improvement of Mr. *STOW*'s, and other *SURVEYS*, by adding whatever Alterations have happened in the said *CITIES*, &c. to the present Year; and retrenching many Superfluities, and correcting many *ERRORS* in the former *WRITERS*.

Illustrated with several *COPPER PLATES*.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N;

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M, DCC, XXXV.



T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE,

Knight of the Most Noble Order of the
GARTER, &c. &c. &c.

S I R,

THE Great Blessings of PEACE and PLENTY, so highly advantageous to the Nation in General, and to the Trading Cities here. treated of in Particular, being, next to the Wise and Indulgent Government of his MAJESTY, to whom I had the Honour of Dedicating the First Volume of this Work, so greatly owing to Your prudent ADMINISTRATION of Affairs, it was impossible for me to think of any Patron so worthy as Yourself to make an Offering to of this Second Volume of the SURVEY OF LONDON.

I F

D E D I C A T I O N.

IF some small Errors may be found in a Work of so great Length, yet it is to be hoped, that, upon the Whole, the Labour of the Compiler may be found useful, and such as may render it no unacceptable Present to one whose Knowledge is as Extensive as his Power and Inclination of doing Good. That this is the Character of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, is not to be deny'd by any, who, are not as great Enemies to the Welfare of their own Country, as they are to Truth and Justice. I am,

*With the Most Profound Respect, and with the
Sincereſt Gratitude, as an Engliſhman,*

S I R,

Your Moſt Obedient

and Moſt Devoted

Humble Servant,



A

SURVEY

OF THE

City of LONDON, &c.

BOOK IV.

*Of the Government of LONDON, Ecclesiastical,
Civil and Military.*

CHAP. I.

The Ecclesiastical Government of LONDON.



HAVING now gone through the Description of the City of LONDON, as well in its Original Foundation, as in its Increase of Buildings and Ornaments, something remains to be said of its Policy and Government.

First, To begin with the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; the Christian Faith is said to have been first preached in this Island by *Joseph of Arimathea*, and his Brethren, Disciples of *Christ*, in the Time of *Arviragus*, then Governor of *Britain*, under the *Roman* Emperor. After which Time, *Lucius*, King of the *Britons*, sent his Ambassadors, *Elvanus* and *Meduvinus*, two Men learned in the Scriptures, with Letters to *Eleutherius*, Bishop of *Rome*, desiring him to send some devout and learned

Men, by whose Instruction, he and his People might be taught the Faith and Religion of *Christ*. *Eleutherius* baptized those Messengers, making *Elvanus* a Bishop, and *Meduvinus* a Teacher, and sent two other famous Clerks, *Faganus* and *Deruvianus*, over into *Britain* with them, by whose Diligence *Lucius* and his People were instructed in the Christian Religion, and baptized; the Temples of their Idols were converted into Cathedral Churches, and Bishops were placed, where Flames had been before. At LONDON, York, and *Carleon* upon *Uske*, were placed Archbishops. The Epistle, said to be sent by *Eleutherius* to King *Lucius*, for establishing the Faith, may be found in *Stow's Annals*: In some other Authors it has been curtailed and corrupted, and then fathered upon venerable *Bede*, who says nothing more than what follows:

" IN the Year 156, *Marcus Aurelius Verus*,
 " the 14th Emperor after *Augustus*, governed the
 " Empire with his Brother *Aurelius Commodus* ;
 " in whose Time *Eleutherius*, a holy Man,
 " being Pope of the Church of *Rome*, *Lucius*,
 " King of the *Britons*, wrote unto him, desir-
 " ing that by his Commandment, he might be
 " made a Christian ; which his Request was
 " granted him, whereby the *Britons* receiving
 " then the Faith, kept it sound and undefiled in
 " Rest and Peace, until *Dioclesian* the Emperor's
 " Time.

THERE yet remains in the Parish-Church of *St. Peter* in *Cornhill*, a Table, wherein is written, that *Lucius* founded the said Church to be an Archbishop's See, and Metropolitan and Chief Church of his Kingdom, and that it so endured the Space of 400 Years, until the Coming of *Augustine* the Monk, and others from *Rome*, in the Reign of the *Saxons*. See the Copy of what is wrote on this Table, Vol. I. Book II. Chap. VII.

THE Archbishops Names are set down by *Joceline* of *Furnes*, in his Book of *British* Bishops, and no where else, *Stow* saith, that he could find.

1. *Thean*, according to that Author, was the first Archbishop of LONDON, in the Time of *Lucius*, who built the said Church of *St. Peter*, in a Place called *Cornhill*, in LONDON, by the Aid of *Ciran*, Chief Butler to King *Lucius*.

2. *Elvanus* was the second, and he built a Library to the same Church adjoining, and converted many of the *Druids* (learned Men in the Pagan Law) to the Christian Faith.

3. *Cadar* was the third ; then followed

4. *Obinus*.

5. *Conan*.

6. *Paludius*.

7. *Stephen*.

8. *Iltute*.

9. *Dedwin*, (or *Theodwin*.)

10. *Thefred*.

11. *Hillary*.

12. *Restitutus*.

13. *Guidelium*, (or *Guiteline*)

14. *Fastidius*,

15. *Vodimus*, slain by the *Saxons*.

16. *Theanus*, the 16th and last ; for he fled with the *Britons* into *Wales*, about the Year of *Christ* 587.

THE *Saxons*, being Pagans, having chased the *Britons* with the Christian Preachers into the Mountains of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and having divided this Kingdom of the *Britons* amongst themselves ; at length, viz. in the Year 596, Pope *Gregory*, moved of a godly Institution (saith *Bede*) in the 147th Year, after the Arrival of the *Angles* (or *Saxons*) in *Britain*, sent *Augustine*, *Melitus*, *Justus* and *John*, with other Monks, to preach the Gospel to the said Nation of the *Angles* in *Britain*.

THESE landed in the Isle of *Thanet*, and were first received by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, whom they converted to the Faith of *Christ*, with divers other of his People, in the 34th Year of his Reign. Which *Ethelbert* gave to *Augustine*, the City of *Canterbury*.

THE Metropolitan See being established at *Canterbury*, these that follow were successively Bishops of LONDON, to this present Time :

THIS *Augustine*, in the Year of *Christ* 604, consecrated *Melitus* and *Justus*, Bishops, appointing *Melitus* to preach to the East *Saxons*, whose chief City was LONDON : And their

King *Sebert*, Nephew to *Ethelbert*, by the Preaching of *Melitus*, received the Word of Life.

1. And then *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built in the City of LONDON, *St. Paul's* Church, wherein *Melitus* began to be Bishop, in the Year 619, and sat five Years. *Ethelbert*, by his Charter, gave Lands to this Church of *St. Paul* ; so did other Kings after him.

King *Sebert*, through the good Life, and like Preaching of *Melitus*, having received Baptism, to shew himself a Christian, built a Church to the Honour of God and *St. Peter*, on the West Side of LONDON, which Church is called *Westminster* : But the Successors of *Sebert*, being Pagans, expelled *Melitus* out of their Kingdoms.

2. *Justus* the Second, Bishop for a Time, and then *Melitus* again ; after whose Decease the Seat was void for a Time. At length *Sigebert* (Son to *Sigebert*, Brother to *Sebert*) ruled in *Essex* : He became a Christian, and took to him a holy Man, named *Cedde*, or *Chadde*, who won many by Preaching and good Life, to the Christian Religion.

3. *Cedde* (or *Chadde*) was (by *Finan*) consecrated Bishop of the East *Saxons*, and he ordered Priests and Deacons in all Parts of *Essex*, but especially at *Ithancaster* and *Tilbury*.

THIS City of *Ithancaster* (saith *Ralph Coggeshall*) stood on the Bank of the River *Pante*, that runs by *Maldum*, in the Hundred of *Danefsey* ; but now that City is drowned in *Pante*, so that nothing remains but the Ruins of the City in the River. *Tilbury* (both the West and East) stands on the *Thames* Side, nigh over-against *Gravesend*.

4. *Wina*, expelled from the Church of *Winchester* by *Cenewalche*, the King, was adopted to be the fourth Bishop of LONDON, in the Reign of *Wolferus*, King of *Mercia*, and sat nine Years. A. D. 666.

5. *Erkenwald*, born in the Castle, or Town, of *Stallingborough* in *Lindsey*, first Abbot of *Crotesey*, was, by *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, appointed to be Bishop of the East *Saxons*, in the City of LONDON. This *Erkenwald*, in the Year of *Christ* 677, before he was made Bishop, had built two Monasteries, one for himself, (being a Monk) at *Crotesey*, in the Isle of *Crote* in *Surrey*, by the River *Thames*, and another by his Sister *Edilburga*, being a Nun, in a certain Place called *Berching* in *Essex* : He deceased at *Berching*, in the Year 697, and was buried in *St. Paul's* Church ; and was from thence translated into the new Church of *St. Paul*, on the 18 Kalends of *December*, in the Year 1148. 680.

6. *Waldhere*, or *Walthere*, was Bishop of LONDON : *Sebba*, King of the East *Saxons*, came to this *Waldhere*, Bishop of LONDON, and at his Hands received the Habit of a Monk : For at that Time there were Monks at *St. Paul's* Church, as writes *Radulphus Diceto*, and others. To this Bishop he brought a great Sum of Money, to be bestowed and given to the Poor, reserving nothing to himself ; but rather desired to remain poor in Goods, as in Spirit, for the Kingdom of Heaven ; when he had reigned 30 Years, he deceased at *St. Paul's*, and there buried, and lies now in a Coffin of Stone, on the North Side of the Isle next the Choir. 697.

7. *Ingwaldus*, Bishop of LONDON, was at the Consecration of *Tatwine*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and he confirmed the Foundation of *Crowland*, in the Year 716, (says *Ingulfus*) and deceased in the Year 744, as says *Hoveden*. 716.

8. *Engulfe*, called also *Egwoife*, or *Egnaldus*, Bishop of LONDON. 746.

9. *Wichet*, or *Wigerus*, Bishop of LONDON. 754.

10. *Eade*.

761. 10. *Eaderightus*, or *Edbrithe*, Bishop of LONDON.
768. 11. *Eadgain*, or *Eadgarus*, Bishop of LONDON.
773. 12. *Kenewalth*, Bishop of LONDON.
784. 13. *Eadbaldus*, Bishop of LONDON.
795. 14. *Heatbright*, or *Hutbright*, *Hethobert*, Bishop of LONDON, deceased 802, says *Hoveden*.
813. 15. *Osmundus*, or *Oswin*, Bishop of LONDON; he was Witness to a Charter made to *Cowland*, in the Year 833, says *Engulfus*.
835. 16. *Ethelnothe*, Bishop of LONDON.
838. 17. *Elbertus*, or *Celbertus*, Bishop of LONDON.
841. 18. *Caulfe*, *Renulfe*, or *Ceorulfe*, Bishop of LONDON.
850. 19. *Switbulfus*, Bishop of LONDON; he likewise was a Witness to a Charter of *Cowland*, 851.
860. 20. *Edstanus*, Bishop of LONDON, Witness to a Charter of *Cowland*, 860.
870. 21. *Ulfus Wulfus*, or *Wulfus*, Bishop of LONDON.
878. 22. *Ethelwardus*, Bishop of LONDON.
886. 23. *Elstanus*, Bishop of LONDON, died in the Year 900, says *Affer*; and all these, says the Author of *Flores Historiarum*, were buried in the old Church of *St. Paul*, but there remains now no Memory of them.
900. 24. *Theodoricus*, Bishop of LONDON. This Man confirmed King *Edred*'s Charter made to *Winchester* in the Year 947, whereby it seems, that he was Bishop of LONDON of a later Time than he is here placed.
922. 25. *Welstanus*, or *Wulstanus*, Bishop of LONDON.
941. 26. *Brithelme*, Bishop of LONDON.
958. 27. *Dunstanus*, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, and then Bishop of LONDON; he was afterwards translated to *Canterbury*.
960. 28. *Ealstanus*, Bishop of LONDON, the Twenty-eighth in Number.
981. 29. *Edgar*, Bishop of LONDON; he confirmed the Grants made to *Winchester* and to *Cowland*, 966; and again to *Cowland*, 970; the Charter of *Etheldred*, concerning *Ulfrunhampton*, 996.
1004. 30. *Elphinus*, Bishop of LONDON.
1010. 31. *Alwinus*, Bishop of LONDON.
1012. 32. *Alfhune*, Bishop of LONDON; he was sent into *Normandy* in the Year 1013, says *Affer*.
1044. 33. *Robert*, seven Years a Monk of *Gemerisus* in *Normandy*, afterward translated from LONDON to *Canterbury*.
1050. 34. *Specgafius* elected, but rejected by the King.
1051. 35. *William*, a Norman, Chaplain to *Edward the Confessor*, was made Bishop of LONDON in 1051, sat seven Years, and deceased 1070. He obtained of *William the Conqueror* the Charter of Liberties for the City of LONDON, as was expressed in his Epitaph in *St. Paul's Church*, LONDON.
1070. 36. *Hugh de Orwell*, or *Oriwall*, Bishop of LONDON; he died of a Leprosy, when he had sat fifteen Years.
1085. 37. *Mauricius*, Bishop of LONDON, in whose Time (to wit, in the Year 1086) the Church of *St. Paul* was burnt, with the most Part of this City; and therefore he laid the Foundation of a new large Church, and having sat 22 Years, he deceased 1107, says *Matthew Paris*.
1108. 38. *Richard Beames*, or *Beamor*, (called by some *Richard Bearvis*) Bishop of LONDON, did wonderfully increase the Work of this Church begun, purchasing the Streets and Lanes adjoin-

ing with his own Money. And he founded the Monastery of *St. Osyth* in *Essex*. He sat Bishop nineteen Years, and deceased 1127.

39. *Gilbertus Universalis*, a Canon of *Lyons*, elected by *Henry I.* he deceased 1141, when he had sat fourteen Years. 1127.

40. *Robertus de Sigillo*, a Monk of *Reading*, whom *Maud* the Empress made Bishop of LONDON, where he sat eleven Years. *Jeffrey de Magnavile* took him Prisoner at *Fulham*, and he deceased 1152. 1142.

41. *Richard Beames*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, Bishop of LONDON ten Years, who deceased 1162. 1152.

42. *Gilbert Feliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, from whence translated to LONDON, sat three and twenty Years, and deceased 1186. 1163.

43. *Richard Fitz Nele*, the King's Treasurer, Archdeacon of *Essex*, elected Bishop of LONDON at *Pipwell* 1189. He sat nine Years, and deceased 1198. This Man also took great Pains about the building of *St. Paul's Church*, and raised many other Buildings in his Diocese. 1189.

44. *William S. Mary Church*, a Norman, (commonly called, *William de Sancta Maria*) Bishop of LONDON, who was one of the three Bishops, that, by the Pope's Commandment, executed his Interdiction or Curse upon the whole Realm of *England*. But he was forced (with the other Bishops) to fly the Realm in 1208; and his Castle at *Stortford* in *Essex* was, by Commandment of King *John*, overthrown, 1210. This *William*, in Company with the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishop of *Ely*, went to *Rome*, and there complained against the King 1212, and returned so, as in the Year 1215, King *John* in the Church of *St. Paul*, at the Hands of this *William*, took upon him the Cross for the Holy Land. He resigned his Bishoprick, of his own Voluntary Act, in the Year 1221, says *Cogshall*. 1199.

45. *Eustachius de Faulconbridge*, Treasurer of the Exchequer, (says *Paris*) Chancellor of the Exchequer (says *Textor* and *Cogshall*) Bishop of LONDON, 1123. Whilst at *Chelmsford* he was giving Holy Orders, a great Tempest of Wind and Rain annoyed so many as came thither; whereof it was gathered, how highly God was displeased with such as came to receive Orders, to the end, they might live a more easy Life, of the Stipends appointed to the Churchmen, giving themselves to Banqueting, and so with unclean and filthy Bodies, but more unclean Souls, presume to minister unto God, the Author of Purity and Cleanness. *Falcatus de Brent* was delivered to his Custody in the Year 1224. This *Eustachius* deceased in the Year 1228, and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, in the South Side, without or above the Choir. 1221.

46. *Roger Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, made Bishop of LONDON. In the Year 1230, (says *Paris*) upon the Feast-Day of the Conversion of *St. Paul*, when he was at Mass in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, a great Multitude of People being there present, suddenly the Weather grew so dark, that People could hardly see one another, and an horrible Thunder-clap lighted on the Church, which so shook it, that it was like to have fallen; and therewithal, out of a dark Cloud, proceeded such a Flash of Lightning, that all the Church seemed to be on Fire; whereupon such a Stench ensued, that all Men thought they should have died; Thousands of Men and Women ran out of the Church, and being astonished, fell upon the Ground, void of all Sense and Understanding. 1229.

NONE of all the Multitude tarried in the Church, save the Bishop and one Deacon, which stood still before the high Altar, waiting the Will of God; and when the Air was cleansed, the

the Multitude returned into the Church; and the Bishop ended the Service.

THIS *Roger Niger* is commended to have been a Man of worthy Life, excellently well learned, a notable Preacher, pleasant in Talk, mild of Countenance, and liberal at his Table. He admonished the Usurers of his Time to leave such Enormities, as they tender'd the Salvation of their Souls, and to do Penance for that they had committed: But when he saw they laughed him to Scorn, and also threaten'd him, the Bishop generally excommunicated and accursed all such, and commanded strictly that such Usurers should depart farther from the City of LONDON, which hitherto had been ignorant of such Mischief and Wickedness, lest his Diocese should be infected therewithal. He fell sick, and died at his Manor of *Bishops Hall*, in the Lordship and Parish of *Stebunheth*, in the Year 1241, and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, on the North Side of the Presbytery, in a fair Tomb coped with Grey Marble.

1241. 47. *Fulco Basset*, Dean of *York*, Bishop of LONDON by the Death of *Gilbert Basset*, possessed his Lands on the 21st Day of *May*, in the Year 1259, (as says *John Textor*) and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*.

1259. 48. *Henry de Wingham*, Chancellor of *England*, made Bishop of LONDON, deceased in the Year 1262, (says *Textor*) and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, on the South Side, without or above the Choir, in a Marble Monument, close at the Head of *Faulconbridge*.

1262. 49. *Richard Talbot*, Bishop of LONDON, straitways after his Consecration deceased, says *Eversden*.

1262. 50. *Henry Sandwich*, Bishop of LONDON, deceased in the Year 1273, as the same Author affirms.

1273. 51. *John de Chisbul*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and Keeper of the Great Seal, was Bishop of LONDON, and deceased in the Year 1279, says *Eversden*.

1280. 52. *Fulco Lovel*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, elected Bishop of LONDON, but refused the Place.

1280. 53. *Richard de Gravesend*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, Bishop of LONDON: It appears by the Charter-Warrant granted to this Bishop, that (in his Time) there were two Woods in the Parish of *Stebunheth*, pertaining to the said Bishop. Some have fabled, that this *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, in the Year 1392, the 16th of *Richard II.* purchased the Charter of Liberties to this City; which Thing has no Possibility of Truth, for he deceased in the Year 1303, almost 90 Years before that Time.

1303. 54. *Ralph de Boldock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, Bishop of LONDON, consecrated at *Lyons* by *Peter*, Bishop of *Alba*, in the Year 1307; he was a great Furtherer of the new Work of *St. Paul's*, viz. the East End, called our Lady Chapel, and the other adjoining. This *Ralph* deceased in the Year 1313, and was buried in the said Lady Chapel, under a flat Stone.

1313. 55. *Gilbert Segrave* was consecrated Bishop of LONDON, and sat three Years.

1317. 56. *Richard Newport*, Bishop of LONDON, sat two Years, and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*.

1318. 57. *Stephen Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, sat 20 Years.

1338. 58. *Richard Wentworth*, or *Bentworth*, Bishop of LONDON, and Chancellor of *England*, deceased in the Year 1539.

1339. 59. *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of LONDON; he purchased the Piece of Ground, called *No Man's Land*, beside *Smithfield*, and dedicated it to the Use of Burial, as before has appeared.

He was born at *Stratford upon Avon*, and therefore built a Chapel to *St. Thomas* there. He sat 14 Years, and deceased at *Stebunheth*.

60. *Michael Norbroke* (*Northbroke*), Bishop of LONDON, deceased in the Year 1361, says *Merimouth*, sat seven Years.

61. *Simon Sudbury*, Bishop of LONDON, sat 13 Years, translated to be Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1375.

62. *William Courtney*, translated from *Hereford* to the Bishoprick of LONDON; and after that translated from thence to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, in the Year 1381.

63. *Robert Breybrooke*, Canon of *Litchfield*, Bishop of LONDON, made Lord Chancellor in the 6th of *Richard II.* sat Bishop 20 Years, and deceased in the Year 1404. He was buried in the said Lady Chapel at *St. Paul's*.

64. *Roger Walden*, Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was deposed, and after made Bishop of LONDON; he deceased in the Year 1406, and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, by *Alballow's Altar*.

65. *Nicholas Bubwith*, Bishop of LONDON, Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, translated to *Salisbury*, and from thence to *Bath*, and lies buried at *Wells*.

66. *Richard Clifford*, removed from *Worcester* to LONDON, deceased 1422, as says *Thomas Walsingham*, and was buried in *St. Paul's*.

67. *John Kempe*, Fellow of *Martin College* in *Oxford*, was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, from whence removed to *Chicheſter*, and thence to LONDON. He was made the King's Chancellor in the Year 1425, the 4th of *Henry VI.* and was removed from LONDON to *York*, in the Year 1426. He sat Archbishop there 25 Years; and was translated to *Canterbury*; he was afterwards made Cardinal in the Year 1452. In the Bishop of LONDON's House at *Fulham*, he received the Cross, and the next Day the Pall, at the Hands of *Thomas Kempe*, Bishop of LONDON: He deceased in the Year 1454.

68. *William Grey*, Dean of *York*, consecrated Bishop of LONDON, who founded a College at *Thele* in *Hertfordshire*, for a Master and four Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing Spittal* in LONDON. It had, of old Time, been a College decayed, and therefore newly founded. He was translated to *Lincoln* 1431.

69. *Robert Fitzhugh*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, consecrated Bishop of LONDON, sat five Years: He deceased in the Year 1435, and was buried on the South of the Choir of *St. Paul's*.

70. *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *York*, consecrated Bishop of LONDON, sat 12 Years, deceased 1448.

71. *Thomas Kempe*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, consecrated Bishop of LONDON at *Yorkhouse* (now *Whitehall*) by the Hands of his Uncle *John Kempe*, Archbishop of *York*, the 8th of *February*, 1449. He founded a Chapel of the *Trinity* in the Body of *St. Paul's Church*, on the North Side. He sat Bishop of LONDON 39 Years and 48 Days, and then deceased in the Year 1489, was there buried.

72. *John Marshal*, Bishop of LONDON, deceased in the Year 1493.

73. *Richard Hill*, Bishop of LONDON, deceased 1495, and was buried in the Body of *St. Paul's Church*.

74. *Thomas Savage*, first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, then Bishop of LONDON five Years; was translated to *York* 1501, where he sat Archbishop seven Years, and was there buried in the Year 1507.

75. *William Warham*, Bishop of LONDON, made Keeper of the Great Seal, sat two Years, was translated to *Canterbury*.

76. *William*

1504. 76. *William Barons*, Bishop of LONDON, sat 10 Months and 11 Days, deceased in the Year 1505.

1505. 77. *Richard Fitz-James*, Fellow of *Martin College* in *Oxford*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, after Bishop of *Chicheſter*, and then Bishop of LONDON. He deceased 1521, and lies buried beneath the North Weſt Pillar of the Steeple in *St. Paul's*, under a fair Tomb of Marble, now removed, over which was built a fair Chapel of Timber, with Stairs mounting thereunto. This Chapel was burnt with Fire from the Steeple in 1561, and the Tomb was taken down.

1521. 78. *Cuthbert Tunſtall*, Doctor of Law, Maſter of the *Rolls*, Lord Privy Seal and Bishop of LONDON, was thence translated to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, in the Year 1529.

1529. 79. *John Stokesley*, Bishop of LONDON, sat 13 Years, deceased in the Year 1539, and was buried in the Lady Chapel in *St. Paul's*.

1539. 80. *Edmund Bonner*, Doctor of the Civil Law, Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, was translated to LONDON, in the Year 1539, (being then Bishop of *Hereford*,) while he was beyond the Seas, Ambaſſador for King *Henry VIII.*

On the firſt of *September* 1549, he preached at *St. Paul's Croſs*, for which Sermon he was charged before the Council of King *Edward VI.* by *William Latimer*, Parſon of *St. Laurence Poultney*, and *John Hoper*, ſome Time a White Monk; and being convened before certain Commiſſioners at *Lambeth*, was for his Diſobedience to the King's Order, on the 20th Day of the ſame Month, ſent to the *Marſhalſea*, and deprived from his Biſhoprick.

1550. 81. *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, elected Bishop of LONDON, was inſtalled in *St. Paul's Church* on the 12th of *April*.

This Man by his Deed, dated the 12th Day after *Chriſtmas*, in the 4th Year of *Edw. VI.* gave to the King the Manors of *Branketry*, in *Southmiſter*, and the Patronage of the Church of *Cogſhall* in *Effex*, the Manors of *Stebunheth* (otherwiſe called *Stepney*) and *Hackney*, in the County of *Middleſex*, and the Maſh of *Stebunheth*, with all and ſingular Meſſuages, Lands and Tenements to the ſaid Manors belonging; and alſo the Advowſon of the Vicarage of the Pariſh Church of *Cogſhall*, in *Effex* aforeſaid. Which Grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, the ſame Day and Year, with Exception of ſuch Lands in *Southmiſter*, *Stebunheth*, and *Hackney*, as only pertained to them.

The ſaid King *Edward*, by his Letters Patents dated the 16th of *April*, in the ſaid 4th Year of his Reign, granted to Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, for, and in Conſideration of his good and faithful Service before done, a Part of the late received Gift, viz. the Lordſhips of *Stebunheth*, *Hackney*, with all the Members and Appurtenances thereto belonging, in *Stebunheth*, *Hackney-way*, *Shoreditch*, *Holiwellſtreet*, *Whitechapel*, *Stratford-at-Bow*, *Poplar*, *Northſtreet*, *Lime-houſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Cleveſtreet*, *Brockſtreet*, *Mile-end*, *Bleten-hall-green*, *Oldford*, *Weſt-heth*, *Kingſland*, *Shakelwel*, *Newington*, alias *Hackneyſtreet*, *Clopton*, *Churchſtreet*, *Wellſtreet*, *Humbarton*, *Groveſtreet*, *Gunſtonſtreet*, alias *Moreſtreet*, in the County of *Middleſex*, together with the Maſh of *Stebunheth*, &c.

The Manor of *Hackney* was valued at 16l. 9 s. 4d. by Year; and the Manor of *Stebunheth* at 140 l. 8 s. 11 d. Half-penny, by Year; to be holden in chief by the Service of the 20th Part of a Knight's Fee.

This is erroneous; for in an authentick Inſtrument, of the Exchange made by King *Ed-*
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ward VI. by Indenture dated *April* 12, *Ann. Reg. 4to.* with *Nicholas* Bishop of LONDON, are theſe Words: "Et idem Rex per literas ſuas patentes dat. eiſdem die & anno, dedit Thomæ Wentworth Militi, Dom. Wentworth, Dom. Camerario Hoſpitii ſui, & hæredibus ſuis, prædict. maneria de *Stebunhuth* & *Hackney*, cum eorum pertinentiis in Com. *Middleſex*, & marſcos ſuos de *Stebunhuth* in prædict. Comit. *Middleſex*: Quod quidem manerium de *Hackney*, cum pertinentiis, extenditur ad clarum annum valorem lxi l. ix s. iiii d. Et prædict. manerium de *Stebunhuth*, cum pertinentiis, extenditur ad clarum annum valorem ciii s. iij li. viii s. xjd. ob. di. q.

That is, 61 : 09 : 04

184 : 08 : 11 ob. di. q.

245 : 18 : 03 ob. di. q.

This Biſhop *Nicholas Ridley*, for preaching a Sermon at *St. Paul's Croſs*, on the 16th of *July*, in the Year 1553, was committed to the Tower of LONDON, where he remained Priſoner till the 10th of *April* in the Year 1554, and was thence ſent to *Oxford*, there to diſpute with the Divines and Learned Men of the contrary Opinion; and, on the 16th of *October*, 1555, he was burnt at *Oxford*, for Opinions againſt the Romiſh Order of Sacraments, &c.

Edmund Bonner aforeſaid, being released out of the *Marſhalſea*, was reſtored to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, by Queen *Mary*, on the 5th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1553. And (having been a bloody Perſecutor) was again depoſed by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Month of *July*, Anno 1559, and was ſoon committed to the *Marſhalſea*, where he died on the 5th of *September*, 1569, and was at Midnight buried amongſt other Priſoners in *St. George's Church-Yard*.

82. *Edmund Grindall*, Bishop of LONDON, being conſecrated the 21ſt of *December*, 1559, was translated to *York* in the Year 1570, and from thence removed to *Canterbury* in the Year 1574. He died blind 1583, on the 6th of *July*, and was buried at *Croydon* in *Surrey*, (being aged 63.)

83. *Edwine Sandys*, being translated from *Worceſter* to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, in the Year 1570, was thence translated to *York*, in the Year 1576, and died in the Year 1588.

84. *John Elmere*, (or *Ælmer*, or *Aylmer*) Bishop of LONDON, deceased in the Year 1594, on the 3d of *June*, at *Fulham*, or *Fulham*, and was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, before *St. George's Chapel*.

85. *Richard Fletcher*, Bishop of *Worceſter*, was on the 30th of *December*, in *St. Paul's Church*, translated to the Biſhoprick of LONDON, and deceased on the 15th of *June*, 1596. He was buried in *St. Paul's Church*, without any ſolemn Funeral.

86. *Richard Bancroft*, Doctor of Divinity, (brought up firſt in *Chriſt's College*, and afterward in *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*,) was conſecrated Bishop of LONDON, at *Lambeth*, on *Sunday*, the 8th Day of *May*, 1597, enſtalled at LONDON, and translated to *Canterbury*, in *December*, 1604.

87. *Richard Vaughan*, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop firſt of *Bangor*, next of *Cheſter*, was translated to LONDON in *January*, 1604, and died in *March*, 1607.

88. *Thomas Ravis*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*, was firſt Bishop of *Glouceſter*, and then removed to LONDON the 19th of *May*, 1607, and died the 14th of *December*, 1609.

1609. 89. *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, having been little above one Month Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, was called to LONDON toward the latter End of *January* 1609, and removed to *Canterbury* in *Anno* 1611.
1611. 90. *John King*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, where he was brought up, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, was consecrated Bishop of LONDON the 8th Day of *September* 1611, and worthily remained long in the same Dignity.
1621. 91. *George Mountaine*, Doctor of Divinity, Lecturer in *Gresham-College*, afterward Master of the *Savoy*, and Dean of *Westminster*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, and then removed to be Bishop of LONDON, and Almoner to his Majesty; last of all, removed again to be Archbishop of *York*.
1628. 92. *William Laud*, Doctor in Divinity, President of *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Glocester*, next Bishop of *St. David's*, next Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, next Bishop of LONDON, and Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and lastly, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and one of his Highnesses most Honourable Privy Council. Beheaded.
1633. 93. *William Juxon*, Doctor in Divinity, President of *St. John Baptist's College* in *Oxford*, Dean of *Worcester*, next Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, next Bishop Elect of *Hereford*, next Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and Bishop of LONDON, and Lord High Treasurer of *England*.
1660. 94. *Gilbert Sheldon*, consecrated at *Westminster* in *Henry VII's* Chapel, translated to *Canterbury*.
1663. 95. *Humphry Hinchman*, translated from *Salisbury* to *London*, Lord Almoner to King *Charles II.*
1675. 96. *Henry Compton*, Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Northampton*, some Time an honourable Member of *Christ-Church, Oxon*, after Master of *St. Crosses*, Bishop of *Oxford*, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Bishop of LONDON, and one of the Privy Council to *Queen Anne*.
1713. 97. *John Robinson*, D.D. some Time Ambassador to *Sweden*, then Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy-Seal, and one of the Plenipotentiaries in the Congress at *Utrecht*, and afterwards translated to the See of LONDON.
1723. 98. *Edmund Gibson*, Dean of the Chapel Royal, translated from the See of *Lincoln*, the present Bishop of LONDON.

THIS See of LONDON hath yielded to the Church, out of the fore-mentioned Bishops, three Saints; to the State, nine Lords Chancellors, six Lords Treasurers, one Chancellor of the Exchequer, two Masters of the Rolls, one Lord Privy Seal, besides four Almoners to the Court, and two Chancellors to the University of *Oxford*.

THUS much for the Succession of the Bishops of LONDON, whose Diocese contains the City of LONDON, the whole Shires of *Middlesex* and *Essex*, and a Part of *Hertfordshire*.

THESE Bishops have for Assistants in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, five Archdeacons, (to wit, *London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester*, and *St. Alban's*), and 30 Prebendaries.

THERE appertains also to the said Church, for Furniture of the Choir in Divine Service, and Administration of the Sacraments, a College of twelve Petty Canons, six Vicars Choral, and Choristers, &c.

THIS Diocese is divided into Parishes, every Parish having his Parson, or Vicar at least, who are reputed the most excellent Preachers in *Christendom*, insomuch that divers Foreigners have come hither, on Purpose to acquire their Method.

THERE were in this City, and within the Suburbs thereof, in the Reign of *Henry II.*, as writeth *Fitz-Stephens*, thirteen great conventual Churches, besides the lesser Sort, called Parish-Churches, to the Number of 126; all which conventual Churches, and some others since that Time founded, are now suppressed and gone, except the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul* in LONDON, and the College of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*.

OF all which Churches we shall give the Reader a Table, as they are placed in the Wards, &c.

PARISH-CHURCHES.

- I. IN *Portoken-Ward*, three Churches.
 - The Hospital of *St. Catharine* serves for that Liberty.
 - Trinity* in the *Minories*, for the Precinct thereof.
 - St. Botolph* by *Aldgate*, the only Parish-Church in that Ward: But now the two former are Parish-Churches.
- II. IN *Tower-street-Ward* four Churches.
 - In the *Tower*, *St. Peter*, for the Inhabitants thereof.
 - Albhallows Barking*, by the *Tower*.
 - St. Olave* in *Hart-street*.
 - St. Dunstan* in the *East*.
- III. IN *Aldgate-Ward*, three Churches.
 - St. Catharine Christ-Church*.
 - St. Andrew Undershaft*.
 - St. Catharine Coleman-Church*.
- IV. IN *Lime-street-Ward*, none. There was
 - St. Mary-Axe*. And
 - St. Austin* in the *Wall*; but both suppressed and united, the one to *Albhallows* in *Broad-street-Ward*, and the other to *St. Andrew Undershaft* in *Aldgate-Ward*.
- V. IN *Bishopsgate-Ward*, three.
 - St. Botolph's* without *Bishopsgate*.
 - St. Ethelburgh* within the Gate.
 - St. Helen's*, adjoining to the *Nuns Priory*.
- VI. IN *Broad-street-Ward*, six.
 - Albhallows* by the *Wall*.
 - St. Peter's* the *Poor*.
 - St. Martin Outwich*.
 - St. Bennet Fynke*.
 - St. Bartholomew* by the *Exchange*.
 - St. Christopher's* by *Stocks-market*.
- VII. IN *Cornhill-Ward*, two.
 - St. Peter* upon *Cornhill*.
 - St. Michael* upon *Cornhill*.
- VIII. IN *Langborn-Ward*, seven.
 - St. Gabriel Fenchurch*.
 - St. Dionis Backchurch*.
 - Albhallows*
 - St. Edmund*
 - St. Mary Woolnoth*
 - St. Nicholas Acons*
 - Albhallows Staining* in *Mark-lane*.
- IX. IN *Billingsgate-Ward*, five.
 - St. Botolph* by *Billingsgate*.
 - St. Mary* on the *Hill*.
 - St. Margaret Pattens*.
 - St. Andrew Hubert* in *Eastcheap*.
 - St. George* in *Botolph-lane*.
- X. IN

X. In Bridge-Ward within, four.

St. Magnus at the Bridge-Foot.
St. Margaret Bridge-street.
St. Leonard Milkchurch, Fishstreet-hill.
St. Bennet Grace-church.

XI. In Candlewick-street-Ward, five.

St. Clement's Eastcheap.
St. Mary Abchurch.
St. Michael in Crooked-lane, some Time a College.
St. Martin Orgars.
St. Laurence Pountney.

XII. In Walbrook-Ward, five.

St. Swithin by London-stone.
St. Mary Woolchurch.
St. Stephen by Walbrook.
St. John upon Walbrook.
St. Mary Bothaw.

XIII. Dowgate-Ward, two.

Alballows Haywharf } in the Ropery.
Alballows the Less }

XIV. In the Vintry-Ward, four.

St. Michael Pater-noster in the Royal, some Time a College.
St. Thomas the Apostle's.
St. Martin in the Vintry.
St. James at Garlick-hith.

XV. In Cordwainers-street-Ward, three.

St. Anthony Budge-Row.
St. Mary Aldermay-Church.
St. Mary le Bow at the North Corner of Cordwainers-street.

XVI. In Cheap-Ward, seven, and a Chapel.

St. Bennet Sherekog, or Sythe.
St. Pancrate by Sopar's-lane.
St. Mildred in the Poultry.
St. Mary Cole-church.
St. Mary Pomery in Ironmonger-lane.
Alballows in Honey-lane.
St. Lawrence in the Fury. And
The Chapel at Guildhall, some Time a College.

XVII. In Coleman-street Ward, three.

St. Olave in the Old Jewry.
St. Margaret in Lotbury.
St. Stepen in Coleman-street.

XVIII. In Bassinghall Ward, one.

St. Michael at Bassing's-hall.

XIX. In Cripplegate Ward, six.

St. Mary Aldermanbury.
St. Alphage, some Time an Hospital of Elsing.
St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-street.
St. Alban's in Wood-street.
St. Michael in Huggen-lane.
St. Giles without Cripplegate.

XX. In Aldersgate Ward, six.

St. Mary Staining.
St. John Zachary.
St. Olave in Silver-street.
St. Leonard in Foster-lane.
St. Anne by Aldersgate.
St. Botolph without Aldersgate.

XXI. In Farringdon Ward within, a Cathedral Church, nine other Churches, and a Chapel.

St. Paul's, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese.
St. Peter's at the Cross in Cheap.
St. Fauster in Fauster-lane.
Christ-Church, made a Parish-Church of the Grey-Fryars Church, and of the Parish-Churches St. Nicholas and St. Ewin; also an Hospital for poor Children.
St. Matthew in Friday-street.
St. Augustine by St. Paul's-gate.
St. Faith under St. Paul's Church.
St. Martin's at Ludgate.
St. Anne at the Black-fryars.
St. Michael at Corne, at St. Paul's-gate.
Chapel at St. James's by Cripplegate.

XXII. In Bread-street Ward, four.

Alballows } in Bread-street.
St. Mildred }
St. John the Evangelist } in Friday-
St. Margaret Moyse } street.

XXIII. In Queen-hithe Ward, seven.

St. Trinity in Trinity-lane.
St. Nicholas Cold Abbey.
St. Nicholas Olave.
St. Mary Monthaut.
St. Michael at Queenbith.
St. Mary Sommerbith.
St. Peter's at St. Paul's-wharf.

XXIV. In Castle-Baynard's Ward, four.

St. Bennet Hude, or Hith by St. Paul's-wharf.
St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe.
St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fish-street.
St. Gregory by St. Paul's Church.

XXV. In Farringdon Ward without, seven.

St. Sepulchre without Newgate.
St. Andrew in Holborn.
St. Dunstan in the West.
St. Bartholomew by the Priory.
St. Bartholomew the Hospital.
St. Bridget, or Bride's in Fleet-street.
St. Parnel in the Temple, for the Students there.

XXVI. In the Borough of Southwark and Bridge Ward without.

St. Saviour's in Southwark; made out of two, viz. St. Mary Magdalen; and St. Margaret.
St. George the Martyr.
St. Thomas the Hospital.
St. Olave in Southwark.
St. Mary Magdalen at Bermondsey.

THESE Parish-Churches are honoured with the Names of several Saints prefixed to them; to whom, whether holy Men or Women, they were dedicated at their Founding: And so they stand in our Weekly Bills of Mortality. The first Bill wherein the Parishes had the Title SAINT put before each Saint's Name, was that which bore Date January the 15th, 1634, to the 22d of the same; according to the Observation of Richard Smith, a late diligent Antiquary, which continued

continued for some Years, until afterwards in the Mayoralty of Alderman *Pennington*, the Saints were thrown out of Doors, and the Parishes unfainted. For in the Year 1642, the Title of *Saint* in the weekly Bills of Mortality in LONDON, was commanded by the Authority then prevailing, to be expunged for the future; the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, the Holy Apostles, (nay, and our Saviour himself, nor the Holy Trinity spared) whom no Christian dare deny to be holy Saints in Heaven, being for Company unhal- lowed and unfainted also. This divorcing of the Parishes from their Saints in the said Bills continued until the Year 1660; when at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* they were again restored, and so it hath continued hitherto.

We shall next give,

A CATALOGUE of all the Religious Houses, whether Friaries, Priories, Nunneries, Guilds, Fraternities, Colleges, &c. founded and built in LONDON and the Suburbs.

FRIARIES and ABBIES.

Black-fryars in Holborn.

Black-fryars, alias Dominican, Preaching-fryars, or Jacobines, in LONDON, near Ludgate.

Grey-fryars, or Franciscans, near Newgate.

Augustine-fryars in Bread-street.

White-fryars, or Carmelites, in Fleet-street. These were the four Orders of Begging-fryars.

Crutched, or Crossed-fryars, in St. Olave's Hart-street.

Friary of the Brethren de Sacca, or de Penitentia Jesu Christi, in Old Jewry.

Charter-house-monks, or Carthusians.

New-abbey by East-smithfield.

Westminster-abbey.

PRIORIES.

Priory of St. John at Jerusalem.

of the Holy Trinity of Christ-church, or Cree-church, within Aldgate.

of St. Bartholomew the Great.

or Abbey of Bermondsey, Southwark.

Knights Templars.

Old Temple in Holborn.

NUNNERIES.

Nunnery at Clerkenwel.

at St. Helen's within Bishopsgate.

of St. Clare in the Minories.

of Hallywel by Shoreditch.

FRATERNITIES, or GUILDS.

Brotherhood of St. Fabian, and Sebastian, in St. Botolph Aldersgate.

Fraternity and Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Leadenhall, and numberless more, founded in most Churches.

COLLEGES and CHAPELS.

St. Martin's le Grand College.

Whittington College.

Corpus Christi Chapel in the Poultry.

Chapel of Mount Calvary without Aldersgate.

and College in St. Michael's Crooked-lane.

of our Lady in Barkin Parish.

Mercers Chapel, or College of St. Thomas of Acres.

Chapel at Guildhall.

in Monkwell-street.

standing in Pardon Church-Yard within St. Paul's.

Chapel standing in St. Paul's Church-Yard, over the Charnel-House.

called Pappey.

of St. Thomas of Canterbury, standing upon London-bridge.

in the Rolls, Chancery-lane, or Domus Conventorum.

in St. Mary Overies, or St. Saviour's Southwark.

of St. Stephen's at Westminster.

of our Lady, in the Pew, Westminster.

of St. Anne, and Alms-houses of the Lady Margaret at Westminster.

and Alms-houses in Petty-France.

of St. Spirit, or the Holy Ghost, in the Strand.

St. Anthony's School and Chapel.

HOSPITALS.

Hospital of St. Thomas of Acres, or Mercers Chapel.

of little St. Bartholomew.

of St. Thomas in Southwark.

of Bridewell.

Christ's Hospital, formerly the Grey-fryars.

Hospital of St. Giles without Cripplegate.

of Corpus Christi without Cripplegate.

of St. Mary, or the Spittal without Bishopsgate.

of Bethlem without Bishopsgate.

Spittal or Lazar-House in Kent-street.

Hospital and Brotherhood of St. Papey in St. Mary Axe.

of Elsing Spittal, now Sion College.

in Trinity-court without Aldersgate.

of Corpus Christi in St. Lawrence Pountney.

in Alhallow's Barkin Parish.

of the Lady Dacres in Tothil-street.

of St. James's at Charing-cross.

or Cell of our Lady of Rounceval there.

of St. Giles in the Fields.

in the Savoy.

of St. Catharine by the Tower.

OF the 97 Parish-Churches within the Walls of the City of LONDON, 84 were consumed in the dreadful Fire 1666; 49 were rebuilt, Part of which were annexed to other Parishes, where the Churches were not rebuilt.

Churches not burnt 13

Rebuilt but not annexed 15

Rebuilt and annexed 34

Burnt but not rebuilt 35

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OF this see more, Vol. I. Page 461 and 462.

OF the Value of the Livings in LONDON, the Gift Sermons, &c. we have given an Account at the End of every Parish.

AND thus at present it stands with the Churches and Parishes. But since our Business is also to represent the antient State of LONDON, it must be inquired, in what Condition Things stood with the Parish Priests and their Parishioners in former Times. And here we shall specify two Particulars that we meet with; viz. The Benefits accruing to the Incumbents of the Parish-Churches by Offerings, and what Things were chiefly inquired into, and presentable in the Parochial Visitations.

BECAUSE the Parish Curates in former Times made considerable Benefits by the Offerings of the Parishioners, which were to be made to God in their Churches upon certain Occasions and Days; and

The Payments due to the Parish-Priests.

and were the Priests Dues, but great Contest happened about the Quantity and the Offering-Days: Roger, surnamed *Niger* [the Black] Bishop of LONDON, a wise and grave Man, (possessing the Episcopal Chair from 1229 to 1241) made a Constitution for this Purpose between the Priests and the Parishioners within the City and Suburbs; the Tenour whereof was, That, according to the yearly Rent that the Inhabitants paid for their Dwelling-Houses, so their Offerings should be; that is, after the Rate of a Farthing for a House rented at 10 s. a Year, and an Half-penny for a House rented at 20 s. a Year; and so proportionably. And these Offerings payable on all the *Sundays*, Holidays and double Feasts throughout the Year.

BUT this Bishop Roger's Constitution was not so exact, but that afterwards many Citizens contended with their Curates about these Offerings. For, because in the said Constitution he that inhabited an House of 40 s. Rent, was to pay a Penny on all the Offering-Days; and it was not mentioned in the Constitution, that according as the Rent advanced higher, so should the Payments due to the Priest; they refused to pay more than a Penny, were their Rents never so much above 40 s. This occasion'd *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to confirm Bishop Roger's Constitution, and to add an Explanation of that Particular contended about, which was in the Year 1327, by way of Letter to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens; wherein he pronounced all liable to be cursed with the great Sentence that should disobey.

AND this was procured to be ratified and strengthened by Letters from Pope *Innocent VII*, Anno 1404.

AFTERWARDS a Pretence arose to defraud the Priests of some of these Offerings, by urging, that they were to be paid only on *Sundays* and the Feasts of the Apostles. Hence one *Robert Wright*, of the Parish of *St. Edmund's Lombard-street*, refused Payment of Offerings on the Days of *St. Stephen*, *St. John*, *St. Innocents*, the three Days in *Easter* and *Whitsuntide*, the *Circumcision*, the *Epiphany*, &c. This occasioned a great Process against *Wright*, and at length the Cause being removed to *Rome*, final Sentence was given against him. And this occasioned a severe Bull of Pope *Nicholas V*. Anno 1453, wherein he confirmed the Archbishop's Letters, and made farther Provision in favour of the Curates of LONDON for Time to come; and the other Offering-Days were established by the said Bull. And a Power was also given to all Ordinaries to make Inquisition about the due Payment of these Offerings, and to excommunicate such as were faulty therein.

THIS produced a solemn Arbitration made between the LONDON Priests and the Laity, for the ascertaining of these Offerings, and final Settlement of this Matter: And the Arbitrators were several learned Civilians, viz. *Laurence Booth* (afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*) *William Radcliff*, *Lucas Laycock*, &c. and they at last made this Composition following:

First, That every Person, Dweller, and Inhabitant in any Houses in *London* or Suburbys of the same, hired and occupied for the full Rent and Pension of x Shillings yerely, shal offer to God and to the Chyrche, in whose Paryshe such Place standeth, one Ferthing every Day in the Festis that follow; that is to say,

Every *Sunday* in the Yere,
Christmas-Day,
Circumcision,
Epiphany,
Purification of our Lady,

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Matthei [*Matthias*] Apostle,
Annunciation of our Lady,
Ascension of our Lord,
Corpus Christi,
Matthew the Apostle,
Simon and *Jude*,
Alballowen,
Andrew Apostle,
Conception of our Lady,
Thomas Apostle,
John Baptist.
Peter and *Powle*,
James Apostle,
Bartilmew Apostle,
Assumption, and
Nativity of our Lady,

Dedication Day, which from this Day forward shall be thorough all LONDON, and for the Parish-Chirches in LONDON that be hallowed, the iiii. Day of *Octobre*. Also

ONE Day of the principal Festes of the Patron of every Chyrch through LONDON, and the Suburbs of the same yerely, without Contradiction.

AND if such inhabyted Houses be letten for xx Shill. (then each respective Inhabitant shall pay ob. i. e. an Half-peny.) If for xxx Shill. ob. q. if for xl. one Penny; if for l Shill. one Penny Ferthing; and so every Ascending and Descending by x Shill. into what Somme that ever it may be, shall alway offer a Ferthing, after the Rate of x Shill. in the Festes abovesaid.

AND if such Dwellings, occupied and inhabyted Houses be not letten, but peraventure the Owner dwelle therein, or freely let, or otherwise occupie as a Dwellyng, that then the Offerings shal be as it was letten before, or els after a common Value, and dowl thereof (made) the Rent to be exteinyd by the Chirche-Wardens for the Time being.

And if a Man dwell and inhabit divers Places and Houses within the said Citie, in one or divers Parishes, he then shal, after the Rate and Days abovesaid, offer every House to the Chirch in whose Parish they stonde: Provided alway, that when two of the Festes abovesaid fal upon one Day, then the Offering shall be for one Day.

Item, Where ony dwellyng in the sayd Cite, inhabyteth or occupieth a Dwellyng-Place, a House under the Pryse, Rent, or Pension of vi Shill. and viii Pence, that then he shal be bound to offer four Days in the Yere in the principal Festys of the Chyrch there, as he is Parishen of; and if such Pension, or Rent, extend to the ful Somme of vi Shill. and viii Pence, or above, and not fully to the Somme of x Shill. that then them inhabytant, for every Shilling shal pay to the Chyrche one Penny ob. onys in the Yere. Provyded alway, that if the said Dweller com before his Curat, and say upon his Faith and Trouthe, that he may not pay his sayd Mony according to the Ordinaunce abovesaid, beneth x Shill. that then the sayd Curate shal hold him content with such as he wil give him, aught or naught, and the Dweller thereupon shall be quyte.

Also, and the Pensyon of Rent of such inhabytant Houses, extend above the Somme of x Shillings, and not fully to be the Somme of xxx Shill. and so to ony Somme being betwene x and x, then the Inhabitant shall pay ones a Yere to the Curat for every Shelyngis of the said Somme being betwene x and x, one Penny ob. yerely.

Item, Whereas a Dwelling-House is hyred of grete, and after letten out by Partyes to sondry Folkes, that then the Hyrer in grete, yf that he dwel in the principal Part of the same House, shal

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shal offer to God, and to the Chirche, in the Days aforesaid, for the Rent of al the hole Rent, yf the said House be inhabyted and occupied as Dwellyng-Places, and ellys after the Rule that followeth.

AND yf the said Hyrer in grete dwelle not in any Parte thereof, but let it out againe, that then he that dwelleth in the principal Part shal offer al, and the Remnant iv Pence by the Yere.

Item, Altho in the said Cite, or Suburbis, or that occupie Houses not inhabyted, as Shoppes, Celars, Shaddys, Warehouses, Stables, Wharves, Kranes, Timbre, Hawes, Teynter-Places for Fullers, or other Places, and Gardens, shall ones in the Yere, for every Pound that they be letten for, yf they be hyred, or after a common Value yf they be not hyred, given unto the Curat of the Chyrche there as such Houses ben vi Pence, without any other Offerings for the said Houses, Ascendingis or Descendingis, after the Rate of vi Pence of the Pound, and for x Shill. iii Pence, and so after the Rate Ascendingis and Descendingis, without more Charge of Offering for it.

Item, That al Apprentices, Servants, and hyred Men within the said Cite, not charged with such Rent and Housyngys, which shall be Housfelded at *Ester*, or about *Ester*; shal at four Times in the Yere, at four principal Festys, offer to God and to the Chyrche.

Also, as for Personal Tyths, the Parishens by this Ordynauce shal neyther be charged nor discharged; savyng that hereafter shal no Curat vex, trouble, sue, ordayne Sacramentis or Servyce, for no Payment of the same, but leve them to good Devocion and Consequence of the Parishens.

Item, Al Offryngs undone before this Day, or any other attempted contrary, beside, or ageynst this present Writting, by any Person or Persons, shall stonde quite, and not be remembered as unto any Suite or Strife; but al such Things before this Day done, shall clean be remett and forgiven on boothe Parties.

BE it in mynde, that this Bond and Arbitrement is made the xvii Day of *Decembre*, the Yere of the Incarnation of our Lord M. iiii. c. l. vii. by Maister *Laurence Bothe*, Maister *William Radclyf*, Maister *Lucas Lancok*, Maister *John Aleyn*, Maister *John Lyleford*, *Gefrey Felding*, *William Taylor*, Maister *Robert Kent*, Arbitrators, chosen upon the Premisse, as in the Tenor of the Compremisse thereupon openly made, it may appere.

THE Archbishop's Letter above-mentioned, another from Pope *Innocent*, the Proceß against *Robert Wright*, and a Bull from Pope *Nicholas*, concerning these Offerings, are all preserved in the old Book of the *Customs of LONDON*; but being very long, and in old *English*, we shall not trouble the Reader with them.

THE Bull which the Curates procured of the Pope for the ending of former Controversies about their Offerings, did not yet make an End; for tho' there was an Act of Common-Council in the 14th of *Edward IV.* acquiescing in the Order of this Bull; yet afterwards out of this Papal Decision sprung another Doubt about these Offerings, viz. That in Case any Citizen rented about 10 s. a Year, and under 20 s. as for Example, a Mark, or 15 s. the Curate would then require more than a Farthing; and so if the Rent was upward of 20 s. but not 30, they demanded a Half-penny, and somewhat more proportionably. This the Citizens would not comply with, and it caused a great Disturbance. They urged it was the Contents of the Bull, all Compositions laid apart; and that for mean Sums between ten and ten, there was no Mention

made thereof in the Bull; only that he paid 6 s. 8 d. Rent, or any higher Sum under 10 s. used to pay his four Offering Days, and no more, according as every one that received the Communion was bound to do. And that he that sat at the Rent of a Mark, or any higher Sum under 20 s. paid but after the Rate of 10 s. and that for the odd Money he was not chargeable by the Bull. And for the deciding this Difference, and any other that might arise hereupon, the Composition before-mentioned was made.

BUT to see what Value by Means of the Offerings the Churches in LONDON brought in to the Parish Priests in those antient Times, we shall set down here, for an Instance, the Value of the Benefice of *St. Magnus at London-bridge*, advanced yearly to the Parson, according to a Reckoning made thereof *December 1, 1494.* The Rents in this Parish amounted to 434 l. 12 s. 8 d. the Offering to 75 l. 8 s. 8 d. Half-penny. The Rents and Offerings are set down distinctly against each Parishioner's Name in the old LONDON Book of Customs, after this Manner:

Parishioners Names,	Rent,			Offerings,		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Edward Bellow,</i>	4	00	00	0	14	00
<i>Henry Somer,</i>	8	00	00	1	08	00
<i>Thomas Cowper,</i>	4	06	08	0	15	02
<i>— Hyeman,</i>	1	13	04	0	05	10
<i>Richard Arnold,</i>	10	00	00	1	15	00
<i>John Ball,</i>	2	00	00	0	07	00
<i>Herry Can,</i>	2	13	04	0	09	04
<i>James Rustden,</i>	3	03	04	0	11	08
<i>William Gardyner,</i>	2	00	00	0	07	00
<i>Roger Mayde,</i>	5	00	00	0	17	06
<i>Thomas Faryng,</i>	2	06	08	0	08	02
<i>— Huntley,</i>	2	13	00	0	09	04, &c.

BESIDES, there were Offerings due from those that had Shops and no Houses, or in other Place than their Houses stood, and from such whose Rents amounted not to 10 s. yearly, who were bound to offer only four Times a Year.

So that to recollect and proceed in this Account and History of the LONDON Priests Subsistence, gained out of their respective Parishes.

THE Tithes due to the Clergy of LONDON, (as appears by the old Book, called *The Customs of LONDON*, and a Manuscript Treatise in the Hands of *Samuel Brewer*, Esq;) consisted not in Glebe and Lands, as they pertained to the Churches in the Country, but of Payments by antient Custom issuing out of the Houses of the Parishioners, according to the true Value of the Rents, which were called Oblations, because they were Offerings to God and the Church, each Parishioner offering a small Piece of Money, according to the House he lived in, on certain Holidays. Which Custom was used for many Ages, and Time out of Mind, and was afterwards confirmed and declared by *Roger Niger*, Bishop of LONDON, about the Year 1230, 15 H. III. or thereabouts. These Oblations amounted yearly to 3 s. 6 d. in the Pound. But by an Act of Parliament about 25 H. VIII. these Oblations, or Tithes, were altered, and settled at 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, to the great Disadvantage of the LONDON Clergy; the Citizens also contending to pay after the old Rents, not according to the present Improvements.

THE aforesaid *Roger Niger*'s Constitution was this, That all and every the Citizens and Inhabitants

bitants of LONDON, should pay, or offer to God and the Church, and to the Rectors and Parsons of the same, upon every *Sunday* throughout the Year, and upon every solemn and double Feast, especially and by Name upon the Holy Apostles Days, whose Eves were fasted, for every 10 s. Rent or Pension, one Farthing; for every 20 s. one Half-penny; and for every 30 s. three Farthings; and for every 40 s. one Penny; and so ascending after the Rate aforesaid, as had been of long Time accustomed, and lawfully prescribed. This Constitution is recited by *Thomas Arundal*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, remaining on Record, and in the Bulls of *Innocent* the VIIIth, and *Nicholas* IV, and in *Linwood*, the great Canonist and Dean of the Arches, who lived in the Time of *Henry* V, about the Year 1400.

THE Occasion of this Constitution was, to assist the Parish-Priests that received great Damage by the Encroachments of the *Dominicans* and *Franciscan* Friars, who being not long before come over, drew much People after them; who admiring them for their Strictness and seeming Sanctity of Life, thought all too little which they could confer upon them, and drawn in by the Doctrine of some of those Mendicants, that *Tithes* were mere *Alms*, and that People might withdraw them from their Parsons if they were unworthy: And as the People flocked to the Houses of these Friars, making them their Confessors, and neglecting both their own Churches and Parsons; so they gave those Offerings or Tithes to these new Preachers, which were due to their Parish Priests, that had the Cure of their Souls. Which Abuse they complaining of at a Synod; hereupon this Constitution was made, expressing what and how much every one ought to pay to his own Church.

BESIDES these Oblations the Parish-Priests of LONDON had Personal Tithes, which was the tenth Part of the clear Gains of Merchants, Traders and Artificers.

THEY had also Benefits from Chantries, which were certain Lands or Houses, or Sums of Money issuing thence, left by the wealthier Sort of deceased Persons, that their Souls, and the Souls of their Ancestors, might continually be prayed for in the Churches where they were buried; where some small Chapels were built with Altars for that Purpose: And there was scarce a Church in LONDON but had one of them, and some three or four. These were often beneficial to the Parson of the Church, who was sometimes solely endowed with the Lands given for that Purpose, and sometimes together with the Church-wardens. And there were some small Parishes in this City, where the Tithes were not above 80 l. per Annum; when as the Chantry-Lands belonging antiently thereto, (taken away by the Statute of 1 Edw. VI.) were then worth 500 or 600 l. per Annum.

THERE were likewise accruing antiently to the Parish-Priests, Offerings to the Image of our Lady, the four Offering-Days, the Money for Masses; which the Friends of the Deceased bought, to deliver their Souls out of Purgatory. And there were also voluntary Offerings of well disposed Persons: For People came not empty-handed to God.

THERE were also due to them, besides predial and personal, privy Tithes; that is, Dues upon Burials, Weddings, and Christenings, &c. What these Perquisites and Benefits were, may be understood by a Bill put up in the Star-Chamber by some Citizens 25 Hen. VIII, against their Priests: Which, for the better understanding of these Matters, and for Antiquity Sake, we shall here subjoin.

DUTIES antiently paid to the Parson, or Curate, for Weddings.

First, There is laid upon the Book, according to the Custom, 8 d.

Secondly, Two Tapers at Mass, 2 d.

Thirdly, A Taper at the latter End of the Mass, 1 d.

Fourthly, The whole Offering at Mass belongs to the Parson, unless the Parties compound for it, giving sometimes 2 or 3 s. or 6 s. 8 d. or more.

Fifthly, If any will be married before the High Mass, they pay 20 d. or 40 d. or 5 s. or else must tarry till all be done.

Sixthly, For a Certificate, when the Man dwelt in another Parish, he paid a Shilling, or 20 d. or 40 d. or more, according to Ability.

For BURIALS.

First, If the Party be buried under Stool, 1 s. or more; and every Priest in the Church 8 d. or more; else they do not sing him to his Burial.

Secondly, At every Month's Mind, Year's Mind, or Obit, the Curate hath 8 d. or 12 d.

Thirdly, All the Tapers and Wax brought into the Church with the Corps, if they be under a Pound.

Fourthly, All the Branches of White Wax, if any be brought in with the Corpse. Which Branches cost 6 s. 8 d. sometimes 10 s. sometimes 13 s. 4 d. And some pay more.

Fifthly, For Privy Tithes 20 d. 40 d. 5 s. 20 s. 40 s. or more.

Sixthly, To the High Altar as much for Personal Tithe.

Seventhly, If any be buried out of his own Parish, the Corpse must be first presented in his own Church; and *Dirige* and Mass kept as amply as in the Place where it is buried.

Eighthly, For the Burial in the Chancel or High Choir, 10 s. or 13 s. 4 d. 20 s. or 40 s. or more.

For CHURCHINGS.

First, For every *Sunday* when the Woman lieth in, for saying a Gospel, 1 d. or 2 d.

Secondly, For the Purification of Custom in the Taper, 1 d. with the Chrisome, and the whole Offering by all the Women at Mass, 2 d.

BEADROLL.

First, If any will have his Friends prayed for in the Beadroll, the Curate hath by Year 4 d. or 8 d. or more.

Housel at EASTER.

Of Mens Wives, Children, and Apprentices for their Communion at *Easter*, for every Head Two-pence.

TITHES of all the Servants Wages.

Of all Servants that take Wages, the tenth Part of their Wages for the Privy Tithes. And for their Housel at *Easter*, 2 d.

Mens DEVOTIONS on divers Days.

At all principal Feasts, as *Christmas*, *All-Souls* Day, *Creeping* to the Cross on *Good Friday*, *Easter-Day*; in Confessions at *Lent*; and other Times of the Year, as the Patrons of the Church; divers offer, some Wax, some Money, which comes to the Parson's Use.

Secondly,

Secondly, Where a Saint's Image stands without the Choir, to which a Brotherhood belongs, the Wardens of the Brotherhood compound, some for 3 s. 4 d. 5 s. 6 s. and 8 d. or more *per Annum*, to have the Brotherhood kept in the Church.

LEASES.

For sealing a Lease of a House belonging to the Church, 20 s. 40 s. 3 l. 4 s. or more.

THESE Duties, although the Citizens complained of in the Star Chamber, yet the Lords Referees (as it seems) saw so little Reason to alter any of them, that though they altered the Tithe to 2 s. 9 d. in the Pound, yet they let them remain as they were.

THAT which we now call *Glebe* (which was another Benefit also to the Incumbent) was for the most Part at the first either Part of the Parsonage-House; which in latter Time the Parson was forced to divide and let out for his better Maintenance, and so to confine himself to a less Part; or else some Chambers built at first upon Part of the Church-yard, for the Priests that used to assist in Divine Service, or for other Uses; which in Process of Time, by repairing and enlarging, became convenient Houses: Some of which, in some few Parishes, yet remain to the Parsons; the most Part being either seized by the Crown, by Virtue of the Act of *Chantries*, 1 Edw. VI, or invaded by the Parishioners since the Reformation: Which in many Parishes have left for the Parson neither *Glebe* nor Dwelling-house, but have converted all into Parish-Lands.

THERE happen'd a Controversy some Time between the Citizens and the Parish-Priests concerning the Tithe or Oblations under 10 s. as a Noble; and for this they paid antiently in *London*, 14 d. This in *Henry VIII's* Time passed into a Contest; and one *Robert Hearne* of *St. Mildred's Poultry* was cited by *John Smith*, Rector of that Church, into the Arches, for Refusal of the Payment of this 14 d. in the Noble, before Dr. *Ligham*, L. L. D. Official of the Court of *Canterbury*; and Sentence was given against him 18 Hen. VIII. Anno 1527; and he was declared to have incurred the great Excommunication.

ABOUT this Time a Suit began between the Citizens and the Priests about Tithes, (wherein all the City concerned themselves) which lasted through divers Kings and Queens Reigns; which underwent divers Arbitrations, provoked many Petitions, caus'd some Acts of Parliament, and was never fully accorded till the Act of Parliament made under King *Charles II*, after the great Fire, for settling the Tithe of the consumed Churches. But, by the Advantages the Citizens got of the Priests by one means or other, the City Clergy (especially in the Times of the Reformation) became much impoverished; and the Livings came at last to so mean and poor a Value, that in one of their Petitions they complained, that it had been better for them if their Friends, instead of sending them to the Universities, had put them Apprentices to Taylors or Shoe-makers, or some such mechanical Trades; for then they might have been able to maintain themselves and their Families, which now they were not by their Livings.

THE Means some of the Citizens used to defraud the Ministers of their Tithes in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, was, that to abate Tithes formerly paid, or to prevent any Increase of them, they reserved what had been formerly paid as Rent, by other Names; as, yearly and quarterly Fines, Annuities, New-year's Gifts, Interest of Money for Improvement, or Household-Stuff. Some reserved it by several Bonds; some by

double Leases, wherein was mentioned a small Rent, by which the Parson must have his Tithe; another, wherein was reserved the full Rent, after which they paid the Landlord: And when any Controversies should arise concerning Tithes, it was provided by a Law, that the Lord Mayor should judge and decide these Matters; who commonly favoured the Citizens against the Parsons.

THIS was long a Grievance; and at last was the Cause of a Bill put up in King *James I's* Parliament, Anno 1604. Upon opening the Matter, the whole House took Notice of it; and Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Knight and Alderman, and Mr. *Richard Gore*, Members of Parliament for the City, spake to the Bill: But it was cast out by one or two Voices; the Occasion of which was thought not fit to be mentioned. However, the said *Billingsley* plainly declared it; and he promised afterwards to get the Bill again put up by the Court of Aldermen at their own Charge: But the Parliament hastening to an End, nothing was done; and the Religious Intention of that good Man came to nothing.

To all this we shall add a Petition put up by the Ministers of LONDON to King *James*, Anno 1615, wherein their lamentable Condition, and the History of it may appear. They complained, that their Maintenance was taken away from them; and that they were brought to great Poverty by secret Frauds and Tricks, lately devised and put in Practice by some covetous Persons, to the Dishonour of God, and utter Ruin of the Church of God in this Honourable City, if not in Time suppressed. And, among many other Things, they shewed what the Benefices in LONDON were in Times past; which they found to have been the best in the Kingdom, by Reason of their Tithes, Oblations, Church Lands, Obits, Mortuaries, &c. therefore were so highly rated in the *Exchequer*, as they then were, viz. at 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100 Marks *per Annum*. For Tithes the Citizens paid the Tenth of their Personal Employments; which, if they still paid, one rich Man should pay more than some of their Benefices in the whole were now worth. For Oblations they paid a Farthing for every 10 s. Rent, Pension, or Payment, upon every Sunday, and certain other Holidays in the Year; which amounted to 3 s. and 6 d. in the Pound, being 9 d. in every Pound more than they at present had. That for discovery of Rent, Freeholders Houses were to be valued, and Offerings, or Oblations, paid accordingly; whereby no such Frauds could be put upon their Predecessors as were put upon them. That for Recovery of Oblations it was without Suit of Law, the Ordinary being to enquire of the Detention of them summarily without Citation, and to pronounce a Curse upon the Offenders. And lastly, That Men made Restitution in their last Wills and Testaments for Tenth and Oblations omitted, to free their Consciences in case they had made Default in the due Payment of them in their Life-time.

THAT this was the State of the Benefices in LONDON, until 27 H. VIII. about which Time all their antient Constitutions and Confirmations were disannulled; and a new Order and Decree made, pretending their Good, but indeed that it was the Beginning of their Bane. For that thereby they had only 2 s. and 9 d. appointed to be paid out of every Pound Rent of all Housing, but no Means to recover, or know any Man's Rent; so that the Ministers Maintenance was concealed, and a Thing invisible; and they were deprived also thereby, as some thought, of the Protection of their Bishops, who could not help

help them, as they did their Predecessors; and were put under the Government of the Lord Mayor, being both Judge and Party in his own Cause for the most Part. That their Church Lands also, that did remain, were taken from them, inasmuch that many of them had no Parsonage-Houses, and became, for the most Part, Parish Lands, belonging to the Masters of the Parishes. That afterwards the Oath for Personal Tithes was taken away; by which Means the Citizens detained those Tithes from the Ministers, supposing no Man to be bound to pay Tithes of their Personal Employments, or God's Blessing on their Labours, but Shepherds and Husbandmen. And last of all, That their Offerings that were left them were embezzled and purloined by divers fraudulent and covetous Devices: By which Means aforesaid, and the like, the Benefices of LONDON, within the Walls, were the poorest in the Kingdom; and though the Ministers were equal to the best Commoners in the City in all Charges, as Subsidies, Arms, &c. (besides First-Fruits and Tenths,) yet their Incomes were ordinarily less than the meanest Tradesman, their Livings not exceeding 20, 25, 30, 40, and most of them 50 *l. per Annum*, and not many above 80 *l.* within the Walls.

AND, in short, the Clergy of LONDON, in the Year 1634, addressed again to King Charles I. setting forth to him, how the Benefices of LONDON, 100 Years since were very great, but that they were then very small and mean, many of them not worth 40 *l. per Annum*, the most not an 100 *l.* and then shewing the Causes thereof.

THIS Petition the King referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Earl Marshal, the Bishop of LONDON, and others. Upon this six Citizens, such as were most faulty by double Leases, and other Frauds, were warned to appear before the Lords at the Council-Table, January the 9th. And the Lords did express themselves against the Practices of the City, as mere Frauds. Afterwards Committees met on each Side to treat of some Accommodation; three Aldermen being appointed for the City, and three Parsons nominated by the Bishop of LONDON for the Clergy, viz.

Sir Christopher Clithero,
Sir Edward Bromfield, } Aldermen.
Mr. Abdy,

Dr. Holdsworth,
Dr. Brough, } Parsons.
Dr. Walton,

SOME Time after, the King declared he would hear the Cause himself. This Business was in Hand and transacting for several Years, viz. to the Year 1638, and nothing brought to any Conclusion; and then the Troubles coming on, greater Things were to be look'd after.

IN the next Place, we shall shew what Oversight and Care was taken in these Times, viz. 2 or 300 Years ago, both as to the Behaviour of the Priests and the People; and for this Purpose we shall present a List of Articles of Enquiry in the Visitation made by the Ordinaries; and then give a Presentment made of divers Matters found in one Church by the Inquisitors upon the aforesaid Articles.

ARTICLES of Visitation about the Year 1498.

First, Whether the Body of Cryste be kept in an honest Place, and above all Thynges pryvely; and that it be deputed under the keying of a Lock with Keye?

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Item, Whether Vestimentys, and other Ornamentys belongyng to the Altar, namely, Corporassys, upon whiche the Body of Cryst restyd that be hallowed, ben clene washten?

Item, Whether the Crysmatory, and the Font of Baptym bene kepte under Lock and Key?

Item, Whether the Kreme and Oyle be new, and every Yere newe halowed, the old, new clarefyed, new had?

Item, Whether the Canons of Masse Bookys be clyer and opyn?

Item, Whether Pryestys can performe the Wordys of the Canon and Baptym?

Item, Whether the Curat teche his Paryshenes the Fourm of Baptym in Time of Necessite, in the Modyr Tunge?

Item, Whether the Water of Baptym be not kept in the Fonte over viii Dayes?

Item, Yf the old Corporassys that be no worthy to be occupied, byen burned, and put in the Place of Relickys?

Item, Whether they that Mynyster about the Altar have no clene Surplysses?

Item, Whether the Parson, Paryssh Pryest, or any other Clark, goo out accordyng Vesture and honest, or that he be not shaven or cutte competently, as it accordeth to the Ordour of Clergye?

Item, Whether the Chauncel, or the Body of the Chirche, within or without, be in Repaire, the Wyndous be glazed?

Item, Whether the Roffe, Covering, or any Ornamentys lacke Reparacyon?

Item, Whether the Parson, and other Chapleyns of the Chirche ben of honest Conversacyon?

Item, Whether there be a playne and a ful Inventory made of the Goodys of the Chirche?

Item, Whether God be dewly servyd by the Curat, and other Mynysters of the Quyer in Dioynys, or not?

Item, Whether the Person, Vycar, or Chapleyn of the Paryshe behave them as they ought in governyng of Soules, yf they say Masses accordyng; yf they be redy to vyfite sycke People, namely, whan they ben required?

Item, Yf any of the Paryshens decease without the Sacramentys of the Chirche?

Item, Yf any of the Paryshens decease without Baptym in the Defaute of the Pryeste?

Item, Whether the Curate refuse to do the Solemnyfacyon of lawful Matrymonye, before he have Gyfte of Money, Hofen, or Gloves?

Item, Whether the Person, Vicar, or Chapleyns, byen common Visitors and Haunters of Tavernes, or moche dronken, or bere Wepen, contrary to the Peace?

Item, Whether they be Usurers, or common Byars, or Sellers?

Item, Whether they be incontynent, or defamed with any Woman, namely, with any wedded Woman, or have in Personage, or any House, Woman suspect?

Item, Whether they ask their Tythes, or Ryghtys of the Chirche, as wel of Right Dew as of Custome, or yf they dare not ask theyr Tithes for fere of any Slaunder of theyr own Gylt?

Item, Whether they be Displeyers, Juglers, or incendiying (inclining) to them, or on honest Bosters?

Item, Yf they have any long Here (Hair,) and norryshe them?

Item, And they have leyd to Pledge Chaleys, Vestimentys, Booke, or other Thingys perteynning to the Parisse?

Item, Yf the Person, Vycar, or their Debyte (Deputy) withdrawe Lyght, or any other Thyng in the Chauncel, that he is bounde to fynd, or if he chaunge, or misuse them that perteyneth to the Parishens?

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Item,

Item, Whether the Chapleyns injoyne to the Pariffhens that ben confessyd, that they cause Masses be songe, other annual or trental, for Covetyse?

Item, Yf Rentys assigned to a Lyght be converted into other Uses agaynst the Wyll of the Gyver, or Bequyther?

Item, Yf there lake any Light, or Fraternytees indewed by any Landes, Tenementys, Juellys, or Sommes of Money, of the Devocyon of the People, or by Legacyes of dede People, after theyr last Wylles?

Item, Whether suche last Wylles of dede People ben fulfilled in al Thynges, and ben observed to the Effect of the same?

Item, Whether there be an Inventory made of suche Landys and Tenementys, Juellys, and Sommes of Money?

Item, Whether the Wardeyns of the Lyghtys or Fraternitees, benne wel chosen every Yere, after the Maner of the Chirche?

Item, Whether such Maner Wardeyns make a ful and a playne Accompte every Yere of the Receiptys and Paymentys by them in the Tyme of chesynge other Wardeyns to them, that they sholde do?

Item, Whether after such Maner of Compte made, they keep in their own Handys any of the Landys, Tenementys, Juellys, or Money longynge to the Lyghtes or Fraternytes, and be convertyd into their own wicked Usys?

Item, Whether they wil not give and restore hym to the Lyghtes or Fraternytees, or to the Wardeyns of them beyng, or make any Delays?

Item, Whether the Wardeyns lete to Ferme and graunt any Londys or Tenementys abovesaid in the Tyme of theyr Wardeynshyp, to certayn Persones, Frendys, or Kennesfolke, for less Somme than they be worth yerely, or may be set?

Item, Whether the Chapleyns of the Paryshes solempnise Matrimony, the Banes not asked, or out of the Chirche, or other strannge Paryshes, without Lycence of the Curat?

Item, Whether the Laymen pay their Tithes of right Diewe, or by Custume?

Item, Whether any weddyd Man be Avouter, or kepe any Woman beside his lawful Wyfe; or yf any Woman be advoutrice?

Item, Whether they be joined together in Consanguynite or Affinite, or lawful ben coupled togyder; or yf they behave them ill, or yf they be Causers of Strivys, or Debatys?

Item, Whether any Chapeleyn haunt any Houses of suspect Woman?

Item, Whether any singel Man kepe any Woman in Fornication, whereof any Fame is sprongen in the Pariffhe, or ellys where?

Item, Whether any Layman resayve in his House Advouterers, or Concubynes, or noryshe them in Synne.

Item, Whether any dede Man hath made his Testament, that is not competently provyd before the Ordinary by his Executors, or mynyster without any Authoryte of the Ordinary.

Item, Yf any Man let the last Wyll of any dede Man or Woman, whether it be hys own Wife, or any other dede Body?

Item, Whether any Man procure a Man or Woman in his Deth-bed, to (gyve) his Goodes amonge Peple, to defraud the Kyng, the Chirche, and his Creditours; the whyche Procurours be excommunicat by the same Dede; and the Body of the Dede shal lacke Holy Sepulture?

Item, Whether any Executor of a Testament applye or appropyr any Thyng of the Goodys of the dede Man, without it be gyven to him among lyfe Peple; or it be left to him in the

Testament of the deed Body, or if it be dew to him of the deed Body?

Item, Whether there be any Usurers, Wytches, or any that useth Inchantacyons?

Item, Whether there be any common Laborers on *Sondays*, or other Holydayes, in the Paryshe?

Item, Where there be any common Janglers in the Chirche, lettynge the Servyce of God?

Item, Whether there be any common Diffamours of theyre Neyghbours?

Item, Whether any Men attache Men of the Chirche, or bryngen to be attached, or procure to be grevyd for that Thyng that they have ben sued before in holy Chirche Lawne?

Item, Whether any Man or Woman have leyd violently Handys on a Clarke, or have smiten hym, or dyspyfed him, or cast agaynst hym; or yf any Man, or Woman, have smyten a Layman, or Woman, in holy Chirche, or Chirch-Yarde?

Item, Whether any Man, or Woman, detain the Lyght of a Lamp, or any other Right perteyning to the Chirche?

Item, Whether any Layman, or Woman presume to sit in the Chauncel whyle the Masse is songen, agaynst the Person's Wyll, Vicar, or Parish Pryeste?

Item, Whether there be any other Notary and open Causes, upon the whyche any Subyet, Clarke, or Layman, be diffamyd?

EXPLICIT.

How Matters stood in one Parish, namely, that of St. *Magnus*, with Relation to the above-mentioned Articles of Enquiry, the Presentment following will declare; where, at a Visitation of the Ordinary were 14 substantial Parishioners made Inquisitors, who found these Articles:

Articles found by the Inquisitors at a Visitation of St. Magnus's Parish.

Fyrst, That the Chirche and the Chauncel is not repayed in Glasynge in dyvers Placys.

Item, That the Bookys and Vestmentys ben broken and dishonest Dyvne Servyce.

Item, That many of the Preystys and Clerkys often were foul and unclen Surpleys.

Item, We fynde not that any clyre Inventory is made of the Goodys and Landys of the Chyrche.

Item, That the Londys and Tenementys of the Chyrche, by Favoure of the Chyrch-Wardeyns afore Tyme, ben laten under the very Value by xx Li. yerely, and more.

Item, We fynde, that for Defaute of good Provyfyon both of the Chyrch-Wardeyns, and also of the Maysters of the *Salve*, neyther the Preystys nor Clarkys that ben retayned for the Chyrche, wil not come to our Lady Masse, nor *Salve*.

Item, Nor the Clarkeys and Preystys that ben retayned by the Maysters of the *Salve*, wil come to Masse, or Matins, in the Quyer, where it might be wel brought about of the Maysters of the *Salve*, and the Wardeyns of the Chirche wolde, for the mayntenynge of Goddys Servyce, at the Tyme of the receyvynge of such Pryestys and Clarkys, gyve them Charge, for as moche as they have so profytable and resonable Salery, that they al sholde as wel attende upon Masse, Matyns, and Even-song, as unto our Lady Masse and *Salve*, and other Servyce; the whych to do sholde encrease in the Preystys and Clarkys good Custome of Vertu, and grete Encrease of Dyvne Servyce.

Item, That the Chyrch-Wardeyns will not shew us the Wyllys of them that have gyven Goodys or Landys unto the Pariffhe, whereby we sholde forther inquire whether the Wyllys be performed;

performed, or nat. For without them we cannot have thereof Underſtodynge.

Item, That the Wardeyns of the Chyrche and of the Brodyrhed have not given theyr Accomptys.

Item, That aforetymes for Defaute of good Dyligence and Authoryte of Accomptys of the Wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete Sommes of Money taken from the Chyrche; the whiche might wel come to light, yf the olde Accomptys were wel examyned.

Item, There is in the Handys of dyvers of the Paryſſhe, Reſtys of Money of the Beame Lyght and of the Almes Gaderynge, to the Somme of xii or xvii Li. and that can one *Palmer* ſhewe the Trouthe.

Item, That the Chyrche-Yard is unhoneſtly kepte.

Item, That dyvers of the Preyſtys and Clarkys in Tymè of Dyvyne Service be at Tavernes and Alehouſys, at Fyſhyng and other Fryſyls, whereby Dyvyne Serwyce is let.

Item, That by Favour of the Wardeyns there by the admytted bothe Preyſtys benefyced and religious, where there myght be more conveynent and expedynt, and that have more nede to be receyved in their Places. And theſe ben the Names; Syr *Robert Smith*, benefyced, and a Monk; Syr *Johan Botell*, benefyced; Syr *Johan Bate* hathe a Thyng that we cannot underſtonde.

The Names of the INQUYSYTOURS of ſayd Articles at the ſame Viſytacyon:

Johan Halmon, Symon Motte, Johan Rob-chaunt, Johan Younge, Wyllyam Dycons, Rycharde Barongs, Johan Eton, Thomas Broke, Wyllyam Hertwell, Thomas Davy, Wyllyam Crene, Robert Vincent, Symon Newyngton, Johan Turke, Paryſſhens.

As to the preſent State of Religion in this City: For the ſincere and pure Worſhip of God, and the Profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, there is no City, or Place, in the World can compare with LONDON; and it muſt be ſaid to its Honour, that the Citizens have generally had a Concern for Matters of Religion; and this appeared in a very eminent Degree, not many Years ago, by their conſtituting ſo many Societies and Funds for promoting Chriſtianity and Virtue in themſelves and others; which noble Deſigns, Dr. *Kennet*, in his Sermon at the Funeral of the Duke of *Devonſhire*, deſervedly calls *the Glory of our Age*.

The Society for the Reformation of Manners.

THE firſt Society, which is called *The Society for the Reformation of Manners*, conſiſting of good and zealous Citizens, and many of them of no mean Wealth and Rank, was deſigned to controul Loofeneſs, and to prevent the Youth of the City from being ſpoilt by Harlots and looſe Women, and from ſpending their Time in Tavernes or Alehouſes, and diſtempering themſelves by Exceſs of Drink, and breaking the Sabbath. Theſe Perſons, either by their own Perſonal Pains, or by their Purſes, employing Conſtables and others, to watch ill Houſes, and take ſtrag- gling looſe Perſons, and bring them before the Magiſtrates, and inform againſt them, for the better putting the good Laws of the Land in Execution againſt all ſuch Evil-doers.

THIS Society began at firſt in the Year 1690, after this Manner: Five or ſix private Gentlemen, Members of the Church of *England*, met ſometimes, and conſulted together by adviſeable Methods to put the Penal Laws in Execution againſt certain notorious Sins, which were too publickly and openly practiſed in the Streets. Againſt which were many good Laws: But the

Failure was, that for Want of Information, and the Diſcharge of the Duty of Conſtables, and ſuch like Officers, they were not executed: They entered therefore into a Fraternity for the remedying of this. This afterward ſhewn and offered to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Judges, a conſiderable Number of them approved thereof under their Hands: And moſt of the Biſhops occaſionally countenanced this Society by their extraordinary Circular Letters printed in 1699. And King *William* having this Affair laid before him by one of the Chief Miniſters of State, promiſed the Societies his Protection and Countenance. And the late excellent Queen *Anne* ſince, iſſuing her Proclamation againſt Vice and Profaneneſs, was pleaſed to ſignify her Approbation of this Work, as is ſhewn in an Account of this Society, and the Progreſs of it, printed *Anno* 1701; which Book met with the higheſt Approbation, as may appear by the following Letter and Certificates:

To the AUTHOR.

S I R,
WE have peruſed the Book you ſent us, Entitled, *An Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners*; the Deſign of which is ſo truly great and noble, ſo much for the Honour of God, the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, and the publick Good both of Church and State, that it cannot fail of being approved by all good Men. The Method likewiſe propoſed in order to the promoting and accompliſhing the ſaid Deſign, is, we conceive, moſt proper, and (by the Bleſſing of God attending it) moſt likely to prove effectual. And that pious Men of all Ranks and Qualities may be excited by this Book to contribute in their reſpective Places and Stations, their beſt Endeavours towards a *National Reformation of Manners*, is the moſt humble and hearty Prayer of,

S I R,

Your Loving Friends,

Lords Temporal.

<i>Pembroke, P.</i>	<i>Townſend,</i>
<i>Lonsdale, P. S.</i>	<i>Longvile,</i>
<i>Leeds,</i>	<i>Bergavenny,</i>
<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Eure,</i>
<i>Taviſtock,</i>	<i>Willoughby, of Parham,</i>
<i>Lindſey.</i>	<i>Brook,</i>
<i>Kent,</i>	<i>Maynard,</i>
<i>Bridgwater,</i>	<i>Berkley, of Stratton,</i>
<i>Thanet,</i>	<i>Dartmouth,</i>
<i>Radnor,</i>	<i>Guilford,</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Lempſter,</i>
<i>Portland,</i>	<i>Haverſham,</i>
<i>Falconberg,</i>	<i>Barnard,</i>
<i>Warrington,</i>	<i>Digby,</i>
<i>Rockford,</i>	<i>Allington,</i>
<i>Say and Sele.</i>	<i>Cutts.</i>

Lords Spiritual.

<i>T. Carliol,</i>	<i>E. Glouceſter,</i>
<i>H. Bangor,</i>	<i>R. Bath and Wells,</i>
<i>N. Ceſtrienſ.</i>	<i>J. Briſtol,</i>
<i>S. Eliens,</i>	<i>J. Ciceſtrienſ.</i>
<i>J. Oxon.</i>	

Judges.

<i>Ed. Ward,</i>	<i>John Turton,</i>
<i>Ed. Nevill,</i>	<i>J. Blencowe,</i>
<i>N. Leckmere,</i>	<i>Hen. Hatſell.</i>
<i>Tho. Rokeby,</i>	

WE of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose Names are underwritten, do highly approve of the pious Design of a Book, Entitled, *An Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners, &c.* and do heartily join therein.

Lords Spiritual.

<i>Nar. Dublin</i> , Archbp.	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>J. Tuam</i> , Archbp.	<i>N. Waterford</i> ,
<i>E. Killmore</i> ,	<i>Lismore</i> ,
<i>Ardayh</i> ,	<i>John Offory</i> ,
<i>Will. Derry</i> ,	<i>T. Killaloe</i> ,
<i>D. Cork</i> ,	<i>Rich. Meath</i> ,
	<i>T. Dromore</i> .

Lords Temporal.

<i>Drogheda</i> ,	<i>Loftus</i> ,
<i>Mount, Alexander</i> ,	<i>Charlemont</i> ,
<i>Longford</i> ,	

Judges.

<i>Rich. Pyne</i> ,	<i>Hen. Echlin</i> ,
<i>John Hely</i> ,	<i>N. Donnellan</i> ,
<i>Rob. Doyne</i> ,	<i>J. Coote</i> ,
<i>Rich. Cox</i> ,	<i>R. Tracy</i> .
<i>J. Jeffreyson</i> ,	

WE of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, whose Names are underwritten, do highly approve of the Pious Design of a Book, Entitled, *An Account of the Societies for Reformation of Manners, &c.* and do heartily join therein.

Lords.

<i>Hamilton</i> ,	<i>Rosse</i> ,
<i>Tweedale</i> ,	<i>Yester</i> ,
<i>Tullibardine</i> ,	<i>B. Hamilton</i> .
<i>Ruglen</i> ,	

THIS Society hath done much Good, and put some considerable Stop to Vice, that was running on in a high and desperate Degree in the Nation. And, to the Honour of the City, other Nations have followed the City's Example, or highly approved of this Course. For the furthering this Good, a Book came forth, entitled, *Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness*, the Author *John Disney*, Esq;

THIS Society do appoint and encourage Constables and other discreet Persons, to go about Streets and Markets, and other publick Places, to take up Drunkards, Swearers and Curfers, and such like scandalous Persons, Men or Women: And on the Lord's-Day to inspect Victualling-Houses, to prevent Tippling, and for taking up Drovers or Carriers that travel on that Day; and such as carry Goods and Wares about the Streets to their Customers, or such as are found at unlawful Sports and Pastimes.

THIS Design was at first violently opposed by the Champions and Advocates for Debauchery: Yet, by the Favour of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; and Countenance of the Clergy of the greatest Figure in the Church, and particularly his Grace *John*, then Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Circular Letters, and afterwards by Queen *Anne*'s favouring thereof, and the Zeal of the Persons concerned in it, it hath prospered to a great Degree; many virtuous Persons likewise of the several Denominations of Protestants readily agreeing to join Hearts and Purse in the Prosecution thereof.

BEFORE this Society are Sermons preached yearly, by some of the eminent Preachers of the Town, and sometimes by Bishops, in *Bow Church in Cheapside*. In one of these Sermons; preached Anno 1701, by Dr. *Kennet*, afterwards Bishop of *Peterborough*, it was declared, That, at that Time, more than thirty Thousand Persons had been convicted, by these Means, for profane Cursing and Swearing; and near the same Number of lewd and disorderly Persons brought to a merciful Punishment, and thereby reclaimed from their Vices, or restrained from the publick Scandal of them: And that above an hundred thousand Books of Religion, and Dissuatives from the Vices of the Age, had been given away by Order of these Societies; and that the Inhabitants of this City could attest this Truth, that of late Years Lewdness and Profaneness hath visibly decreased.

THE Fame of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners* spread far and near, not only about the Parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, but in Foreign Parts among all Protestants, in *Holland*, *Germany*; *Switzerland*, &c. so that the Zeal of these Reformers hath provoked many to do as they have done, for the putting some Check to the open-fac'd Impieties of the Age, so scandalous to Christianity. These Endeavours, for the Honour of the City of LONDON, where it began, have been applauded and recommended in a publick Manner (as fit to be imitated by other Christian States) by the Commissioners of several *French Churches*, who were appointed to take this Affair into their Consideration; and approved likewise by the Commissioners of the General Assembly in the Church of *Scotland*. And there were, some Years ago, thirteen of these Societies set up in *Scotland*.

THE Book of the Account of these Societies hath been translated into *French* and *High Dutch*, and *Latin*, for the propagating of the same Design in other Nations. And many Learned and Pious Persons, in divers Parts of *Europe* and *America*, are already successfully engaged in promoting this Work by Societies, after the Example begun here; as in *New-England*, *Jamaica*, &c. Letters came from *Switzerland*, An. 1700, That they were making some Progress in this Undertaking. From *Schaffhausen*, That they rejoiced to hear of this Zeal in *England*, and that they had Examples of the same Sort of Societies. From the Divinity Professor of *Hall* in *Saxony*, That it had a particular good Effect at *Nuremburgh*, where there was a Society of a great Number of Citizens that had begun to meet at each other's Houses, upon a Religious Account.

AT *Neufschafel* they bought up some Hundreds of Copies of the *Account of the Societies*; which were sent to all the Consistories of that State, in order to dispose them to a *Reformation of Manners*. At *Zurick* it was recommended to a Meeting of a Synod of Divines. And the *Account of the Religious Societies* was translated and printed there; and Orders were given from other Protestant Cantons for buying up some Numbers of them. One had put it into the *German Language*, and it was intended to be dedicated to the States; and Care was taken to make it known all over *Germany*.

IN the Country of the *Grisons* an Assembly of Divines met, where an Account of these Designs of Reformation was given, and would be laid before their Synod when they met. An Envoy of a great Prince to the Cantons signified from *Bern*, that they all blessed God for the Success of this Holy and Religious Society, and were themselves inclined to enter into a Correspondence, &c. A Proposal was made at *Berlin* for translating

lating the Account of the Society into the *Danish* and *Swedish* Languages; and a Design was there laid, of setting up and carrying on of Societies in *Denmark* and *Sweden*. And the King of *Denmark*'s Chaplain sent hither into *England* an Order, to send him over the Books relating to the *Reformation*, in order to the setting forward the same Design in that Kingdom.

As there is nothing can be so perfectly formed but that it may be abused, so there is no doubt but that some of the inferior Officers, employed by this worthy Society, have sometimes made an ill Use of their Power; but those have been likewise ill treated who have not gone beyond what their Duty obliged them to.

IN the Month of *February*, Anno 1717, a Cause was tried before the Lord Chief Justice King, between some Constables of the Society for the *Reformation of Manners*, and one *Ingram* of *Fleetstreet*, upon an Action of false Imprisonment. The former proved, that on *May* 24, 1716, at Night, as they had taken up some ill Persons in *Fleetstreet*, and were carrying them to *Bridewell*, the said *Ingram*, who was then Constable for the Night, not satisfied with the Legal Authority which they shewed him, upon Demand, for the Execution of their Office, brought out his Watch, stopt them, carried both them and the Persons they had taken, to the Compter, where they committed them Prisoners all Night. This being fully proved by several credible Witnesses, and the Evidence on the other Side being very contradictory and trifling, the Lord Chief Justice gave a very handsome Charge to the Jury; wherein he represented the ill Consequence that might attend the discouraging so laudable a Society, as that for the *Reformation of Manners*. And the said *Ingram* was thereupon cast in 20 l. Damages.

ONE *John Dent*, in *St. Clement's* Parish without *Temple-Bar*, was of this Society for the *Reformation of Manners*; a good Man, zealous for the Honour of *God*, and a great Hater of Sin and Wickedness; employing himself for 17 or 18 Years, in aiding and assisting at the apprehending and prosecuting of several Thousands of lewd and profligate Persons; and also of Sabbath-Breakers, profane Swearers, and Drunkards. In which Cause he was courageous, and feared no Encounter. He was the first that took into his Arms *John Cooper* a Constable, who about seven Years before was murdered in the Execution of his Office, in suppressing the publick Lewdness and Disorders at *May Fair*, though there were then above forty Soldiers with their Swords drawn about him. At last he himself, having endured many Abuses, Blows and Wounds, was barbarously murdered by three private Soldiers in *March* 1708, in the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness. As the last honourable Respect to this Man dying in *God's* Cause, his Funeral was solemnized at *St. Clement Danes* Church the 24th of *March* 1708, with a Sermon preached by *Thomas Bray*, D. D. upon 1 *Tim.* vi. 12. *Fight the good Fight of Faith*, &c. He was accompanied to his Grave with about 30 Constables and Beadles, and between 20 and 30 of the Reverend Clergy, all going before his Corpse; and 12 Justices of the Peace holding up the Pall, and immediately following it, and a great Train of other Gentlemen of Quality, and among them some Aldermen of the City; and lastly, above a Thousand worthy Citizens and others conducting him to his Grave. It was a Sight, said the aforesaid Preacher, at which, he was persuaded, the Powers of Darkness did tremble.

The STAGE.

It may not be amiss in this Place to take Notice of the STAGE, which, under proper Regulations, might be made to serve the Cause of Virtue and Good Manners; but is, at present,

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a Nursery of Vice and Folly. The late Queen *Anne*, in her Reign, did lay some Restraint upon it, by forbidding Women to be admitted into the Theatres in Vizar Masques, which did oftentimes occasion great Disorders there; and, by commanding that no Plays or Interludes should be performed on the *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; she likewise, for the Correction of the Stage, on the 14th of *December* 1704, set forth this Declaration:

“ WHEREAS We have thought fit, for the better Reforming the Abuses and Immoralities of the Stage, that a new Company of Comedians should be established for our Service under stricter Government and Regulations than have been formerly. We therefore, reposing special Trust and Confidence in our Trusty and Well-beloved *John Vanbrugh* and *William Congreve*, Esqs; for the due Execution and Performance of this Our Will and Pleasure, do Give and Grant unto the said *John Vanbrugh* and *William Congreve*, full Power and Authority to form, constitute and establish for Us, a Company of Comedians, with full and free Licence to act and represent in any convenient Place during our Pleasure, all Comedies, Tragedies, &c. and to settle such Rules and Orders for the good Government of the said Company, as the Chamberlain of our Household shall from Time to Time direct and approve. Given at our Court of *St. James's* the 14th Day of *December*, in the third Year of our Reign.

HIS late Majesty King *George I.* for the better Regulation of the Stage, granted Letters Patent to the late Sir *Richard Steele*, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for his own Life, and three Years after, in which are these Words:

“ ALL scandalous and mutinous Persons shall, from Time to Time, by him and them be ejected and disabled from Playing in the said Theatre. And for the better attaining our Royal Purposes in this Behalf, we have thought fit hereby to declare, that henceforth no Representations be admitted on the Stage by Virtue, or under Colour, of these our Letters Patents, whereby the Christian Religion in general, or the Church of *England* may, in any Manner, suffer Reproach, strictly inhibiting every Degree of Abuse, or Misrepresentation of sacred Characters, tending to expose Religion itself, and to bring it into Contempt; and that no such Character be otherwise introduced, or placed in other Light, than such as may enhance the just Esteem of those who truly answer the End of their sacred Function. We further enjoin the strictest Regard to such Representations as any Way concern Civil Policy, or the Constitution of our Government, that these may contribute to the Support of our sacred Authority, and the Preservation of Order and good Government. And it being our Royal Desire, that, for the future, our Theatre may be instrumental to the Promotion of Virtue, and instructive to human Life; we do hereby command and enjoin, that no new Play, or any old, or revived Play, be acted under the Authority hereby granted, containing any Passages, or Expressions offensive to Piety and good Manners, until the same be corrected and purged by the said Governor from all such offensive and scandalous Passages and Expressions. And these our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment thereof, shall be, in all Things, good and effectual in the Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the same, any Thing

F

“ in

“ in these Presents contained, or any Law, Sta-
 “ tute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation, Provi-
 “ sion, or Restriction, or any other Matter,
 “ Cause, or Thing whatsoever to the contrary,
 “ in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness
 “ whereof we have caused these our Letters to
 “ be made Patents.

*Witness ourself at Westminster, the
 Nineteenth Day of January, in the
 First Year of our Reign.*

By Writ of Privy Seal.

COCKS.

THE said Sir Richard Steel was so far from taking that Care of the Stage, which seemed to be the Design of granting him this Patent, that he received an annual Allowance from the Players, who had the Management of it before, and gave himself very little Concern about it. It is very certain, that there never was more Need than at present of a Reformation on the Stage, whereon every Thing is allowed, not only that is offensive to Religion and good Manners, but even to common Sense, especially in what they call their *Pantomime* Entertainments, in which are a thousand Absurdities and Inconsistencies represented, too idle and unnatural to be expressed by Words, and therefore the Spectators are amused with them, in Affront to their Understandings, by Dumb Show, sometimes for two or three Hours together.

*The Society for
 promoting
 Christian
 Knowledge.*

FARTHER, for promoting of good Religion, as well as stopping the Course of Immorality and Profaneness, there was another Fraternity in LONDON, called *The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*; and this both at Home and Abroad. For this Purpose other Persons of Honour and Quality united, who applied themselves to form Methods to find out Means of accomplishing so good an Undertaking; regulating themselves always by Ecclesiastical Constitutions, as the *Society for Reformation* do themselves by the Temporal Laws of England.

*The Society for
 propagating
 the Gospel in
 Foreign Parts*

ANOTHER Society there is in LONDON, which was set on Foot by a generous and most extensive Charity, to carry Religion all the World over; and it is called *The Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*. This Society obtained a Patent for making them a Corporation from King William, whose Letters Patents bore Date at Westminster the 16th of June, in the 13th Year of his Reign. The Cause whereof, as mentioned in the said Patent, was, that in many of the Plantations, Colonies and Factories beyond the Seas, belonging to England, the Provision of Ministers is very mean, and many others of them wholly destitute and unprovided of a Maintenance for Ministers, and the Publick Worship of God. And that for Want of Support and Maintenance of such, many of the King's Subjects wanted the Administration of God's Word and Sacraments, and seemed to be abandoned to Atheism and Infidelity. And also for Want of Learned and Orthodox Ministers, to instruct his said Subjects in the Principles of true Religion, divers Romish Priests and Jesuits were the more encouraged to pervert and draw them over to Popish Superstition and Idolatry.

THIS Society therefore was erected for a sufficient Maintenance to be provided for an Orthodox Clergy to live among them, and such other Provisions to be made, as might be necessary for the Propagation of the Gospel in those Parts.

THE Members incorporated by these Letters into this Society, under the Name of *the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*,

were the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 93 others, both of the Bishops, Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, enabling them to purchase 2000 *l. per Annum*, Inheritance, and Goods, and Chattels of any Value.

UPON the third Friday in February, yearly, to meet at some convenient Place, and to chuse one President, one or more Vice-President, or Presidents; one or more Treasurer, or Treasurers; two or more Auditors; one Secretary, and such other Officers, Ministers, and Servants, as should be thought convenient for the Year ensuing.

THE first President to be Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; who, within 30 Days after the passing of this Charter, was to cause Summons to be issued to the several Members to meet, and proceed to the Election of one or more Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, two or more Auditors, a Secretary, and other Officers, to continue till the third Friday in February, which should be in the Year 1701.

THEY and their Successors on the third Friday in every Month yearly, or oftener, if Occasion require, to meet and transact the Business of the said Society: That at any such Meeting they may elect such Persons to be Members of the said Corporation as they, or the major Part, shall think beneficial to the charitable Designs thereof. The Place of their Meeting is in the Library belonging to the Free-School founded by Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, in Castle-street near Leicester-fields.

No Act to be valid, unless the President or Vice-President, and seven others of the Members be present, and consenting thereunto.

SUCH as shall be present at the first or second Meeting of the said Society, or at any Meeting on the third Fridays in the Months of November, February, May, and August, yearly, for ever, may ordain and make Constitutions, Laws, Statutes, &c. and also to execute Leases for Years.

LAWFUL for them to depute such Persons, as they shall think fit, to take Subscriptions; and to gather and collect such Monies, as shall be by any Persons elected for the said Purposes.

THE said Society every Year to give an Account in Writing to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, or the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, or any two of them, of the several Sums of Money by them received and laid out by Vertue of these Presents, &c. and of the Management and Disposition of the Revenues and Charities.

THE first President was the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Treasurer, Mr. John Trimnel, Merchant.

Auditors, William Melmoth, Esq; living at Lincoln, and John Hedges, Merchant.

Secretary, John Chamberlayne, Esq; in Petty-France, Westminster.

THE Seal of this Society hath these Words round the Edge, *Sigillum Societatis de promovendo Evangelio in Partibus Transmarinis*. It is the Representation of a Ship under full Sail, making up towards a Foreign Land; the Natives all about near the Shoar, with their Hands stretched out, or lifted up, and some on their Knees. A Minister in a Gown, in the Fore-part of the Ship, looking towards them, with the Gospel open in his Right Hand. And a Label in the Middle of the Seal thus inscribed, *Transiens adjuva nos*: The Sun in the Firmament brightly shining out.

THIS Society hath made considerable Progress, having, besides Books and other Things, sent several Ministers of the Church of England in his Majesty's Dominions and Colonies in the West-

West-Indies, to be by Letters sent from thence to the Places where they are to reside. But there is great Need of many more, to instruct the *English* and such *Indians* as live under them, or near them, in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and to minister the Word and Sacraments, and to do other Spiritual Offices among them. And for this Purpose, in a general Meeting of the Society held Jan. 15, 1702, they did agree, that all the Bishops in the Realm, who were Members of this Society, should be earnestly desired to recommend it to their Archdeacons and their Officials, that Publick Notice might be given at their next Visitations, that such Clergymen as had a Mind to be employed in this Apostolical Work, and could bring sufficient Testimonials, according to a certain Form thereunto annexed, that they were duly qualified for it, might give in their Names to their respective Bishops, in whose Dioceses they lived, or to their Archdeacons, to be communicated by them to the Society, who would consult with the Bishop of LONDON, in order to the sending them to such Places as had most Need, and where they might do most Good. And the Society would take Care where there was not a sufficient Maintenance already settled, that they might not only have a competent Subsistence, but also sufficient Encouragement, due to those that devoted themselves to the Service of Almighty GOD, and our Saviour, in that Respect.

AND for the furthering of this extensive Christian good Work, were set forth,

PROPOSALS for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations; and to induce such of the Clergy of this Kingdom, as are Persons of Sobriety and Abilities, to accept of a Mission into those Parts.

WHEREAS the Propagation of the Christian Faith, and the Increase of Divine Knowledge, amongst all Sorts of Persons of his Majesty's Foreign Plantations, are the Wishes, Desires, and Prayers, of all pious and serious Christians, and such as are zealous of GOD's Glory, and the Salvation of Mens Souls: And whereas that blessed Work, next under GOD, does principally depend upon the Abilities of the Clergy in those Parts, the Exemplariness of their Lives, and their Industry in Teaching others: Whereas also, the Clergy that are already in the Plantations, as well as those who are to be sent thither, cannot (humanly speaking) be so capable of informing themselves, and of instructing others in the Design of Christianity, in the Nature of the Covenant of Grace, in the Meaning and Importance of the Articles of our most Holy Faith, and in the Nature and Extent of all Christian Duties, without the Assistance of some good Commentators upon the Holy Scriptures; and one at least, or more of those Authors, who have best treated upon each, and every of those Points: Whereas also, for the Supply of that Want, Men of Parts and addicted to Study, will hardly be induced to leave the Expectations they may have of better Encouragement and Improvement in their Native Country, to go to remote Parts and Climates less agreeable, without such Advantages, as will over-balance all Considerations inclining them to stay at Home; and especially, not without a competent Provision of such Books, as are necessary for their Studies in those Places where they are to serve; few of them that go over from hence being able to furnish themselves with so many Books as they shall need. And lastly, whereas Insufficiency and Scandal in the Clergy of those Places, in all Probability would be

most successfully prevented, both in this and future Ages, should every Parochial Minister in the Plantations have a Library of well chosen Books, of all those Kinds before-mentioned, in which he might spend his Time to his own Satisfaction, and with Improvement and Profit, both to himself and others.

To promote therefore so Blessed and Noble an End, as the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in those Parts; and, as well to encourage those who are there already employed in the Ministry, as also to invite other able Ministers over, and to furnish both with proper Means for accomplishing so good a Work: It is humbly offered to all that are hearty Well-wishers to the Souls of Men, and the Honour of their Saviour, to consider, and, as they shall see Cause, to favour these Proposals following:

1. That the Lord Bishop of LONDON be pleased to make a Catalogue of what particular Books his Lordship will judge most immediately and necessarily useful, to make up a sufficient Library to a Parochial Minister in any Plantation, wherewith he may be sufficiently enabled both to inform himself, and to instruct others, in all the necessary and essential Parts of Christianity.

2. That so many of such Libraries be sent by the Lord Bishop of LONDON, by the Hands of such as his Lordship shall commission for that Purpose, to be appropriated and affixed, one to each Parish in the Foreign Plantations, particularly those of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and farther as the Fund to be raised shall enable.

3. That every Parochial Library shall be affixed in a decent and large Room of the Parsonage-House of such Parish; there to remain to the sole Use of the Minister thereof for the Time being, unto all future Generations; and to be as unalienable as any other Rights and Dues of the Church, which are ascertained by Law.

4. That in order to the Preservation of every such Library to succeeding Ages without Loss, as far as can be humanly provided in any Thing of that Kind, there be made an exact Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library of each Parish; and that every such Catalogue be fairly written in four Books of Vellum, provided for that Purpose; the first whereof to be left with the Lord Bishop of LONDON, for the Time being; a second with his Commissary, or some chief Clergyman in every of those Plantations where such Libraries are provided; and a third to remain in the respective Libraries themselves; and a fourth to be deposited in the Vestry of each of the said Parishes.

5. That the Commissary be obliged; at least once in three Years, personally to make a Parochial-Visitation: And then, besides the Charge of this Duty in other Respects, that it be incumbent also upon him, particularly to inspect the Parochial Libraries, and to see that none of the Books be imbezelled, or lost: And that the Church-Wardens of each Parish be also obliged, every Year, before the Visitation, to inform themselves in what Condition the said Books are, and to present accordingly at the Visitation.

6. That for further Security to preserve them from Loss and Imbezelment, and that they may be known where-ever they are found, in every Book, on the one Side of the Cover shall be lettered these Words, *Sub Auspiciis Willielmi III.* on the other Side the Name of the Parish to which these Books do belong, *Ex Gra. E. Bibliotheca de Mary Town, E. Bibliotheca de James Town, &c.*

7. That the Ministers of each Parish, their Heirs and Administrators, may be obliged, by Virtue

Virtue of an Act of Assembly, provided and made for that Purpose, to make good what Books shall be imbezelled or lost by his Fault.

MEANS of obtaining such Parochial Libraries.

1. That Application be made to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, for their Charitable Contributions to so pious a Work; and especially that the Merchants and Traders to the Foreign Plantations be earnestly called upon, as Persons principally concerned to encourage this Design. It being most reasonable to expect, that in Gratitude to God, and the Inhabitants of those Plantations, *the more plentifully they have have reaped of their temporal Things, the more liberally they should sow to them in spiritual Things.*

2. That Application be also made to such Learned Authors as are now living, that they would bestow some of their own Books, which shall be judged useful to the Purposes aforesaid.

3. That for the general Satisfaction of those who have advanced either in Books, or Money, to so pious a Design, a full Account shall be published what Books have been given, what Sums have been obtained, and how the same have been laid out to the Purposes aforesaid.

Lastly, In Gratitude to the Benefactors towards this pious Design, all those who shall contribute any Thing thereunto, shall have their Names and respective Sums, and the Authors shall have the Number of Books given by them, transmitted to Posterity, by being register'd in a Book kept for that Purpose in each of the Libraries. And moreover, the principal Benefactors, whether publick Societies, Companies, or private Persons, shall have their Names endorsed in golden Letters, upon so many Folio's and Quarto's as shall amount to the Sum given by them respectively, and the Words, *Ex dono Authoris*; shall be in like Manner endorsed upon all those Books given by the respective Authors.

We do look upon this Design, as what will very much tend to propagate Christian Knowledge in the Indies, being it will, in all Likelihood, invite some of the more studious and virtuous Persons out of the Universities, to undertake the Ministry in those Parts, and will be a Means of rendering them useful when they are there. And therefore as we shall contribute chearfully towards promoting of those Parochial Libraries, so we hope that many pious Persons will be found, who out of Love to Religion and Learning, will also contribute thereunto.

Tho. Cantuar.

Ed. Worcester.

Jo. Ebor.

Symon Eliensis.

H. Lond.

J. Norwich.

W. Cov. and Litch.

IN a Paper printed Anno 1704, by Order of the Society, an Account is given what this Society designs to do upon further Encouragement by annual Subscription, or present Benefaction of future Legacies.

AND what great Progress was made in Maryland in the Time of King William, will appear by this Paper following :

The PRESENT STATE of the Protestant Religion in Maryland.

IN the Year 1691, his Majesty having graciously thought fit to take the Government of Maryland into his own Hands, and the Province into his immediate Care; in May 1692, an Act of Assembly passed for the Establishment of the Protestant Religion there, and for dividing the Ten Counties thereof into twenty-five Parishes, each

of which, one with another, are endowed with the yearly Income of nigh Twenty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco, to be raised perpetually by a yearly Assessment of Forty Pound *per Pole*, upon all the taxable Persons in the Country; the Profits of which Tobacco, till such Time as a sufficient Supply of Ministers shall be sent, (*viz.* All which will raise over and above what shall go for the Maintenance of six Divines sent thither already, with the present Governor, by the Lord Bishop of LONDON's Pious Care, there being but three before in the Country) are appointed for the Building of Churches in every Parish. But the Execution of that Act hath been in a Manner wholly neglected, till it pleased his Majesty to confer the Government on the most worthy and excellent Person, *Francis Nicholson*, Esq; who since his Arrival in Aug. 1694, with an indefatigable Industry and Zeal to promote his Majesty's Honour, the Interest of the Protestant Religion, and the Good of the whole Province, revived and reinforced the said Act, by another additional one, for the Increase and Maintenance of Religion, collected the Arrears, and built a fine Church at *Annapolis* in *Arundal* County, besides several which were begun before, with as many Parsonage-Houses. To the Building of each of which, as of all the rest, his Excellency gave 50 *l.* Sterling, and his Majesty's Secretary Ten Thousand Pounds of Tobacco to ten of the said Houses, *viz.* one in each County.

AND that a perpetual Succession of Protestant Divines of the Church of *England* may be provided for the Propagation of the true Christian Religion in the said Colony, his Excellency hath, by the Consent of the Council and Burgeses in Assembly, promoted a Law, vesting a Power in certain Trustees for erecting one Free-School in each County; one of which is already begun at *Annapolis*; towards the Building of which, his Excellency gave 50 *l.* Sterling, the Secretary 5000, the Council 15000, and the Burgeses 45000 Pounds of Tobacco; and it is to be endowed with 100 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* for the Maintenance of one Master, and two Ushers, to whom his Excellency allow'd 25 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, during his Government, and the Secretary 2000 Pounds of Tobacco so long as he continued in his Office, for instructing the Youth of the said Province in Arithmetick, Navigation, and all useful Learning; but chiefly for the fitting such as are disposed to study Divinity, to be further educated at his Majesty's *College Royal* in *Virginia*; in order, upon their Return, to be ordained by the Lord Bishop of LONDON's Suffragan residing in the Province, both for that Purpose, and to supervise the Lives of the Clergy thereof; for whose Support also, at the Request and Recommendation of the Assembly, his Excellency settled a fair and competent Maintenance.

THE Person deputed by the Lord Bishop of LONDON, to be his Commissary in *Maryland* for the Propagation of our most Holy Religion amongst the Infidels, for the Inducement of sober and serious young Divines to go to the Foreign Plantations, and for the better qualifying them for so noble and Christian an Employment, busied himself in collecting of Parochial Libraries of choice and useful Books, for the perpetual Use of such of the Clergy who shall undertake that Voyage, and for all those who shall succeed them. And certainly a more suitable Encouragement to Men of good Parts and Inclinations, to go upon so blessed a Mission, could not be thought of: For as it is Books alone which will encourage the most Studious, Virtuous, and consequently the most useful Persons to go over, so it is an Encouragement that is in a Manner necessary to be provided in foreign Plantations;

since few or none, at their first going over, are in a Condition to provide themselves therewith; and when they are there, Books are hardly to be met with by those who shall be able to buy them. And yet without a competent Provision of several useful and necessary Books, it is morally impossible that any should be enabled to instruct their People.

UPON the Death of King William, the Founder, Address being made by the Society to Queen Anne, she answer'd them, *That she should be always ready to do her Part towards the promoting and encouraging so good a Work.* And she shew'd her Favour to it by her Princely Magnificence, when the Affair was in private Hands. The Work hath since gone on with great Success. Correspondences begun, Deputations settling at Home; many Subscriptions made, several Benefactions brought in; and divers prudential Ways and Means taken for the Conversion of the *Indians*, and settling the State of Religion in the Queen's Foreign Dominions, by supplying with able and good Ministers, the Natives as well as the *English*; appointing Catechists and Schoolmasters for the Slaves, with other ignorant Persons; and sending over Libraries for the Use and Improvement of the Clergy, as well as practical Treatises for the Laity.

PLACES to be thus supplied with Ministers, and Schools and Libraries in the *English* Dominions on the Continent of *North America*, are from North-East and South-West, with the *Indian* Nations bordering upon them; the five Nations of the *Iroquois*, commonly called *The praying Indians*; *New-England*, or *Massachusetts*, with the neighbouring Colonies; *New-York*, wherein are five *English* Counties, and five *Dutch*; *New-Jersey*, *East* and *West Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, North and South; the *Yammon Sea Indians*, *Newfoundland*, *Rhode Island*, belonging to *New-York*, *Long Island* belonging to *New-England*, *Jamaica*, *Antigua*, *Montserrat*. Besides Factories in *Europe*, *Moscow*, and *Amsterdam*.

THERE are earnest Addresses from divers Persons of the Continent and Islands adjacent, for a Suffragan, to visit the several Churches, ordain Ministers, confirm the younger Sort, and consecrate Places for Divine Worship. Accordingly the Society intended to have six Suffragans, and hoped to allow them 600 l. a Year.

George Keith, and John Talbot his Assistant, were, some Years ago, itinerant Missionaries, and had an honourable Allowance, suitable to their expensive Undertaking. Keith, after some Time, came back.

THE said Mr. Keith and Mr. Talbot went out on this Mission in April; Anno 1702, and returned back August; Anno 1704. They travelled on the Continent of *North America*, between *Piscataway River* in *New-England*, and *Caratuc* in *North Carolina*, a Space extending in Length about 800 Miles. Within which Bounds were 10 distinct Colonies and Governments, all under the Crown of *England*. They went twice over most of those Governments, and preached often in many of them, particularly in *Pennsylvania*, *West* and *East Jersey*, and *New-York* Provinces; where they continued longest, and found the greatest Occasion for their Service. His and his Fellow Talbot's Success was, that the People were generally well affected to the Doctrine that they preached, and joined with them decently in the Liturgy, and publick Prayers, and Administration of the Sacraments after the Usage of the Church of *England*. And where Ministers were wanting, as there were in many Places, the People earnestly desired them to present their Requests unto the honourable Society,

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to send Ministers unto them; which accordingly Mr. Keith, since his Return home, hath done. And the Society hath sent to such Places as seemed most to want it, considerable Numbers of Missionaries.

MANY that had been Strangers to the Way of the Church of *England*, after they observed it in the publick Prayers, and in reading the Lessons of the Holy Scriptures, and the Manner of the Administration of Baptism, and the Lord's-Supper, were greatly affected with it. Many of those who had the Name of *Separate Quakers* (that is, those that believed the Fundamentals of the Christian Faith, concerning the Way of Salvation by Faith in JESUS CHRIST, and believed that he came in the Flesh, and died for our Sins; which Mr. Keith had preached to them, when himself was a Quaker, about the Year 1692,) those they found had now joined with the Church of *England* Congregation at *Philadelphia*, before their Arrival. These received them with great Joy, and had great Satisfaction in hearing them Preach that which tended to their own Confirmation in the Christian Faith, and in Communion with the Church of *England*.

Mr. Evans, Minister of the Church of *England* Congregation at *Philadelphia* in *Pennsylvania*, told Keith he had baptized 500 Quakers, and their Children; and such as were Quakerly affected; besides considerable Numbers of Converts were baptized by Clayton, the former Minister, since their Coming into *Pennsylvania*, *West* and *East Jersey* and *New-York* Provinces, at least 200 Persons that were Quakers, and their Children and Servants were baptized. And many who had been baptized in their Infancy, and had professed Quakerism afterwards, were come off, and joined themselves to the Churches in these Countries, since their Travels and Preachings among them.

IN *Pennsylvania*, where formerly there was but one Church of *England* Congregation (viz. that at *Philadelphia*) they found five Churches supplied with Ministers. In the North Parts of *America* are 13 Ministers, all placed within these two Years last past; and generally supported and maintained by this Society. This briefly is enough to shew the blessed spreading Benefit of the said Society.

SOME Common-Prayer Books, with other Devotional and Practical Tracts, are very much needed by the People in those Places: All which Matters lay before the Society to take Care of.

THEY have an annual Fund now of 800 l. per Annum, with the Accession of 1700 l. occasionally subscribed. A Lady unknown hath lately sent them 1000 l.

THEY commonly allow the Ministers they send thither, 50 l. a Year, and 20 l. at their first going out, and 15 l. for Books. As they had two Missionaries before-mentioned, at very great Expence; so they are soliciting Maintenance of the Crown for four more: So many more at least being needful for the Conversion of the aforesaid praying *Indians* of *Canada*. The Place they take for the Object of their Christian Care, is, a Continent well peopled, under several Governments, 200 Miles in Length upon the Sea Coast. This is the large and noble Project of this Society.

AND these Christian Purposes and Labours are now found to be very successful for the Conversion of the Natives and Negroes, as well as the Subjects of *England* in those Parts: Accounts whereof are yearly published at the End of the Sermons preached at the Anniversary Meetings of this Society.

BUT that which is like to render this religious Design in After-Times more effectual, is

the noble Gift of General *Codrington*, lately Governor of *Barbadoes*, who died *April* the 7th, *An. Dom.* 1710, and by his last Will bequeathed his two Plantations in the said Island; and also Part of the Island of *Barbuda* to this Society; and by his said Will, desiring that the Plantations should continue entire; and that 300 Negroes, at least, always kept thereon; and that a convenient Number of Professors and Scholars should be maintained there; who are to be obliged to study and practice Physick and Chirurgery, as well as Divinity. That by the apparent Usefulness of the former, (as the Will ran) they might endear themselves to the People, and have the better Opportunities of doing Good to Mens Souls while they are taking Care of their Bodies. This Gift is valued at 2000 *l. per Ann.* clear of all Charges.

THE Society have already resolved to instruct those Negroes in the Principles of the Christian Religion; and are now about building a College to this End at *Barbadoes*.

BESIDES the Meetings once a Month, or oftener, as there is Occasion, at the late Archbishop *Tennison's* Library at *St. Martin's* in the Fields, there are several Committees of the Society appointed to meet at the Chapter-House at *St. Paul's*.

THIS Society have yearly Meetings, and Anniversary Sermons in the Month of *February*, at *St. Mary Le-Bow* Church, whereof the first was *February* 20, 1701-2, *Richard Willis*, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*, preaching before them, upon *Phil. ii. 27. Striving together for the Faith of the Gospel.* *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, preached to this Society, incorporated *February* 18, 1703-4, on a very suitable Text, *Mal. i. 11. For from the rising of the Sun unto the going down thereof, my Name shall be great among the Gentiles. And in every Place Incense shall be offered to my Name, and a pure Offering, &c.* The Sermon preached in this Anniversary Assembly, *February* 1712-13, was performed by *John* late Bishop of *Ely*. And that Year the Receipts of the Society were by Rent, annual Subscriptions, casual Benefactions, &c. 3595 *l. 18 s. 5 d.* Their Disbursements by Payments of yearly Salaries to Missionaries, Catechists, School-Masters, by Gratuities to Missionaries, by Monies expended in Books to them, and by accidental Expences 2070 *l. 8 s. 3 d.* yearly Income by yearly Rent, and annual Subscriptions of the Members, 783 *l. 12 s. 6 d.*

THE Sermon preached before this incorporated Society, *February*, *Anno* 1715, was preached by *Dr. Tho. Sherlock*, Dean of *Chichester*; and the next Year, *February* 1716, by *Mr. Tho. Haley*, Canon Residentiary of *Chichester*.

THE Sermon to the Society at their Anniversary Meetings, *Feb. 21*, 1717, was preached by the Right Reverend *Philip*, Bishop of *Hereford*. Wherein that worthy Prelate very seasonably moved for the Settlement of Bishops in those Foreign Plantations that had received the Gospel: "Without which, as he said, no Part of their Whole Design could be rightly conducted, viz. The establishing of proper Governors upon the Place, who, upon all Emergencies, might inspect the Ecclesiastical Affairs of that wide Province; and be ever at Hand to exercise such Spiritual Discipline as hath in all Ages been found necessary for the good Government of the Church of CHRIST."

The Societies sworn Auditors the said Year, delivered in the State of the Accounts as followeth:

R E C E I P T S.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
BY annual Subscriptions of Members	}	402	13	8½
By Rent		17	12	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By casual Benefactions	2068	05	0½
By Monies paid at the Entrance of new Members	9	12	3½
By Interest	69	14	03
	2567	17	3½
To which add the Ballance of the late Account	793	09	10
Total	3361	07	1½

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Payment of yearly Salaries to Missionaries, Catechists, and School-Masters, Gratuities, &c.	2010	05	11½
Remaining in Cash, South Sea Stock, &c.	1351	01	02
Total	3361	07	01½

AND here we must not forget to mention another laudable Society, entered into and set on Foot by divers well disposed Persons in and about LONDON, for the Relief and Maintenance of poor Profelytes who are Converts from the Popish Religion. The Rise and Occasion of this charitable Undertaking was, to prevent the Discouragement of such as were willing to come into the Bosom of the Protestant Church, but were like to starve if they should; especially Foreigners, not knowing how to subsist, being rejected by their Popish Friends and Relations; and coming into a Country where they neither understand the Language, nor have any Way of procuring to themselves a Living. There was an Account set forth in Print, in the Year 1718, of this Affair, and of the Establishment of Commissioners for the Relief of these poor Converts: Wherein it is said, "That the Want of a regular Method in Great Britain for relieving sincere Converts from the Church of Rome, had been too justly complained of ever since the Reformation, &c. But the happy Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line, exclusive of Papists for ever, hath left the Nation at more Liberty to take under its Care these Converts, in like Manner as hath been, so very laudably done in several other Protestant Churches. — And it seems to be a more seasonable Undertaking at this Time, now there being a more general Disposition among many Learned and other considerable Persons in Popish Countries, to embrace the Reformation: And that the Eyes of such throughout all Europe are turned upon this happy Church under its present Protestant Settlement, as their most desirable and safe Asylum."

It was an Observation, that some that had been convinced of the *Romish* Errors, were compelled for Want of Bread, to make their Peace with the Church of *Rome*, after they had publickly, and after a very solemn Manner, renounced her. So that among the many Checks the Reformation hath received of late Years, the Want of a Fund, to relieve such as for pure Conscience forsake the *Romish* Communion to embrace the Protestant Faith, is none of the least.

His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of LONDON, have been very instrumental in this good Work by their Counsel and Advice: And, especially by their humble Application to his late Majesty King *George*, to assist these Objects of Charity, who have hitherto been unprovided for, till some other Means could be found; by charging the Fund of 15000 *l. per Annum*, granted out

A Society for the Maintenance of Converts from Popery.

A Grant to
such from the
King of 400 l.
per Annum.

out of the Civil List for the Relief of the poor French Protestants, with the Sum of 400 l. per Annum: Which his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant, as a Foundation for a Fund towards the Relief of Converts of any Nation from the Church of Rome.

THEIR Lordships were pleased, in Conjunction with the two Lord Chief Justices, pursuant to his Majesty's Gracious Intentions, to authorize by a Commission bearing Date the 24th of April 1717, a certain Number of Persons, both of Clergy and Laity, to distribute the same to such as should appear to be truly worthy of it, and Objects of Charity within Rules prescribed in their Commission: And at the same Time did impower them to invite other Persons to their Assistance, as well as to receive the Benevolence of any private well-disposed Persons towards the same.

THERE are set down in the said printed Account, the Rules prescribed for the said Commissioners: And Orders, which the said Commissioners drew up for the necessary Officers, and other Regulations fit to be observed in executing their Commission: Other Orders, relating to the Committee, to the Treasurer, to the Secretary, and to the Profelytes.

IN the Beginning of this Commission, the Commissioners laboured under very great Difficulties: The Numbers of Petitioners amounting to above Fourscore the first Month; the extreme Difficulty to know each Person's true Character; and who were incapable of getting their own Livelihood; how to dispose of Ecclesiastical Profelytes, which abounded; and above all, to separate the Tares from the Wheat, the true Profelytes from the Cheats.

FROM the State of the Treasurer's Accounts at the Close of the Year, that is, from the 30th of April 1717, to the 30th of April 1718, it appears there hath been paid into his Hands,

	l.	s.	d.
From the Government,	400	00	00
Annual Subscriptions,	294	14	06
Casual Benefactions,	22	02	00
Sum Total,	716	16	06

Whereof Profelytes assisted, or otherwise provided for, } 100

Out of which Number are :
Ecclesiasticks, 40
Of the Laity, 60

Out of these :
Bound Apprentices, 7
Provided to be no more a Burthen upon the Society, } 29

	l.	s.	d.
Money laid out upon the foregoing Accounts, including Salaries for Instructor, Clerk, Master of Language, Apothecary, &c. and other necessary Expences,	660	04	05
Remaining in the Hands of the Treasurer upon the Account of the rest of the Year,	56	12	01
	716	16	06

THE Number of the Profelytes encreases so fast on the Commissioners Hands, that without some additional Supplies, it will be next to impossible to carry on this good Design. Which made the Commissioners apply lately to the Government; to have some Parts of the Estates for-

feited (for having been applied to superstitious Uses) set apart for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion as by Law established, and for the Support of Converts from Popery.

IN the next Place, because shewing Compassion and the Works of Humanity is so great a Point of Religion, and so many belong to the spiritual Consideration of this City, we shall proceed to shew what large Provision is made for the Poor and Needy, and the several Ways used for their Relief; besides the publick Hospitals and Work-houses mention'd in the first Book; the great Store of liberal Gifts, and many of them annual, that belong to the several Parishes, and are peculiar to the Poor thereof.

And first, to see what the Charity bestowed upon the Poor in the several Parishes was in former Times, and what it is at present. It was computed by one that lived above 100 Years ago (in the Beginning of the Reign of King James I.) to arise in the City and Suburbs to 5 or 6000 l. by the Year; that is, reckoning 120 Parishes, and one Parish with another to give in Money, Bread, Fewel, &c. 50 l. per Annum.

BUT as to the present State of the City's Charities, the Prisons and Compters have considerable Donations sent them quarterly from the Companies of LONDON, which were left by Benefactors, and intrusted to those Corporations.

MANY well disposed Citizens do frequently send the Prisoners Relief, unknown who they be; and discharge poor Debtors, by agreeing with their Creditors, and paying their Debts, and setting them free. And several Ministers in LONDON, especially such as belong to the great Parishes in the Suburbs, that abound with poor House-keepers, have considerable Sums sent them by good Christians, (often unknown) to distribute according to their Directions, and where they shall see most need.

LIKEWISE the Bread that is found not sizeable, and the Flesh brought to the Markets, that is not good, and so become forfeited, the Lord Mayor is accustomed to send to the Prisons and Compters for the Supply of the Prisoners there.

THERE is almost in every Parish a Quantity of Bread weekly, or oftener, given to the Poor of the said Parish, and Cloaths, and Coals for Firing, yearly bestowed, and oftentimes Money too, for their Relief and Subsistence. So that by these Charities given by the last Wills of Persons deceased, as also by many of the wealthier Sort that are alive; and by many Hospitals and Alms-houses, it is rarely or never heard of, that any die in this City meerly of Famine, or perish in the Streets for Want, as in many other Countries they do.

AND for the better Supply of the poor Tradesmen in the Dead of the Winter, when there is little Work stirring, and great Need of Firing as well as Food, it is customary for the King or Queen, by the Motion of the Bishop of LONDON, or Lord Mayor, to send their Letter to them, to take Order that a Collection be made through LONDON and the Suburbs, and Lines of Communication in all the Parishes, and that the Officers go from House to House to gather every Man's Charity. And the King or Queen themselves contribute also: And the Bishop accordingly sends his Letters to the respective Ministers, with the King's or Queen's, which Letters they read to the Congregation, whereby some Thousands of Pounds are seasonably collected in the Depth of Winter, and brought into the Chamber of LONDON, and divided again to every Parish according as they have Need.

To give an Instance of these Letters in the Year 1715, when Sir Charles Peers was Mayor.

To our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Peers, Knight, Lord Mayor of our City of LONDON.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Being informed that the poorer Sort of our Subjects, in and about our City of LONDON, do suffer great Hardships at this Time, and being graciously disposed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support: We have thought fit to signify Our Pleasure to the Right Reverend Father in God, John Lord Bishop of LONDON, that he take Care for Publication to be made in all the Parish-Churches within our said City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of these Presents; for the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of each Parish, to collect the Benevolence of charitable and well disposed People, at their respective Dwellings within each Parish, for and towards the Support and Relief of our said poor Subjects; and to cause the Money so collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of LONDON, to be distributed to the several Parishes, as you and the said Lord Bishop shall think fit and direct. And to the End our Intention may be the more effectual, We have thought fit to recommend the same to you, that by your Encouragement and Endeavour, our good Subjects, inhabiting in our said City and Liberties, may be induced to more than ordinary Demonstrations of their Compassion and Liberality on this Occasion: And so We bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at St. James's the 21st Day of November 1715, in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

THIS was accompanied with the King's Letter to the Bishop of LONDON.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, John Lord Bishop of LONDON.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, We greet you well. Being informed that the poorer Sort of our Subjects in and about our City of LONDON, do suffer great Hardships at this Time; and being graciously disposed to do all that lies in Us for their Relief and Support, We have thought fit heartily to recommend it to You, and do hereby expressly require you to take Care that Publication be made in all the Parish-Churches within our said City and Liberties thereof, the Lord's Day next following the Date of these Presents; that the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor do, the Week following, collect the Benevolence of charitable and well-disposed People, at their respective Dwellings within each Parish, for and towards the Support and Relief of Our said poor Subjects; and that the Ministers in each Parish do effectually excite their Parishioners to a Charitable Contribution, and to cause the several Sums so collected to be paid immediately into the Chamber of LONDON, to be distributed to the several Parishes, as the Lord Mayor of our said City and you shall think fit and direct. And that Our own Example may not be wanting, Our further Pleasure is, That you call upon Our Commissioners of Our Treasury for such Sum

of Money as We have directed and appointed to be paid to that End, and to dispose the same as aforesaid: And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at Our Court at St. James's the 21st Day of November 1715, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

IN Obedience whereunto, this was the Bishop's Letter to the City Clergy.

Reverend Brother,

HIS Majesty has been graciously pleased, as you will observe by the foregoing Letter, to anticipate the usual Time for dispensing the annual Royal Bounty to the poorer Sort of People in and about this great and populous City, to the End that they may be relieved at the dead Time of the Year, when their Necessities are most pressing, and they least able to help themselves: My Duty it is, as you see, to require of you, that his Majesty's Letter be read in your Church the first Lord's Day after the Date of it: And it is yours, to take the Occasion to move your Hearers in the most pressing Manner, not only to render Thanks to God for this Pious and Charitable Example, which his Majesty is pleased to give them, but also to imitate it, according to the Ability wherewith the Lord had blessed them: They can scarce need, at least it is not possible you can want Arguments to convince them of the Duty of being ready to give, and glad to distribute; of the great Danger of withholding their Charity, and even dispensing it grudgingly and of Necessity, and of the many Blessings promised in the Word of God to the liberal and cheerful Giver. Upon these Heads you will therefore take Care to enlarge, and be very earnest with your Hearers; as also in your Prayers to God for his Blessing, as well upon your Endeavours, as upon all those whose Charity shall be stirred up by them. I must also request of you to notify to those appointed to make these Collections, that they use all requisite Diligence, and that without Delay what they have gathered be paid in, to the End the Distribution be made so soon and seasonably, as to answer his Majesty's pious Intention, and the Needs of those that are to partake of his Charity.

JOHN LONDON.

HIS Letter also soon after to his Clergy within the Bills of Mortality, to send in their Collections, was as follows:

Reverend Brethren,

I Can't but hope you have already complied with his Majesty's Pleasure, lately signified to you, and earnestly recommended and pressed for making of speedy Collections for the Relief of the poorer Sort in and about this City: But it not yet appearing that the Dispatch required in transmitting those Collections into the Chamber of LONDON, in order to a speedy Distribution thereof, has been used; I think it my Duty to put you in mind, that (as you have been told) his Majesty's gracious Intention is, That as well his own Royal Bounty, as the Charity collected in your Parishes, should, without any Delay, be applied to the Relief of the Necessitous, in this rigorous Season of the Year, and Time of their great Need. And accordingly I can't but be very earnest with you to take all possible Care that the said Collections be paid in, on or before the fifteenth Day of the next following Month, and that

that the same be done not only in Part, as in some Places has been practised, but in the Whole, according to the true Amount of the Collector's Lists; to the End that the Light of this pious Work be not diminished by defective Returns, to the Dishonour of God, and the Disparagement of the Charity of this great City.

To prevent this Abuse, I think it most advisable, that you, together with three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Parish, to be chosen by a Vestry, or in other proper Manner, do call for the Lists of the said Collections, and observe the Amount thereof, and take Care, that the Whole be paid in to the Chamber of LONDON, without any Defalcation upon what Pretext whatsoever.

I must also add, that I very much wish and hope that you, my Brethren, together with the said three or four of the principal Inhabitants of your Parish, will, in the mean Time, be forming a List of the several poor House-keepers and others, in your respective Parishes, for whose present Relief this Charity is designed; to the End, that when the Sum to be allotted to your Parish shall be ordered and received, you and the said principal Inhabitants may be ready immediately to subdivide and distribute it to the Parties.

AND let it enter into your Hearts to believe, and be assured, that this your Labour of Love will be a gracious Acceptance with our good God, to whose Mercy and Protection I commit you, and am,

Reverend Brethren,

Somerset-House, Your Affectionate Brother,
Dec. 29, 1715.

JOH. LONDON.

THE King's annual Bounty towards the Relief of poor House-keepers in and about the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, is about 1000 l. which with 900 l. collected for the same Purpose in the City and Suburbs, Ann. 1717, was distributed in the Month of March.

FOR the better providing for the poorer Sort in respect of their Firing, in the Winter Season especially, this notable Care was taken by an Act of Common-Council, in the Year 1665, to this Tenour: That for a constant Store and Provision of Sea-coal, for Supply of the City, and especially for the Benefit of the Poor in Time of Dearth and Scarcity, (which hath often happened by reason of Wars and Troubles at Sea, or by the subtle Practices and Combinations of Retailers at Home, for their private Gain and Profit) it was Enacted, That besides the general Stock employed by this City for Provision of Coals for Benefit of the Poor, there shall be provided yearly hereafter at the best Hand, between Lady-Day and Michaelmas, by the several Companies of this City, the several Chaldrons hereafter mentioned, viz.

By the	Mercers,	488	Chaldron.
	Grocers,	675	
	Drapers,	562	
	Fishmongers,	465	
	Goldsmiths,	525	
	Skinners,	315	
	Merchant Taylors,	750	
	Haberdashers,	578	
	Salters,	360	
	Ironmongers,	255	
	Vinters,	375	
	Clothworkers,	412	

And so particular Numbers of Chaldrons are appointed to every one of the rest of the Companies, ending with the Glaziers.

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AND the said Quantity of Sea-coal, to be stored or laid up in convenient Places by every the said Companies: And to be brought out, sold, and uttered at such other hard and dear Seasons of the Year, in such Manner, and at such Price, as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall judge most requisite, and as by their Precept in Writing they shall direct; so as the Companies be not ordered to sell the same Coals to Loss.

THERE were Proposals made by some Charitable Citizens, and set forth in Print, Anno 1706, for establishing a Charitable Fund in the City by voluntary Gifts and Loans of Money, for these good and pious Purposes following, viz. To relieve necessitous Persons from the Oppressions and evil Practices of ill Men: To provide poor People within the Parishes of the Bills of Mortality, with Coal and other Necessaries at a cheap Rate in the Winter, and Times of War [or Dearth:] To maintain those that are not able to get their Livelihoods: To set other Poor to work, viz. In employing them to sweep and clean the Streets and other Places within the said Parishes; in clearing them from Beggars; in making convenient Walks; in repairing the Highways in the Avenues of the said City, &c. after the Manner of the Corporation of Guardians in the City of Bristol.

THE kind Entertainment of poor Strangers fled hither for Religion, deserves to be mentioned here. Anno 1708, many Protestants of the Palatinate on the Rhine, by reason of Persecution, conveyed themselves over hither, whom Queen Anne graciously provided with all Necessaries, and sent them over to our Plantations in the West-Indies. And by this Encouragement, between two or three thousand more of the same Country, Men, Women, and Children, Anno 1709, came over, and appeared miserable Objects, in and about LONDON, imploring her Majesty's Protection; and Orders were given for defraying their Charges; and the Rope-houses at Deptford, and other convenient Places, were prepared to receive some Hundreds of them that landed thereabouts. The rest were disposed of by the Care of some Charitable Persons in and about St. Katharine's and Aldgate, and Camberwel, and Lambeth; several large Barns were hired for them: And the late Prince's Chaplains, the Minister of the German Congregation in the Savoy, and others, voluntarily preached and read Prayers to them two or three times a Week, according to the Forms of the Church of England, at the Churches of Aldgate and St. Katharine's, and they were much relieved by private Charities, besides the Queen's.

THERE is yet another Sort of Charity in this City (maintained by the Society before-mentioned, viz. For promoting Christian Knowledge) very singular and extraordinary, the like whereof is hardly practised in any City of Christendom besides, and for which the Citizens concerned therein deserve to stand upon lasting Record; and that is, the erecting Schools in many Parishes of LONDON and Westminster, called Charity Schools, for the free Education of poor Boys and Girls, and also for their Maintenance in Apparel, and afterwards disposing of them Abroad in honest Callings.

THIS Favour of the Londoners towards poor Children began divers Yeats ago in North and South Wales. When about the Year 1670, the Poverty and Ignorance of those Parts raised a Compassion in the Hearts of many good Citizens, (which must be recorded to their Honour;) so that they and their Interest contributed such Sums of Money as maintained a great Number of poor Welsh Children at School, to read English, Write, and cast Accompts; And Schools for that Purpose were erected and settled in many

many Places in those Countries. And this pious Practice so flourished, that in the Year 1674, or 1675, Certificate was made, that in 86 of the chief Towns and Parishes in *Wales*, 1162 poor Children were put to School, over and above 200 put to School the last Year by the Charity of others. And this Charity had already provoked divers Landlords and Inhabitants of several Towns and Parishes in *Wales*, to put 863 of the poorest *Welsh* Children to School upon their own Accounts; so that 2225, in all, were already put to School to learn, as before.

AND this Charity extended not only to the poor Children, but to the rest of the poor *Welsh* Inhabitants, to furnish them with Christian Knowledge. For, by this Charity, they had distributed freely among them a great Number of pious Books translated and printed in the *Welsh* Language. So that in the Year 1674, there had been bought and distributed in several Families 32 *Welsh* Bibles, and 479 *Welsh* New Testaments; which were all that could be bought up in *London* or *Wales*; besides 500 *Whole Duties of Man*, bought and disposed in like Manner: And 2500 *Practices of Piety*, with some Hundreds of other licensed Treatises, translated into *Welsh*, were then printing, and almost finished; which were to be freely given also to the poor People in those Parts. This became a Trust, and was committed to several eminent Ministers of LONDON, viz. Dr. Tillotson; afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Whichcote, Dr. Simon Ford, Dr. Bates, Dr. Outram, Dr. Patrick, afterwards Bishop of Ely, Dr. Stillingfleet, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Fowler, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Durham, Dr. Meriton, Dr. Hezekiah Burton, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Matthew Poole, and Mr. Thomas Gouge, some Time Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, LONDON; which last also devoted himself and his Estate to this Service, and Labour of Love: Going himself several Years successively into *Wales* from Place to Place, enduring, in his old Age, all the Fatigues of Travelling in that mountainous Country, to oversee and manage this great publick Work. There were also in the same Trust some eminent Citizens of the Laity, as Thomas Firmin, Henry Norton, John Dubois, and some others: But this Charity, however it lessened in *Wales*, afterwards began nearer Home.

THE Beginning of this Sort of Charity in LONDON was thus: Divers Ministers, or other sober Parishioners, observed abundance of Children in their Parishes destitute, and neglected in their Education, either by Reason of the Poverty of some Parents, or the Carelessness, as well as Poverty of others. This made them bethink themselves of setting up Parish-Schools for the Use of these Children, to bring them up in the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, as professed and taught in the Church of *England*; and likewise for the teaching them to Work, and accustoming them to Employment, both to prevent an Habit of Idleness, and to enable them to live honestly, and provide Subsistence for themselves hereafter. Hereupon in some Places the Minister of the Parish himself made this good Motion to some of the discreetest of his Parishioners; and sometimes two or three Parishioners propounded it to the Ministers, and such others of the Neighbours, who were more likely to espouse so good a Deed, and to join with them. And when four or five had agreed thereon, they drew up the Design in a Roll of Parchment in a few Lines, shewing the great Need and special Usefulness of such a Course. And to this each subscribed their Names, and the Sums by them promised to exhibit yearly, during Pleasure, towards the Charge; and gene-

rally the Minister subscribed first; and then shewing the said Rolls to others, that pleased subscribed also.

WHEN this Design came to be more and more known, it met with very good Success. Information that some Subscribers have been able to set up a School in 7 or 8 Months Time. After Subscriptions were thus finished, they agreed upon settling certain Rules and Orders for the governing the said Schools, the better to effect the Ends of the Charity, for the Satisfaction of all concerned, and that no Offence might be taken. They concluded upon divers good Rules for the Matters that were to teach, and for the Scholars that were to learn. The Masters to take particular Care to instruct the Children in the Church Catechism twice a Week, to bring them to Church twice every Lord's Day, with their Bibles and Common-Prayer Books with them; to discourage and correct any Beginnings of Vice in them, particularly, Lying, Swearing, Cursing, and Profanation of the Lord's Day. The Children to wear always their Caps, Bands, Cloaths, and other Marks of Distinction; whereby the Trustees and Benefactors might know them, and see what their Behaviour is Abroad.

THE Subscribers meet at the School-House every first *Wednesday* after every Quarter-Day. They have a Treasurer and six Trustees, always chosen on the *Wednesday* in *Easter* Week; who, with the Minister, have the immediate Care and Government of the Schools. And they report the State and Condition of the Schools at their quarterly Meetings.

THE ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Boys cloathed, is computed to come to about 75 *l.* per Annum. For which a School-Room, Books and Firing are provided, a Master paid; and to each Boy is given yearly three Bands, one Cap, one Coat, one Pair of Stockings, and one Pair of Shoes. The ordinary Charge of a School for 50 Girls cloathed, comes to about 60 *l.* taking in the Rent of the School-Room, the Mistress's Salary, Books and Firing, and Cloaths bought for them.

THE Gentlemen concerned in promoting and upholding these Schools, have Anniversary Sermons the *Thursday* after *Easter* Week, preached by Divines of the most eminent Quality (at which all the Scholars are present) in order to the keeping up, and exciting to this good Work. The first whereof was preached by Richard Willis, D. D. at St. Andrew's Holbourn. The next Year, viz. 1705, on the *Thursday* in *Whitson* Week, this Anniversary Sermon was preached at St. Sepulchre's Church (where it is ever since preached.) The Preacher then was George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury. As at the third Meeting was Dr. Kennet, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, when near 3000 Children were present. These Sermons are usually printed for the more common Benefit. And at the End of them is given, An Account of the Methods whereby the Charity-Schools in the Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, have been erected and managed; and of the Encouragements given to them. And likewise a particular Account of the Schools in LONDON and Westminster, and a List of those erected elsewhere; with an Appendix of divers other Things relating thereto.

THERE are at present, in and about LONDON, no less than 131 of these Schools, in which there are above 5000 Children: For the Places where, and the distinct Number of Children, Boys and Girls, in each. See Book I. Chap. XIII.

THERE are many Churches wherein Sermons are preached, and Collections made for these Schools;

Rules and Orders for these Schools.

The ordinary Charge of the Charity Schools.

Schools, as in the following Places, at Five in the Evening, one Sunday, or more, in every Month :

Alhallowes in Lombard-street, the third Sunday.
St. Alphage, the second.
St. Andrew Holbourn, the third.
St. George Southwark, the third.
St. Giles without Cripplegate, the third and last.
St. James Clerkenwell, the last.
St. John at Wapping, the last but one.
St. Mary Le-Bow, the third.
St. Mary Rotherhithe, the third.
St. Mary Whitechapel, the last.
St. Olave Southwark, the last.
St. Peter Poor in Broad-street, every Sunday.
St. Sepulchre's without Newgate, the second.
St. Paul's Shadwell, the third.
St. Dunstan in the West, the last.
St. Clement's Danes, the first.

THERE are other Places where Sermons are preached on this Occasion, as *St. Giles's in the Fields*, *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*, &c. but the Times not fixed.

St. Anne's Westminster,

The Sunday next before Christmas Day ; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Margaret's Westminster,

The second Sunday in January ; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon. There is a Society-Sermon preached every Midsummer Day, at Ten in the Morning, by the Reverend Mr. Morgan.

St. Martin's in the Fields,

The third Sunday in every Month ; at Seven in the Morning.

St. Botolph without Aldgate,

The second Sunday after Quarter-Day ; at Two in the Afternoon.

St. Katharine, near the Tower,

The first Sunday after every Quarter-Day ; at Five in the Evening.

The New Chapel in Westminster.

All the four Sundays in Advent ; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

Oxendon Chapel in Westminster,

Sunday after every Quarter-Day ; at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

COLLECTIONS are made at the Church-Doors after the Sermons are done. Choice is made of eminent Ministers of the City to preach them, exciting the Hearers to contribute liberally to so excellent a Charity. At these Sermons are great Numbers of Pious and Well-disposed, both Men and Women. And here the Charity-Children are brought and placed with their Masters and Mistresses in convenient Seats, where they may be seen decently habited, sitting or standing, joining with the publick Prayers, responding, singing the Psalms, and sometimes answering the Catechisms, to the great Satisfaction of those who see and hear them.

THERE are certain Times when the Children are examined in the following Parishes.

At *St. Andrew's Holbourn*,

On the second Sunday in April, July, October, and January.

St. Botolph's Aldgate,

On the Sunday next before every Quarter-Day.

St. Clement's Danes,

On the last Sunday in the Month.

St. James's Clerkenwell,

On the first Sunday in April, July, October, and January.

St. Leonard's Shoreditch,

On the second Sunday in March, June, September, and December.

St. Martin's in the Fields,

On the Sunday next before every Quarter-Day.

St. Margaret's Westminster,

On every Sunday.

St. Dunstan's in the West,

On every Sunday in the Month, except the last.

St. Sepulchre's,

The Girls, on the Sunday before every Quarter-Day.

The Boys, on the Sunday after every Quarter-Day.

THE Thrift and good Husbandry of those who are over these Schools, ought not to be passed over in Silence ; for they cloath a Boy for 9 s. 9 d. ob. and a Girl for 10 s. 7 d.

It hath been the Custom of this Society to remit yearly to their Correspondents abroad in the Country, Accounts of the good Progress of these Schools, with particular Intelligence of their Affairs, and the Success of the laudable Endeavours of this and other Religious Societies : And withall, to convey to them divers little Books and Pamphlets, printed at their Charge, for the Use of young Persons and others, in order to the promoting Christian Knowledge and Godliness. Thus, in the Year 1715, this following was the Circular Letter sent to the said corresponding Members.

Reverend SIR,

London-House, Dec. 3. 1715.

THE Account of Charity-Schools having increased to a large Volume, and the Variety of Methods used for promoting them in different Places, being in a Manner universally known, from the Distribution which has been made of these Accounts to all Parts of the Kingdom, for above ten Years past, it has been now thought proper to present the Well-wishers to this Design, with a View only of the Rules generally observed by the Trustees, the Masters, the Mistresses, and the Children, the Number of Schools, and the Number of Children taught in them ; distinguishing those that are cloathed, from those that are not.

BUT, in order to make this Method more compleat, it is requested, That you would not only inform the Society of the Number of Children generally taught at those Schools, where the Account is silent for Want of Information ; but also of the Number of Children that have been educated, and placed out of all the Schools within your Knowledge from the first erecting of them ;

and

and that you would be pleased at the same Time to signify, as near as you can, when each School was set up.

To prevent too great an Increase of Mechanick Tradesmen issuing from these Schools, it has been wished by some, that a greater Number than are provided for, were encouraged to go to Husbandry, or to Services at Sea; but the Circumstances of Places being so very various, there is hardly any Rule can be adapted to all Places; except the recommending it to the Consideration of the Trustees of each School respectively, to regard, as much as they can, the Publick Interest, in the Disposition they make of their Charity Children.

THIS Consideration has induced several Persons in the Sea-faring Towns, to find Means to teach some of the Children the Art of Navigation; and the Experiments that have been made in LONDON have answered so well, that a certain charitable Gentleman agreed to endow a School on purpose for teaching the Art of Navigation to such Children as are of the brightest Parts, being selected out of the Charity-School of St. Dunstan's in the West, and five or six other adjacent Schools.

THERE cannot well be a surer Indication of the Divine Blessing on the Design of these Schools, than that most of them have been set up, and liberally maintained, whilst the Nation was engaged in a bloody and expensive War. And that, notwithstanding the unhappy Divisions that prevailed of late Years, it pleased God so to order it, that they very rarely affected the Charity-Schools. And when a flourishing School has been threaten'd with a Dissolution, from the intemperate Heats of those that should support it, Providence has wisely interposed, and made their Strife the Means of providing for a larger Number of Children, and supporting two Schools instead of one.

THE Protestant Missionaries in the *East Indies*, not many Years since, signified to the Society, that twenty-eight Persons were admitted by Baptism into their Communion the Year before; that the Schools consisted of about fourscore Children, which were as many, or rather more, than the uncertain Fund they had would afford to maintain; that their Congregation increased so fast, that they were in great Want of a larger Building to receive them, as well as of Houses to accommodate the Children under their Care, and to receive the PRINTING-PRESS, the Foundry for casting LETTERS, and the Artificers belonging to each; and that they hoped for Assistance therein from *England*.

THEY have finished the Translation of the New Testament in the *Malabarick* Language. They have likewise begun to translate the Old Testament into *Malabarick*; and have, partly by their own Labour, and partly from the Help of others, made themselves Masters of a Copy of almost all the Books of the Old Testament, except the *Apocrypha*, translated into *Portuguese*.

NOTWITHSTANDING this happy Progress, it has been thought necessary, for the Service of the Mission, that one of the Missionaries should come to *Europe*, to represent in Person what could not so well be done by Letter. And accordingly, Mr. *Ziegenbalgh*, being appointed for it, arrived at the Court of *Denmark*, where he was graciously received by the King, and had Assurances of his Majesty's Royal Favour and Protection.

How well the Court of *Denmark* are disposed to countenance this Mission, may be better known from the King's own Directions about the Management of it; and the Sentiments of a College, or Society, which his Majesty lately erected at *Copenhagen*, on Purpose to promote it; a Trans-

lation of which was sent to *England* some Years since.

THE Year 1716, the Circular Letters of the Society informed their Correspondents, that in the *December* before, Mr. *Ziegenbalgh* aforesaid, the principal *Danish* Missionary, who came that Year into *Europe*, about Matters relating to the Protestant Mission, (as was mention'd before) came to LONDON, and received the Congratulations of the Society: To whom he made a Speech in *Malabarick*, (such was his Proficiency in that Language), which he afterwards spoke in *Latin*, and was answered again by another Speech in *Latin* by Mr. *Nichols*, in the Name of the Society. Both which were soon after printed.

THE last Letters the Society received from those Parts did import, that such as were formerly most averse to encourage the Mission, were now become strenuous Promoters of it. And that a Paper-Mill was set up at *Tranquebar*, partly to employ the Children of the Heathen, and partly to answer the Ends of the Printing-Press sent thither by the Society.

As for other Parts of the *East Indies*, which are under the *English*, viz. *Fort St. George*, *Bengal*, and *Bombay*, the *English* Chaplains there exert themselves in their Stations to encourage this laudable Design. And, by the Favour of the *English* Government, a Charity-School is erected at *Fort St. George* for teaching, cloathing, and wholly maintaining thirty Children of the poor Inhabitants of that Garrison, upon such a Foundation as gave Hopes of a considerable Enlargement.

A Hint was before given of one Part of this Society's good Custom, not a little expensive, viz. of printing and dispersing great Numbers of small useful Tracts, for the furthering of Practical Religion. Such are the *Anniversary Sermons*, preached to the Societies; *Lists* of the Charity-Schools in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; Accounts of these Schools distinctly: These are printed yearly. Not many Years ago were printed, among others, *The Practice of true Devotion*; An *Exercise* to be used in the Charity-Schools against *Lying*; An *Exercise* for these Schools; explaining the Nature of *Confirmation*; Orders to be observed by the Masters and Mistresses of these Schools; *Prayers* and *Devotions* to be used by the Children; *The History of the Bible*; An *Earnest Exhortation* to House-keepers, to set up the Worship of God in their Families; A *Short Refutation* of the principal Errors of the Church of *Rome*, &c.

THEY have also been at the Charge of Printing Books in other Languages, as in the *Malabarick*, for the Use of that People. And they afterwards printed the *Bible* and *Common Prayer* in *Welsh*, for the Benefit of the poor People and Children in *Wales*. The Proposals for doing which, were recommended by the Society in their Circular Letter 1714, and received such Encouragement, that an Impression of above 7000 Copies were printed at the King's Printing-House.

AND, together with the other Particulars of the good Progress of Religion in LONDON, it may deserve a Place here to mention what Reformation hath been of late made in singing of Psalms in our Churches: Which Protestants were ever exercised in, as one of the great Parts of their publick Devotions, to extol and praise our Great Maker by the joint Voices of the whole Congregation. This Part of Service had been wont to be performed very undecently, by the Unskillfulness of some of the Common People: So that in the Assemblies there should be nothing but Discord in Singing, and, instead of Harmony, Confusion; some singing in one Tune, and some in

The Danish East India Missionary came to the Society in London.

Reformation in singing of Psalms.

in another, and some quite out of Tune; to the great Offence of the devout Christian, and Dishonour of GOD: Insomuch that in some Churches, that Part of GOD's Service was thought convenient to be wholly laid aside, and no Psalms in Metre to be sung at all. Therefore to remedy this, Organs have been set up in most of the Churches, for directing those that sing, to keep Time and Tune: And Care hath been taken, that Masters skilled in Singing have been procured in most Parishes to teach the Youth *gratis*; and any others that were willing to learn, to sing tuneably the several Tunes appropriated to those Psalms, according to the Metre they are put into, and are printed and bound up at the End of our *English* Bibles. Whereby it is now come to pass that there is great Amendment generally in the Churches in that Respect, and much better Melody to the Glory of GOD.

Commissioners
for Augmenta-
tion of poor
Ministers
Maintenance.

FARTHER, in Favour to the Clergy, whose proper Office it is to minister to, and assist the Peoples Devotions, in this City of LONDON, or *Westminster*, Commissioners for Augmentation of small Livings, sit from Time to Time for transacting this great Bounty of her late gracious Majesty Queen *Anne*, granting her first Fruits and Tenths for that good Use and Purpose. The Governors of this noble Charity were, by the said Queen's Letters Patents, made a Corporation, by the Name of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*. It bore Date the third of *November*, in the third Year of her Reign, and it was open'd the 14th of *December*, at the Prince's Lodgings. The Commissioners were many and among the rest, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON. The Lord Keeper was to issue out Writs of Enquiry, to find out the Value of the Livings in *England* and *Wales*, of 80 *l.* a Year, and under; their Distances from LONDON, and which of them were Market-Towns, and which not. These Letters to be laid before the Commissioners, as capable of Augmentation.

Dr. *Compton*, Bishop of LONDON, not long after, sent his Letters to the Rural Deans of his Diocese, to send him up the Names of such small Livings, and their true Values, within their several Deanaries, and to return them in to this Commission.

What Progress is since made in this Royal Charitable Purpose, may appear by these Papers, which were distributed to the Clergy by the late Bishop of LONDON's Order, at the Archdeacon's Visitation at *Rumford*, *April* 27, 1714. The like dispersed in the other Dioceses by the respective Bishops.

RULES and ORDERS for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, &c. ratified and confirmed by her Majesty, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, the 5th of March 1713-14.

1. That the Augmentations to be made by the said Corporation, shall be by the Way of Purchase, and not by the Way of Pension.

2. That the stated Sum to be allowed to each Cure which shall be augmented, be 200 *l.* to be invested in a Purchase at the Expence of the Corporation.

3. That the Governors shall begin with augmenting those Cures that do not exceed the Value of 10 *l. per Annum*, and shall augment no other till these have received our Bounty of 200 *l.* except in the Cases, and according to the Limitations hereafter named.

4. That in order to encourage Benefactions from others, and thereby the sooner to compleat the Good that was intended by our Bounty, the

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Governors may give the Sum of 200 *l.* to Cures not exceeding 35 *l. per Annum*, where any Persons will give the same, or greater Sum, or Value in Lands or Tithes.

5. That the Governors shall every Year, between *Christmas* and *Easter*, cause the Account of what Money they have to distribute that Year, to be audited; and when they know the Sum, publick Notice shall be given in the *Gazette*, or such other Way as shall be judged proper, that they have such a Sum to distribute in so many Shares; and that they will be ready to apply those Shares to such Cures as want the same, and are by the Rules of the Corporation qualified to receive them, where any Persons will add the like, or greater Sum to it, or the Value in Lands or Tithes, for any such particular Cure.

6. That if several Benefactors offer themselves, the Governors shall first comply with those that offer most.

7. Where the Sums offered by other Benefactors are equal, the Governors shall always prefer the poorer Living.

8. Where the Cures to be augmented are of equal Value, and the Benefactions offered by others are equal, there they shall be preferred that first offer.

9. Provided, nevertheless, that the Preference shall be so far given to Cures not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, that the Governors shall not apply above one Third Part of Money they have to distribute that Year, to Cures exceeding that Value.

10. Where the Governors have expected till *Michaelmas*, what Benefactors will offer themselves, then no more Proposals shall be received for that Year; but if any Money remains to be disposed of, in the first Place, two or more of the Cures in the Gift of the Crown, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, shall be chosen by Lot, to be augmented preferably to all others: The precise Number of these to be settled by a General Court, when an exact List of them shall be brought in to the Governors.

11. As for what shall remain of the Money to be disposed of after that, a List shall be taken of all the Cures in the Church of *England*, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*; and so many of them to be chosen by Lot, as there shall remain Sums of 200 *l.* for their Augmentation.

12. When all the Cures, not exceeding 10 *l. per Annum*, shall be so augmented, the Governors shall then proceed to augment those of greater Value, according to such Rules as shall at any Time hereafter be proposed by them, and approved by us, our Successors, under our or their Great Seal.

13. That all Charitable Gifts, in real or personal Estates made to the Corporation, shall be strictly applied, according to the particular Direction of the Donor or Donors thereof, where the Donor shall give particular Directions for the Disposition thereof: And where the Gift shall be generally to the Corporation, without any such particular Direction, the same shall be applied, as the rest of the Fund, or Stock of the Corporation is to be applied.

14. That a Book shall be kept, wherein shall be entered all the Subscriptions, Contributions, Gifts, Devises, or Appointments, made or given, of any Monies, or of any real or personal Estate whatsoever, to the Charity mentioned in the Charter, and the Names of the Donors thereof, with the Particulars of the Matters so given; the same Book to be kept by the Secretary of the Corporation.

15. That a Memorial of the Benefactions and Augmentations made to each Cure, shall, at the Charge of the Corporation, be set up in Writing

on a Stone, to be fixed in the Church of the Cure so to be increased, there to remain in perpetual Memory thereof.

16. When the Treasurer shall have received any Sum of Money for the Use of the Corporation, he shall, at the next General Court to be holden after such Receipt, lay an Account thereof before the Governors, who may order and direct the same to be placed out for the Improvement thereof, upon some Publick Fund, or other Security, till they have an Opportunity of laying it out in proper Purchases, for the Augmentation of Cures.

17. That the Treasurer do account annually before such a Committee of the Governors as shall be appointed by a General Court of the said Corporation, who shall audit and state the same; and the said Account shall be entered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, and shall be laid before the next General Court after such stating, the same to be there re-examined and determined.

18. The Persons whose Cures shall be augmented, shall pay no Manner of Fee, or Gratification to any of the Officers, or Servants of this Corporation.

The present GOVERNORS, &c. of the Bounty of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Counsellors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

ALL and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales; now and for the Time being.

ALL and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*; for the several Counties within the Kingdom of England.

ALL and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the Time being.

THE Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, now, and for the Time being.

ALL and every the Judges of the several Courts at Westminster, now, and for the Time being.

HIS Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General, now, and for the Time being.

THE Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-Cloth.

HIS Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, the four Clerks in ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

THE Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

THE Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, now, and for the Time being.

THE Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, now, and for the Time being.

THE Mayor of the City of York, and all and every the Mayors of the respective Cities within the Kingdom of England, now, and for the Time being.

Collector, *Edward Barker, Esq;*
Secretary, *Thomas Moore, Esq;*

To all this we must add the pious Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen Anne, for Building 50 new Churches within the City and Suburbs; so necessary for the keeping up a Sense of God, and his publick Worship, among the People, too numerous to be received in the Churches and Chapels that were then built: For the more effectual finishing whereof Com-

missioners were appointed, whose Office is in the *Old Palace-yard*, and their Custom has been to publish, in the *Gazette*, that they are ready to receive Proposals from Carpenters, Joiners, and other Workmen, at their said Office, for the Building and Finishing such new Churches as they were going about.

THE Charge for the Building of these Churches is to be raised from a Duty laid upon Sea-coal, at so much for every Chaldron, according to a Statute made *Anno 1711, 9 Reg. Ann. Ca. 22*, whereby it was Enacted, That from the 14th of May, 1716, to the 29th of Sept. 1724, there shall be paid for all Coals brought into the River Thames, over and above all Imposition upon Coals, the Duties following; viz. from the 14th of March to the 29th of September, Coals and Culm sold by the Chaldron, containing 36 Bushels, 2 s. per Chaldron. The same; sold by the Ton. And after the 29th of September 1716, to the 28th of September 1724, 3 s. per Chaldron; and the like per Ton; which Duties shall be raised, and paid to the Crown.

THE Money arising by this Duty to be paid into the *Exchequer*, and appropriated for building 50 new Churches of Stone, with Towers and Steeples to each; and for purchasing Sites of Churches, and Church-Yards, and Burying-Places, in or near LONDON and Westminster, or the Suburbs; and for making such Chapels as are capable thereof, and already built, Parish Churches; and for applying the Sum of 4000 l. per Annum, out of the said Duties, towards the repairing of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chapels of the same; and 6000 l. towards the finishing of Greenwich Hospital, and the Chapel thereunto belonging, and to no other Use.

ONE of the 50 new Churches to be in the Parish of Greenwich.

CHAPELS already built, if fit, may be converted into Parishes.

THE Queen by Letters Patents may nominate Commissioners, who shall meet as often as there is Occasion, and inform themselves in what Parishes the New Churches are most necessary to be built, and of proper Places where to build them, and of the Church-Yards, and Burying-Places to be bought: And to limit the distinct Parishes, and to inform themselves of the Value of the Houses and Lands, as they shall think necessary to be purchased for Church-Yards and Ministers Houses; and shall before the 24th of December 1711, certify the Queen in Writing under their Hands and Seals, such Things as shall appear to them, and present a Duplicate of such Report to each House of Parliament.

AN hundred Chaldron of Coals every Year brought into the Port of LONDON for the Use of Chelsea Hospital, shall not be charged with this Duty.

THE next Year, viz. 1712, 10 *Annæ Reg.* another Act was made, in relation to the 50 new Churches, intitled, "An Act enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, pursuant to an Act for granting her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building 50 new Churches, and other Purposes therein mentioned: And also for granting the said Commissioners further Powers for better effecting the same." By Vertue whereof, the Time limited by the Queen's Letters Patents mentioned the 9th of April, being expired, was enlarged; and the Commissioners, or any five of them, empowered to meet as often as they shall have Occasion, and perform every Thing in the former Act, and in this Act required, for building the said Churches, until they have completed the same.

THESE

Act for building 50 new Churches.

THESE Commissioners to purchase Lands, as they shall think proper, for the Churches, Burying Places, and Ministers Houses.

THE Commissioners may take up Money at 6 per Cent. upon the Credit of the several Duties on Coals, for the carrying on of the said Work: And the Money so lent shall not be taxed.

FIVE of the Commissioners may, by a Parchment Writing under their Hands and Seals, to be enrolled in the Chancery, ascertain the Bounds, and set to each new Church and Churchyard, and also the Districts to each Parish, that shall be appointed for every new Church. And after the Enrollment of such Writing, and Consecration of the Church, such Districts shall be taken to be a distinct Parish; except touching Church Rates, Relief of the Poor, and Rates for the Highways, as in the same after was provided. And the Inhabitants within the Districts shall be Parishioners thereof, and be subject to all Taxes, Rates for the Poor, cleansing of the Streets, and other Duties, as the Inhabitants of the Parish from whence such new Parish was taken, are chargeable.

A Rector to be in every new Church, and a perpetual Succession of Rectors in them. And where there is now a Morning Preacher in any Chapel, which shall be converted into a Parish-Church, and who shall have officiated there for one Month next before the Consecration thereof, such Preacher shall be the first Rector of the new Church, without Admission, Institution, or Induction. And in every other new Church, the Rector to be appointed by the Queen. And he and his Successors are hereby incorporated, and shall be called the Rector of such new Church, by the Name which shall be given to it in the Act of Consecration: And the Freehold of the new Church shall be in him, and his Successors.

AND he and they may purchase and take Lands, not exceeding the clear yearly Value of 200 l. for each Church.

FIVE or more of the Commissioners may enquire and inform themselves of the Right of Patronage, &c. of any Church, from which any Part shall be taken aforesaid; and treat with the Person who hath the Right, for the more effectual dividing of such Parish, and the Tithes, and other Dues thereunto belonging; and apportioning the same, to take Place and Effect after the next Avoidance, and for settling the Right of Patronage for ever in each new Church or Chapel, made Parochial: To which, so divided, it shall be annexed.

AND all such Agreement to be made for such Division (to be with the Assent of the Ordinary) and for settling the Right of Patronage by a Writing in Parchment under the Hands and Seals of five or more of the Commissioners, and of the Parties having a Right to such Patronage, and enrolled in Chancery, shall be from henceforth binding.

UNTIL such Settlement can be made of the Right of Patronage, the Crown shall present upon any Avoidance.

THE first and all succeeding Rectors of every new Church (except the present Preacher of a Chapel) shall be presented, instituted, collated and inducted, as other Rectors are.

SOME of these new Churches are, *St. Mary Le Strand*, *Christ Church in Spittle-fields*, *St. Anne at Lime-house*, *St. Luke in Middlesex*, *St. George at Bloomsbury*, *St. George in Hanover-square*, *St. John Evangelist in Westminster*, *St. John in Southwark*; and some old Churches, by Virtue of this Act, are pulled down and rebuilt: As *St. Mary Woolnorth in Lombard-street*, and *St. Giles's in the Fields*. Those of *Greenwich* and *Deptford*.

THERE is likewise another Charitable Society, erected in LONDON, for those of the *Scottish*

Nation, reduced to Poverty and Need. The Well-disposed and Wealthier Sort of the Natives of *North Britain*, have, by their Diligence and voluntary Contributions, raised a considerable Estate of yearly Income for that good Purpose. It is called, *The Scots Corporation at LONDON*, founded by King *Charles II.* An. 1664. The Occasion was, a Person, a Native of *Scotland*, about the Year 1664, in a Fit of Sickness, and in Danger of Death, resolved to communicate Part of what he had gotten by his honest Pains and Industry, to the Poor of his Country, whom he found to be numerous, and many of them under great Streights. But his Charity having a farther Prospect, than for a present Supply to such indigent Persons, consulted with some proper Persons about laying a Method of a standing Stock for such Objects of Charity for future Time. The Effect of this was, that Letters Patent were gotten for a Corporation of *Scots* in LONDON; whereby they might have the Privileges of a permanent and authorized Society. This they obtained by the Interest of the Earl of *Lauderdale*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*.

THE Patent took Place the 3d of September, 1665. This Patent recited a former Patent, dated the 30th of June, 17 Car. II, allowing an Hospital to be erected within *Westminster*, or the Liberties thereof, to be called, *The Scots Hospital of King Charles II.* to be governed by eight honest Men, Natives of *Scotland*, and Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof. Out of which eight, one is yearly to be chosen the *Thursday* next after the Feast of *St. Michael*, by the major Part of the eight, for Master. Which Persons, and their Successors so elected, were declared a Corporation and Body Politick, empowered to purchase Lands and Moveables, &c.

THIS Patent, after Recital as above, of the first, granteth Leave to the Corporation, to erect an Hospital within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof; appoints eight honest Men, Natives of *Scotland*, and Inhabitants of *London*, *Westminster*, or Liberties thereof, for Governors of the said Hospital; with Power to elect Assistants, not to exceed thirty-three, all to be *Scotchmen*, or of *Scots* Extraction. Which Assistants are yearly, on the 30th of *November*, called *St. Andrew's Day*, or the next Day after, to present to the Governors two of the Governors Number, who have not been Masters, &c. out of the which two, the Governors or Major Part, to choose one for Master.

THE Lands, &c. and Profits thereof to be applied to the Support of Old, Honest, and Decayed Persons; and in instructing and employing poor Orphans, being all *Scots*, or come of *Scots*, but by no means of vagrant Beggars, or desolate Persons, &c.

ONE particular Instance of the Charity arising from this Corporation was, that during the Sickness Years, when their Beginnings were but small, there were 300 *Scots*, or of *Scots* Extraction, who died of the Plague in and about LONDON, buried at their Charge, with as much Decency as the publick Calamity would permit. And many of the Infected were maintained, and taken Care of, until they recovered, and, by God's Blessing, the Contagion ceased.

WANTING a Hall for their Meeting, at length, in the Year 1670, a pious Lady being told the good Use to be made of it, granted a Lease of the Ground to the Corporation for a Thousand Years, situate in *Black-fryars*.

AFTER many Collections made, and voluntary Gifts, they were enabled gradually to build, first, Four Dwelling-houses, which front the Street in *Black-fryars* that leads to the River; with an Inscription on the Frontispiece, declaring them

to be for the Use of the Poor of their Country : And next, the Hall itself, and a House contiguous to it, with an Emblem of *Charity* cut in Stone upon the Side of the Hall facing *Fleet-ditch*. Which were finished in the Year 1672. And afterwards another House was built upon a Parcel of disputed Ground, with a Kitchen and two Rooms over it, for a Dwelling-house for the Beadle, finished in the Year 1676. The Charge of all amounting to about 4450 *l.* Sterling.

THERE is a large Table, hung up in the Hall, of the Names and particular Benevolences of all those that were Contributors.

IN the Year 1718, the said Society thought fit to publish in Print, the *Original Design and present State* of this Corporation. To which is added, *A List of the Masters, Assistants, Treasurers, and all the Benefactors*. Among the last is placed *Gilbert*, late Lord Bishop of *Salisbury*, a Native of *Scotland*, who gave 30 *l.* and 5 *l.* per Annum.

Charitable
Donations entrusted with
the Twelve
Companies.

BESIDES all this, the several Companies of LONDON are entrusted with very ample Donations, by such as have been Members of those Companies, and others, confiding in their Faithfulness and Integrity; which are yearly, or otherwise, to be distributed for Charitable Uses, according to the Wills and Directions of the Benefactors. The following is an Account of some of the Charitable Donations belonging to the Twelve Chief Companies.

I. The MERCERS.

SCHOOLS.

Charities entrusted to the
Mercers Company.

The School by *St. Paul's LONDON*, founded by *Dr. John Colet*, some Time Dean of *St. Paul's*.

The *Mercers Chapel School*, Foundation immemorial.

A School at *Horsham* in *Sussex*, founded by *Mr. Richard Collier*.

Another at *Lavington* in *Wilts*, founded by *Alderman Dauntsey*.

HOSPITALS.

Whittington College, founded by the Trustees of *Sir Richard Whittington*.

At *Lavington* in *Wilts*, founded by *Alderman Dauntsey*.

At *Stepney* in *Middlesex*, founded by *Lady Mico*.

Trinity Hospital in *Greenwich*, founded by *Henry Earl of Northampton*.

LECTURES.

One in *Crooked-lane*, *Mr. Hilson* a Contributor towards it.

Two at *St. Antholin's*, founded by *Alderman Perry*, and *Lady Martin*.

Two at *St. Bartholomew's* behind the *Exchange*, founded by *Mr. Fishbourn*, and *Alderman Perry*.

At *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*.

At *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, founded by *Lady Campden*.

At *Huntingdon*, *Mr. Richard Fishbourn*.

At *Mercers Chapel*, *Sundays* in the Afternoon, from *Advent* to *Easter*.

At *Gresham College*, *Sir Thomas Gresham*.

At *St. Michael Royal*, *Alderman Heydon* towards the Lecture there.

At the Chapel, two Anniversary Sermons, on the 30th of *January*, and 29th of *May*, *Mr. Birkenhead*.

EXHIBITIONS.

Four Exhibitions of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum, for Scholars of any University or College, *Lady Northampton*.

Four of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* each per Annum, for Scholars of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; *Mrs. Mary Robinson*.

Four more of 10 *l.* each per Annum, for Scholars of *Trinity College, Cambridge*; *Lord Campden*.

Ten or more Exhibitions besides, of 10 *l.* per Annum each, for Scholars of any Colleges in *Cambridge* or *Oxford*; *Company of Mercers*.

Mr. Richard Fishbourn gave to the Value of Ten Thousand Pound, and very largely towards the buying in Improvements.

Dame Elizabeth, Viscountess Dowager Campden, gave 3000 *l.* towards buying in Improvements, besides other Gifts.

Mr. John Rand gave, by his Will dated *August 27, 1706*, to discharge poor Men and Women out of the Prisons of *Ludgate, Woodstreet Compter*, and the *Poultry Compter*, the Moiety of three Freehold Messuages or Tenements in *Tower-street*, not exceeding 40 *s.* to each Prisoner, so far as the neat Profits of the said Houses shall extend; deducting 4 *l.* per Annum for the Master and three Wardens, for their Trouble in attending to see the Charity honestly distributed.

Mr. John Kellesby, by his Will dated *Aug. 4, 1709*, gave to the Worshipful Company of *Mercers* 120 *l.* to be paid them after his Wife's Death; desiring that the Interest or Profits thereof may be annex'd to, and go towards the Augmentation of the Salary belonging to the Master of *Mercers Chapel School* for ever.

Catharine Hall, a College in the University of *Cambridge*, hath formerly partook of some liberal Benefaction from this Company of *Mercers*. In perpetual Remembrance whereof, they do send customarily, time out of Mind, one of their Members yearly, to preach a Sermon on *Good-Friday* before the Company at their Chapel. Besides which antient Benefaction, the same Company have been bountiful Benefactors to them of later Times, in assisting them with their Charity in their new Buildings.

BESIDES the afore-mention'd, there are many other Benefactors; and the yearly Disbursements of this Company amount to 3000 *l.* or thereabouts.

II. GROCERS.

Grocers.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, founded by *Sir William Laxton*.

Another at *Colwal* in *Herefordshire*, founded by *Mr. Humphry Walwyn*.

At *Topcliff* in *Yorkshire*, another founded by *Mr. William Robinson*.

Another at *Whitney* in *Oxfordshire*, founded by *Mr. Henry Box*.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-House at *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*, founded by *Sir William Laxton*.

Another at *Lullingstone* in *Kent*, founded by *Sir John Peachy*.

EXHIBITIONS.

For four Scholars in *Jesus College, Oxon*, founded by *Mrs. Mary Robinson*.

For four Scholars in each University, founded by *Mrs. Emme Bachus*.

ADVOW.

A D V O W S O N S.

One at *Northil* in *Bedfordshire*.
Another of *Alballows Steyning* in *Mark-lane*,
LONDON.

These two Livings were purchased by the Com-
pany, pursuant to the Gift of the Lady *Marga-*
ret Slaney, deceased.

Another Advowson of *St. Stephen's Walbrook*,
LONDON, given by *Sir Henry Keble*, Knt.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations
yearly expended by this Company, amounts to
about 700 l.

Drapers.

III. D R A P E R S.

F R E E - S C H O O L S.

A School at *Barton*, under *Needwood* in *Staf-*
fordshire, founded by *Mr. Thomas Russel*, Anno
1596.

Another at *Stratford Le-Bow*, founded by *Sir*
John Tolls, Anno 1620.

Another at *Worsborough* in *Yorkshire*, founded
by *Mr. John Rayney*, Anno 1631.

At *Kirkham* one, and at *Goosnargh* another,
both in *Lancashire*, founded by *Mr. Henry Col-*
born, Anno 1673.

Another at *Greenwich*, founded by *Sir William*
Boreman, Anno 1673.

A L M S - H O U S E S.

One at *Tower-hill*, founded by *Sir John Mil-*
bourn, Anno 1522.

Another at *Beach-lane*, founded by the *Lady*
Ascue.

Another at *Greenwich*, founded by *Will. Lam-*
bard, Esq; Anno 1597.

Another at *Stratford Le-Bow*, founded by *Sir*
John Folls, Anno 1620.

Another at *Shoredith*.
Another at *St. George's Fields*.

Another at *St. Mary Newington*, founded by
Mr. John Walter, 1650.

Another at *Mile-end*, founded by *Mr. John*
Pemel, Anno, 1698.

H O S P I T A L S.

One at *Wokingham*, alias *Ookingham*, in *Berks*,
founded by *Mr. John Lucas*, Anno 1665.

L E C T U R E S.

One at *St. Michael Cornhill*, on *Sunday*
Mornings, founded by *Mr. John Rainey*, Anno
1631.

Another at *St. Christopher's* behind the *Ex-*
Change, founded by *Mr. Kendrick*, Anno
1627.

An *Arabick* Lecture at *Cambridge*, founded
by *Sir Thomas Adams*, Anno 1666.

E X H I B I T I O N S.

One for a Scholar, at *Cambridge*.
Another for a Scholar, at *Oxford*, founded by
Mr. Thomas Russel, Anno 1596.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations ex-
pended yearly by this Company, amounts to
about 2000 l.

Fishmongers.

IV. F I S H M O N G E R S.

S C H O O L S.

A free Grammar-School, at *Holt Market* in
Norfolk, founded by *Sir John Gresham*, Knt.

VOL. II.

H O S P I T A L S.

Jesus Hospital in *Bray*, in the County of
Berks, for 40 Almsfolks, founded by *William*
Goddard, Esq;

St. Peter's Hospital near *Newington*, in the
County of *Surrey*, for 22 Almsfolks, founded by
the Company of Fishmongers.

A L M S - H O U S E S.

Twelve Alms-houses at *Harrietsham*, in the
County of *Kent*, founded by *Mr. Mark Quested*.

F E L L O W S H I P.

A Fellowship in *Sidney Sussex* College in *Cam-*
bridge, founded by *Mr. Leonard Smith*.

S C H O L A R S H I P.

A Scholarship in the same College, and called
by the Names of *Smith's* Fellowship, and *Smith's*
Scholarship, founded by *William Bennet*, his
Executor.

The Sum of Money yearly disbursed in Chari-
ties by this Company, amounts to 800 l. or
thereabouts.

V. G O L D S M I T H S.

Goldsmiths.

F R E E - S C H O O L S.

A Free-School in *Dean*, in *Cumberland*, founded
by *John Fox*, above 150 Years ago.

Another at *Bromyard*, in *Herefordshire*, where
the Master hath 20 l. per Ann.

At *Cromer* in *Norfolk*, founded by *Sir Bartho-*
lomew Read.

At *Stockport* in *Cheshire*, founded by *Sir Edm.*
Shaw, who lived in *Henry VII's* Time.

A L M S - H O U S E S.

An Alms-House to contain six Rooms for six
poor Men, speedily to be erected in or about
LONDON, founded by *Richard Worral*; this Person, who left the Company an Estate of
2 or 300 l. per Ann. besides a great deal of Mo-
ney, for erecting the Alms-House before men-
tioned, and endowing it, was but a Letter-
Carrier; but by great Thrift, and good Husband-
ry, left such an Estate.

E X H I B I T I O N S.

One Exhibition, or more, in either of the Uni-
versities, at the Discretion of the Company;
founded by *Alderman Perrin*.

S C H O L A R S H I P S.

Two Scholarships of 5 l. each, one to each
University, founded by *Mr. Strelly*.

L E C T U R E S.

To the Lecturers at *Bromyard* in *Hereford-*
shire, 26 l. per Annum.

A N N I V E R S A R Y - S E R M O N S.

One at *St. Mary Woolnoth*, founded by *Sir*
Martin Bowes, Knt.

Three Sermons to be preached at *Hackney* on
Good-Friday, *Ascension-Day*, and the 5th of
November, 20 s. each, founded by *Mr. Jameson*,
some Time Vicar there.

Mr. Strelly, above-named, besides many libe-
ral Gifts to the Company for Charitable Uses,
invested

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invested them in an Estate of 5 or 600 *l.* per *Annum*, with this Trust, to make a Lease of it to a Relation of his own Name, for 99 Years, if he should live so long; and upon his Decease, the like Lease to his Heir for 99 Years, if he should live so long; and so successively. By which politic Means this Estate is perpetual to the Family, and is put out of the Power of a Spendthrift to alienate it, or to cut off the Entail, and so beggar the Posterity. And of this some of the Heirs are so sensible, that when they have come to the Company for their Lease, they have thanked God, that put it into the Heart of their Ancestor so to tie the Estate; which otherwise, they acknowledged, such an extravagant Father, or Relation, that went before, had certainly destroyed.

Sir *Hugh Middleton* gave a Share in the *New River Water* to this Company, for the Benefit of the poor Members of it, which is so much now advanced, that the Dividend of one half Year, received *Anno* 1704, amounted to 134 *l.* which Dividends are customarily bestowed upon the said Poor, at 26 *s.* each.

The Sum of all the Charitable Donations yearly bestowed by this Company, amounts to above 1000 *l.*

Skimmers.

VI. SKINNERS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*: To the School-Master 20 *l.* and to the Usher 8 *l.* per *Annum*, founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558; and there was an additional Endowment to it, by Sir *Thomas Smith*.

This School, it is said, has cost the Company in Suits at Law, and otherwise, 4000 *l.*

One at *Kingscleer*, in the County of *Southampton*, partly endowed by Sir *James Lancaster*, *Anno* 1620.

One at *Basingstoke*.

One at *New Woodstock*, in the County of *Oxon.* founded by *Thomas Fletcher*, *An.* 1616.

One at *Hackney*, near *LONDON*. Mrs. *Margaret Audley* settled upon this School 20 *l.* per *Annum*, in the Year 1616; but founded *An.* 1519, by *Christopher Urswick*, Rector.

ALMS-HOUSES.

At *Great St. Helen's*, for six Alms People; to each 8 *d.* a Week, and 25 *s.* 4 *d.* in Coals yearly; founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, *Anno* 1558; and for the Maintenance of this Alms-House and School, he gave this Company 70 *l.* per *Annum*.

At *Mile-End*, near *LONDON*, founded by *Lewis Newbury*, *Anno* 1685.

EXHIBITIONS.

To six poor Scholars going to either of the Universities, from *Tunbridge School*, founded by Sir *Tho. Smith*, *Knt.*

One for a Scholar going to *Oxford*, from *Tunbridge School*, founded by Mr. *Fisher*, *Anno* 1562.

One for a Scholar going to *Cambridge*, founded by Mr. *Lewis*.

Four for such as go to either of the Universities, founded by Sir *James Lancaster*, *Knt.* *Anno* 1620.

LECTURES.

One in *Basingstoke Parish*, founded by Sir *James Lancaster*, *Anno* 1660.

One in *St. Michael Bassishaw*, in *LONDON*, of 10 *l.* per *Annum*, founded by Sir *William Dixie*.

One at *New Woodstock*, founded by Mr. *Tho. Fletcher*, *Anno* 1616.

Sir *Wolstan Dixie* gave the Sum of 1700 *l.* and in Annuities 72 *l.* whereof to a Free-School in *Bosworth*, in *Leicestershire*, 20 *l.* yearly: And for founding two Fellowships and two Scholarships in *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, he gave 600 *l.*

Randal Manning gave four Scholarships of 40 *l.* each, for Students of *Christ's* and *Emanuel Colleges*, to continue the Space of 30 Years.

Lady *Alice Smith* gave 15 *l.* per *Ann.* towards augmenting the Pensions of the Alms-folks in *St. Helen's*.

More, 300 *l.* to the Hospitals, and poor Preachers.

More, 20 *l.* towards poor Scholars in the Universities.

Other Yearly GIFTS.

Besides these, this Company bestowed Charitable Gifts, yearly, to several Parishes, Hospitals, and Prisons.

Parishes in LONDON.

Alballow's Lombard-street, *St. Gabriel Fenchurch*, *St. Sepulchre's*, *St. Bartholomew the Less*, *St. Dunstan's* in the West, *St. Antholine's*, *Alballow's* in the Wall, *St. Michael Bassishaw*, *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, *St. Swithen's*, *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, and *St. Margaret Moses*.

Parishes in the County of Kent.

Tunbridge, *Bidborough*, *Speldhurst*, *Sutton-at-Houe*, and *Darent*.

Woodstock in *Oxfordshire*.

Basingstoke and *Kingscleer*, in the County of *Southampton*.

Hackney in *Middlesex*.

HOSPITALS.

Christ's Hospital, and *St. Thomas's*.

PRISONS.

Newgate, *Ludgate*, *Poultrey* and *Wood-street Compters*.

The Charities disburs'd by this Company, yearly, amount to about 700 *l.*

VII. MERCHANT-TAYLORS.

Merchant-Tailors.

These following gave Lands, Houses, Annuities, &c.

John Churchman, *Peter Mason*, *John Duke*, *Thomas Sutton*, *Thomas Sibsey*, *Richard Holland*, *Ederal Hallet*, *Richard Toll*, *Hellen Langworth*, *Sir John Percival*, *Dame Thomasin Percival*, *Sir Stephen Jennings*, *Sir Giles Laughter*, *Richard Smith*, *John Treswel*, *John Harris*, *John Pennet*, *Thomas Spight*, *John Wilford*, *Richard Waddington*, *Sir Thomas Roe*, *Sir Thomas White*, *Thomas Thomlinson*, *Robert Donkin*, *Richard Hill*, *Hugh Hendley*, *Richard Bothill*, *Nicholas Spencer*, *John Hide*, *Reynold Barker*, *Richard Osmotherly*, *John Vernon*, *Sir William Craven*, *Giles Atkinson*, *John Wooler*, *Edward Warner*, *Nicholas Winniff*, *Walter Fish*, *Dr. Thomas White*, *John Harrison*, *Sir John Gore*, *Thomas Fuxon*, *Thomas Coventree*, Esq; *Walter Biggs*, *Dame Mainard*, *William Say*, *Andrew Dandy*, and *Anthony Death*.

These following gave Money on the same Account.

1. These

1. These gave Money for building the Company's Alms-House, near *Tower-hill*, and for Maintenance of 26 Widows of Freemen of this Company.

Fourteen of the said Alms-Rooms were erected about the Year 1593, and the other 12 about the Year 1638.

There was collected for this Alms-House 4102 l. The Contributions were,

	l.
Robert Grey, and his Wife,	2000
John Brown,	300
Robert Dow,	100
Henry Ashurst,	100
Sir William Ducey, and his Wife,	600
Gerard Gore,	106
Henry Webb,	106

These following gave less Sums :

Sir William Craven, John Hetherset, Thomas Henshaw, Robert Hawes, Robert Henshaw, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Ince, Arthur Medlicot, William Offley, William Price, John Robinson, ——— Ratcliff, George Suckley, George Smith, Charles Venables, Randal Woolly, and Thomas Westley.

2. These following gave Money to purchase Lands, to answer annual Payments for several Charitable Uses, given from Ann. 1596, to about Ann. 1680.

	l.
Robert Dow,	2958
Robert Grey,	2000
William Parker,	2000
John Vernon,	1790
Sir John Hanbury,	500
Helen Gulston,	600
Henry Colburn,	700
Henry Richard,	500

These following gave under 500 l.

Auditor Conyers, Peter Blundel, Alderman Heydon, Robert Jenkinson, Dame Elizabeth Ramsey, Godfrey Elways, ——— Rennick, Elizabeth Clark, William Preeley, Randal Woolly, Elizabeth Craven, Ralph Bolton, ——— Paray, Sir Abraham Reynardson, ——— Stint, ——— Roulston, ——— Lancelot, ——— Tudor, John Strange, Henry Tudman, James Church, James Chadwick, and Sir William Turner 300 l.

All the Monies given by these amounted to 16444 l. 13 s. 4 d.

3. These gave Monies to be lent freely to Freemen of the Company :

	l.
Sir Thomas White,	100
Richard Venables,	200
Agnes Suckley, to eight Drapers,	400
Sir Thomas Roy, to eight Clothworkers,	200
Richard May, to four Clothworkers,	400
Hugh Hendley,	200
William Cuttings, to five, for four Years,	500
Robert Lee,	100
Thomas Harris,	100
Richard Shepham, for four Handicrafts,	100
Ralph Hamer,	200
Humphrey Corbet,	400
Sir John Merrick,	300
Richard Pierston,	100
Robert Grey,	500
John Brown,	200
Robert Hend,	100
Henry Hendley,	50
Sir William Atton, to a Merchant-Draper,	200
Hugh Atton,	100

James Church,	200
Robert Haws,	200

The yearly Disbursements of this Company upon Charitable Accounts are :

SCHOOLS.

To the School at Audlem, founded by Mr. Bolton, 20 l.	
At Wallingford, to the School founded by ——— Biggs, Esq; and to the Poor, 20 l.	
At Ashwel, founded by Mr. Colburn, 20 l.	
Merchant-Tailors, founded by Sir Tho. White.	l. s.
To the School-Master,	14
More for Fire,	06
And for Water,	01 10
Three Ushers Salaries,	80
To the Probation at the School,	10
At Wolverhampton, founded by St. Stephen Jennings, 70 l.	
To the Usher there, 35 l.	
At Much Crosby, founded by John Harrison, 34 l. 9 s. 4 d.	
At Burnshol, to the School, &c. there, founded by Sir William Craven, 19 l. 2 s. 6 d.	

PARISHES.

St. Martin Outwich, of which this Company are Patrons.

Lambeth Poor's Rate,	l. s. d.
Marham,	12 13 04
Odiham,	10 00 00
Walsbam,	20 00 00
St. Antholine's,	02 11 00
More to that Parish,	10 00 00
More,	05 00 00
St. Mildred's Poultry,	12 00 00
More to that Parish,	01 12 00
Rye, to the Church-Warden there, Aldersgate,	
More to that Parish,	05 00 00
St. Austin's,	12 10 00
Dodington,	
St. Thomas Apostles,	
St. Andrew Undershaft,	10 00 00
More to that Parish,	02 00 00
More,	02 11 00
Pancras,	
Hornsey,	
Hicknam,	13 00 00
Hanberry,	06 10 00
St. Mary Woolnoth,	03 15 08
St. Bartholomew's,	
St. Mary Abchurch,	10 00 09
Poor of St. Paul's,	
St. Christopher's,	
Aldgate, to the Poor there at Christmas,	20 10 00
St. Magnus,	01 00 00
Brightemsted,	01 00 00
St. Bride's,	01 10 00
Minorefs,	01 19 08
Garlickbith,	03 00 00
St. Michael Cornhill,	02 08 00
St. Dunstan's in the West,	

EXHIBITIONS.

St. John's College, Oxon, to the President, &c.	10 00 00
To four poor Scholars for Books, Given by J. Juxon.	12 00 00
To five Scholars at St. John's Col. Given by William Fish.	10 00 00
To a poor Scholar at St. John's Col. Given by ——— Wooler.	02 00 00

To

	l. s. d.
To four Scholars at St. John's Col.	16 00 00
Given by ——— Vernon.	}

LECTURES.

Being Gifts, or yearly Augmentations to the Incumbents of	
St. Bartholomew's, being a yearly Sermon,	01 00 00
Heyfield, given by John Hyde,	10 00 00
Bromfield,	10 00 00
St. Antholine's,	10 00 00
Bloxwick,	20 00 00
St. Michael's Cornhill,	01 00 00

HOSPITALS.

St. Bartholomew's,	10 00 00
More to this Hospital,	10 13 04
Christ's Hospital,	10 05 00
Bridewell,	02 00 00
Bethlem,	

PRISONS and COMPUTERS.

Prisoners in Newgate,	
The two Computers,	
More to the Computers and Newgate,	
To the Fleet,	
To the Release of Prisoners,	20 00 00
More to the Release of Prisoners,	}
Given by Mr. Vernon.	16 00 00

Other DISBURSEMENTS.

To the Prebend of the Moor,	10 00 00
To the Repair of the Highways,	13 00 00
The whole yearly Payments and Disbursements of the Company of Merchant-Taylors,	
amount to 2000 l. and upwards.	

Haberdashers.

VIII. HABERDASHERS.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

One at *Bunbury* in *Cheshire*, founded by Mr. *Aldersea*, 18 *Eliza.* who gave about 130 l. per Annum, for the Maintenance of this School, and other Charitable Uses; paid at *Bunbury*, according to the Settlement in his Life-time.

Another at *Monmouth*, founded by Mr. *William Jones*, Anno 1614.

Another at *Newport* in *Shropshire*, founded by Mr. *Adams*, Anno 1660; and 150 l. per Annum, settled by him in his Life-time.

Another at *Bunhill-fields*, in the Parish of *Cripplegate*, founded by Mr. *Throgmorton Trotman*; who, by his last Will, made Anno 1663, gave 4000 l. to Charitable Uses.

Another at his Hospital at *Hoxton*, near *Shoreditch*, for 20 Freemens Sons, founded by *Alderman Aske*.

ALMS-HOUSES.

One at *Monmouth*, for 20 poor People; Men and Women, founded by Mr. *William Jones*, about the Year 1614; who left for this and other Charitable Uses, 18000 l.

Another at *Newland* in *Gloucestershire*, about three Miles from *Monmouth*, for 16 poor Men and Women; founded by Mr. *Jones*, above-mentioned, in the same Year.

Another at *Snow-hill*, without *Newgate*, near the Conduit, for six poor Freemen; and a Pension of 7 l. 10 s. each; founded by Mr. *Hammon*, by his last Will, dated 1638.

Another at *Hoxton* (alias *Hogsdon*) in *Middlesex*, for 20 poor decayed Men, and 20 Free-

mens Sons, to be taught there; founded by Mr. *Aske*, Anno 1690, who left the Company upwards of 20000 l.

BENEFICES.

Albrighton in *Shropshire*, Value 120 l. per Annum.

Wigston in *Leicestershire*, about 50 l. per Ann.

Dyeworth, in the same Shire, about 50 l. per Annum.

Layton in *Suffolk*, about 80 l. per Annum.

Awre in *Gloucestershire*, 100 l. per Annum.

With an Assistant-Precacher, 20 l. per Annum.

LECTURES.

St. Bartholomew's behind the *Exchange*, to be preached on *Tuesdays* in the Afternoon; Salary 66 l. per Annum; founded by Mr. *Jones*, above-mentioned, Anno 1614.

Two at *Cripplegate Church*; one to be preached on *Sunday Mornings*; the other on *Thursday*; Salary 20 l. per Annum each.

EXHIBITIONS.

One for a Student of *Sidney College*, *Cambridge*, of 6 l. per Annum, founded by the Lady *Romney*.

Four more Exhibitions for as many Students in the said College, founded by Mr. *Feffon*.

For a poor Preacher in the University of *Cambridge*, a Pension of 5 l. per Annum, founded by Mr. *Culverwel*.

PENSIONS.

400 l. to pay 20 poor People 20 s. per Annum; each, for ever, gave by Mr. *Bodington*, Anno 1700.

150 l. to purchase a Lease of some House, or Houses, for 78 Years, (being the Time of his Age) to pay four poor Men, and four poor Women, of this Company, yearly, during the said Term, 13 s. 4 d. each, gave by ——— *Baron*, Esq; Anno 1702.

To 20 poor Men of this Company, 2 s. 6 d. each, per Annum, gave by Mr. *French*, Anno 1699, who charged his Estate for the Payment of this, with several other Pensions.

This Company hath many other Gifts, which they yearly dispose of, under many Heads; as to poor Freemen, Widows, Prisons, &c. so that their Charitable Disbursements may yearly amount to about 3500 l.

Mr. *Styrye* likewise adds the following Gifts and Charities committed to the Trust of this Company of Haberdashers:

Certain Houses in *Lombard-street*, but the Rents reduced by the Fire, given Anno 1646, by Sir *Nicholas Rainton*, a Mercer in *Lombard-street*, for certain yearly Payments to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

To the Parishes of *Enfield*, St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Edmund the King: To *Hyington* and *Washingborn*: To 20 poor People of the Company, 17 s. each, and to the Company.

Certain Houses in the Parish of St. Martin's *Outwich*, given by Mrs. *Anne Whitmore*, by her Will, dated January 21, 1622; for 10 Widows, for 30 Yards of Broad Cloth for Gowns, 10 Ells of *Holland*, to the Parish of *Edmund the King*, and to the Wardens of the Company.

There were large and noble Gifts by Mr. *William Jones*; an Account of which see Book I. Chap. XVI.

A Manor in *Essex*, named *Pitley*, given by Mr. *Haflefoot*, to be paid to the Church-Wardens of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*, for the better Maintenance of the weekly Lecturer, 8 l.

To 20 poor House-keepers of the Company, 20 l.

To the four Hospitals, 20 l.

To *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, and the two Competers, 10 l.

And to the Company and Officers, and Stock, (for laying up Corn.)

Two Alleys in *Grub-street*, formerly worth 100 l. a Year; of late laid into a Court, and let out to a Carpenter to build; given by Mr. *Jessen*, by Will, bearing Date April 1622, for six poor Trimmers of Hats, to the Minister of *Lambeth*, and the Poor there, certain Payment to each.

Lands in *Staffordshire*, given by Deputy *Adams*, Anno 1660, and odd, to maintain a School in *Newport*, in *Staffordshire*, which the said Mr. *Adams* had founded there.

To the School-Master, 40 l. to the Usher, 20 l. to the Minister, 20 l.

Payments also to two Scholars, for Ringing the Bell, for Repairs of the School, and to place out three Boys yearly; for Expences of the Visitors of the School.

To four Alms People, and four Scholars at the Universities, 5 l. each; to 20 poor People of the Company, &c.

Certain Houses in *Tower-street* and *Mincing-lane*, given by Mr. *Hammond*, for the Maintenance of an Alms-House founded by him, situate on *Snow-hill*, for six poor People, single, and Members of the Company.

Certain Payments to 20 poor People, at the Election at *Christmas*.

A Quit-Rent out of some Houses in *Holbourn*, given by Alderman *Gerard*; Payments thence to the Church-Wardens of *St. Sepulchre's*, and to the Poor of *Clerkenwell*.

Houses in *Katharine-wheel-alley*, given by Mr. *Morgan*, to the Town of *Oswestry* in *Shropshire*, a Payment of 20 l.

A House in the *Routrey*, given by Mr. *Blandel*; to the Wardens of the Company; to the Prisoners in *Newgate*.

A House in *Lombard-street*, given by Mr. *Barnes*; his Will bore Date Aug. 20, 1663; to four poor Men certain Payments, and to four poor Widows; and to 12 poor People at the Election; and to the Stock of the Company.

An Annuity issuing out of Houses in *Bread-street*, now laid into one; the Rents considerably fallen; given by Mr. *Bond*, by Will, bearing Date Aug. 3, 1671. Payments to six poor Men, 4 l. a Year; and to 26 poor Men of the Company at the Election.

26 l. a Year, given by ——— *Arnold*, Esq; this cost the Company a Suit in *Chancery* before it was fixed; to 20 poor People at the Election.

An Annuity of 10 l. for 99 Years, issuing out of Houses in *Pater-noster-row*, given by *Hugh Smithson*; his Will, dated Aug. 4, 1670; to 20 poor People at *Easter*, 10 s. each.

2000 l. given by the Lady *Wild*, to buy Impropriations, and lay them to small Vicarages; and as often as a Purchase is made, and laid to such Vicarage, the Vicar to enjoy two Parts, and the Company one, till the Value of the Purchase came in again; and after the Vicar to enjoy the Whole.

The great Charity, amounting to above 30,000 l. left by *Robert Aske*, Esq; is mentioned before, and more particularly in Book I. Chap. XIV.

The Sum of 1460 l. given by *Robert Offley*, for several Charitable Uses.

VOL. II.

The Sum of 200 l. given by *William Whitmore*, to *Bridewell*.

Florence Caldwell gave to several poor Parishes in LONDON yearly, 20 l.

Robert Rowe gave for the Maintenance of poor Scholars in the Universities yearly, 20 l.

IX. SALTERS.

Salters,

The Company's Hall, situate in *Bread-street*, in the Year 1454, was given by *Thomas Beaumont*, Esq; since which Time the Company purchased their new Hall in *Cannon-street*. The same Gentleman gave two Houses, and six Alms-Houses, for six Alms-Men, to each 7 d. per Week.

Four Houses, given by Mr. *Scarborough*.

Seven Houses, given by Mr. *Figglesstone*.

Sundry Tenements, given by Sir *William Horne*, to the Prisoners in the *King's-Bench*, *Newgate*, and *Ludgate*, 5 s. a Year each.

One Messuage, given by Mr. *John Britton*.

One Messuage, given by Sir *John Coats*, to *Bread-street Ward*, 1 l. 4 s. per Annum.

An Alms-House in *Monkwell-street*, consisting of 12 Rooms, given by Sir *Ambrose Nichols*; for 12 Poor, to receive 7 d. a Week each.

Several Tenements, given by Mr. *John Gerard*, to the *King's-Bench* and *Newgate*, 6 s. 8 d. to each Prisoner, per Year; and to six Alms-men, 1 d. per Week.

2 l. per Annum, given by Mr. *John Bloundel*, to the Prisoners in *Ludgate*.

Two Houses, given by Mr. *Scott*, to the Company's Poor, 5 l. per Ann. and to six Alms-Folks, 2 d. per Week.

200 Marks, given by Mr. *Salter*, Chantry-Priest to the Parish of *St. Margaret Moses*, 18 s. per Quarter.

5000 l. given by Mr. *William Rolson*, Anno 1633, 2500 l. to the Company's Use for ever; and the other 2500 l. to the Uses following, yearly:

To the Alms-People, 20 l.

To the Poor of *Newport* in *Salop*, where he was born, 10 l.

To the Minister there, 5 l.

To the Master of the Free-School, 5 l.

To *Bridewell* Hospital, 10 l.

To *Christ's* Hospital, 5 l.

To *St. Thomas's* Hospital, 5 l.

To *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, 5 l.

To the Company, for a Dinner, 20 l.

To ditto, 2 l. 10 s.

To *St. John's* College, for two Scholars, 10 l.

To *Jesus* College, *Oxon*, 10 l.

To the Master, Wardens and Clerk, 20 l.

An Alms-House at *Maidenhead*, and 70 l. per Ann. given by *James Smith*, Esq;

1500 l. given by *Bernard Hyde*, Esq; for a Lecture at *St. Dunstan's* in the East, 30 l. per Ann. which now, by Reason of the great Fire of LONDON, is reduced to 24 l. per Ann.

To poor People so qualified, 5 l. per Ann.

To 16 poor Widows and Maids, 13 l. 10 s. per Annum.

There are several other Benefactors, who gave Sums of Money to this Company.

X. IRONMONGERS.

Ironmongers,

FREE-SCHOOLS.

The Free-School in *St. Saviour's Southwark*, 20 s. a Year to the Master, and 10 s. a Year to the Usher; an Augmentation founded by Mr. *Handson*.

L

To

To the School of *Bishop Stafford* in *Essex*, 5 *l.* per Annum.

A Gift of 250 *l.* to found a Free-School in *Landrake* and *South Erny* in *Cornwall* (where he was born); and for 2 *s.* a Week in Bread for the Poor of the said Parishes; given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt. late Alderman of LONDON.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-House consisting of eight Rooms, for four People in *Old-street*.

A great Sum of Money (amounting, as it is thought, to near 10,000 *l.* to build so many Alms-houses as the said Monies will purchase) for the maintaining of so many Poor, and allowing them Gowns of 15 *s.* a-piece yearly; was given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt.

This Alms-house is now built near *Shoreditch*, of which see a farther Account, *Book I, Ch. XIV.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

To two poor Scholars in *Oxford*, studying Divinity, to each 5 *l.* per Annum, given by Mr. *William Chapman*.

To two poor Scholars, one in *Cambridge*, the other in *Oxford*, 15 *l.* to go by Course for 21 Years, viz. The first Year to certain poor Parishes in LONDON; the next Year to the said poor Scholars; and the third Year, to the Poor of *Standon* in *Essex*; given by Mr. *John Care*.

EXHIBITIONS.

Two Exhibitions of 5 *l.* a Year; the Colleges to be appointed by the Company; founded by Mrs. *Margaret Dane*.

PENSIONS and other GIFTS.

To poor Scholars; to the Hospitals; to poor Prisoners, &c. 200 *l.* And 30 *l.* thereof for three Sermons yearly.

To be lent to young Men 200 *l.* given by Mrs. *Woodward*.

A Sermon to be preached by an Orthodox Minister in the Church of *Albhallows Staining*, upon St. *Mark's* Day, 1 *l.* given by Mr. *Handson*.

Eight Quarters of Beef, and Forty Dozen of Bread, sent to the Eight Prisons of *London*, *Southwark*, and *Westminster*.

A yearly Gift of 40 *l.* to release poor Prisoners, where 40 *s.* or under will discharge them; by Sir *James Cambel*, Kt.

To the Poor of the Twenty-four Wards, 24 *l.* to buy them Faggots; given by Mrs. *Dane*.

Thirty-seven Pounds a Year (the Company makes it 40 *l.*) to be distributed to the Poor of the Company.

To the Church-wardens of St. *Saviour's Southwark*, for the poor Widows and Orphans, 5 *l.* yearly.

For twenty poor Widows or others of the Company of Ironmongers, upon the first Quarter-Day next after *Christmas*, 5 *l.* yearly, viz. five Shillings a-piece, given by Mr. *Handson* above-mention'd.

To the Poor of the Wards of *Queenbith* and *Baynard-Castle*, an annual Distribution of 25 *l.* by *David Smith*, Embroiderer.

To the Sub-Dean of St. *Paul's*, 10 *l.* he allowing Taxes.

Four Hundred Pound to purchase Land in Fee Simple, for an Encouragement to the Incumbent or some body else, to read Prayers Morning and Evening in St. *Dionys Back-church*; given by Sir *Robert Jeffryes*, Kt.

Ten Pounds yearly to twenty poor Maids at their Marriages, viz. 10 *s.* a-piece.

XI. VINTNERS.

Vintners.

The principal BENEFACTORS to this Company were:

Sir John Studdey, or Stody,	Thomas Bagon,
John Wakel,	Christopher Barker,
William Horbye,	Sir James Spenser,
Thomas Walsingham,	King Edward VI,
Nicholas Kent,	Stephen Mafon,
Thomas Rogers,	Thomas Hollingshed,
Thomas Lewis,	Richard Jacobs.

Stephen Skidmore, who by his last Will and Testament in Writing, and enrolled in the Hustings in LONDON, in the 28th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave certain Tenements in the *Black-fryars* in LONDON, after the Decease of his Wife, to this Company, and their Successors: To the Intent that the said Company should pay yearly for ever to the Poor of nineteen Parishes in LONDON, and to the poor of the said Company, 20 *s.* to each Parish: And to the Mayor of the City of *Cork* in *Ireland* yearly for ever, 20 *l.* to be bestowed yearly on ten poor People, aged 50. And the rest towards building an Alms-house.

Richard Wooley,
Edward Williams,
Winifred Young.

THIS Company hath an Alms-house near *Mile End*, for twelve Widows, and 2 *s.* paid them Weekly; with a Chapel, wherein are said Prayers twice a Week: Founded by the Vintners Company, upon some Gift.

XII. CLOTHWORKERS.

Clothworkers.

FREE-SCHOOLS.

A Free-School at *Sutton-Valence* in *Kent*, founded by *William Lamb*, Esq; Anno 1578.

Another in the *Isle of Man*, founded by *Philip Christian*, Anno 1655.

ALMS-HOUSES.

An Alms-house in *White-fryars*, founded by the Lady *Margaret*, Countess of *Kent*, An. 1538.

An Alms-house at *Sutton-Vallence* in *Kent*, founded by *William Lamb*, Esq; Anno 1578.

An Alms-house at *Islington* in the County of *Middlesex*, founded by *John Heath*, An. 1640.

Anniversary SERMONS and LECTURES.

Three Sermons every Week in Term-time, at *Whittington College* on *College-hill*, founded by *James Finch*, Anno 1508.

A Lecture at *Hitchin* in the County of *Hertford*, founded by *Oliver Clowmond*, Anno 1540.

Two Anniversary Sermons: One at St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleet-street*, on the 15th of February; the other at St. *Botolph's* without *Aldersgate*, on the 25th of August, given by the Lady *Anne Packington*, Anno 1560.

A Sermon at *Lamb's Chapel* every Quarter, given by *William Lamb*, Esq; Anno 1578.

A Sermon at St. *Michael's* Church in *Cornhill*, given by Mr. *John Lute*, Anno 1581.

A Lecture at *Shitlington* in the County of *Bedford*; founded by *Edward Pilsforth*, Anno 1603.

A Sermon at *Farnham* in the County of *Surrey*. Also a Sermon in *St. Gabriel Fanchurch* in *LONDON*; both on *All Saints Day*; given by *John Bayworth*, Anno 1622.

A Sermon on the First of *May*, in *St. Mary Le-Bow Church* *LONDON*; given by *Samuel Lefs*, Anno 1634.

A Sermon in *St. Christopher's Church* *LONDON*; given by *John Heath*, Anno 1640.

A Sermon in *St. Clement's Church* in *Eastcheap*, every 11th of *October*; given by *Samuel Middlemore*, Anno 1640.

A Lecture at *Burton upon Trent*, in the County of *Stafford*; founded by *Thomas Boylston*, Anno 1648.

A Sermon at *Lamb's Chapel*, on *St. Stephen's Day*; given by *Robert Hitchins*, Anno 1680.

A Sermon at *St. Mary at Hill Church* in *LONDON*; given by *John Webb*, An. 1697.

EXHIBITIONS.

Two Exhibitions: One to the Master of *Peter-house, Cambridge*, for the Use of the poor Scholars there. The other to the Bursar of *Uni-*

versity-College in *Oxford*, for the like Use; given by *William Heron*, Anno 1580.

One Exhibition to *Cambridge*, given by *William Hewet*, Anno 1599.

Two Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*; *Edward Pilsforth*, Anno 1603.

Two more Exhibitions: The one to *Oxford*, the other to *Cambridge*; given by *John Heath*, Anno 1640.

One Exhibition to *Oxford*, given by *Thomas Burnell*, Anno 1655.

William Hews, Esq; gave by Will Sept. 9, 1715, 100 l. for the Use of the Poor.

THERE are several other Benefactors who gave Money to this Company.

THE Disbursements of this Company in Charities annually amounts to about 1400 l.

FROM the foregoing Account of the Charities entrusted to the several Companies, we may observe that they are principally of these three Sorts: 1. Sums of Money lent to poor Tradesmen. 2. Yearly Relief to the Poor. 3. Exhibitions to Scholars sent to either of the Universities.

CHAP. II.

Of the Temporal Government of LONDON.

FROM the Spiritual, we proceed next to the Temporal Government of our City; wherein many Things are to be shewn:

And first, such as are more General, and then more Special and Particular.

UNDER this first Part something is to be spoken of the Temporal Government by the Chief Governors. Then shall be given a continued Catalogue of the Chief annual Magistrates, Mayors, and Sheriffs, fetched from the earliest Memory, to the present Time; descending next to the Aldermen, and the rest of the City Officers. Then to the Customs to be observed by these Magistrates of the City upon Festival Days, and other solemn Times throughout the Year. Then shall be declared the several Corporations and Societies, which we commonly call *The Companies of the City*: Which subordinate Government contributes much to the peaceable, flourishing and good Order of the Whole. From these more general Matters, the Discourse shall proceed to the Laws, Usages, Custom, and divers other more particular Relations of Things remarkable appertaining to this City.

THIS Government of the City is by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, six and twenty Aldermen of as many Wards, into which the City is divided or parted out: Each having subordinate Officers under them. The Recorder also is a great Officer, and of great Use.

To those who are inquisitive into the antient Government of the City, it will be acceptable, to shew them, who and what these Magistrates were in former Times; their Election, their Power, their Business, with remarkable Events happening to them. These shall be set down, as we have found them in some authentick Writings, in the Records of the City, or the Tower,

or the Exchequer. The more modern State of these chief Rulers will follow in due Place.

MAYOR.

AND first we begin with the Mayor, who is chief and principal Magistrate, and the King's immediate *Locum Tenens*, i. e. Lieutenant or Deputy in the City of *LONDON*; so constituted from and before the Time of *William the Conqueror*, yet going under various Denominations. That King called this his Lieutenant in the same City by the antient Name *Portgrave*, as appears by his Charter, the Tenour whereof is in the *Book of Customs*.

PORTGRAVE, or PORTGREVE.

A Saxon Word, as appears from the said Book of *Customs*, *Port* signifying a City: *Grave* in the same Saxon or Teutonic or *Almain* Tongues, Comes, a Count or Earl; founding, *The Earl of the City*. Whence the Honour due to a Count, as well in the King's Presence as elsewhere in *LONDON*, was due to this Chief Officer, while he was in his Office. And thence is the Reason of the Sword being carried before him. The Names of several of these *Portgraves* will be mention'd in due Place.

AFTERWARDS the People call'd him *Portreve*, but corruptly for *Portgreve*, for the Word *Reve* debases this great Officer, signifying no more in Saxon than *Villicus*, i. e. Bailiff.

Anno 1184, the chief Magistrate was call'd *Portgrave*; for, 31 Hen. II. there was a Patent granted to the Weavers, wherein the *Portgrave* or principal Magistrate was order'd to burn certain Cloth, weaved with *English* and *Spanish* Wool mixed.

THIS

THIS Officer was intituled, by Henry the Son of King William, *Justitiarius* in his Charter, wherein he granted the Citizens the County of Middlesex to Farm, granting them therein a Licence to choose *Justitiarium de seipsis ad custodienda placita Coronæ suæ*; i. e. A Justice of themselves, to keep the Pleas of his Crown. And hence this Officer is so stiled in the Book of Customs.

IN the Charter of King Henry, Son of King John, the Governor of LONDON began to be called MAYOR: For so it ran, *Sciatis nos concessisse, &c.* "Know ye that We have granted, and by Our present Charter have confirmed to Our Barons of Our City of LONDON, *Quod eligant sibi Majorem*; i. e. That they may choose to themselves a Mayor out of themselves each Year, who may be faithful to Us, discreet, and fit for the Government of the City.

Mayor and Chamberlain of the City formerly were the same. For Sir Gregory de Rokelee, Mayor, was called CHAMBERLAIN, as appears in the Book B. And when Henry le Gallyeys, Mayor, took a Journey towards Lincoln, about earnest Business of his own, and he put in his Place William de Bethonia and Geoffrey de Norton, they were call'd in the King's Letter *Camerarii Civitat'*; i. e. Chamberlains of the City. And it appears in the same Book, that the Mayor supplied the Office of Coroner under the Name of Chamberlain of the City.

THERE were once four *Custodes*, or Keepers of the City, chosen by the Aldermen and other Citizens, by Vertue of a Letter from King Edward, the 34th Year of his Reign, under his Privy-Seal, sent to them to choose four *Custodes pro tempore*, i. e. for the Time; wherein John le Blount, Mayor, should be a Soldier in the Company of Edward his eldest Son; and Richerus de Resham, John le Wengrave, Walter de Finchingfeld, Will. de Combmarten, Thomas Roman, and Nicholas de Fardon, were, by Vertue of that Letter, chosen Keepers of the City, in the Room of the Mayor, *pro tempore*. Here are four, and two over: It may be for the King to choose four of this Number.

Ann. 1280, [1286] 14. Edw. Son of Henry, Gregory de Rokelee, Mayor, the Sheriffs and Aldermen, and other the great Men of LONDON, were summoned to appear in the Feast of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, before John de Kirkeby, Treasurer, and other Justices of the Lord the King, in the Tower of LONDON, to make Inquisition. Then the said Gregory, the Mayor by Counsel, at Berking Church deposed himself, and laid down his Mayoralty, and delivered the Common Seal of the City to one Stephen Aswy, and other Aldermen: And so entered the Tower with the rest, not as Mayor, but as an Alderman, and Neighbour of the Citizens; alledging for the City, that by ancient Liberties they were not bound to go into the Tower of LONDON to make Inquisitions, nor to appear there, *pro judicio*, unless they were warned 40 Days before.

Mayor's Office, and the Liberties seized.

WHEREUPON the said John Kirkeby seized the Mayor's Office, and the Liberties of LONDON, into the King's Hands, because the City was without a Mayor. Whereupon the Citizens afterwards appearing before the King at Westminster, were arrested, to the Number of 80 Men, and the rest of the Citizens that were the Day before with the Mayor at Berking Church and the Tower, were imprisoned; but all were set at Liberty the fourth Day after, except Stephen Aswy. And the King gave them a *Custos* in Place of their Mayor, viz. Sir Radulph de Sandwich, Knt. and commanded him that he should keep and govern the Citizens according

A Custos appointed.

to their Customs and Liberties. This *Custos* remained in the Office of *Custos* till the next Day after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, Anno 14. And John Breton, *Custos*, succeeded him to the Feast of St. Margaret, 15, Ann. And then again Ralph de Sandwich was made *Custos*, and continued many Years, viz. to the 22d inclusive; [yet not *Custos* every Year during that Space.]

UNDER which Custody Sheriffs were sometimes assigned to the City by the King's Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer; because the Liberties of the City were seized into the King's Hand. And sometimes they were chosen by the Citizens. Afterwards, 18 Edward, Son of Henry, in the Room of the said Ralph, succeeded again Sir John Breton, continuing to the 26th Year incomplete, [yet not *Custos* every Year during that Space.] Of this Man it is written, how he called together the Aldermen, and six of the better and discreeter of each Ward, declaring to them, how in the King's Absence he had been appointed *Custos* by Lord Edward, the King's Son, and by other Lords; by whom it was commanded him, by an Oath imposed upon him, that he should keep inviolate all the Liberties and ancient Customs, as the Citizens were of old accustomed to have and enjoy; and that he should be in all Things as Mayor, except the Name; and that he should bear the Name of *Custos* instead of the Name of Mayor.

Sheriffs appointed by the Treasurer and Barons.

WHENCE, it seems, that the Common Seal was heretofore in the Custody of the Mayor, *ex officio*, as his proper Office, until the Citizens obtained of the King, that the Common Seal of the City should remain in the Custody of two Aldermen, and two other Commoners, to be chosen by the Commoners of the City, &c. as in the Charter of the same King Edward, Son of King Henry, made to the Citizens, Anno 12, of his Reign.

IN the 26th Year of the same King, Wednesday in Easter Week, all the Aldermen and other honest Men, of the City were before the King at Westminster: And there the King, with his Council, granted them the Election of the Mayor; and they, the Friday next following, with 12 Men of each Ward, chose Henry de Galleys for Mayor, who Wednesday next, at the next Court, was presented to the King at Fulham, and was accepted. Thursday next following he was admitted, and sworn before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster. And the next Day, being Friday, he took his Journey towards Lincoln; for the dispatching of his urgent Affairs, and put in his Room William de Beton, and Galfrid de Norton, as appears in the Book B.

The Election of Mayors restored to the City.

THERE were then two Commissions from the King directed; one to Sir John Breton, to resign his Office of *Custos*, or Keeper; the other to the Citizens to choose a Mayor.

BUT this that follows is remarkable, because the said Appointment of a *Custos*, or Keeper, and Seizure of the Liberty of the City into the King's Hand, for the Transgression of one Person, seemed rather *Voluntaria quam legitima*, i. e. Proceeding from his Will than any Law, therefore lest this should happen to prejudice the City again, our Lord King Edward III. granted by his Charter, exemplified in the Book F. "That for any personal Transgression, or personal Judgment, of any Minister of the same City, the Liberty of this City should not be taken into the Hands of the King, or his Heirs, nor a *Custos* be deputed on that Occasion in the same City."

THE Office of the King's Escheator in LONDON was anciently distinct, but now comprized in the Mayor's Office, as appears by the Charters of King Edward III. to the City, Annis 1, and 1, 5. Now proceed we to

*The Election of MAYORS, as also
SHERIFFS.*

OF antient Time there used to be a great Conflux of Citizens at *Guildhall* to these Elections; whence arose great Danger of Tumults and Disturbances; for the preventing whereof, the Mayor and Aldermen used to meet some Days before the Day for the Election of the Mayor, (as likewise of the Sheriffs) as they are wont now to meet and to confer together, how the Election should be managed peaceably without popular Tumult and Murmur. Hence out of every Ward they summoned some more discreet and sufficient Citizens to make up such a Number as to them seemed competent; who were cited by Name, to present at the Election of the Mayor, on St. *Edward*, King and Confessor's Day.

AND because many times on the Day of Election, People not summoned crowded into *Guildhall*, the Mayor and Aldermen sometimes, by the Authority of their Office, as appears in one of the Books, and sometimes of the King's Writ, caused to be proclaimed on St. *Edward*'s Eve, through the City, that none should, under a great Penalty, come on the Morrow to *Guildhall* at the Time of Election, unless more especially cited.

AND sometimes against the Time of an Election of a Mayor, the King himself issued out his Letters for a Proclamation, *Quod Electio fiat sine tumultu & strepitu populari; & quod nemo intersit, quis jus non habeat suffragii*, i. e. That the Election be made without Tumult, and Noise of People; and that none be present who have not a Right of Voting. And such an Order was made 8 *Edward* II. both for the Election of Mayor and Sheriffs, that it should not be done *modo congruo & consueto, sine populari strepitu & tumultu*, i. e. in the agreeable and accustomed Manner, without popular Noise and Disturbance.

AND to shew what great Reason there was for this Order, and what seditious Meetings and Cabals of the ordinary Sort used to get together against the Time of Elections, and the Danger of Insurrections thereby, the following Letter of King *Edward* II. will suffice:

Edwardus Dei Gratia, &c. Edward, by the Grace of God, &c. To the Maior and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas by Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of *England*, it was granted to our Citizens of our City aforesaid, that they should choose a Maior and Sheriffs from themselves, when they would; and present them (we not being at *Westminster*) to the Treasurer and Barons of our *Exchequer*; and there to be admitted according to Custom: And such Election by the Maior and Aldermen and more discreet Persons of the said City, especially summoned and warned for this Purpose, hath been accustomed in former Times; and now we have understood, that some of the Popular and Plebeian Sort, making a Conspiracy among themselves, causing Contentions, Differences, and innumerable Mischiefs, Day and Night in the said City, and making among them clandestine Conventicles in private Places; and being not called nor summoned, do thrust and mingle themselves, of their own Accord, into such Elections; and by Threatnings and Clamours hindering the due making of such Elections, endeavour to choose such as from Time to come may favour their Errors, that their Wickedness, by Defect of congruous Government, may pass unpunished, under Dissimulation, by such Persons so elected, to the Hurt of our Crown and Dignity, and the

Subversion of the State of the aforesaid City, and the manifest Oppression of our Citizens, abiding in it.

We, willing to provide for the Quiet and Tranquillity of the People under us, as we are bound; and to meet with such Malice, Command, firmly enjoining you, that before the Time of the Election of the Maior and Sheriffs next to be chosen, ye cause it to be publicly proclaimed through the whole City, and firmly to be forbid, that none, unless he shall be to this especially called, or summoned, or is bound thereto, come thither at the Time, nor intrude himself in making the Election, nor hinder it any Way, under Pain of Imprisonment; from which he may not escape without our especial Command. And that the foresaid Election be made by the Aldermen, and other the more discreet and powerful Citizens of the said City, as in the same it hath been antiently accustomed to be done: Taking Notice, for the future, that if ye shall present any Elect otherwise than is mentioned before, to the Treasurer and Barons of our *Exchequer* aforesaid, we will, by no Means, admit them. Witness myself at *Westminster*, the fourth Day of *July*, in the eight Year of our Reign.

By Virtue of which Brief of the King, there was a Proclamation made to the same Purport, beginning thus in *French*: *Pour ceo que nostre Seigneur le Roi ad entendre, que aucune gent du people de sa Citee, &c.*

BRIEFLY therefore concerning the Original of the Elections of Mayors and Sheriffs, and the Practice thereof, from Time to Time, these Things may be here observed. At first they were made tumultuously by all the Citizens, without Restraint, which occasioned great Uproars and Disturbances; wherefore these Magistrates were chosen afterwards by so many of the discreetest and wealthiest Men out of each Ward, sometimes more, sometimes less; and this select Number was called *the Commonalty*. The Election by these peculiar Men lasted from *Edward* I. (and probably began before) unto *Edward* IV. And then, after some Time in his Reign, the Election was by the Liveries of the Companies; and so the Number of Electors increased. And of later Times, (*viz.* in the Times of the Usurpation) an Attempt was made, that all Freemen of the City in general should have a Power of electing. This may be seen more at large from the Collections of Dr. *Brady*, out of the City Books.

The first Commonalty in these Books mentioned, was made up of two Persons in every Ward, and these were chosen by the good Men of the respective Wards: The *good Men*, that is, (as the Word is in those Books varied and explained) the *discreeter, wiser, and better* Sort of the Ward. Afterwards the Number of this Commonalty amounted to more than two, *viz.* to four, to six, even to twelve, to be taken out of every Ward; out of some Wards more, out of some less, according to the Bigness of it; and this, as the Mayor in his Summons to the Ward directed and appointed the Number. But notwithstanding this stinted Number, more Citizens sometimes would crowd in, to give their Votes at the Elections; which, as it once occasioned a Letter from King *Edward* II. to forbid it, as was shewn before, so King *Henry* VI. in the 22d of his Reign, sent to the City to the same Intent; purporting, that though, according to Custom, the Mayors used "to be chosen by the Aldermen, and certain more discreet Persons of the said City, especially summoned and warned for that Purpose; yet some that had not, nor ought to have any Interest in such Elections, "came,

*The Original
Method of E-
lections of
Mayors and
Sheriffs.*

“ came, and with their Noise and Clamour disturbed them, with Intention to choose such who might afterwards favour their evil Doings and Errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the Quiet and Peace of his Subjects, and to apply a suitable Remedy on this Behalf, did command, and firmly enjoin, the Mayor and Sheriffs to make Proclamation through all the City and Liberty, before the Time of the Election of the Mayor, strictly forbidding, that none be present at such Election, or any Way, or under any Colour, thrust himself into it, but such as by Right, according to the Custom of the City, ought to be there: And that such Election be made by the Aldermen and other of the discreet and able Citizens, especially warned and summoned, according to the Custom aforesaid: Letting them know for certain, that if any, some other Way elected, were presented to him, or his Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, they would by no Means admit him; and that they should arrest and commit to Prison, all those who should act contrary to the said Proclamation and Prohibition.

IN the 29th of *Edward I.* *John Blund* was chosen Mayor by the Common-Council of *Elye Russel*, then Mayor, and the Aldermen there named; and the Sheriffs, with the Assent of 12 honest Men of each Ward. In the 31st of the same King, as also in the 32d and 33d *John Lincoln* and *John Blund*, the 3d and 4th time chosen by 12 good and lawful Men summoned of every Ward.

IN that 31st Year *Will. de Coumb-Martin* and *John de Burford* were elected Sheriffs by the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Presence of 12 of each Ward, summoned to choose and take their Sheriffs.

IN the 6th of *Edw. II.* *William Wellesford* and another were chosen Sheriffs, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and 12 summoned out of every Ward. *Wellesford* died, and *Adam Ludkin* was chosen by six and more of each Ward.

IN the 7th of *Edw. II.* *Nicholas Farendon* was chosen Mayor, by the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and by the Commonalty assembled: And so the Sheriffs the same Year are said to be chosen.

THERE was afterwards a Variation, as to the Number of 12 to be called out of each Ward; for so many out of the 25 Wards having been found, perhaps, to tend too much towards the begetting of Heats and Animosities in the Elections; therefore, 20 *Edward III.* it was agreed, that from thence-forward there should come the Mayor, Aldermen, and also out of every Ward of the City, twelve, eight, or six, according as the Ward shall be great or small, and they of the Richest and Wisest of each Ward, to intermeddle and choose a Mayor and Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

IN the 15th of *Edward IV.* the Masters, Wardens, and Liveries of the several Companies were taken in, to assist at the Elections of the foresaid Magistrates; and after that Time the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs, &c. was made by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Liveries, according to the Act of Common-Council then made.

IN the Year 1650, there was a great Controversy about the Right of Electing; whether it rested in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, Masters, Wardens and Liveries of the several Companies, or in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Freemen in general, by their Representatives to be chosen in each Ward. The Contest was managed before the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, by *Hales* and *Maynard*, of Counsel for the Live-

ries; and Major *John Wildman*, and one *Price*, Agents and Speakers for the Freemen. How this was carried in the new Commonwealth that was then set up in this Nation, when many other antient Laws and Customs were violated, is not remember'd; but when the antient Kingly Government was restored, the old Custom of Election prevailed; as it still does, and the Liveries are the Electors.

BUT now, to return to the antient Practice, as it is in the Books and Records of the Chamber.

IT appears also, that on *Monday* next before the Feast of the Translation of *St. Edward*, 24 *Edw. II.* a certain Bill was sent to every Alderman by the Mayor, enjoining them under the Fealty they owed to the King, to be present the said Festival Day at *Guildhall* for the Election of a Mayor; and that they should cause four of the better Sort of Men of their Ward to be summoned for the same Cause; and that he should then have their Names endorsed on the same Bill.

IT is to be noted, that of antient Times the Mayor was chosen at the Feast of the Apostles *Simon* and *Jude*. As it was in the Election of *Thomas Romayn* for Mayor, in the third Year of *Edward* the Son of King *Edward*, who was chosen by the Aldermen and 12 of each Ward, summoned for this End. And on the Morrow was presented to the Barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*, and accepted:

AND the Cause wherefore the Election was changed to another Day, was because of the increasing of Expences, and other Causes.

THE Aldermen on the Feast of the Apostles *Simon* and *Jude* ought to meet at *Guildhall*, for the Election of a Mayor. But once they absented themselves, fearing to admit the Office of the Mayoralty at the Instance of *William de Ilford*, then Common Serjeant for the Commonalty of the said City, *Richard Lacer* being Mayor. But from henceforth it was ordered, that every Year, on the Translation of *St. Edward* the King, the Mayor and Aldermen, who were *pro tempore*, should meet at *Guildhall*, LONDON; and also of each Ward 12, eight or six, according as the Ward was great or small, of the Richer and Wiser of each Ward: And that none came unless summoned, nor intruded themselves in such Election of Mayor and Sheriffs.

CONTROVERSY often arose in the Election of the Mayor; between the Aldermen and Commoners; in that the Commoners thought that both the Nomination and Election belonged to them only; and therefore, after they had agreed in the West Part of *Guildhall*, (*viz.* in the Place where the Sheriffs were wont to hold their Courts) they would present one Person only of the City to the Mayor and Aldermen, setting on the East End of *Guildhall*, (*viz.* in the *Hustings*) for their elected Mayor for the Year ensuing. But the Aldermen opposed, saying, that they were also Citizens, and of the Commonalty of the City; nor was it just, that on the Account of the Prerogative that pertained to their Offices, they should be deprived from having a Voice in the Choice of the King's chief Vicegerent in the City. Hereupon it became a Custom by the Common Consent, as well of the Aldermen as of the Commoners, that the Commoners summoned for the Election, after the Cause of their summoning was declared to them by the Recorder, on the Behalf of the Mayor and Aldermen, they passed to the other End of the Hall, as was said before; and there nominated two Aldermen, whereof both had been Sheriffs, and were fit for the Office of Mayor. Which being done, they returned, and by one that was their common Mouth they presented to the Mayor and Aldermen the Names of two, and praying them to admit either of them,

The Liveries
impowered to
elect.

All Freemen
claim a Liber-
ty of Election,
Anno 1650.

Four of a
Ward to be
summoned to
elect.

Contest be-
tween the Al-
dermen and
Commons,
about Election
of Mayor.

them, whom they would, to the Office of Mayor for the Year ensuing.

THEN the Mayor and Aldermen going up into the upper Chamber, chose by Plurality of Voices in Scrutiny (the Common Clerk noting by the Supervise of the Recorder) one of them, and coming down again to the People in *Guildhall*, declared by their Recorder, who was elected Mayor for the next Year.

Concerning the Custom of some Mayors continuing several Years in the Mayoralty.

IN former Times, when a Mayor had well governed, the Commonalty willingly continued him Mayor, as appears in *Henry Fitz Alwyn* the first Mayor, who continued five and twenty Years in his Office; and the next Mayor, *Sir Roger Fitz Alan*, continued three Years; *Andrew le Bukerel* seven Years; *Thomas Fitz Thomas* four; *Gregory de Rokefly* seven, viz. from the third Year of the aforesaid *Edward*, Son of King *Henry*, inclusive, to the End of the ninth Year of the Reign of the said King inclusive, viz. the first as well as the last being computed. *John le Blount* continued Mayor six Years.

BUT note, that antiently the Mayors spent little or nothing more in the Time of their Mayoralty than in another Time, being contented with one, or at most two Serjeants at Arms with them in their Family. Yea, because then they gave not Liveries the same Day wherein they were chosen, they went on Foot, either by Land or by Water, in a Boat to *Westminster*, or the *Tower*; and there they were burthened with their Charge, and accepted. But great Costs and Expences increasing about the said Office of the Mayoralty, the Citizens obtained from King *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign, towards the End thereof, a Charter, that the Mayor should not remain above one Year together in his Office, as appears in the *Book of Customs*, and the same Charter exemplified in the Book E.

SOME believe this Article was obtained on this Account, because before, some Mayors had Commissions from the King to remain in their Office as long as the King pleased: Which the People took heavily, as *Nicholas Farendon* had. Such a Commission also had *Hamon de Chickewelle*. When therefore he that was Mayor one Year could not be Mayor the Year following, unless, perhaps, he were very instantly required thereto, and with his own good Will; so that he could not be compelled to undergo the Burthen two continued Years by the Liberty of the City, both Aldermen and Commons were wont in peaceable Elections to chuse some other to be Mayor.

AND no Mayor, by the Liberty, can be compelled to hold his Office. But if any had obtained so much Favour with the Citizens, as to commend him, for his good Government, and instantly to pray him, by their common Speaker, to take upon him the Burthen of the Mayoralty for the following Year, and he finally refused so to do; then the Commoners presented to the Aldermen the Names of two other Aldermen, the present Mayor not being nominated at all. Of which two, they accepted one for Mayor, whom they would, as was said before.

The CEREMONY of going out of the Chamber into the Hall, when the new Mayor was declared.

WHO being so accepted, in the going out of the Chamber, the Mayor going down into the Hall, was wont to go before, leading by the Hand with him the Mayor for the Year ensuing. And the Mayor and Aldermen sitting in their Places, the Recorder declared to the People the

Name of the Mayor Elect for the Year then next following; signifying also to the People, that they should prepare to ride with their Mayor towards *Westminster* on the Morrow of the Festival of *St. Simon and Jude* next, for the Honour of the chief City: Which being done, the Mayor and Aldermen rose, and departed out of the Hall, the People following.

If the Elect were not present, the Mayor and Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, were wont to go to his House, to warn him there presently, to provide himself with Requisites for the Office of the Mayoralty, and to be present at *Guildhall* on the Feast of *Simon and Jude* next following, to take his Oath, as antiently was wont to be done: And then every one went home.

The Manner of the new MAYOR's taking his Oath, and the carrying of the Sword.

ON the Feast of *Simon and Jude*, about Ten o'Clock by the Bell, the Mayor and all the Aldermen, in their Violet Gowns, and many Commoners assembled, and Peace and Audience being proclaimed by a Common Cryer, viz. a Serjeant at Arms, the Recorder sitting on the Right Hand of the Mayor, recited to the People the antient Custom of the City, viz. That that Day the Mayor for the ensuing Year should take his Oath; and he used to recommend to him such Things as wherein the former Mayor had well deserved: And if the Mayor would say any thing, he was heard. Which being done, the Mayor went out of his Seat, and the Mayor that was to be ascended the same, the Mayor that had been setting next him on his Left Hand. And then the Common Serjeant at Arms, holding a Book to him with the Kalender and the Effigies of the Crucifix on the Outside, the Common Clerk read to him, holding his Hand upon the Book, the same Oath that he was to make on the Morrow in the King's Exchequer: Which Oath is set down in the Book D. Which being promised, and the Book kissed, the old Mayor deliver'd him the Seal of the Statute of the Merchants Strangers (from whence the Mayor received considerable Benefit) together with the Seal of the Mayoralty, in two Purfes: And the new Mayor was heard, (if he was minded to speak any thing) praying for Assistance to be given him from his Brethren the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and all honest Men for his Time, in his Government of the City, &c. Which being done, they rose and went out, the People following, unto the House of the said Mayor to be. And from thence the Sword went before the past Mayor unto his House, and neither of the two Mayors were wont to appear in Publick any more that Day. Yet Necessity urging, the past Mayor was bound that Day to exercise his Office outwardly and in Publick; because he is not fully discharged from his Office, until the following Mayor be accepted in his Place by the King, or the Barons of the Exchequer, or the Constable of the Tower.

Of the swearing of the MAYOR at the Exchequer.

ON the Morrow of the Feast of *St. Simon and Jude*, so it were not a *Sunday*, (for then it was put off to *Monday* next) as well the new Mayor as the old, and the Aldermen also, were wont to meet together on Horseback in a Place without *Guildhall*, about Nine o'Clock, in one Suit of Garments, with the Sheriff, and as many as were of the Mayor's Livery, and many of the Mysteries or Companies in their Suits, the Sword being carried up before the new Mayor. From thence they rode thro' *Cheapside*, and so without *Newgate*, turning into *Fleet-street*, and so to *Westminster*.

Westminster. Whither being come, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, alight from their Horses, and the Mace-bearers and the Sword-bearer going before them, they went up into the Exchequer, where were the Chancellor of the Treasury, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, with the Barons of the Exchequer. And the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs standing at the Bar, the Recorder declared, how the City of LONDON, according to their antient Customs and Liberties, had chosen N. Mayor for the Year following; praying the Barons, on Behalf of the City, to accept him so Elect, personally then before them. And it being answer'd by the chief Baron, or one in his Place, according as he pleased, the Book was brought to the Mayor; upon which he laying his Hand, was burdened with the same Oath which he took at *Guildhall*, which being done, the Chief Baron, on the Part of the King and the Lords, was wont to charge the Mayor especially to keep Peace and Quietness in the City: And then, that he should have a Respect to those that sold all Sorts of Victuals. That, according to his Power, the People might not be burthened by reason of Dearth.

AFTER that, the Mayor was wont to offer himself there to his Account for the Office of Escheator; and was sworn to render a good and faithful Account of the said Office, and appointed there one whom he pleased for his Attorney *ad computand'*, i. e. to make the Accompts. The Mayor also, and Aldermen for the City, appointed one of the Exchequer, Attorney of the said City *ad calumpniand' & clamand'*, i. e. to complain and to claim their Liberties, if, and when their Necessity required. And thus, having Licence from the Lords, departed. And so in the Common Pleas they appointed one of that Place Attorney of the City. But, in the King's Bench, they appointed two Attornies jointly and severally to claim the Liberties and antient Customs of the City, if, and when Necessity required.

WHICH being done, they returned, the Commoners on Horseback going before in a Company according to the Suits of their Mysteries or Trades. But they of the Mystery whereof the Mayor was, and they that were of his Livery, went next before the Mayor. But none went near the Mayor for a considerable Distance: But the Serjeants at Arms, Mace-bearers, and his Sword-bearer, and one Sheriff on his Right Hand, and the other on his Left, with white Rods in their Hands, all going before. The Recorder and the Aldermen follow'd next after him thro' the Middle of *West-cheap* unto his House; and then those, that were not invited to the Feast, went home.

The customary Devotions of the new Mayor.

THE same Day, after Dinner, the new Mayor was wont to go from his House to the Church of *St. Thomas of Acon*, those of his Livery going before him; and the Aldermen in like manner being there met together, they came to the Church of *St. Paul*; whither, when they were come, namely, in the Mid-place of the Body of the Church, between two little Doors, they were wont to pray for the Soul of Bishop *William*, who, as is said, obtained great Liberties, by his Intreaties, for the City, from *William the Conqueror*, a Priest saying that Office *De profundis*, called the *Dirige*. And from thence they passed to the Church-yard, where lay the Bodies of the Parents of *St. Thomas of Canterbury*; and there they said also, for all the Faithful of God departed, *De profundis*, &c. near the Tomb of the aforesaid Parents.

AND from thence they returned through *Cheapside Market*, sometimes with Wax Candles burning, if it were late, to the said Church [*Sancti Thomae* erased] and there the Mayor and Alder-

men offered single Pence; which being done, every one went to his House.

When the MAYOR was sworn before the Constable of the Tower.

If the King's Exchequer were not at LONDON, or if the Court were vacant, the Mayor was presented to the Constable of the Tower of LONDON, or his Lieutenant; who was accepted and sworn without the first Gate; as was done with Sir *Nic. Brembre*, elected Mayor in the Eve of *Palms*, in the 50th of *Edward III.* Likewise on the Morrow of the Feast of *Simon and Jude*, *John le Blount*, Mayor, was presented, sworn, and accepted by *John de Blakbrok*, Lieutenant of Sir *John de Sandwick*, Constable of the Tower, *Ann. 31 Edw. Filii Reg. Edw.* and this Liberty is put in the King's Charter.

The Custom of the MAYOR and Aldermen on All-Saints Day, and other Holidays.

ON the first Day of the Month, i. e. of *All-Saints* then next following, the Mayor with his Family was wont to go after Dinner to the Church of *St. Thomas* *. And the Aldermen also, and those that were of the Livery of the Mayor, with honest Men of the Mysteries in their several Habits or Suits, were wont there to be assembled, and thence to repair to *St. Paul's*, and there to hear Vespers, and so to go home.

IN like manner on the Nativity of our Lord, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, and those of the Mayor and Sheriffs Liveries, were wont to come together at *St. --- Church*, and thence to pass to *St. Paul's*; and there, on the right Side of the Choir, in the Stall next to the Dean's Stall, the Mayor was wont to stand, and the Aldermen stood according to their Rank, as well as on the same Part of the Choir near the Mayor, as of the other Part, to hear Vespers, and the Comptory. Which being heard, it was done further, as was shewed in the Chapter next before.

THE same Procession was observed on *St. Stephen's Day*; and so on *St. John Evangelist's*. But in the Feast of *Innocents*, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were wont to hear Vespers in *St. Thomas's Church*. And there on the Morrow to hear Mass, and also Vespers. Which being done, they went home.

THE former Ceremony was also observed on the Feast of *Circumcision* and *Epiphany*, and *Purification* of the Glorious Virgin.

IN *Easter Week*, on *Monday* before Nine of the Clock, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont in their Habit, and also a great Company of People of both Sexes, to come to the Hospital of *St. Mary* without *Bishopsgate*, to hear a Sermon: In like manner on *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* in the same Week.

LIKEWISE, towards the Feast of *Whitsuntide*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were wont to meet, and provide themselves agreeably with Suits of Garments. The Mayor moreover and the Sheriffs gave Liveries to their Friends, and their Household Servants, and the Officers of the City, in an honourable Manner, according to each one's Degree. And *Monday* in *Whitsun-Week*, between Nine and Ten o'Clock before Dinner, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs in

* In the old Book in the Chamber of London, from whence this Account is taken, the Word *Thomas* is blotted out in this and many other Places, to comply with the Act of Parliament in *Henry VIII's Time*, that order'd the Name of *Thomas* a Becket to be blotted out of all Books of Devotion; and so for Safety they blotted it out of others too.

their Habits, met together in the Church of St. Peter's upon *Cornhill*; and also all of the Livery, as well of the Mayor as Sheriffs. From which Place the Procession of the Rectors of LONDON going before, first followed those of the Livery of the Sheriffs, next those of the Livery of the Mayor. Then the Mayor, with the Recorder and Aldermen, according to their Degrees, passed thro' *Cheap* into *Paul's Church-yard*; and entering on the North Side, being met there by the Procession of the same Church, they went out by the South Part of the same Church-yard; and so by the Close from *Watling-street*, they enter'd the Church at the great Inn on the West Part; and there they stood still in a Body, until the Hymn *Veni Creator* had been sung by the Vicars and Organs; at each other Verse an Angel sent from above incensing. Which being done, the Mayor and Aldermen going up to the Altar, offered. And then every one went home.

AND then the Archdeacon of LONDON was wont to give to the Serjeant at Mace, Macebearers, with the Mayor, Sheriffs, and those of the Chamber, two Nobles, equally to be divided among them, for keeping the Procession of the Rectors from the Crowd of the Common People.

ON the Morrow, being *Tuesday* in *Whitsun-Week*, between Nine and Ten o'Clock before Noon, the Mayor and Aldermen met at St. *Bartholomew's*, and from thence a Procession of the Common People of *Middlesex* going before them, they pass'd through *Newgate*, and so to St. *Michael ad Bladum*, i. e. the *Quern*; and so further, by the *Old Change*, they enter'd through St. *Austin's Gate*, St. *Paul's Close*, and further, as it was performed the Day before; and 10 s. were given by the Archdeacon to the said Serjeants, as was said before.

THE third Day, being *Wednesday* in *Whitsun-Week*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, met the aforesaid Hour at the Church of St. *Thomas of Acon*. And from thence the Procession of the common People of *Essex* going before, they pass'd directly to St. *Paul's Church-yard*; and it was done as the Day before; and the Archdeacon of *Essex* gave the said Serjeants 6 s. 8 d. And it is to be noted, that when the said Fees were not paid, the Archdeacons were wont to be distrain'd to pay them.

Provisions made for the Personal Appearance of the ALDERMEN at the Elections.

ONCE at the Election of a Mayor, the Aldermen absented themselves, fearing to admit the Office of a Mayor, at the Instance of *William de Ilford*, then Common Serjeant for the Commonalty of the City, *Richard Lacer* being then Mayor about 1345. And since the Aldermen ought to meet together on *Simon and Jude's Day*, to the Election of Mayors in *Guildhall*; it was order'd, that from henceforth every Year, on the Feast of the Translation of St. *Edward* the King, (which was *October 13*) the Mayor and all the Aldermen, for the Time being, and also out of every Ward of the City, twelve, eight, or six, according as the Ward shall be great or small, of the discreeter and wiser sort of each Ward, should meet together; and that none, unless they be summoned, come, nor intrude themselves in such Election of Mayor or Sheriff. And that on the same Feast of St. *Edward* they choose a Mayor, according to the Custom, for the following Year: That the Mayor so chosen on that Feast, between the Feast of St. *Edward*, and the Feast of St. *Simon and Jude* next following, may dispose of his Estate.

IT was also agreed, that if he who was so chose in the Feast of St. *Edward* for Mayor, and

shall absent himself on the Feast of *Simon and Jude* following, and depart at a Distance, not willing to take upon him the Burthen of the Mayoralty, whether he be absent or present in the Time of the Election, nevertheless the Serjeants of the City that shall be for the Time, shall cause 100 Marks to be levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands, Rents, and Tenements, who shall so absent himself, to be paid to him who on the said Feast of *Simon and Jude* shall happen to be chose in his Place by reason of his Absence.

IT was agreed also, that all the Aldermen be present every Year in the City of LONDON, as well on the Translation of St. *Edward* the King, as in the Feast of *Simon and Jude*, at the Election of a Mayor. And if any Alderman at those Feasts shall absent himself, he shall pay to the Chamberlain of the said City 20 l. Sterling, unless the Alderman so absent, be absent for a reasonable Cause, and so can excuse himself to the Mayor and Aldermen.

AND the like Ordinance was made in the Time of the Mayoralty of *Walter Turk*, viz. *Anno 24 Edw. III*, of those that absented themselves in the Election of Sheriffs, under the Penalty of 100 l. Sterling. Which Ordinances are inserted in the Book F. And this was once executed, viz. 42 *Edw. III*, because *Walter Berneye*, elected Mayor on *Friday* in the Feast of the Translation of St. *Edward*, came not on the Feast of *Simon and Jude* then following, to take his Office. *Simon de Mordon* was chose on that Feast of the Apostles *Simon and Jude*, for the same Year, and the Morrow after admitted and presented to the Barons of the Exchequer; and of the Goods of the said *Walter* were levied 100 Marks for the Use of the said *Simon*.

To add a few Things more, collected from Records of the *Tower*, or Inquisitions, concerning the Mayors of LONDON:

SPECIAL Favours have been granted by the King to the Mayor: As was King *Edward* the III'd's Grant to *Reginald de Conductu*, or, *Reynold of the Conduit*, who was Mayor two Years together; whereby he was at great Expences, to the overburdening his Estate. And whereas the Mayors used to take great Benefit from the Merchants Strangers that repaired hither in great Numbers for Traffick, this Foreign Trade was stopp'd by reason of King *Edward's* great Wars abroad. The King therefore, in the 18th of his Reign, granted the said *Reginald*, in relevation' *status sui*, i. e. for the Relief of his Estate, 21 l. of yearly Rent, issuing out of divers Messuages and Shops in the said City, belonging to the King.

THE King sometimes made Mayors, as well as *Custodes*, by his own Authority, and sometimes excused Persons from serving the Office of Mayor, or any other Magistracy of the City. Of this last we have an Instance in one *Simon*, a Merchant of LONDON, who had a Patent from King *Edward III*, in the First of his Reign, whereby that King freed him from serving Mayor, Sheriff, Alderman, or Coroner, against his own Will in the aforesaid City or elsewhere: And not only so, but *Quod quietus esset de omnibus Pris, Auxiliis, Vigiliis, & Contributionibus quibuscunque*, i. e. to be quit of all Prizes, Aids, Watches and Contributions whatsoever, as well within the City of LONDON, as elsewhere within the Kingdom. And that the Goods of the said *Simon* be not taxed to Tenths, or to pay other Quota's. This was extraordinary indeed; and surely his Merit at the King's Hand was great.

THESE Mayors were appointed by the King's Letters in the 16th of *Edward II*. The Office of Mayoralty being in the King's Hands for certain Causes (as the Record ran) the King com-

mitted it to *Nicholas Farendon*, Citizen of LONDON, as long as it pleased the King; and commanded the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and the rest of the City, that they be obedient to him as Mayor. And in the 14th of the same King, the Mayoralty being then in the King's Hand, *per Considerationem Curie*, i. e. by the Consideration of the Court, he constituted *Robert Kenda* Mayor, to do, to execute, &c. in all Things that belonged to the said Office, and to take to himself those Things which the Mayors have been accustomed to take.

Richard II. in the 20th of his Reign, with the Assent of his Council, appointed *Richard Whittington* to serve Mayor in the Room of *Adam Bamme*, who deceased in his Mayoralty, until the Day accustomed for the Election of a new Mayor.

Now to give an Instance or two of the King's Letters to certain Persons to be *Custodes* of the City, when the City had forfeited their Liberties, or the King had assumed them: These were constituted, not for a Year, or a set Time, but while the King pleased; and they had sometimes extraordinary Powers over the City granted them to chastise it. In 25 *Edw. I.* *John Breton* was made *Custos*. And the Record says, *Habet potestatem amerciandi & castigandi Aldermannos, & Vicecomit. ibid. & ministros suos immorigeros*, i. e. He had a Power of amercing and chastising the Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City, and their Servants, if they were disobedient. And *Richard II.* in the 16th of his Reign, by the Consent of his Great (that is, his Privy) Council, constituted *Baldwin de Radington*, Knt. *Custos* of the City, *Donec aliter duxerit ordinand'* i. e. until he shall think fit otherwise to appoint.

Silver Maces
allowed to be
carried before
the Mayor.

IN Honour to the Mayor of LONDON, King *Edward III.* indulged by his Letters, that Maces carried before the Lord Mayor of LONDON might be of Silver; but Maces of that Metal to be carried in no City in England besides. For this Command was given out 20 *Edw. III.* That no Man within City or Town, or elsewhere, do carry Maces of Silver, except the King's Serjeants only; but to carry Maces of Copper, and no other Metal, except the Serjeant of LONDON, who may carry their Maces of Silver within the Liberties of LONDON before the Mayor, in Presence of the King.

MAYORS have been absent from the City, and gone beyond Sea at the King's Command. Such a Thing happened 2 *Edw. I.* when that King commanded the City to appoint two Citizens to officiate in his Place. By his Letters to the Sheriffs and Commonalty, directing them to provide two discreet Citizens among themselves, to keep the said City *loco Majoris*, and them to obey as Mayor; the Mayor, at the King's Command, being about to go beyond Sea.

THE Mayor's Seal was sometimes set to Deeds, for the better witnessing and Confirmation of them. Thus in the 20th of *Richard II.* the Common Seal of the Mayor was set to one *J. S.* for the better witnessing the Matter, as the Record runs, and for that the same was better known than the proper Seal of the said *J. S.*

THE Mayor, *pro tempore*, was constituted *Custos* and Protector of the *Hermitage*, near *Grippllegate*, in the 3d of *Edward I.*

The Mayor's
Person invio-
lable.

THE Mayor's Person is inviolable, and 'tis an high Crime to assault him, or make any Resistance to him. Once such a Thing happened about the Year 1339. *Andrew Aubrey* being Mayor; when, in a popular Tumult, headed chiefly by two, *Haunfart* and *Brewere*, an Assault was made upon the said Mayor, and some of his Servants wounded; But this was looked upon as such

an heinous Deed, that those two were presently tried and convicted at *Guildhall*, and thence carried forth to *Cheapside*, and beheaded. This was about 15 *Edw. III.* Which Justice, that King allowed of, and sent the Mayor and City a special Indemnity for what they had done. This being somewhat remarkable, it may not be improper to set down, from the Record itself, the Occasion of the Tumult; the Affront offered the Mayor, the Trial and Execution, with the King's Approbation and Justification of the Judgment done.

THE Letters Patents set forth, That the King being disposed to go to Paris beyond Seas, and willing to provide as securely as he could, for the safe Custody of the City of LONDON, and the Conservation of the Peace thereof, had required and charged the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, that he being Abroad out of the Kingdom, they should keep the said City, and the King's Peace there, as far as they were able; and that, if there should be in the said City any Malefactors and Disturbers of the said Peace, the King being thus Abroad, they should cause due and speedy Punishment to be done upon them: And that the said Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. had so taken upon them, at their Peril, the Custody of the City, and Conservation of the Peace, and to inflict Punishment, according to the King's Desire and Command.

Now, in Pursuance of this Commandment, there happening suddenly to arise in the City, Fights and Differences between the Fishmongers and the Skinners of the City, they, the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. went to pacify the said Fight and Dissension, and did attach Malefactors and Disturbers of the Peace, being there found, as it was incumbent upon them; in Respect of their Office, to do. But *Thomas*, the Son of *John Haunfard*, and *John le Brewere*, and some other Malefactors and Disturbers of the Peace, not permitting the said Attachment to be made, made an Insult upon the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and other Ministers of the City, there performing the Duty of their Office, for the Conservation of the King's Peace, and rescued the Malefactors attached by the Mayor and Sheriffs. And the said *Thomas*, with his Sword drawn, laid his Hand upon *Andrew Aubrey*, then Mayor of the said City, rushing upon him with all his Force to overthrow him. And the said *John* grievously wounded one of the Servants of the said City, then obeying the said Mayor and Sheriffs, in Contempt of the King, and Danger of the Commotion of the said City. The said *Thomas* and *John* being presently taken for this, and led to the Hall of the Pleas of the said City, called *Guildhall*, were there indicted and charged before the said Mayor and Sheriffs; and for these Things, by their own Acknowledgments, convicted for that Cause; and by the Consideration of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty aforesaid, in the Hall aforesaid, were adjudged to Death, and in a certain Street, called *Le Cheap*, were beheaded.

WE considering (as the Record goes on) if so great Rashness of the aforesaid *Thomas* and *John* had been passed over unpunished, it had yielded Boldness to others of doing the like Things; and so thinking the said Punishment very seasonable, for the Conservation of our Peace, and to be well done; and willing by the Consideration aforesaid, that the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty be secure; and to provide that they may not be troubled by Reason hereof in future Times. What has been done by the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to us, we approve and confirm; and so forbad that hereafter they should be sued neither by himself, his Heirs or Justices, on Occasion of their Death. *Teste Rege apud Turrim London, 4. Jun.*

It was reckoned the Privilege of one that had been Mayor and Alderman of LONDON, not to serve the King, without his Will, in any Part of the Kingdom. Such a Matter happened once in *Henry VI.* his Reign. *Nicholas Wotton*, some Time Mayor and Alderman of LONDON, living in *Kent*, stood upon this Privilege, and refused to serve, when he was impanelled with others before the Assize in the said County, to enquire upon Articles touching the King's Peace; and refused to swear. *prætextu Libertatis Civitatis LONDON, i. e.* on Pretence of the Liberty of the City. But yet this was looked upon in *Wotton* as a Contempt; for which he afterwards had a Pardon in 17 *Henry VI.*

Henry de Waleis, Mayor, removed the Sellers that came to LONDON with their Wares and Provisions from one Place, where, it seems, they used to stand, to another; for which, the sworn Men of one of the Wards presented him to the King's Justices, and knew not *Quo Warranto* he did so.

Concerning the ALDERMEN.

Alderman signifies in the Saxon Language, Senior, or an Elder Person; for *Alde* is Old. So that *Alderman* answers to *Senator* among the Romans. Yet in Aldermen, the old Age of the Mind is more to be regarded than of the Body, and the Gravity of Manners, rather than Antiquity of Years. Whence in the old Laws of King *Knute*, and other Saxon Kings, he was called *Alderman*, who is now called *Judge*, or *Justiciary*, as appears in the Book of *Customs*. But in many other Laws of *St. Edward*, they who are now called *Justices*, were termed *Lagemanni*, *Laxmen*.

THESE Aldermen were also called, as well in Name as Honour, *Barones*; for it is found about the Year 1350, that in the Burial of Aldermen that honourable antient Custom was observed, viz. that in the Church where an Alderman was to be buried, one armed with his Arms, bearing in his Hand a Standard, on an Horse with Trappings, carried aloft his Shield, Helmet, and his other Arms, with the Standard; as the Manner yet is, of burying the Lords *Barons*. But by Reason of sudden and frequent Changes of the Aldermen, and often Plagues, by little and little the Custom vanished in LONDON. But by this it appears, how great Honour was in former Times given to Aldermen.

For none was accepted for Alderman, unless he were without Deformity in Body, wise and discreet in Mind, wealthy, honourable, faithful, free, and of no base or servile Condition; that no Disgrace, which might happen to him upon the Account of his Birth, might thence redound on the rest of the Aldermen, or the whole City. And hence it came to pass that none was made Apprentice, or at least admitted into the Liberty of the City, unless he was known to be of a Gentlemen-like Condition; or if after he had been made Free, if it came to be known that he was of a servile Condition, for that very Thing he lost the Freedom of the City; as it happened to *Thomas le Bedel*, *Robert le Bedel*, *Alan Undirwode*, and *Edmund May*, Butchers; who, in the Mayoralty of *John le Blount*, lost their Freedoms, because they acknowledged they held Land *de Villenagio* of the Bishop of LONDON; and they remained without Liberty of the City.

WHENCE in the Mayoralty of *Nicholas Exton*, Fishmonger, Anno 1386, or 1387, in the 9th or 10th of *Richard II.* it was ordered, that in the taking of Apprentices, and also in the taking of Freedoms, that antient Custom for the future should be kept.

A modern Alderman is called from the Ward over which he is; as Alderman of *Cheap*, Alderman of the *Bridge*, Alderman of *Queenhithe*. But antiently, on the contrary, the Ward was called from the Name of its Alderman; as the Ward of *Candlewick-street* was called the Ward of *Thomas de Basing*; the Ward of *Castle-Baynard* was called *Simon Hadesok's* Ward. In the like Manner the Tower Ward was called the Ward of *William de Nadesoke*; and the Ward of *Cheap* was called *Henry de Frowycke's* Ward: So the Parish of *St. Bridget* was said to be in the Ward of *Anketil de Auvern*, which is now called the Ward of *Faringdon*, from *Nicholas de Farendon*, afterwards Alderman of that Ward; and this appears in the Book B.

THE Aldermen also antiently had such a Privilege, that they were not put into the Inquisition. In the Time of *John le Breton*, *Custos*, among other Ordinances by him, and certain Aldermen chosen in this Behalf, by the Commonalty, (and the King confirmed the same for the Time) this was one, that such Aldermen were Judges of the City. Yet it is found, that as well the Aldermen as the Sheriffs of LONDON, were put into the Inquisition by the King, viz. for Burglary, and breaking into his Treasury at *Westminster*; but so rare and so great a Case cannot be drawn into Consequences.

THE Mayor, Sheriffs, and all the Aldermen used to cloth themselves in one Suit (or Habit) twice in the Year, viz. when the Mayor rode to take his Oath at *Westminster*. And this Vesture was made of honourable Furs; and so they were used to be clothed again in one Habit against *Whitsuntide*, with a Lining of Silk. Whence, on Monday after the Feast of *Epiphany*, 31 *Edw. III.* it was ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen, that whensoever it happened, that the Mayor and Aldermen were clothed in one Habit, none of them should give away or alienate his Robe within that Year, upon the Penalty of 5 *l.* for the Use of the Commonalty.

THE Aldermen were wont to pay nothing for enrolling Charters or Deeds, however pertaining to them.

How they were to be punished that made any Assault upon the Aldermen exercising their Offices in keeping the Peace, appears by *William Hulot*, Shield-Bearer; abiding with the Bishop of *Bath*, and Officer of the King's Receipt, whose Hand was adjudged in *Guildhall* to be cut off, because he had made an Assault upon *John Rote*, Alderman, in the Time of *Nic. Exton*, Mayor; in the 10th of the Reign of King *Richard*.

BUT more fully, Assaults, Reproaches, Lyes, and Scandals of the Aldermen, are spoken and discoursed of elsewhere, in the *Liber Albus*.

FORMERLY Aldermen were not to be removed from their Office during their Life, unless for some great Offence, or enormous Crime; for which they deserved also to lose their Freedom of the City. Yet afterwards *Edward*, Son of King *Edward*, in the 12th of his Reign, by his Charter, granted that the Aldermen might be removed yearly. But long since, the King and his Council, considering the great Losses, Disprofits and Dangers which have happened by a yearly changing of the Aldermen in the City, for some Time, and which might easily happen, it was declared and decreed, as now it is; that the Aldermen should remain immoveable, unless some reasonable Cause of removing them happened, as is contained in the Charter of King *Richard II.* made to the City (Anno 17.) and confirmed by Act of Parliament.

AN Alderman of LONDON's Privilege is to be exempted from serving Offices elsewhere. This Case is printed in some of the Law-Books. Alderman *Abdy* had an House at *Laytonstone* in *Essex*;

Wards took their Names from the Aldermen.

Their Privileges.

Assaults made upon Aldermen, how they were punished.

Aldermen not removeable.

An Alderman chosen Constable in the Country.

A Market removed by the Mayor.

Alderman, what it signifies.

They were Barons.

How to be qualified.

Essex; where Constables were elected out of the Inhabitants of every House by Presentment every Year in the Leet. And the said Alderman, by the Name of *John Abdy*, Esq; was nominated by the Leet holden such a Day, to be Constable there the Year following. And because he refused, the Steward imposed a Fine upon him. It was moved to have a Writ directed to the Lord of the Manor (who was Sir *William Hicks*, Bart.) and his Steward (who was Mr. *Conyers*) to discharge him: And it was granted, For that he ought to be discharged by his Privilege; and for the Reason of his Attendance in the Courts of LONDON; and he needed not execute by his Deputy.

Two Aldermen
Treasurers of a
Subsidy.

Two Aldermen of LONDON were appointed Treasurers of a Tax given by Parliament to King *Richard II*, as in the Records, viz. A Parliament had required to know, how and in what Manner the Sums were defray'd (granted by a former Subsidy.) Sir *Richard le Scrope*, the King's Steward, answer'd the Parliament, that the King's Pleasure was, That *William Wolworth*, and *John Philpot*, Citizens of LONDON, Aldermen and Treasurers, therefore appointed and sworn, should shew the same.

Not many Years since, a great Contest happen'd between the Commonalty and the Court of Aldermen, concerning who should examine and decide any Controversy arising about the Election of an Alderman: And on *Thursday, September 20, 1711*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. being Lord Mayor, a Common-Council was called to pass the Orphans Bill. Then (the Bill depending in Common-Council this whole Year, relating to the Election of Aldermen) the Question was put, Whether it should pass or no? The Lord Mayor opposed it, and would not put the Question. After three Hours debate, a Clause of the Bill was left out [which was the Reason of all the Debate for the whole Year past;] viz. That all controverted Elections, relating to Aldermen, should be decided by the Common-Council, and not by the Court of Aldermen themselves. Then the Bill was pass'd, which enacted, That in all future Elections for Aldermen, the Ward shall return only one Alderman, and one Commoner. That upon the Demise of the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, the Aldermen above the Chair may change their Wards for that. If they refuse, the Common-Council to choose one. That none but Freemen, paying Scot and Lot, shall have a Right to poll for Aldermen. And if any Action ensues upon that Account, it is to be defended at the City's Charge. The Orphans Bill was also pass'd.

UNDER this Head of Aldermen, may not be improperly subjoin'd, the Act of Common-Council last mention'd, for the Election of Aldermen, with three others, viz. 1. For the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, made *Ann. 1692*. 2. For the farther regulating the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men; and for regulating the Elections in Common Halls, &c. made *Anno 1712*. 3. For reviving the antient Manner of electing Aldermen, made *Anno 1714*.

Commune concilium tentum in Camera Guilhaldæ Civitatis London die Jovis, vicesimo die Septembris, Anno Regni Domine nostræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. decimo Annoque Domini, 1711, coram Gilberto Heathcote, Milite Majore Civitatis prædictæ, Francisco Child, Thoma Abney, Roberto Beachcroft, Carolo Peers, Militibus, Willielmo Lewen, Johanne Ward, Johanne Cafs, Willielmo Steuart, Armigeris Aldermannis, & Francisco Eyles, Armigero Alder-

manno ac uno Vicecomitum ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblatis.

An ACT to regulate the Election of ALDERMEN.

WHEREAS on the Twentieth of *September*, in the third Year of the Reign of King *Henry IV*, it was agreed and ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, That in the Elections of Aldermen, thence forwards to be made, there should be named and chosen, four of the most honest and sufficient Citizens of the City, one of which, most fit to support the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Discretion and found Consciences of the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, should be admitted and sworn to execute the same Office; which said Ordinance, in the Common-Council holden the Twenty-third Day of *November* then following, was approved.

BE it enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the said Ordinance, and every Article and Thing therein contained, shall be, and is hereby repealed and made void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

AND for the better Regulation of the said Elections for the future, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there shall be named, elected and presented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, or by the Householders of that Ward which shall be destitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the said City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, two Persons and no more, viz. one Alderman, and one able and sufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which said Alderman so to be nominated and presented, shall and may remove to, accept and take such Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof qualified as aforesaid he shall be so nominated, elected and presented, if present when the Report of the said Nomination and Election shall be made, to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and shall declare his Intention so to do. In which Case, there shall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Presentment made to the said Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four Days next ensuing: But in case such Alderman so nominated and presented, shall be absent at the Time of making the said Report, or being present, shall declare his Refusal to remove; then in every such Case, the other Person nominated and returned with the said Alderman, shall, by the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, be accepted, admitted and sworn, well and truly to execute the said Office of Alderman: And in case of his Refusal to take the same Office upon him (unless he can discharge himself therefrom according to the Laws of this City) he shall be subject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which can be inflicted on him by the Laws and Customs of the said City, or otherwise, for such his Refusal.

AND for avoiding Delays in making the said Elections, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Lord Mayor for the Time being, shall, at the first Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, holden next after the Space of seven Days following every such Nomination and Election, by the Inhabitants of any Ward that shall be vacant of an Alderman, to be accounted from the Determination and Finish-

ing thereof, and not before, make Report to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, of the Names of the Persons so nominated and presented for Alderman of that Ward; and the said Court shall accept thereof, and proceed thereupon, in Manner before set forth.

AND whereas by an Act of Common-Council, holden the sixteenth Day of *June*, in the fourth and fifth Years of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, it is amongst other things enacted, That the Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge Without*, should always from henceforth, at the Time of Vacation, and Lack of an Alderman thereof, be elect and chosen by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner-Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, in Manner and Form following, and in none otherwise; that is to say, That they the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, shall then and there, at their said full Court, among themselves, nominate and appoint four good, discreet, sufficient and meet Citizens, being freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, either resident within the Borough of *Southwark*, or within the same City or Liberties of the same, to be put in the Election of the Alderman of the said Ward, so being void of an Alderman; and of the same four Citizens, so by them nominated and appointed, shall, in the antient and accustomed Manner, forthwith elect and choose one, by Scrutiny, to be Alderman of the said Ward.

BE it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said last recited Clause, and every Article and Thing therein contained, be, and the same is hereby repealed and made void; and that upon every Vacancy of an Alderman of the said Ward, the Senior Alderman for the Time being, who hath born the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of the said City, and is discharged from it, shall and may, at his free Will and Pleasure, remove to, accept and take the said Ward; and in case of his Refusal to remove to that Ward, then the next Senior Alderman, and so successively every other Alderman, according to his Seniority, who hath in like manner born the said Office of Mayoralty, shall and may (if he thinks fit) remove to, accept, and take the said Ward. And in every such Case, there shall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Presentment made to the said Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof such Alderman so removing, and taking upon him to be an Alderman of the said Ward of *Bridge Without*, was an Alderman, within four Days after every such Change and Removal, as is before provided for the other Wards of the said City: But if none of the Aldermen who have born the said Office of Mayoralty, will remove to and accept the said Ward, then, in every such Case, the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being, shall, within fourteen Days then next ensuing, cause a Common-Council to be summoned and holden: At which Common-Council the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons then assembled, shall, by Plurality of Voices, forthwith elect and choose one fit and able Person, being a Freeman of the said City; to be Alderman of the said Ward. Which Alderman, so to be chosen from Time to Time, shall have and enjoy like Prerogative, Liberty and Benefit to change and remove from the said Ward, and to accept and take at his Free Will and Pleasure, any such other Ward within the said City, as it shall fortune he shall be hereafter duly elected and chosen unto by the Inhabitants of the same other Ward, in like Manner and Form, as the other Alderman of the same City, lawfully may, and commonly use to do; any thing in the said former Act, or any

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other Custom or Usage of the said City, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

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ANOTHER Act there was, directing in whom the Right of these Elections were, namely, the Freemen, and they how qualified, *viz.*

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Mercurii Vicesimo sexto die Octobris, 1692, Annoq; Regni Dominorum nostrorum Willi. & Mariæ, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Regis & Reginæ, Quarto, Coram Thoma Stampe, Milite Majore Civitatis LONDON. Willielmo Turner, Mil', Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patient Ward, Mil', Aldermannis, Salathiel Lovell, Mil', Serviente ad Legem ac Recordator' Civitat' pred', Samuel Dathwood, Mil', Johanne Houblon, Mil', Humfrido Edwin, Mil', Edwardo Clarke, Mil', Francisco Child, Mil', Johanne Wildman, Armig', Richardo Lovett, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Armigero, Aldermannis, & Thoma Lane, Mil', & Thoma Cooke, Mil', Aldermannis, ac Vicecomitibus Civitatis predictæ, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblatis.

An ACT for the Nomination of ALDERMEN, and Election of COMMON-COUNCIL-Men, in the respective Wards of the City of LONDON.

WHEREAS the City of LONDON is, and Time out of Mind hath been, a Body Politick and Corporate, whereunto divers Franchises, Liberties and Privileges, during all the Time aforesaid, have belonged and appertained; and also by several Acts of Parliament, Grants and Charters of divers Kings and Queens of this Realm, have been ratified and confirmed.

And whereas the Nomination of Aldermen, and Election of Common-Council-Men, for the several and respective Wards of the said City, of Right belonged and appertained, and doth belong and appertain to the Freemen, being Householdholders of the said City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and to no others.

Now, for the maintaining the said Right, it is thought right and necessary by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, that it should be declared, and it is hereby declared, by the Authority of the same, that it is, and antiently hath been, the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the said City, only, being Householdholders, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, and of none other whatsoever, in their several and respective Wards, from Time to Time, as often as there was, or should be Occasion, to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common-Council-Men, for the same respective Wards.

And to the Intent and Purpose, that due Care may be taken for the future, and all Persons for Time to come, may take Notice thereof, and proceed in such Elections accordingly; be it enacted and ordained, and it is hereby enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, that at all and every Wardmote hereafter to be held, all and every the Beadle and Beadles of the respective Wards of this City, shall and do prepare, return and deliver to the Aldermen, at their several and respective Courts of Wardmote, or to such Person as shall be deputed or authorised to hold the same, one List, to the best of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the Freemen, Householdholders, as aforesaid, dwelling and residing within the respective Wards to which they

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they are Beadles, and of no others, apart and by themselves.

And also, one other List, to the best of his or their Knowledge, of all and every the other Householders within the said respective Wards only, apart and by themselves, to the Intent that such Freemen, Householders within the respective Wards only, as often as there is or shall be Occasion, may nominate Aldermen, and elect their Common-Council-Men.

And they, together with the other Householders of the said Ward, may choose their Constables, Scavengers, Inquest and Beadles.

And for the preventing all Errors and Mistakes touching the Premises for the future, and that this Act be duly put in Execution for the Time to come, be it also enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to issue, and to be sent out for summoning any Wardmote or Wardmotes, this present Act be annexed and affixed.

And that before any Nomination or Election as aforesaid be made, at any of the aforesaid Court or Courts of Wardmote, the same shall be publicly and distinctly read and declared to the Persons, who then shall be and appear at such Court or Courts, and be duly put in Execution and observed.

G I B S O N.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhald' Civitatis LONDON. die Sabbati sexto die Decembris, Anno Regni Domine nostrae Annae, Dei Gratia Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, Reginae, Fidei Defensoris, &c. undecimo, Annoq; Dom' 1712. Coram Richardo Hoare, Mil', Majore Civit' pred', Francisco Child, Mil', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Garrard, Bar', Aldermannis ejusdem Civitatis, & Willielmo Lewen, Armigero, Aldermannino, ac uno Vicecomitem ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictae Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblatis.

An ACT for the further regulating the Nominations and Elections of ALDERMEN and COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN; and also for regulating the Elections in Common Halls, for obliging the ALDERMEN to nominate and appoint COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN to be their Deputies.

FOR preventing several Abuses that have lately happened in the Nominations and Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men of the City of LONDON, by long and unnecessary Adjournments of Polls and Scrutinies upon such Nominations and Elections, and making undue Declarations of Persons to be nominated and elected, who have no Right to the same, to the great Vexation and Disquiet of the Freemen inhabiting in the several Wards of the said City; and also for the further and better regulating the several Nominations and Elections herein after mentioned for the future.

Be it enacted, ordained, and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, that if in any Nomination or Election hereafter to be made of an Alderman or Common-Council-Man, or either of them, of any of the Wards of the said City, a Poll be lawfully demanded, the same shall be begun the same Day such Poll is demanded, or the next Day then following at furthest, unless it be Sunday, and then on the next Day after, and so duly and orderly proceeded in from Day to Day, as aforesaid, Sundays, publick Fast-Days, or Holidays excepted, until such Poll be finished; and if a Scrutiny upon such Poll shall

afterwards be lawfully demanded, the Electors of the respective Candidates in Nomination then present, shall immediately, out of themselves, or others, duly qualified to Vote in such Nomination or Election, nominate to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, or other Person holding the said Court of Wardmote, any Number of Persons, not exceeding six, for and on Behalf of the Candidate and Candidates on each Side (which Persons so nominated, shall be deemed and taken to be the Scrutineers for such Nomination or Election, whether of Aldermen or Common-Council-Men) to whom the Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Person holding the said Court of Wardmote, shall, within four Days next ensuing the finishing the said Poll, upon Request of the Candidate or Candidates, or any other Person or Persons appointed to make such Scrutiny on his or their Behalfs, and at the Charges of such Candidate or Candidates, or other Person or Persons appointed to make such Scrutiny, requiring the same, deliver, or cause to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (attested by him under his Hand) of the Poll taken in the said Nomination or Election; and the Persons so nominated by the said Electors, for each of the said Candidate or Candidates, shall, within 10 Days next after the Receipt of the said Copy or Copies, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Mayor, Alderman, or other Person holding the said Court of Wardmote, the Names in Writing of the several Persons who polled in the said Nomination or Election, against whose Votes they shall object, with the particular Heads or Reasons against each respective Name for such their Objections, who shall thereupon within three Days then next following, at the Request of the said Candidate or Candidates, or some other Person or Persons appointed to make the said Scrutiny, on his or their Behalfs, at the Charges of such Candidate or Candidates, or other Person or Persons appointed to make such Scrutiny requiring the same, deliver or cause to be delivered to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (attested by him as aforesaid) of the Paper containing such Names and Objections as aforesaid; and the Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Person holding the said Court of Wardmote, shall within 10 Days then next following (exclusive of such Days as are before excepted) upon full hearing the Parties, touching the same in the said Court of Wardmote (which shall be adjourned from Time to Time, and kept on Foot for that Purpose) openly and publicly declare which of the said Candidate or Candidates are duly nominated and elected, and at the same Time deliver to the respective Candidates, or other Persons appointed to make such Scrutiny, a true List in Writing, signed by such Lord Mayor, Alderman, or other Person holding such Court of Wardmote, of the Names of all such Persons as he shall allow or disallow to have good Votes, and who were objected against as aforesaid, on either Side upon such Scrutiny, that so the Candidates contesting, may know which of the Electors objected against are allowed, and which of them are disallowed, in every such Nomination or Election.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that in all Elections of Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Officers of the said City, usually chosen at Common Hall, where a Scrutiny upon a Poll is lawfully demanded and granted, for determining the Elections of such Officers or any of them, the Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being (to whom the Right of granting and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, or either of them, doth properly belong) shall, upon full hearing the Objections against any Person

son voting in the said Elections to qualify his Vote, and the Answer made thereto or before they make Return of such Officer as shall be chosen, openly and publickly declare, in the Place where the Scrutiny shall be made, whether the Person or Persons so objected against, have or hath a Right, and be well intituled, according to the Laws and Customs of the said City, to Vote in the said Election, or not, and be allowed or disallowed by him accordingly; that so the Candidates contesting may know which of the Electors objected against are allowed, and which of them not allowed in the said Elections.

And whereas several of the Aldermen of the said City that now are, have appointed Persons to be their Deputies, who are not of the Common-Council, whereby great Inconveniencies do happen:

Be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all and every such Deputy and Deputies, shall, at the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle next ensuing, be removed and absolutely discharged from their several Places or Deputies; and that from and after the said Feast, no Alderman of the said City, shall at any Time or Times nominate or appoint any Person to be his Deputy, but such as shall be of the Common-Council of the said City, for that Ward whereof he is Alderman; and that every Nomination, Election or Appointment of any other Person shall be void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Law, Custom or Usage of the said City to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it also enacted, that no Common-Council-Man, so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid, shall continue in the said Place or Office of Deputy, any longer than for the Time that he shall be and remain of the Common-Council of the said City, for the Ward wherein he was Deputy: And that upon his Removal from, or not being chosen of the Common-Council for that Ward, for any succeeding Year, every such Nomination and Appointment to be Deputy, shall be void: And in such Case every Alderman shall nominate and appoint some other Person, being of the Common-Council of the said City, for the Ward whereof he is Alderman, to be his Deputy, in his Room and Stead.

And be it further enacted, that to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to issue, and be sent out for the summoning any Court of Wardmote, for the Nomination and Election of an Alderman and Common-Council-Men, or any of them, this present Act be annexed.

And that before any Nomination or Election be made, as aforesaid, at any Court of Wardmote, so much of this present Act as relates to the Nomination and Election of Alderman, and Common-Council-Men, shall be publickly and distinctly read and declared to the Persons who shall then be and appear at such Court, and be duly put in Execution and observed.

G I B S O N.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Jovis decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Regni Domine nostræ ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. Decimo tertio, Annoq; Domini 1714. Coram Samuele Stainer, Milite Majore Civitatis predictæ, Thoma Abney, Mil', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Baronet', Gilberto Heathcoté, Mil', Richardo Hoare, Mil', Aldermannis ejusdem Civitatis, Petro King, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis predictæ, Willielmo Humfreys, Mil', Carolo Peers, Mil', Johanne Ward, Armigero, Georgio Thorold, Mil', & Bar', Johanne Fryer, Armig', Johanne Cass, Mil', Willielmo Stewart, Mil',

Gerardo Conyers, Armig', Petro Delme, Armig', Georgio Merttins, Mil', Josepho Lawrence, Armig', Aldermannis ejusdem Civitatis, & Francisco Forbes, Mil', Aldermannis, ac uno Vicecomitum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assëmlatis.

An ACT for revising the antient Manner of electing ALDERMEN.

WHEREAS by the antient Usage and Custom of the City of LONDON; when any Ward of the said City became vacant and destitute of an Alderman, the Inhabitants of that Ward, having a Right to Vote in such Elections, were wont to chuse one Person only, being a Citizen and Freeman of the said City, to be Alderman of the said Ward.

And whereas several Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council have been heretofore made to alter the said antient Way and Method of Election, particularly on the First of August, in the twenty first Year of the Reign of King Richard the Second, it was ordained, that for the future in the Elections of Aldermen, two at least, honest and discreet Men, by the Men of the Ward which should be destitute of an Alderman, should be chosen and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen, so that either of them whom they should chuse might be admitted and sworn; and on the twentieth of September, in the third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, it was agreed and ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, that in the Elections of Aldermen thenceforwards to be made, there should be named and chosen four of the most honest and sufficient Citizens of the City, one of which most fit to support the Honour and Charge of the City, according to the Discretion and sound Consciences of the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, should be admitted and sworn to execute the same Office: Which said Ordinance in the Common-Council, holden the twenty third Day of November then following was approved.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council made the twentieth Day of September, in the tenth Year of her Majesty's Reign, in the Mayoralty of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. intituled, *An Act to regulate the Elections of Aldermen*, the said last recited Ordinance is repealed and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever: And it is thereby (amongst other Things) enacted, that from thenceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there should be named, elected, and presented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, by the Householders of that Ward which should be destitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the said City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, two Persons and no more, viz. one Alderman and one able and sufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, not being an Alderman; which said Alderman so to be nominated and presented, shall and may remove to, accept and take such Ward, by the Inhabitants whereof, qualified as aforesaid, he shall be so nominated, elected and presented, if present when the Report of the said Nomination and Election shall be made, to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and shall declare his Intention so to do. In which Case, there shall be a Wardmote holden, and the like Nomination and Presentment made to the said Court, by the Inhabitants of that Ward whereof he was an Alderman, within four Days then next ensuing: But in Case such Alderman so nominated and presented, shall be absent at the Time of making the said Report, or being present shall declare his Refusal to remove; then, in every such Case, the other Person nominated and

and returned with the said Alderman, shall by the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen be accepted, admitted and sworn, well and truly to execute the said Office of Alderman, as by the said several Acts or Ordinances, Relation being thereunto severally had, may more fully appear.

Which several Ways of electing and presenting more than one Person to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, upon a Vacancy of an Alderman, have been found to be very inconvenient, and to create unnecessary Difficulties in settling such Elections in Cases where Contests do arise.

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, that the said several recited Acts or Ordinances of Common-Council, and every of them, and all other Acts and Ordinances of Common-Council, so far only as they or any of them oblige and require the Inhabitants of the several Wards of this City, in Elections of Aldermen, to nominate, elect and present more than one Person to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, shall be and are hereby repealed, and made absolutely null and void.

And for reviving the said antient Custom, and restoring to the said Inhabitants their antient Rights and Privileges of chusing one Person only to be their Alderman; being it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that from henceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of the said City, at a Wardmote to be holden for that Purpose, within the Time by the Laws of the said City limited for holding the same, there shall be elected, according to said antient Custom, by the Householders of that Ward which shall be void of an Alderman, being Freemen of the said City, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, only one able and sufficient Citizen and Freeman of the said City, not being an Alderman: Which Person so elected shall be returned by the Lord Mayor, or other Person duly authorized to hold such Wardmote, to the said Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, within the Time for that Purpose by the Laws of the said City limited and appointed, and shall be by them admitted and sworn, well and truly to execute the said Office of Alderman; and in Case of his Refusal to take the same Office upon him (unless he can discharge himself therefrom, according to the Laws of the said City) he shall be subject and liable to all Pains and Penalties which may be inflicted on him by the Laws and Customs of the said City, or otherwise, for such his Refusal.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Acts of Common-Council heretofore made, relating to the Time of electing, or the Method or Manner of taking Polls and Scrutinies upon, or making Returns of such Elections, and every Article and Thing in them, and every of them contained, which are not by this or some former Act repealed or altered, shall stand and be in Force, and be duly observed by all Persons therein concerned; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to alter the Manner of constituting or electing an Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge Without*, whenever the same shall become vacant; but that the Method of constituting and electing an Alderman of the said Ward, shall be continued and observed, as in and by said Act made the twentieth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eleven, is directed and appointed.

G I B S O N.

In this Place, Mr. *Strype* adds a Doubt upon a Clause in this Act of Common-Council, concerning the Election of two Aldermen in the Wardmote; which is as follows:

The Case of the Inhabitants of the Ward of Bishopsgate, in Reference to the Return of an Alderman by the Lord Mayor, &c. with the Opinion of Sergeant Prat, and Mr. Lechmere thereon, drawn up by Mr. Richard Bromley, a Common-Council-Man of the said Ward.

THE Courts of Wardmotes are Court-Leets, and are an antient Franchise of the City of LONDON, which have been held Time out of Mind, and are confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of these Courts is in the Court of Aldermen, who are a Court of Record, and Conservators of the Rights and Franchises of the said City, and are sworn to uphold and maintain the same.

THE said Courts of Wardmote are held by the Lord Mayors as Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies. And all Returns of Officers chose, and other Matters which concern the Government of the said City, transacted in the said Courts of Wardmotes, are always made to the Court of Aldermen, who have Cognizance thereof.

By antient Custom the Aldermen of each respective Ward were chosen by the Inhabitants of the same, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by some late Acts of Common-Council, is restrained to Freemen only, viz.

By an Act made the 20th of September, 1711, it is (*inter alia*) enacted, that from thenceforth, in all Elections of Aldermen of this City, there shall be named, elected, and presented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, by the Householders of that Ward which shall be destitute of an Alderman, being Freemen of the said City, and paying Scot and bearing Lot, an Alderman, and one able and sufficient Citizen and Freeman of this City, &c.

AN Election is lately made of an Alderman for the Ward of *Bishopsgate*, pursuant to the said Act of Common-Council.

THE Lord Mayor makes a Return to the Court of Aldermen of A. B. as duly elected, and called for him to be sworn into the Office.

A Petition was presented to the Court of Aldermen by many Inhabitants of the said Ward, complaining of an undue Return.

WHICH said Petition his Lordship refused to be read in the said Court, before the Person he had returned, should be sworn.

Quere 1. Whether the Court of Aldermen ought not first to read and consider the Petition, before the Person he returned, be sworn?

The Judgment of Mr. Lechmere follows:

I am of Opinion, that the Court of Aldermen are in Justice bound to read the Petition; and likewise to conclude, and come to a Resolution upon it, before the Person returned by the Lord Mayor, be sworn and admitted into Office; if the Court of Aldermen have Power to do Right to the Petitioners, as I think they have. It must be a great Injustice to them, as well as Reproach to their own Proceedings, to defer the Consideration of a Petition, till it shall be too late to give Relief upon it.

Quere 2. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election, notwithstanding any thing contained in the said Act of Common-Council?

I think the Court of Aldermen have an unquestionable Right to judge of the Election. It has upon former Occasions appeared, that they have immemorially exercised such Power, of re-

considering

considering the Election upon the Petition of the Electors: And that they have, as the Case was done right to the Ward, even against the Report of the Lord Mayor, by admitting the Person, who appeared to them to be duly chosen into such Office, tho' not returned. And this Power of the Court of Aldermen, I conceive, neither is nor can be abridged, or taken away by the Act of Common-Council.

Quere 3. If so, is the Court at Liberty to judge upon the same *ab integro*? Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Mayor, by the Scrutineers in such Elections?

THE Court of Aldermen are at Liberty, nay, I think, they must in Justice adjudge them upon the Merits of the Election *ab integro*, if insisted on by either Side, and cannot be confined to the Objections of the Scrutineers. The Order of the Common-Council in that Respect is but directory, as to the Proceeding of the Lord Mayor, and does not extend to the Court of Aldermen, who are in Nature of a superior Court, and must re-examine the State of the whole Election, if required, as necessary to do Justice to the Parties.

May 11, 1713.

N. LECHMERE.

Serjeant Pratt's Opinion upon the forecited Act, and another Act of Common Council made the 6th Day of December 1712, viz.

IT is there enacted (*inter alia*) that the Scrutineers in any Scrutiny upon an Election of Aldermen, shall within ten Days after a Receipt of a Copy of the Poll-Book, deliver to the Lord Mayor a Copy of their Objections with their Reasons.

Quere 1. Whether Shop-keepers, payingot and bearing Lot, lodging in such Ward, and being Freemen of the said City, have not a Right to vote in such Elections?

Answer. A Shop-keeper is in Law, and within the Intent of this By-Law, as I conceive, *Domus Mansionis*: And therefore a Shop-keeper within the Ward, being otherwise qualified, hath a Right to vote in such Elections, as I conceive.

Quere 2. Hath the Court of Aldermen a Right to judge and determine concerning the Merits of the Election, notwithstanding any thing contained in the said two Acts of Common-Council?

Answer. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen are not concluded by the Report of the Lord Mayor; but being obliged to admit, and swear the Person that is elected, and presented to them by the Householders, must of Necessity, as incident thereto, have a Power to enquire into the Merits of the Election; especially, if Complaint be made by the Electors, that the Report is wrong.

Quere 3. If so, is the Court at Liberty to judge upon the same *ab integro*? Or, are they confined to the Objections delivered to my Lord Mayor?

Answer. The last By-Law was intended only to prevent Delays by the Lord Mayor; and therefore hath prescribed a Method for his Proceeding; but doth not, as I conceive, extend to the Court of Aldermen. But they may enquire into the Right of Election without Regard had to any Proceeding, to the End that they might admit and swear the right Person who is not bound by any Respect of the Scrutineers.

JOHN PRATT.

THERE was also a notable Case lately of Alderman Conyers, (Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.) and Alderman Delme, (afterwards Sir Peter Delme, Kt.) and the Common-Council, opposing their Election, which was as follows:

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THE Courts of Wardmotes are Courts Leet, and are an antient Franchise of the City of LONDON, which hath been held Time out of Mind, and are confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. The Government of these Courts is in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who are a Court of Record, and Conservators of the Rights and Franchises of the said City, and are sworn to maintain and uphold the same. The said Courts of Wardmote are held by the Lord Mayors, Stewards thereof, or by their Deputies: And all Returns of Officers chosen, and other Matters, which concern the Government of the said City, transacted in the said Courts of Wardmotes, are always made to the Court of Aldermen on St. Thomas's Day, who have Cognizance thereof, by antient Usage confirmed by the Act of Parliament for restoring the City Charter.

THE Aldermen of each respective Ward were chosen by the Inhabitants of the same, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, which by some late Acts of the Common-Council is restrained to Freemen only. In two late Elections of Aldermen in the Ward of *Broad-street* and *Langborn*, the said Lord Mayor for the Time being, held the Wardmotes, and took the Polls and Scrutinies, and made Returns of the Persons whom he apprehended to be duly elected, to the Court of Aldermen. And no Complaint being made to the said Court of an undue Election, Mr. Conyers was admitted, and sworn an Alderman for the Ward of *Broad-street*: And Mr. Delme for the Ward of *Langborn*, by the said Court, according to the antient Custom and Usage.

SOME short Time after, the other Candidates in the said Elections finding themselves disappointed, and depending upon their Interest in the Court of Common-Council, and being resolved to make it a Party-Cause, applied themselves to the said Court, and obtained an Order to commence Suits in the *Queen's-Bench* Court at *Westminster*, against the said Mr. Conyers and Mr. Delme: And the said Court of Common-Council appointed a Committee of their own Members to prosecute the same, and ordered Monies out of the Chamber of LONDON, to carry on such Prosecution; and the said Committee have caused several vexatious Suits to be commenced in the *Queen's Courts* at *Westminster* against the same Mr. Conyers and Mr. Delme, and have applied great Sums of Money, which they received by Virtue of the same Order, for carrying on the same, to the Damage and Oppression of Mr. Conyers and Mr. Delme.

THE said Mr. Conyers and Mr. Delme, being returned, admitted and sworn according to the antient Custom and Usage of the said City, and no Complaint or Objections being brought to the Court of Aldermen of any undue Election in the said Wards, 'tis presumed the Acts of the said Court in Admission of the said Aldermen is conclusive; and the Matters in question in the Suits brought, being touching the Right to the Title of the said Office of an Alderman, which being for Life, is a Freehold within the Purview of the Laws of this Kingdom; whether any Person or Persons, who are not immediately concerned in Interest in the said Freehold, who shall concern themselves in the Prosecutions of such Suits, by the Application of Money, or otherwise, for carrying on the same, are not within the Statutes of *Maintenance*, and may not be prosecuted by Indictments, or by Information in the Crown-Office for the same; notwithstanding any Orders of the Common-Council for that Purpose.

THE Court of Common-Council, as now constituted, is but of a late Standing: By antient Custom and Usage the Members were summoned by the Lord Mayors and Court of Aldermen out of

Common-Council as now constituted, of no long Standing.

of the several Companies and Myſteries, to adviſe with, and make Ordinances, as Occaſion offered: And at other Times, out of the ſeveral Wards, for the ſame Purpoſes, but without any certain Number. Their Qualifications and Number, as is preſumed, depended upon the Diſcretion of the Lord Mayors and Courts of Aldermen; and their Buſineſs was chiefly to adviſe about the Revenues, and common Welfare of the City; their very Stile and Oath import ſo much. The Oath they take is to this Effect following, *viz.*

“ To give good and true Counſel in all Things
 “ touching the common Welfare of this City,
 “ after their Wit and Cunning; and that for
 “ Favour of any Perſon, they will maintain no
 “ ſingular Profit againſt the common Profit of
 “ this City.

THOUGH the preſent Settlement of the Common-Council differs, as to the Choice and Number, from what it did formerly, it doth not appear that they have acquired any new Authority.

WHETHER their late By-Laws for altering the antient Cuſtom and Uſage in the Wardmotes, confirmed by Parliament, in the Election of Aldermen, and taking away the Right of Unfreemen, being Inhabitants in the ſaid Wards, paying Scot, and bearing Lot, at the Time of Elections, be not void in itſelf, and no Ways binding to her Majeſty's Subjects in ſuch Wards, whoſe antient Rights are invaded thereby.

THE Trial of this Caſe (by the Reſolution of the Common-Council) coſt the City ſome Thouſands of Pounds, and the two Aldermen elect as much; and the Matter at laſt was dropp'd.

BUT this Expence was complain'd of in the Houſe of Lords, ſitting *Anno Dom. 1719, Apr. . . .* when the ſaid Houſe received the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the many Sums of Money which had been iſſued out of the City Caſh, for carrying on Cauſes and Suits at Law, relating to the Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men, which begun in the Year 1711; by which it appears that 2827*l.* 10*s.* had been expended in ſuch Kind of Suits and Proſecutions; which the Lords having debated, reſolved, “ That the Common-Councils of “ LONDON having iſſued great Sums of Money out of the Chamber of LONDON, in “ maintaining ſeveral Suits of Law between Citizen and Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, have abuſed their Truſt, been guilty of “ great Partiality, and of a groſs Miſmanagement of the City Treafure, and a Violation of “ the Freedom of Elections.

BUT now to proceed on the antient Cuſtoms, as taken out of the Records of LONDON.

Concerning the ALDERMENS Courts, called WARDMOTES.

Wardmote, what.

A Wardmote is the Aſſembly of the whole People of one Ward ſummoned, the Alderman the Head, being preſent, or his Deputy, for correcting the Defects, removing the Annoyances, and promoting the Commodities of the ſame Ward.

WARDMOTE is as much as *Plebſcitum* among the Romans, and *Folkſmote* among the Saxons.

THE Alderman was wont once, twice, or more times in a Year, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Mayor directed to him, to hold his Wardmote. In which he was wont to inquire of the State and Quiet of the ſaid Ward, and to preſent the Defects to be corrected by the Alderman.

The Choofing of an ALDERMAN.

IN chooſing of an Alderman, [according to antient Cuſtom] the Mayor was wont to go to the Ward which was vacant, and in the Place where the Wardmote of that Ward was held, there calling before him, if he would, by the Beadle, all the Freemen inhabiting that Ward: And there an Alderman ought to be choſe by the Mayor, and the ſounder Part of them, preſently, if they would, or could, or elſe by a prefixed Day, ſo that they exceeded not 15 Days, to make that Election; becauſe then the Mayor ought, and was wont, with the Advice of the Aldermen his Fellows, to appoint an honeſt, wealthy and circumſpect Man for Alderman of that Ward.

AND the Men of the Ward, when they had choſen, were to preſent the elected Perſon to the Mayor and Aldermen, to be admitted; which Elect, after he was admitted, if he reſuſed to take upon him this Office, or to undergo it, he ſhould loſe his Freedom by the Cuſtom of the City, to which he ſhould not return without making a notable Fine and Payment.

AND if the Elect was admitted, he was to ſwear to the Oath accuſtomed; but if the Mayor and Aldermen, for ſome notable Cauſe, thought not fit that the Elect be admitted, the Ward muſt proceed again to a better Election: But if they would not, or out of their ill-willing and proud Diſpoſitions, chooſe another, whom, for the Benefit and Honour of the City, the Court would not condeſcend to admit, the Mayor and Aldermen, after 15 Days Expectation, as in the former Caſe, were wont to chooſe and admit another.

The Manner of holding a COMMON-COUNCIL.

THE Day before, the Mayor and Aldermen ſhall cauſe to be ſummoned, by the Servants of the Chamber, to come to *Guildhall*, out of each Ward, 16, 12, eight, or four (according to the Greatneſs or Smallneſs of it) of the wiſeſt and wealthieſt Sort; and that none but they that are ſummoned come, nor preſume to be of this Council, and that under Pain of Imprifonment antiently, more lately, under a certain Penalty and Correction, made in an Ordinance in the Time of *Nicholas Wotton*, Mayor. All the Commoners ſummoned ſhall be called over ſingly by a Servant of the Chamber, ſtanding higher than the reſt; and thoſe that make Default, a Clerk of the Chamber ſhall note in a Roll, which he ſhall hold in his Hand, of the Names of the ſummoned. They that appear ſhall go together.

If a Matter of Controverſy and Doubt happens, about which they cannot agree, they ſhall be examined ſeparately by a Servant of the Common Clerk, and of the Common Serjeant at Arms, by Oath, &c. *Note*, for the coming of the Men of one or two Wards, if they have been ſummoned, the Buſineſſes of the City ſhall not be delayed; but they may proceed without expecting the coming of the Abſent, and every one ſummoned, and not coming, ſhall be amerced 2*s.* for every Time.

THE Oath of every one elected to a Common-Council is, That he ſhall ſwear to be faithful to our Lord the King, and his Heirs, &c. That he ſhall come when he ſhall be ſummoned for a Common-Council of the City, unleſs he be reaſonably to be excuſed; that he ſhall give good and faithful Counſel, according to his Underſtanding and Knowledge, and no Man's Favour ſhall maintain a private Profit againſt the publick and common

common Profit of the City, &c. So help thee GOD, &c.

IN the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *John Ward* [*Anno 1375*] this Ordinance of choosing Commoners for a Common-Council of this City was entered; that whereas before these Commoners were chosen by the Wards, hereafter they should be chosen by each Mystery, and not by Wards, viz. out of some Mysteries six Men, out of others four, and out of others two; and to do this, Bills were sent by the Mayor, not to the Aldermen, but to the Governors of each Mystery; but during that Ordinance, Tumults increased among the People; the Great were despised by the Less; whence great Controversies and Divisions arose between the Citizens, as appeared in the Election of *Nicholas Brembre*, *John Northampton*, and other Mayors.

AFTERWARDS the discreeter and worthier Persons of the City being called together, it was treated about the Amendment of the said Ordinance; and it was finally decreed, that according to the antient laudable Customs, a solid and approved Common-Council should be henceforth chosen by the Wards, and not by the Mysteries only; and that Custom in the great Assemblies of the Common-Council held and kept to this Day.

Of the SHERIFFS.

THE Sheriffs of the City were formerly called Bailiffs: They were Judges of themselves only in their Courts of Personal Pleas, and in the *Hustings* they were not Judges alone, but also Executors of the Judgments and Precepts of the Mayor, &c.

THEY are also the Mayor's Eyes, seeing and supporting Part of the Care, which the Person of the Mayor alone is not sufficient to bear; for they and all their Officers ought, and have been accustomed to be obedient to the Mayor for the Time, as Members serving the Head, in superseding and bringing before him Complaints, had, and affirmed with them, to examine, &c. and in performing all other his Commands.

WHEN a Question or Debate shall arise between the Sheriffs, and some other belonging to the Sheriffs themselves, or their Officers, it ought, and was accustomed to be determined by the Mayor and Aldermen; because the Liberty of the City hitherto hath not allowed the Sheriffs to be Judges themselves in their own Causes.

THERE happened once, in *Edward II's* Time, great Discords to arise between Sir *John le Blund*, Mayor, and *Reginald de Thunderle*, Sheriff, and his Clerks and Officers. This gave Occasion to the making of an Ordinance upon the Disobedience of the Sheriffs and their Clerks; which was this; "Since that many Evils happen to the Commualtie and Sheriffs, by the Disobedience, Ignominy and Rebellion of the Sheriffs, their Clerks and Servants, it is agreed and appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, that all Sheriffs, Clerks and Servants be obedient and yielding to their Superiors in all lawful Things, and that may be done *de jure*. And if they shall not, but be, and may lawfully be, convicted upon this, let them be removed from their Office, without having it again afterwards.

AND the Difference between the said Mayor and Sheriff, received this Accommodation by the Judgment of the Aldermen.

Cognitio & Concordia R. de Thunderle.

"Before the said Aldermen and others, the Discords and Disagreements arisen between

"Sir *John le Blund*, Mayor of LONDON, and *Reginald Thunderle*, Sheriff of LONDON, by common Friends mediating, were quieted; and that in the Manner underwritten: To wit, that the said Sir *John* remitted and pardoned the foresaid *Reginald*, all Manner of Rancours and Hatreds between them from the Beginning of the World to this Day: And the said *Reginald*, for the foresaid Remission and Pardon, pledged to the same *John* ten Hogsheds of Wine; so that the said *Reginald* do not offend against the said Sir *John* for the future: But if he again offend against him, and upon this may lawfully be convicted, he obliged himself, his Heirs, and Executors, to pay the said ten Hogsheds.

Of the Election of SHERIFFS.

FOR the Custom of electing Sheriffs, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commons being assembled on St. *Matthew's* Day, in the Manner as is appointed in the Election of Mayor; First, the Mayor shall choose according to his own free Will, one discret Man, Free of the City, to be one of the Sheriffs for the ensuing Year. For whom he will answer the Moiety of the Farm of the City to the King, if he, so chosen by the Mayor, be not sufficient. But if the Mayor choose by the Counsel and Assent of the Aldermen, they must answer with him. And those Persons that are chosen by the Common-Council, for themselves and for the others summoned by the Mayor for this Cause (as before is declared) shall choose for the Commons another Sheriff; for whom the whole Commonalty must answer, for the other Moiety of the Farm due to the King, if he be not sufficient.

IF a Controversy arise among the Commons upon the Election, it may be done and discussed in the Manner as is contained in the Article of the Common-Council.

IF any of those chosen refuse, or absent himself, that he be not present at *Guildhall* the Eve of St. *Michael* at Ten o'Clock, to take his Charge, then shall be levied of his Goods, Lands, and Tenements, 100 l. one half to the Use of the Chamber, the other half to him that shall then presently be elected and charged with the Office on his Default. And if being chosen again the second Time he refused the Charge, all his Goods, Lands and Tenements were to be arrested for all the Costs relating to that Office.

ABOUT the Right of Election of Sheriffs, Matters ran high in the City, at the latter End of King *Charles II's* Reign: The Mayor adhering to the antient Custom of nominating one Sheriff, and the Commons endeavouring to break that Custom, as by the Charter having that Power in themselves to choose both Sheriffs; which begat great Feuds and Disturbances among the Citizens, and many Pamphlets were printed *pro* and *con* upon that Argument. In the Mayoralty of Sir *John Moor*, the Court of Aldermen directed some judicious Persons to consult the Records of the City, what the Custom and Practice had been in former Times; which, after it was drawn up, the Court required it to be printed by this Order, viz.

Thursday, June 25, 1682, and 34 Car. II.

This Court taking Notice of divers Papers that have been printed, touching the Usage in choosing the Sheriffs of this City and the County of Middlesex, doth Order, That this Collection which hath been made out of the City Records by Direction of this Court, be forthwith printed, to give Information

Wherein the Sheriffs were Judges.

The Mayor's Eyes.

Great Discords between the Mayor and Sheriffs.

mation to the Citizens of this City, touching this Matter.

WAGSTAFF.

It was called *A brief Collection out of the Records of the City, touching Election of Sheriffs of LONDON and Middlesex.*

THE Collector first sheweth, that the Charters are to the Citizens to choose their Sheriffs: But that by Usage and peculiar By-Laws those Elections were restrained to the Liveries. And that so it had been the Usage from the 21st Year of *Edw. III.* for the Mayor to nominate or choose a Person, either in the Common Hall, or, if drank to before, to present him to the Common Hall. And he there hath been always confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs, until the Year 1641, except in four or five Years between the 21st of *Edward III.* and the Year 1641. Wherein the Sheriffs were on the Day of Election both nominated by the Commonalty, the Persons chosen by the Mayor having before refused the Office, and paid the Forfeiture. And from 1641, during all the Time of the Rebellion, and so to the Year 1663, the Person nominated by the Lord Mayor was refused to be confirmed by the Common Hall; but hath been confirmed ever since (except in the Year 1674) to the Year 1680.

THE Collector further shewed, that this Privilege of the Lord Mayor was in the City Records several Times, said to be according to antient Customs, Rules and Ordinances of the City.

THAT indeed 4 *Hen. V.* in an Act of Common-Council then made, it is said, that the Sheriff ought to be freely and indifferently chosen by the more sufficient Citizens, summoned to those Elections. Other Acts of Common Council make particular Mention of, or imply the aforesaid Privilege. As an Act of *Edward III.*'s Time, That Citizens absenting themselves on the Day of Election, to avoid the Office of Sheriff, should forfeit 100 *l.* And the Mayor every Year to say in his Conscience and by his Oath, if he had chosen any other than he hath chosen, if he had been present, and to name the Person. And the Commonalty in the same Manner.

AN Act made 7 *Rich. II.* That *St. Matthew's* Day shall be the Day of Election of a Sheriff; and when the Commons shall have agreed upon a Person, they shall present him to the Mayor and Aldermen.

AN Act made 19 *Hen. VIII.* That if any Citizen happened to be named or Elected, as well by the Mayor, According to his antient Privilege, as by the Commonalty on the 2d of *September*, and take not the Office, he shall forfeit, &c.

AN Act made 30 *Hen. VIII.* That the Election of Sheriffs for the Commonalty, shall be had and used on the Day of *St. Peter ad Vincula*; provided, the Mayor shall not any Time before *Lammas*, name and elect one of the Sheriffs, at his Pleasure.

AN Act made 13 *Eliz.* That if any Citizen happen to be chosen Sheriff, either by the Mayor, or else by the Commons, at Times and Places appointed, &c. and appear not to take upon him the Office, he shall forfeit, &c.

AN Act the 24th of the same Queen: Whereby the 1st of *August* is appointed for Confirmation; Allowance and Election of the Persons to be named Sheriffs by the Lord Mayor, according to antient Usage: And for the Election of another by the Lord Mayor and Commons. If the Person to be named by the Mayor shall before the 1st of *August* refuse to take upon him the Office, or decease; or that new Nomination shall need to be made, it shall be lawful for the Lord Mayor, before the 1st of *August*, to make

a new Nomination, or Nominations, as hath been accustomed.

AN Act 36 *Eliz.* and the same also is repeated 7 *Car. I.* differing only in the Penalties; which are made greater by this of 7 *Car. I.* This repealeth all former Acts touching Election and Confirmation of Sheriffs: And constituteth the Day, as well for Confirmation and Allowance of such Persons, as shall be chosen and elected by the Lord Mayor to be Sheriffs, as for the Choice of such other Person as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons shall be chosen to be Sheriff, to be the 24th of *June*. And thereby it is enacted, That if any Person so chosen and elected, do not before the next Court of Aldermen enter into Bond to take upon him the Office, he shall forfeit 400 *l.* And that if any Forfeiture shall be made by any Person to be first chosen or elected by the Lord Mayor, 100 *l.* of such Forfeiture shall be to him that shall first in the same Year accept that Office. And if after such Acceptance, any other Forfeiture shall happen to be made by any Persons that shall be chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, 100 *l.* shall be to him that shall first after accept the Office, being elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons.

AND that no Alderman by Posteriority of Election shall be inferior to a Commoner; and that the Lord Mayor do not choose any Commoner, while there is an Alderman eligible.

THE usual Proclamation that begins at the Common-Hall on *Midsummer-Day*, declares, That they are summoned for Confirmation of the Person chosen by the Lord Mayor, and for Election of another, to be Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

FROM the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Persons drank to by the Lord Mayor, have frequently, before Confirmation by the Common Hall, sign'd Bonds to hold the Office, or paid the Forfeiture upon Refusal to hold, or swore themselves not of Ability to hold.

By all which it may appear, (as the Paper concluded) that what Sir *John Moor*, the then present Lord Mayor had done, in choosing Mr. *North*, and presenting him to the Common Hall to be confirmed, was no Innovation, but was warranted by Usage and Acts of Common Council, notwithstanding the false Insinuation lately set forth in Print to the contrary.

A farther Account of the Affair of choosing Sheriffs at this Time, we shall give our Readers in the Words of Bishop *Burnet*, in the First Volume of the History of his Own Times.

" AT *Midsummer* [1682] a new Contest discovered how little the Court resolved to regard either Justice or Decency. The Court had carried the Election of Sir *John Moor* to be Mayor of the City of LONDON at *Michaelmas* eighty one. He was the Alderman on whom the Election fell in Course: Yet some, who knew him well, were for setting him aside, as one whom the Court would easily manage. He had been a Non-conformist himself, till he grew so rich that he had a Mind to go through the Dignities of the City: But tho' he conformed to the Church, yet he was still looked on as one that in his Heart favoured the Sectaries: And upon this Occasion he persuaded some of their Preachers to go among their Congregations to get Votes for him. Others, who knew him to be a flexible and faint-hearted Man, opposed his Election; yet it was carried for him. The Opposition that was made to his Election had sharpened him so much, that he became in all things compliant to the Court, in particular to Secretary *Jenkins*, who took him into his own Management. When

“ When the Day came in which the Mayor used
 “ to drink to one, and to mark him out for Sher-
 “ riff, he drank to *North*, a Merchant that was
 “ Brother to the Chief Justice. Upon that it
 “ was pretended, that this Ceremony was not a
 “ bare Nomination, which the Common Hall
 “ might receive or refuse as they had a Mind to
 “ it; but that this made the Sheriff, and that
 “ the Common Hall was bound to receive and
 “ confirm him in course, as the King did the
 “ Mayor. On the other hand it was said, that
 “ the Right was to be determined by the Char-
 “ ter, which granted the Election of the Sher-
 “ riffs to the Citizens of LONDON; and
 “ that whatsoever Customs had crept in among
 “ them, the Right still lay where the Charter
 “ had lodged it, among the Citizens. But the
 “ Court was resolved to carry this Point: And
 “ they found Orders that had been made in the
 “ City concerning this Particular, which gave
 “ some Colour to this Pretension of the Mayor’s.
 “ So he claimed it on *Midsummer-Day*, and
 “ said, The Common Hall were to go and
 “ elect one Sheriff, and to confirm the other that
 “ had been declared by him. The Hall on the
 “ other Hand said, that the Right of choosing
 “ both was in them. The old Sheriffs put it
 “ according to Custom, to a Poll: And it was
 “ visible, the much greater Number was against
 “ the Lord Mayor. The Sheriffs were always
 “ understood to be the Officers of that Court:
 “ So the adjourning it belonged to them: Yet
 “ the Mayor adjourned the Court, which, they
 “ said, he had no Power to do; and so went on
 “ with the Poll. There was no Disorder in the
 “ whole Progress of the Matter, if that was not
 “ to be called one, that they proceeded after
 “ the Mayor had adjourned the Poll. But tho’
 “ the Mayor’s Party carried themselves with
 “ great Insolence towards the other Party, yet
 “ they shewed on this Occasion more Tem-
 “ per than could have been expected from so
 “ great a Body, who thought their Rights were
 “ now invaded. The Mayor, upon this, resol-
 “ ved to take another Poll, to which none should
 “ be admitted, but those who were contented to
 “ vote only for one, and to approve his Nomi-
 “ nation for the other. And it was resolved,
 “ that his Poll should be that by which the Bu-
 “ siness should be settled: And tho’ the Sher-
 “ riffs Poll exceeded his by many Hundreds, yet
 “ Order was given to return those on the Mayor’s
 “ Poll, and that they should be sworn; and so
 “ those of the Sheriffs Poll should be left to seek
 “ their Remedy by Law, where they could find
 “ it. *Box*, who was chosen by the Mayor’s
 “ Party, and joined to *North*, had no Mind to
 “ serve upon so doubtful an Election, where so
 “ many Actions would lie if it was judged a-
 “ gainst them at Law: And he could not be
 “ persuaded to hold it. So it was necessary to
 “ call a new Common Hall, and to proceed to a
 “ new Election: And then, without any Pro-
 “ clamation made as was usual, one in a Corner,
 “ near the Mayor, named *Rich*, and about 30
 “ more applauded it; those in the Hall, that
 “ was full of People and of Noise, hearing no-
 “ thing of it. Upon this it was said, that *Rich*
 “ was chosen without any Contradiction; and
 “ so *North* and *Rich* were returned, and sworn
 “ Sheriffs for the ensuing Year. The Violence
 “ and the Injustice with which this Matter was
 “ managed, shew’d that the Court was resolved
 “ to carry that Point at any Rate: And this
 “ gave great Occasions of Jealousy, that some
 “ wicked Design was on Foot, for which it was
 “ necessary, in the first Place, to be sure of fa-
 “ vourable Juries.

THE arbitrary Proceedings in this Affair were
 looked upon as Matters of great Consequence;
 and we find the Lord *Russel*, in his last dying
 Words, declare, “ That from the Time of chu-
 “ sing Sheriffs, he concluded the Heat in that
 “ Matter would produce something extraordi-
 “ nary; and was not much surprized to find it
 “ fall upon him.

THE next Year 1683, Sir *William Pritchard*, *An Act for re-
 Mayor*, there was made an Act of Common-^{gulating the}
 Council for the Regulation of the Election of
 Sheriffs, upon a Report made by Sir *James Ed-
 wards*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulse*, Alder-^{Election of}
 men, and several other Commoners appoint-
 ed thereunto. Which Report was to this Ten-
 nour:

THAT they found the Usage for the Lord
 Mayor to nominate and elect one of the Sheriffs
 of this City and *Middlesex*, called in Question in
 the troublesome and disorderly Times, as it was
 unhappily that Year, (*viz.* 1683) or the two
 last: And that they had examined the Usage in
 that Particular, and found it very antient, and
 not questioned that they could find, until the
 breaking out of those Troubles (between King
Charles and the Parliament.) And that they
 had seen very many Acts of Common-Council
 that took Notice of it, and allowed it; and par-
 ticularly the Act made 7 Car I. touching the
 Election of Sheriffs. To which last mention’d
 Act they were of Opinion, that certain Addi-
 tions or Explications should be made in some
 Particulars, which seemed not sufficiently pro-
 vided for thereby: And that they had prepared
 a Bill for that Purpose, which they presented to
 the Honourable Court. All which they humbly
 submitted to the Wisdom and good Pleasure of
 this Honourable Court, the 5th of *June*, 1683,
 with their Names subscribed; who were, Sir
William Turner, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Henry Tulse*,
 Sir *Thomas Langham*, *Franc. Griffeth*, *Natha-
 niel Hawes*, *Hen. Loads*, *Pet. Ailworth*, *Nic.
 Charleton*, and *Tho. Vernon*.

THE Bill being then read, it was put to the
 Question, Whether the same should be read
 again, or re-committed, and be determin’d to
 be read again? It was so done accordingly. And
 the Question being put, Whether it should be
 read the third Time? It was carried against the
 further Reading thereof. Then, upon a further
 Question, Whether the said Bill should pass or
 no? and Poll taken thereupon, 113 Commoners
 being for the passing it, and 78 against it, the
 same was pass’d, and made the Act of this Court.

THE Penalty in this Act was, for a Freeman
 chosen, and refusing to act, to forfeit 400 *l.* For
 an Alderman chosen Sheriff, and refusing, to pay
 600 *l.* Whereas before, the Forfeiture was but
 600 Marks.

AND whereas there was of late great and fierce
 Disputes and Contests touching the Usage of the
 Mayor to elect a Person for Sheriff, which hath
 given great Disturbance to many good Citizens,
 and Offence to his Majesty; and Feuds and Ani-
 mosities have thereby arisen, and are still too
 much continued among many Citizens; and o-
 ther manifold Inconveniences and Mischiefs have
 been occasioned thereby to the City, and greater
 may ensue, if due Remedy be not provided. To
 take away and remove all Occasions of the like
 Disturbances for the future, it is declared and
 enacted, That hereafter the Person who shall be
 nominated and elected by the Mayor according
 to antient Usage, be one of the Sheriffs; and
 such Election shall be declared to the Commons
 of the said City assembled in the Common Hall
 the 24th of *June*, being the Day appointed for
 the Confirmation and Allowance of such Person;
 and also for the Choice and Election of such other
 Person

Person as by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council shall be chosen, to be Sheriff of the said City and County of *Middlesex*.

Pilkington
and Ward,
Alderman,
sued by the
Duke of York.

THESE Bandyings among the Citizens, gave great Offence to the Court; and both his Highness the Duke of York, and the King himself, soon shewed their Resentments; for in this Year 1683, a Suit commenced, wherein *James Duke of York* was Plaintiff, and *Thomas Pilkington, Esq;* (who was afterwards *Sir Thomas Pilkington*, and Mayor) was Defendant, upon an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, for that he had charged the Firing the City upon the Duke.

THIS *Pilkington* had been Sheriff the Year before; he was an honest but an indiscreet Man, says Bishop *Burnet*, who gave himself great Liberties in Discourse. He being desired to go along with the Mayor and Aldermen to compliment the Duke upon his Return from *Scotland*, declined going, and reflected on him as one concerned in the Burning of the City. Two Aldermen swore they heard that, and swore it against him. *Sir Patience Ward*, the Mayor of the former Year, seeing him go in to that Discourse, had diverted him from it, but heard not the Words which the others swore to; and he deposed, that to the best of his Remembrance he said not those Words. *Pilkington* was Cast in 100,000 *l.* Damages, the most excessive that had ever been given. But the Matter did not stop there: *Ward* was indicted of Perjury, it being said, that since he swore that the Words were not spoken, and that the Jury had given a Verdict upon the Evidence that they were spoken, by Consequence he was guilty of Perjury. It was said on the other Side, that when two swear one Way, and a third swears another Way, a Jury may believe the two better than one; but it is not certain from thence he is perjured: If that were Law, no Man would be a Witness: If, because they of the other Side were believed, he should be therefore convicted of Perjury. A Man's swearing to a Negative, that such Words were not spoken, did only amount to this, that he did not hear them; and it would be hard to prove that he who swore so had heard them. But *Ward* proved by him that had taken the Trial in short Hand, as he had done some others with great Approbation, that he had said, *To the best of his Remembrance these Words were not spoken by Pilkington*: Upon which *Jefferies* had said, that his Invention was better than his Memory: And the Attorney-General, in summing up the Evidence to the Jury had said, they ought to have no Regard to *Ward's* Evidence, since he had only deposed upon his Memory; yet that Jury returned *Ward* guilty of Perjury: And it was intended, if he had not gone out of the Way, to have set him on the Pillory. The Truth is, Juries became at that Time the Shame of the Nation, as well as a Reproach to Religion; for they were packed and prepared to bring in Verdicts as they were directed, and not as Matters appeared on the Evidence.

King Charles
seizes the City
Charter.

KING *Charles*, the same Year, shewed his Displeasure against the City in a higher Manner, namely, in seizing its Charter, by an Information against the Lord Mayor and Commonalty for usurping of divers Franchises and Liberties within the said City, and for assuming to themselves an unlawful Power to levy several great Sums of Money, as well upon the said Citizens of LONDON as Strangers; and in particular, upon those who came to the Market of the said City, by Colour of the Laws and Ordinances of their Common-Council by them in Fact ordained and established, without any other Right or Authority, and for that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens in their Common-Council assembled, did vote and ordain, that a

certain Petition, under the Name of Mayor, &c. should be exhibited to the King maliciously and seditiously; and to the Intent that the same Petition might be published and dispersed abroad, &c. they did ordain it to be imprinted, and did print, and cause the same to be printed and published, &c. Of all this Proceeding we shall give a fuller Account hereafter, in a Chapter concerning the Charters of the City of LONDON.

BUT to shew in what a Ferment Things were in the City, upon the Infringement of this Custom of the Mayor in nominating a Sheriff, *Thomas Pilkington, Esq;* *Slingsby Bethel*, *Samuel Swinnock*, *John Deagle*, *Richard Freeman*, *John Jakel*, *John Key*, and *John Wickham*, *Sir Thomas Player*, *Henry Cornish*, *Samuel Skute*, and *Francis Jenkes*: All these were, in the Years 1682 and 1683, prosecuted and convicted for a Riot, about the Election of Sheriffs for the City of LONDON; and by Judgment of the Court of *King's-Bench* in *Trinity-Term*, 1683, were fined 4100 *l.* and by Imprisonment, and otherwise, were forced to pay the same; which soon was paid into the *Exchequer*.

Sir Richard Levet being Mayor, an Act of Common-Council was made and printed, wherein it was ordered, concerning an Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of *Sir Robert Duncy*, Knt. which repealed two Clauses in two Acts of Common-Council, made in the several Mayoralties of the said *Sir Robert Duncy* and *Sir William Pritchard*, Knts.

THE Act made in *Duncy's* Mayoralty, mentioned an Act made *May* the 5th, 34 *Reg. Eliz.* *Sir William Webbe*, Mayor, touching the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*, and divers other Acts of Common-Council made concerning the same. Now by *Duncy's* Act, all those Acts were made void and of none Effect; for that the same Laws had not taken so good Effect as might have been wished, by Reason that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained, had been over mild; and thereby his Majesty's Service was in Danger of Prejudice; and the Citizens, by Reason of their often Refusal of the Office of Sheriff, had been much troubled and disquieted.

Now it is ordered, that the Day for Confirmation and Allowance of such as shall be chosen by the Lord Mayor to be Sheriff of the City and County of *Middlesex*; as also for the Choice and Election of such other Persons, as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, should be chosen to be Sheriffs of the City and County of *Middlesex*, should be yearly holden on the 24th of June. Or if there should be just Cause to make a new Election, then the same to be from Time to Time on such Day as should be ordered by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

THAT no Freeman of the City so to be chosen, be discharged or exempted from the Execution of the Office of Sheriffalty, except he will voluntarily take his Corporal Oath, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in open Court, that he is not of the Value of 10,000 *l.* in Lands, Goods, and separate Debts; and do bring with him six other Citizens of good Credit and Reputation, who shall voluntarily testify upon their Oath, that in their Consciences they believe that the said Person hath deposed and sworn truly.

AND if any Person, being a Freeman, shall be chosen Sheriff, and Publication, by open Proclamation, made in *Guildhall*, in the *Hustings* Court, in the Presence of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and, in his Absence, in the Presence of eight Aldermen at least; and being called to come forth, and take the Office of Sheriff, shall not personally appear in the Inner Chamber of *Guildhall*, at the next Court there to be holden (unless

The Day of
Election the
24th of June.

Sheriff elected
to be worth
10,000 *l.*

(unless he have reasonable Excuse to be allowed) and there become bounded to the Chamberlain of the City, and his Successors, by his Deed obligatory in the Sum of 1000 *l.* with Condition that he shall personally appear in the Publick Assembly in the *Guildhall*, on the Vigil of St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel next following, at the Time in that Behalf accustomed, and then take upon him the Office and Charge of Sheriff, then the said Obligation shall be void.

To give Bond
of 1000 *l.* to
serve.

To forfeit
400 *l.* in Case
of Refusal.

OR if such Person refuse to take upon him the said Office, then such Person as makes such Default of Appearance, or which shall declare his Refusal, shall forfeit 400 *l.* to the Mayor and Commonalty. And if the Person so to be chosen, deny to become bounden, or declare his Choice, then he shall forfeit 600 Marks. And the same Person so offending, or refusing after such Forfeiture, shall remain eligible yearly afterwards.

AND if any Default or Forfeiture shall be made by any Person that shall first in any Year be chosen by the Lord Mayor; then 100 *l.* Parcel of such Forfeiture, shall be bestowed upon such Person as shall first in the same Year accept and take upon him the said Sheriffalty, or upon such other Person as shall be chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said City. The Residue of the Forfeitures shall be used, and employed to the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens.

AND if any shall not pay such Forfeitures to the Chamberlain within three Months, then he shall, over and above the said Penalties and Forfeitures, forfeit and lose the Sum of 100 *l.* more.

AND that no Alderman, in Respect of Posterity of Choice to the said Office, be inferior in Antienty or Pre-eminence to any Commoner, it is enacted, that the Lord Mayor shall not elect any Commoner to be Sheriff, so long as there shall be then an Alderman of the City eligible to the same Office.

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen to have no Power to dispense with, or remit any of the Forfeitures without the Assent of the Commoners, in publick Common-Council.

June the 5th, Anno Dom. 1694, Sir William *Apsbury*, Mayor, that Clause of the former Act, "That the Lord Mayor shall not choose or elect any Commoner so long as there shall be an Alderman of the City eligible." And another Clause in another Act made the 6th of June, 35 Car. II. in the Mayoralty of Sir William *Pritchard*, wherein it was enacted, "That the Person who shall be nominated and elected according to antient Usage by the Lord Mayor to be one of the Sheriffs, and such Election to be declared to the Commons assembled in Common Hall upon the 24th of June, shall there by the Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs; and that upon proposing the said Person, in case any Hand shall be holden up in Token of Confirmation, the said Person shall be taken to be confirmed and allowed. And then another Person shall be chosen by Majority of Hands to be the other Sheriff." Which Clause being not only repugnant to Reason, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Election, the said several Clauses before recited, and either of them, were repealed and annulled.

WHICH two former Acts were reckoned so material and necessary to be known by the Citizens, that in the Year 1700 there was an Act of Common-Council made, that they should be published in Print, for the Direction and Use of all Common-Council-Men in the several Wards; which was as follows:

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guilhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris septimo die Junii, Anno Dom' 1700, Annoq; Regni Regis Willielmi Tertii Angl', &c. Duodecimo, Coram Richardo Levett, Mil', Major' Civitat' præd', Johanne Moore, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Thoma Lane, Mil', Johanne Houblon, Mil', Edvardo Clark, Mil', Humphrido Edwin, Mil', ac ejusdem Civitat' Aldermannis; Salathiel Lovel, Mil', Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dict' Civitat', Johanne Parsons, Mil', Wil' Gore, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Mil', & Thoma Rawlinson, Mil', ac ejusd' Civitat' Aldermannis, & Carolo Duncombe, Mil', Aldermano ac un' vic' dicta Civitat' necnon majori parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

IT is ordered, That the Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Ducey*, Knight and Baronet, relating to the Choice, Election, and Confirmation of Sheriffs for this City and County of *Middlesex*: As also another Act in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *William Apsbury*, Knt. which repeals two Clauses in two Acts of Common-Council made in the several Mayoralties of the said Sir *Robert Ducey* and Sir *William Pritchard*, Knights, touching such Choice, Election and Confirmation, be Printed together; and that each Deputy and Common-Council-Man of the several Wards of this City have one of the said Books when Printed.

GOODFELLOW.

THE several Acts follow:

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guilhald' Civitat' LONDON. vicesimo die Julii, Annoq; Regni Dom' nostri Caroli nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. Septimo, Coram Roberto Ducey, Mil' & Baronet' Majore Civitat' LONDON. Thoma Middleton, Mil' & Aldermano Civitat' LONDON. Nicholas Rainton, Radulpho Freeman, Thoma Moulston, Rowlando Haylin, Roberto Parkhurst, Johan' Poole, Chr', Cletherow, Richard' Fenn, Mauritio Abbot, Mil' & Alderman', Henrico Garway, Rowlando Backhouse, Aldermannis, Willielmo Acton, Mil' & Baronetto, ac Aldermano, Humphrido Smith & Edmundo Wright, ejusdem Civitatis Aldermannis, Anthony Abdy & Roberto Cambel, ejusdem Civitat' Vicecom', ac major' parte Communiar' de Communi Concilio ejusdem Civitat' assemblat', ubi tunc & ibidem Enactitat' fuit, prout sequitur.

WHEREAS an Act of Common-Council made the fifth Day of May, in the thirty fourth Year of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, of England, &c. in the Time of the Mayoralty of Sir *William Webb*, Kt. deceased, one Act was made and ordained, for touching and concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of this City and County of *Middlesex*: And whereas also divers other Acts of Common-Council have been made touching the same, be it therefore enacted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of this City, that the said Act made the fifth Day of May, in the four and thirtieth Year aforesaid, and all other the said Acts made touching or concerning the Choice, Election and Confirmation of the Sheriffs of the City and County of *Middlesex*, shall be void and of none Effect, for that the same Laws have not taken so good Effect as might be wished, by Reason that the Penalties and Forfeitures therein contained have been

been over-mild, and therefore his Majesty's Services have been in Danger of Prejudice; and the good Citizens of this City, by Reason of often Refusal of the said Office of Sheriffalty, have been much troubled and disquieted: For better Reformation whereof, be it now therefore enacted, ordained and established by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that henceforth for ever, the Day, as well for Confirmation and Allowance of such Persons as hereafter should be chosen and elected by the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, to be Sheriffs of the said City and County of *Middlesex*; as also for the Choice and Election of such other Persons as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons shall be chosen to be Sheriffs of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, shall be yearly holden on the four and twentieth Day of *June*. And if it shall happen by the Death or Refusal of any of the said Person or Persons so to be chosen or elected, as aforesaid, or by Death of any Sheriff of this City, departing in the Time of his Sheriffalty, or upon any other Occasion whatsoever, shall be just Cause to make a new Election; then the same shall from Time to Time be at such a Day and Time, as by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being shall be ordered and appointed: And that no Freeman of the said City, so to be chosen or elected, as is aforesaid, shall be discharged or exempted from the Execution of the said Office of Sheriffalty, by Supposition or Excuse of Defect, or Insufficiency of Wealth, except he will voluntarily take his Corporal Oath before the Lord Mayor, and greater Part of the Aldermen, in open Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, that he is not of the Value of ten thousand Pounds in Lands, Goods and separate Debts, and do likewise bring with him six other Citizens, Freemen of the said City, of good Credit and Reputation, such as the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, shall allow, who shall likewise voluntarily testify upon their Corporal Oaths, that in their Consciences they believe, that the said Person so to be chosen or elected Sheriff, hath deposed and sworn truly concerning his Value as is aforesaid. And it is likewise ordained and enacted by the same Authority, that if any Person, being a Freeman of this City, shall be chosen or elected Sheriff of the same City and County of *Middlesex*, and Publication thereof, by open Proclamation, being made in the *Guildhall*, in the Place where the Court of *Hustings* is usually holden in the Presence of the Lord Mayor and six Aldermen, for the Time being (at the least) or in the Absence of the said Lord Mayor, then in the Presence of eight Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being (at the least;) and being called to come forth and give his Consent to take the said Office of Sheriffalty upon him, shall not personally appear before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for the Time being, in the Inner Chamber of the *Guildhall* aforesaid, at the next Court there to be holden (unless he have such reasonable Excuse as the Lord Mayor and greater Part of the Aldermen for the Time being, shall in open Court allow) and then there become bounden to the Chamberlain of the said City, for the Time being, and his Successors, by his Deed Obligatory, in the Sum of one thousand Pounds, with Condition, that if he shall personally appear in the Publick Assembly in the *Guildhall* of the same City, on the Vigil of *St. Michael* the Arch-Angel then next following, at the Time in that Behalf accustomed, and then and there take upon him the Office and Charge of Sheriffalty of the said City and County, that then the

said Obligation shall be void: Or if such Person so to be chosen or elected, shall, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, openly declare his Refusal to take upon him the said Office, then every such Person which shall make such Default in Appearance, or which shall not become bounden, or which shall declare his Refusal, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the same City, to be employed to the Uses hereafter declared and expressed, unless he shall be duly discharged of the said Office of Sheriffalty, for Want or Defect of Ability in Wealth, upon Oath taken, as is aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, ordained and established by the Authority aforesaid (any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding) That if the Person so to be chosen or elected, and making Default in appearing, or denying to become bounden, or that shall declare his Refusal, as aforesaid, shall be an Alderman of this City at the Time of his Choice or Election, then every such Alderman so to be chosen or elected, shall forfeit the Sum of Six Hundred Marks, of lawful Money of *England*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of the same City, to be employed to the Uses hereafter in this Act declared and expressed. All which Forfeitures or Penalties shall be recovered by Action, or Bill of Debt original, to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the King's Majesty, or his Heirs or Successors, within the said City: And that the same Person or Persons so offending, or refusing, after such Forfeiture, shall nevertheless remain eligible yearly afterward to be Sheriff of the said City and County, as if he or they had never been before chosen or elected to the said Office. Provided also, and it is likewise enacted and declared, touching the Uses and Employment of the said Forfeitures, That if any such Default or Forfeiture shall be made, as aforesaid, by any Person that shall first in any Year be chosen or elected by the Lord Mayor for the Time being, to be Sheriff of the City of *LONDON* and County of *Middlesex*, That then one hundred Pounds, Parcel of such Forfeitures, shall be given and bestowed upon such Person as shall first in the same Year accept to take upon him the said Office of Sheriffalty: And if it shall happen after such Acceptation of the said Office, any other Forfeiture by Default or Refusal shall be made in the same Year by any Person that shall be chosen or elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, for the Time being, to be Sheriff of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, that then one hundred Pounds, Parcel of such Forfeiture, shall be given and bestowed upon such other Person as shall first after such Forfeiture in the same Year accept and take upon him the said Office of Sheriffalty, being thereunto elected and chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the same City: And that all the Residue of the same Forfeitures, and all other Forfeitures and Penalties for Refusal, or making Default to appear, denying to become bound, or declaring Refusal to take the said Office of Sheriffalty, as is aforesaid, shall be wholly and entirely used and employed to the only Use and Behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City; any Act, Law, or Ordinance to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Freeman of this City, which shall incur any Penalty or Forfeiture before declared, by Force of this Act, shall not within three Months next after such Forfeiture incurred, well and truly pay unto the Chamberlain of the said City, for the Time being, all such Penalties and Forfeitures to such Uses as in this

this Act is appointed and declared, That then every such Person failing of such Payment, shall, over and above the said Penalties and Forfeitures before declared, forfeit and lose the Sum of one hundred Pounds more to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty, to be recovered in Form aforesaid. And to the Intent that no Alderman of this City shall, in Respect of Posteriority of Choice or Election to the said Office of Sherifftalty, be inferior in Antieny or Preheminence to any Commoner, and for other good Considerations: It is therefore enacted, That the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being, shall not at any Time hereafter choose or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of this City of LONDON, and of the County of *Middlesex*, so long as there shall then be an Alderman of this City eligible to the said Office: Any former Law, Custom, Usage, or other Matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. And to the Intent that the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, shall not be burdened or charged with any Unkindness, nor pester'd with importunate Suits, if they shall refuse to relieve such Persons as shall make Default, or deny to become bound, or refuse to accept of the said Office of Sherifftalty, as is aforesaid, and for other good Considerations, it is likewise declared and enacted, That the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, have not, nor shall have Power nor Authority in any Case, without the Assent of the Commoners in publick Common-Council of this City first had and obtained, to dispense with, remit or abate any of the said Forfeitures, or any Part thereof, which at any Time hereafter shall happen or grow due by Force of this Act; nor to give Respite of Payment thereof, or of any Part thereof, above the Term of one Year at the most; nor to give any Restraint or Delay of Suit to be commenced and prosecuted for Recovery thereof.

GOODFELLOW.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guildhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris decimo quinto die Junii 1694. Annoq; Regni Dom' Willielmi & Dom' Mariæ nunc Regis & Reginæ Angl', &c. Sexto, Coram Will' Ashhurst Mil' Major' dictæ Civitatis, Roberto Clayton Mil', Patience Ward Mil', Will' Pritchard Mil', Roberto Jeffreys Mil', Thoma Lane Mil', Edvardo Clark Mil', Francisco Child Mil', Richardo Levett Mil', Thoma Cook Mil' Alderman', & Thoma Abney Mil', & Will' Hedges Mil' Vic' & Alderman' dictæ Civitat', necnon major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

WHEREAS by a Clause in an Act of Common-Council made the Twentieth Day of July, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Duncy*, It was amongst other Things enacted in the Words following: That the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, shall not at any Time hereafter choose or elect any Commoner of this City to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON, and of the County of *Middlesex*, so long as there shall then be an Alderman of the City eligible to the said Office.

Which said Clause, in Respect of Accidents or Circumstances, may not at all Times be convenient to be practised.

And whereas by another Clause in an Act of Common-Council, made the Sixth Day of *June*, in the Thirty Fifth Year of King *Charles II.* in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Pritchard*, Knt.

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It was amongst other Things enacted in the Words following: That the Person who shall be nominated and elected according to antient Usage by the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of LONDON, and County of *Middlesex*, and such Election shall be declared to the Commons of the said City assembled in Common Hall upon the Twenty Fourth Day of *June*, shall there by the said Commons be confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs of the said City and County accordingly: And that upon proposing the said Person to be confirmed to the said Common Hall, in case any Hands shall be holden up in Token of Confirmation, the said Person shall be taken to be confirmed and allowed, and then another Person shall be chosen by Majority of Hands to be the other of the said Sheriffs, and to join with him that shall be so confirmed.

Which said Clause being not repugnant to Reason, but contrary to the Rules and Methods of Elections:

Be it therefore enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said several Clauses before recited, and either of them, shall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

And whereas by several Acts of Common-Council, the Election of Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-masters and Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridge-house Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on *Midsummer-Day* yearly, except the Sheriff or Sheriffs, Chamberlain or other of the said Officers, for the Time being, shall die, or for just Cause be removed: And whereas in some Years (as in this present Year) *Midsummer-Day* happens to fall on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, which ought to be kept holy, and is a necessary and required Part of the Service of God, and enjoined by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm:

Be it therefore enacted and declared, That from henceforth, whensoever *Midsummer-Day* shall happen to be on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*, That the Election of the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-masters, Auditors of the Chamberlain and Bridge-house Accounts, and Aleconners, shall be on the Day next following, any Act or Acts, or any other Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

GOODFELLOW.

And whereas by several Acts of Common-Council, the Election of Sheriff, Chamberlain, Bridge-masters, and Auditors of the Chamberlain's and Bridge-house Accounts, and Aleconners, are appointed on *Midsummer-Day* yearly, except the Sheriff, &c. for just Causes be removed. And whereas in some Years *Midsummer-Day* happens to fall on a *Sunday*, It is enacted, (as by the Act above) that then the Election shall be on the Day next following.

There is another Act of Common-Council lately made, which restores the Power to the Mayor to nominate a Sheriff: Being, *An Act of Common-Council for electing Sheriffs, held in Guildhall the 22d of Octob. 1703, Ann. Reg. Annæ 2do, to empower the Lord Mayor for the Time being, to nominate one or more Persons to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing.*

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris, vicesimo secundo die Octobris, Anno Regni Dominae nostræ ANNÆ, nunc Reginæ Angl', &c. secundo, Annoq; Domini 1703, coram Samuel Dashwood Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Johanne Parsons Mil' Major' Elect' Civitat' præd', Willielmo

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lielmo Pritchard Mil', Thoma Stamp Mil', Thoma Lane Mil', Willielmo Withers Mil', Galfrid' Jefferies Mil', Samuel Garrard, Bar', Roberto Beachcroft Mil', ac ejusdem Civitat' Alderman', & Gilberto Heathcote Mil', Alderman', ac un' Vic' ejusdem Civitatis; necnon majore parte Commun' in eodem Comuni Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

An ACT to impower the Lord Mayor for the Time being to nominate one or more Person or Persons to be Sheriff of the City of LONDON, and County of Middlesex, for the Year ensuing.

WHEREAS several Disputes have risen about the Method of electing Sheriffs of the City of LONDON and County of Middlesex; for avoiding whereof in Time to come,

Be it hereby declared and enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the said City in Common-Council assembled, That the Right of electing Sheriffs for the City of LONDON and County of Middlesex, is, and shall be, in the Liverymen of the several Companies of this City in Common Hall assembled.

Be it also further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, from and after the Fourteenth Day of April unto the Fourteenth Day of June in every Year, to nominate, in the Presence of six Aldermen of the said City, a fit and able Person, being a Freeman of this City, for Sheriff of the said County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, to commence at the Vigil of St. Michael the Archangel next after such Nomination: And if such Person, so nominated, shall, within six Days after Notice thereof given him, or left in Writing at the last Place of his Abode, pay to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this City, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, each and every Person or Persons so nominated by the Lord Mayor, and paying, as aforesaid, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, shall be, and is hereby exempted and discharged from serving the said Office of Sheriff of LONDON and County of Middlesex for three Years from thence next ensuing, and shall not be liable to be again nominated by any succeeding Lord Mayor.

And be it further enacted, That after the Expiration of the said six Days, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, to nominate and appoint one other fit and able Person, being a Freeman of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of the said City and County of Middlesex, for the Year ensuing, to commence as aforesaid, who upon like Payment of the said Sum of Four Hundred Pounds to the Use aforesaid, shall in like Manner be, and is hereby exempted and discharged for the said Term of three Years from serving the said Office, and from being again in like Manner nominated by any succeeding Lord Mayor, and so *toties quoties*, as the Lord Mayor of this City shall think fit to nominate between the said Fourteenth Day of April and Fourteenth Day of June in every Year.

And be it hereby further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That if any such Person or Persons so nominated as aforesaid by the Lord Mayor for Sheriff of this City and County of Middlesex, shall, after Notice thereof given or left as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to pay unto the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time

being, the said Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, within the Time above limited, then such Person or Persons shall, at the next Common Hall summoned for the Election of Sheriffs of the said City of LONDON and County of Middlesex, be the first Commoner or Commoners put in Nomination, and in the same Order as nominated by the Lord Mayor: And in Case such Person or Persons shall be then and there, or at any Time afterwards, duly elected Sheriff of the said City and County, and shall refuse or neglect to take upon him the said Office, or to become bound so to do, or otherwise discharge himself according to the Laws and Ordinances of this City, such Person or Persons shall forfeit and pay Six Hundred and Twenty Pounds of lawful Money of England, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, to be recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, by Action, or Bill of Debt Original, to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, within the said City.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away or diminish the Payment of the Sum of Twenty Marks, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the Ministers of Newgate, Ludgate, and the Two Compters, pursuant to an Act of Common-Council made the Sixteenth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty Six.

ASHURST.

The Election of Mayors, Sheriffs, and other considerable Officers of the City, is done at a Common Hall, as it is called. But divers Contentions and Animosities have happened between the Court of Aldermen and Commoners in and about these Common Halls, and the Elections made therein: To regulate therefore and settle these Matters of Common Hall for Time to come, and that Quietness and Peace might be maintained at them, An Act of Common-Council was made, Sir Thomas Lane, Mayor, intituled, *For settling the Method of calling, adjourning, and dissolving the Common Halls, upon the several Elections of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, and other Officers, usually there chosen.* Occasioned, as the said Act set forth, by Disputes of the Right and Power of calling and adjourning Common Halls, such Elections of Mayors, &c. Whereby several Disorders had arisen among the Citizens. Therefore it was declared by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, That the Right of assembling Common Halls for such Elections, and the Power to dissolve the same after such Elections made, and not otherwise, is, and of Right ought to be in the Lord Mayor. And it was enacted, That if after any Common Hall is assembled for any Election, a Poll or Scrutiny, or either of them be lawfully demanded, or any other Difficulty shall arise, which may require the Ajournment of the Hall; then the Right of granting, and taking the Poll, or Scrutiny, and adjourning of the said Hall from Time to Time, till such Poll or Scrutiny be concluded, shall be in the Sheriffs of the City for the Time being: And that if any Disputes or Difference shall arise at such Elections between the Sheriffs touching any Matter relating to Adjournments, Polls or Scrutinies; all such Differences shall be determined by the Lord Mayor: And such Orders and Directions as he shall make, shall be observed by the said Sheriffs accordingly. And in Default of immediate Compliance with such Orders, the Lord Mayor to proceed to the granting and

An Act settling Common Tryals, and for Polls and Scrutinies.

and taking the Poll and Scrutiny, and adjourning the said Hall from Time to Time, till such Poll be concluded, and the Election finished.

It was further enacted, That where any Poll or Scrutiny for determining Elections shall be granted, the Sheriffs shall finish such Polls within three Days next and immediately ensuing the first Meeting and Assembling of the Common Hall; and they are required then to make Return of such Officers and Persons as shall be chosen, within seven Days next after finishing of such Poll; and in Case of Difference between the said Sheriffs, then the Lord Mayor is hereby required to finish such Poll within three Days.

Enacted further, That no Person that shall be duly chosen and elected Sheriff by the Livery-Men of this City in the Common Hall assembled, shall be discharged from serving the said Office after the 30th Day of August in any Year, without the Consent and Approbation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council first had and obtained.

Enacted further, That whereas by an Act of Common-Council, June 6, that an Act made the 12th of June, 1643, repealing two former Acts, whereby the Court of Aldermen were to nominate two to the Common Hall for Election of a Chamberlain, and four for their Election of Bridge-Masters, and the Commoners to choose out of them, and no other, should be abrogated and repealed: The Court, taking the several Acts into Consideration, enacted, that the Clause of Repeal in the said Act made the 6th of June, be henceforth abrogated, and the said Act of the 21st of June is hereby revived, and declared to be in Force, so far as concerns the Repeal of the former Acts. And that for the future, the Nomination of any for Chamberlain, or Bridge-Masters, and the Choice of them, shall be made in the Livery of the several Companies, lawfully intitled to have such Liveries, according to the Laws and Customs of this City, in Common Hall assembled, and not otherwise.

THERE was a Charter granted to the City by King Edward I. in the first of his Reign, wherein was contained, that the Sheriffwick of LONDON and County of Middlesex, be holden for ever for 300 l. thence yearly to be paid, according as the King's Progenitors had granted to the City. And it was commanded to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that the said Sheriffs be not burthened beyond the said Sum. For, it seems, before they had been oppressed and burthened with greater Payments than the said 300 l.

Sheriffs allowed Money out of the Exchequer, for the Execution of Traitors.

THE Sheriffs used to have Allowance from the Exchequer for the Charge of the Execution of Traitors. And it appears in the Records of the Tower, that King Edward III. in the fourth of his Reign, commanded the Treasurer and Barons of his Exchequer, that they should allow the Debt due to the Sheriff of LONDON for the Expences, circa Tractionem & Suspensionem Rogeri de Mortuomari, &c. i. e. about the Drawing and Hanging of Roger Mortimer and Simon de Bereford.

THE Sheriffs used to make their Benefit of Places under them, and so made the best of their Offices that Way; whereby their Clerks and Servants were very burthensome to such as had Business to be done with them. The Treasurer, and other the King's Justices, had this complained of before them by the Jury of the Inquisition, who said, "That John Adrian, late Sheriff of LONDON, and Lucas de Barentcourt, at that present Sheriff [viz. 1267.] and all other Sheriffs and Bailiffs, and their Clerks and Servants, as well in the Time of

King Henry III. as of the King now, [Edward I.] take Gifts pro Officiis suis exercendis & non exercendis, i. e. for exercising or not exercising their Offices. And that without Money and Gifts they would not perform, nor do their Duties.

THIS was a Grievance of the City complained of at other Times, as appears by a notable Ordinance made by the Mayor and Aldermen in the Beginning of King Edward II's Reign, for Clerks and Serjeants of the City, belonging to the Sheriffs, who were come to that Pass, that the Mayor and Aldermen could not get their Precepts and Executions performed. The Ordinance, to be found in the Book *Horne*, is to this Tenor:

"Whereas LONDON, the City of the Lord King, in modern Times, no doubt, hath excelled other Cities in the Kingdom of England; and so much the more, for the daily Dangers happening in it, it ought more warily and securely to be governed by the Counsel and Help of very skilful Men, for the Royal State, and the Profit and Preservation of the People resorting hither. Hence it is, that when the Sheriffs of the said City, and their Ministers, according to the Precepts of the Mayor and Aldermen, delay to make Executions of Businesses, which happen in the same City from divers Causes, as well for levying Debts of the King, as Debts of the City, as making Executions, according as Cases perhaps emerge: And when the Sheriffs of the said City, and their Ministers in each Execution, and the Precepts enjoined them by the Mayor and Aldermen, are found so rebellious and remiss, that scarce any of the Precepts and Executions so enjoined, can be fulfilled either in Part or in Whole, or they be brought to their Duty.

An Ordinance for Clerks and Serjeants of the City.

"Thomas Romeyn, Mayor of LONDON, John de Wengrave, &c. Aldermen, in the third Year of the Reign of King Edward, Son of King Edward, seeing the huge Dangers, and manifest Scandals which might easily hang over the City and Citizens of the same from hence, the antient Memorials concerning the Ordinances of the City being searched, to correct such Defects of the Sheriffs and their Ministers, and to administer speedier Justice to every one, as is fit: We have now found register'd the Punishment upon such Sheriffs and their Ministers so offending, provided and ordered. Which Punishment, not willing at present to encrease, change, or diminish, but rather taking Care to ratify and confirm, we have appointed by the common Consent of the Commonalty of the whole City then present, namely, on Thursday next before Whitsunday, June the 4th, the Year abovesaid, that whensoever any special Precept on the Part of the Mayor and Aldermen, for levying the Debts of the King or the City, or doing any other Business, specially touching the City, shall be done or appointed by the Sheriffs; that the same Sheriffs, by themselves or their Ministers, have a certain Day to answer upon the Precepts to them made, delivered, and appointed. At which Day, if the Sheriffs come not, or come and shall not answer reasonably to their Precepts, or shall not excuse themselves by a reasonable Cause; that thenceforth they incur the Pain of Degradation, and be degraded from their Office; and their Servants, who shall be found obstinate in such Executions and Precepts, be wholly removed from doing or executing their Service for the future in the said City, so that they be by no Means restored to such Office again.

Degradation of a Sheriff.

The Power and Authority of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and SHERIFFS conjunctively.

WHEN the King went Abroad, he commonly left some special Orders and Commands, by his Letters to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, to take Care of preserving Peace in his Absence in the City, and to imprison and punish such as should make Disturbances and Insurrections, or be guilty of other Misdemeanors. Such a Letter did King Edward III. send to the Mayor, &c. in the 15th Year of his Reign; and according to this Charge they put to Death two Mutineers in *Cheapside*, as was told before.

TOWARDS the Beginning of the said King Edward's Reign were Insurrections in some Places in the Realm, particularly in *Bedfordshire* and LONDON. For the Felonies and Transgressions of the Law done in LONDON, the King sent Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs, commanding them to make Inquisition about them, and to take those that were found guilty, and commit them to Prison till they should have further Command concerning them. Whereupon several were taken and put into Prison, whose Crimes touched the State of the King and his Crown. Afterwards the King appointed certain of his Justices, *Oliver de Ingham*, *John Matravers*, *John de Stoner*, *Rob. de Malberthorp*, and *John de Grantham*, to hear and determine according to the Inquisitions, and the Indictments according to those Inquisitions made.

THE Mayor and certain Aldermen lend King Edward III. Money, to the Sum of 4601 l. 3 s. 4 d. and the King, *Ann.* 45 of his Reign, granted them the Security and Oblation of his Customs and Subsidies for the Repayment.

THE Mayor and Aldermen had a Power granted to amend, correct, &c. the Customs of their City, when there should be Occasion; but this Power was afterwards revoked.

THE Mayor and Sheriffs were reproved by King Edward III. for leaving the City in Want of Provisions and Victuals, and for the great Dearthness of them, that being one of the great Cares of the Magistrates of LONDON to prevent. There is a Record containing a sharp Reprehension from that King to those Magistrates, for suffering Bread, Wine, Beer, and all Sorts of Victuals to be sold in the City at over-dear Rates; and for not supervising and reforming the Defects of Weights and Measures, which every Mayor took a Corporal Oath to do; yet none of them hitherto had performed his Oath as he ought, to the great Scandal of the Mayor, and Scandal also of the Inhabitants of the City, as also of those that resorted to it; and commanding them, under Pain of forfeiting all they could forfeit to him; that calling all the Aldermen, and other Commons of the City together, they should set such a Price upon the Victuals aforesaid, having Respect to what was first paid for them; and to correct the Measures and Weights, that Sellers should receive not excessive, but reasonable Gain; and that the Inhabitants, and others, resorting to the City, might feel the Benefit thereof, and of their Reformation of Weights

and Measures, giving this Charge to the Mayor, viz. "That your Oath, as Mayor, may remain inviolable, do you chastise and punish all from Time to Time, who do against Right, and reform all other Things which you shall know to be repugnant to the good Government of the said City and Suburbs. That by your Diligence exhibited in this Behalf, that City may be reduced to its due State, and excessive Regrators wholly taken away. And that you publicly proclaim all and singular the Premises in the foresaid City and Suburbs in the accustomed Places. But if they should not appoint a speedy Remedy for all these Excesses, that then the Grieved should complain thereof to him and his Council; and he, in their Defect, would cause Remedy to be applied to these Excesses without Delay.

WHEN Executions, especially of Persons of greater Note, were to be done, the Mayor, as well as the Sheriffs, were required to assist at them. *Roger Mortimer* was adjudged, as a Traitor to be hanged, *Anno 4 Edw. III.* whereupon the Earl-Marshal, by Commandment, with the Aid of the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, and Constable of the Tower, executed him.

The Mayor, on some Occasions, to assist at Executions.

THE Mayor and Aldermen did formerly lay Taxes upon the City, by their own Authority; which in an Inquisition taken before the King's Treasurer, and other his Judges, about the 14th of Edward II. the Jury of the Ward of *Aldermanbury* made this Presentment: *Dicunt, &c.* "They say, that the Commonalty of LONDON is, and ought to be common, and that the Citizens are not bound to be taxed without the Command of the King, or without their Common Consent. That the Mayors of the City, and the *Custodes* in their Times, after the Common Redemption made and paid for the City of LONDON, (of which Payment the Commons could never be certified, that might be *Ann.* 1296, 24 *Edw. I.* when the Liberties of the City were restored) have come, and by their own Authority, without the King's Command, and Commons Consent, did tax the said City according to their own Wills, once and more, and distrained for those Taxes, sparing the Rich, and oppressing the Poor Middle Sort; nor permitting that the Arrearages due from the Rich be levied, *ad Exheredationem Regis, &c.* to the Disinheriting the King, and the Destruction of the City. Nor can the Commons know what becomes of the Monies levied of such Taxes; and that this hath lasted from the Time of *John Adrian*, Mayor, or, *usque nunc*, and he was Mayor *Ann.* 1270 and 1271, the latter End of *Henry III.*

THE Mayor and Aldermen also took upon them to turn out Common-Council-Men, when they saw Occasion. Hence the sworn Men in the aforesaid Inquisition made a Presentment of this, viz. That the Mayor and Superiors of the City deposed *Walter Henry* of his Power, and the Council of the City, by an Action because he would not suffer the Rich to levy Tallages upon the meaner Sort, till the Rich had paid their Arrears of the Tallages.

C H A P. III.

A Continuation of the Temporal Government of the CITY, with a Catalogue of the PORTGRAVES, CUSTODES, BAILIFFS, MAYORS and SHERIFFS, to the Present Time.

THIS City of LONDON being under the Government of the Britons, Romans, and Saxons, the most antient and famous City of the whole Realm, was at length destroyed by the Danes, and left desolate, as may appear by our Histories: But Alfred, King of the West-Saxons, having brought all the Realm, from many Parts, into one Monarchy, repaired this City, and made it again habitable, and committed the Custody thereof to his Son-in-Law Adhered, Earl of Mercia. After whose Decease the City, with all other Possessions pertaining to the said Earl, returned to King Edward, surnamed the Elder, &c. And so remained in the King's Hands, being governed under him by Portgraves (or Portreves) which Name is compounded of the two Saxon Words *Porte* and *Gerefe*, or *Reve*. *Porte* betokeneth a Town, and *Gerefe* signifieth a Guardian, Ruler, or Keeper of the Town.

"These Governors of old Time (says Robert Fabian) with the Laws and Customs then used within this City, were register'd in a Book called the *Doomsday Book*, in the Saxon Tongue: But of later Days, when the Laws and Customs were changed, and for that also the said Book was of a small Hand, and sore defaced, [and hard to be read or understood] it was less set by, so that it was imbezeled and lost." Thus far Fabian.

NOTWITHSTANDING which, Stow says, that by seaching old Records, and especially in a Book some Time appertaining to the Monastery of St. Alban's, he found what follows of the Portgraves, and other Governors of this City.

First, That in the Reign of King Edward the Last, before the Conquest, *Wolfgare* was Portgrave, as may appear by the Charter of the same King in these Words:

Edward, King, Greeteth Alward, Bishop, and Wolfgare, my Portgrave, and all the Burgessees of LONDON. And afterward, that in another Charter King Edward Greeteth William, Bishop, and Swetman, my Portgrave. And after that, in another Charter to the Abbey of Chertsey, To William, Bishop, and Leofstane and Alfry, Portgraves.

IN the Reign of William the Conqueror, William, Bishop of LONDON, procured of the said Conqueror his Charter of Liberties; to the same William, Bishop, and Godfrey, Portgrave, and to all the Burgessees of the City of LONDON, in as large Form, as they enjoyed the same in the Time of King Edward, before the Conquest.

AND then in the Reign of the said Conqueror, and of William Rufus, Godfrey de Magnavile was Portgrave (or Sheriff,) as may appear by their Charters, and Richard de Par was Provost.

IN the Reign of King Henry I. Hugh Buche was Portgrave, and Leofstanus, Goldsmith, Provost, buried at Bermondsey.

AFTER them, Aubrey de Vere was Portgrave, and Robert Bar Querel, Provost. This Aubrey de Vere was slain in the Reign of King Stephen. It is to be noted also, that King Henry I. granted to the Citizens of LONDON the Sheriff thereof, and of Middlesex, as in another Place before is shewed.

IN the Reign of King Stephen, Gilbert Becket was Portgrave, and Andrew Buchewet Provost.

AFTER him Godfrey Magnavile, the Son of William, the Son of Godfrey Magnavile, by the Gift of Maud the Empress, was Portgrave, or Sheriff of LONDON and Middlesex, for the yearly Farm of 300 l. as appears by the Charter.

IN the Time of King Henry II. Peter Fitz-Walter was Portgrave. After him John Fitz-Nigel was Portgrave. After him Ernulphus Buchel became Portgrave; and after him William Fitz-Isabel.

THESE Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomites*, Viscounts, or Sheriffs, as being under Comes, i. e. an Earl; for that they then, as since, used that Office as the Sheriffs of LONDON do to this Day. Some Authors do call them *Doomsmen*, *Eldermen*, or Judges of the King's Court.

William Fitz-Stephens, noting the Estate of this City and Government thereof in his Time, under the Reign of King Stephen, and of Henry II. has these Words:

"This City (says he) even as Rome, is divided into Wards; it has yearly Sheriffs instead of Consuls; it has the Dignity of Senators and Aldermen; it has Under-Officers, and, according to the Quality of Laws, it has several Courts, and General Assemblies upon appointed Days.

IN the first Year of King Richard I. the Citizens of LONDON obtained to be governed by two Bailiffs; which Bailiffs are in divers antient Deeds called also Sheriffs, according to the Speech of the Law, which called the Shire *Bailiva*; for that they (like as the Portgraves) used the same Office of Sheriffwick, for which the City paid to the Fee-Farm 300 l. yearly as before, since the Reign of Henry I. which also is yet paid by the City into the Exchequer till this Day.

THEY also obtained to have a Mayor, to be their principal Governor and Lieutenant of the City, as of the King's Chamber.

The Names of the first BAILIFFS, or OFFICERS, entering into their Office at the Feast of St. Michael, the Arch-Angel, in the Year of CHRIST 1189.

A. D. 1189, 2 First Bailiffs, 5 Henry Cornehill,
1 Rich. I. 5 or Sheriffs, 2 Rich. Reynere.

THEIR first Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, Draper, appointed by the said King, and continued Mayor from the 1st of *Richard I.* till the 15th of King *John*, which was 24 Years and more.

ONE great Thing was done in the Time of this first Mayor, about settling Laws and Orders for Buildings in the City; and there still remains in the Books of the Chamber, the Order how to proceed in the Assize concerning Buildings between Neighbours. "*Ann. 1189, Henry Fitz-Alwyn* being then Mayor, it was provided and ordained by the discreeter Men of the City, to appease Contentions which might arise among Neighbours in the City, upon Inclosure between Land and Land, that twelve Men, Aldermen of the City, should be chosen in full *Hustenge*, and there sworn that they would faithfully perform it, and come at the Mayor's Summons, unless hinder'd by some reasonable Cause, and to be present with the Mayor for executing the fore-said Business; and this was decided and confirmed in full *Hustenge*." By these sworn Men Orders were taken about Party-Walls, and about building them 16 Feet at least in Height, and three Feet in Breadth, and to build them of Stone, for Security against Fire, and concerning Gutters to receive and convey the Water from their Houses; all to be at common Cost; also concerning digging Pits for Water; concerning making Windows upon the Neighbours; concerning putting Corbells, *i. e.* Girders or Beams, into the Neighbour's Wall, &c.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

A.D. 1190. *Henry Fitz-Alwin.*

1191

The same.

1192

The same.

1193

The same.

1194

The same.

1195

The same.

1196

The same.

1197

The same.

1198

The same.

*John Herlion.**Roger Duke.**William Haverell.**John Bucknote.**Nicholas Duke.**Peter Newlay.**Roger Duke.**Richard Fitz-Alwin.**William Fitz-Isabel.**William Fitz-Arnold.**Robert Besant.**Joke de Josue.**Gerard de Antiloche.**Robert Durant.**Roger Blunt.**Nicholas Ducket.**Constantine Fitz-Arnold.**Robert le Bearw.*

King *John* began his Reign the 6th of April 1199.

1199

The same.

*Arnold Fitz-Arnold.**Rick. Fitz-Bartilmew.*

King *John* granted the Sheriffwick of LONDON and *Middlesex* to the Citizens thereof, as King *Henry I.* before had done, for the Sum of 300 *l.* yearly; also he gave them Authority to choose and deprive their Sheriffs at their Pleasure.

1200

The same.

*Roger Dorset.**James Bartilmew.*

1201

The same.

*Walter Fitz-Alis.**Simon de Aldermanbury.*

1202

The same.

*Norman Blondel.**John de Ely.*

1203

The same.

* *Walter Brown.**William Chamberlain.*

* This *Walter Brown* and *Roscia* his Wife, founded the Hospital of St. *Mary* without *Bishopsgate*, commonly called St. *Mary Spittle*.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

A. D.

The same.

Thomas Haverel.

1204

The same.

Hamond Broud.

1205

The same.

*John Walgrave.**Richard de Winchester.*

1206

The same.

*John Holyland.**Edmund Fitz-Gerard.*

1207

The same.

*Roger Winchester.**Edmund Hardle.*

1208

*Peter Duke.**Thomas Neale.*

The King, by his Letters Patent, granted to the Citizens of LONDON the Liberty and Authority yearly to choose themselves a Mayor.

The same.

Peter le Josue.

1209

The same.

William Blund.

1210

The same.

*Adam Wheatley.**Stephen le Grasse.*

1211

The same.

*John Fitz-Peter.**John Garland.*

1212

*Randolph Eyland.**Constantine Josue.*

Henry Fitz-Alwin died this Year.

*Roger Fitz-Alwin.**Martin Fitz-Alis.*

1213

Peter Bate.

This Year the Ditch about LONDON was begun to be made, 200 Feet broad, by the Londoners.

The same, for Part of the Year; the other Part *Robert Serle*, Mercer, who was Mayor but eight Weeks.

*Solomon Basing.**Hugh Basing.*

1214

*William Hardel**John Travers*

1215

Andrew Newland.

King *Henry III.* began his Reign the 19th of October, 1216.

James Alderman for Part, and *Solomon Basing* for Part. *Rob. Serle*, Mercer.

*Benet Seinturier.**Willim Bluntivers.*

1216

The same.

Thomas Bokerel.

1217

*Ralph Holyland.**John Wayle, and Veil.*

1218

John le Spicer.

The Forest of *Middlesex*, and the Warren of *Stanes* were this Year disforested.

The same.

Richard Wimbleton.

1219

John Viel, [Wayle, or Viel.]

The same.

Richard Renger.

1220

John Viel.

The same.

Richard Renger.

1221

Thomas Lambart.

The same.

Richard Renger.

1222

Thomas Lambart.

Constantine Fitz-Arnulph raised great Troubles in this City, and was hanged with his Nephew and others.

*Richard Ranger.**John Travers.*

1223

Andrew Bokerel.

The same.

John Travers.

1224

Andrew Bokerel.

The King granted to the Commonalty of LONDON to have a Common Seal.

MAYORS.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
1225	The fame.	Roger Duke. Martin Fitz-William.	The fame.	Simon Fitz Mary. Lawrence Frowicke.	1246
1226	The fame.	Roger Duke. Martin Fitz-William.	Simon Fitz - Mary founded the Hospital of Mary, called <i>Bethlehem</i> , without <i>Bishopsgate</i> . <i>Queen-hithe</i> was now let to Farm to the Citizens of LONDON.		
This Year the King confirmed to the Citizens of LONDON free Warren, or Liberty to hunt a certain Circuit about the City, in the Warren of <i>Stanes</i> , &c. And also, that the Citizens of LONDON should pass Toll-free throughout all <i>England</i> , and that the Keddes or Weres in the River of <i>Thames</i> and <i>Medway</i> , should be plucked up and destroyed for ever, &c. Patent 11 Hen. III.					
1227	Roger Duke.	Stephen Bokerel. Henry Cocham.	Peter Fitz-Alwin.	John Voyle. Nicolas Bat.	1247
The Liberties and Franchises of LONDON were ratified, and the King granted that either Sheriff should have two Clerks, and two Serjeants: Also, that the Citizens should have a Common Seal.					
1228	The fame.	Stephen Bokerel. Henry Cocham.	Michael Tony.	Nicholas Fitz-Josue. Geffrey Winchesser.	1248
1229	The fame.	William Winchesser. Robert Fitz-John.	Roger Fitz-Roger.	Richard Hardell. John Tolason.	1249
1230	The fame.	Richard Walter. John de Weborne.	John Gisfors.	Humfrey Bat. William Fitz-Richard.	1250
1231	Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.	Michael of St. Helen. Walter de Enfield.	THE King now granted, that the Mayor should be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, and they should admit him.		
1232	The fame.	Henry de Edmonton. Gerard Bat.	Adam Basing.	Lawrence Frowicke. Nicholas Bat.	1251
1233	The fame.	Simon Fitz-Mary. Roger Blunt.	John Tolason, Draper.	William Durham. Thomas Wimborne.	1252
1234	The fame.	Ralph Ashweye. John Norman.	THE Liberties of this City were seized, and the Mayor charged, that he looked not to the Assize of Bread.		
1235	The fame.	Gerard Bat. Rich. or Robt. Hardle.	Rich. Harbell, Draper.	John Northampton. Richard Picard.	1253
1236	The fame.	Henry Cobham. Jordan of Coventry.	The fame.	Ralph Ashwey. Robert of Limon.	1254
1237	The fame.	John Tolason. Gervias the Cordwainer.	The fame.	Stephen Doo. Henry Walmond.	1255
1238	Richard Benger.	John Cordas. John Wilhall.	THE Mayor, divers Aldermen, and the Sheriffs of LONDON were deprived, and others placed in their Rooms.		
1239	William Joyner.	Reymond Bongey. Ralph Ashweye.	The fame.	Michael Bockerell. John the Minor.	1256
THIS William Joyner built the Choir of the Grey-fryars Church in LONDON, and became a Lay-Brother of that House.					
1240	Gerard Bat.	John Gisfors. Michael Tony.	The fame.	Richard Otwel. William Ashwey.	1257
ONE of which Name was hang'd, drawn and quarter'd in 1276, for Treason.					
THIS Year Aldermen of LONDON were chosen and changed yearly: But that Order lasted not long. Gerard Bat was again elected Mayor for that Year to come; but the King would not admit him, being charged with taking Money of the Victuallers in the preceding Year.					
1241	Reymond Bongey.	Thomas Duresme. John Voyle [Viel]	John Gisfors.	Robert Cornhill. John Adrian.	1258
1242	The fame.	John Fitz-John. Ralph Ashwey.	Will. Fitz-Richard.	John Adrian. Robert Cornhill.	1259
1243	Ralph Ashwey.	Hugh Blunt. Adam Basing.	The fame.	Adam Browning. Henry Coventry.	1260
1244	Michael Tony.	Ralph Foster. Nicholas Bat.	Tho. Fitz-Richard.	John Northampton. Richard Prichard.	1261
1245	John Gisfors.	Robert Cornhill. Adam of Bewley.	The fame.	John Taylor. Richard Walbroke.	1262
THE Citizens of LONDON fortify'd the City with Iron Chains drawn a-cross the Streets.					
THE Chains and Posts in LONDON were plucked up, the Mayor and principal Citizens committed to Ward, and Otho, Constable of the Tower, was made Custos of the City, &c.					
				Gregory Bokesley. Thomas de Detford. Edward Blund. Peter Angar.	1264 1265

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1266	William Fitz-Richards.	John Hind. John Walraven.
THE Earl of Gloucester enter'd the City with an Army, and therein built Bulwarks, cast Trenches, &c.		
	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
1267	Alen de la Zouch, Custos.	John Adrian. Lucas Batencourt.
This Alen de la Zouch, being a Baron of this Realm, and also Chief Justice, was in the Year 1270 slain in Westminster-Hall, by John Warren, Earl of Surrey. Thomas Fitz-Theobald, and Agnes his Wife, this Year founded the Hospital of St. Thomas of Acon in Westcheap.		
1268	T. Wimborn. Sir Stephen Edward.	Walter Harvey. Will. Duresme.
A Strife arose in LONDON this Year, between the Goldsmiths and Taylors, in which many Men were slain.		
1269	Hugh Fitz-Ottonis, Custos of London, and Constable of the Tower.	Thomas Basing. Robert Cornehill.
	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1270	John Adrian, Vintner.	Walter Potter. Phil. Tailor.
1271	The same.	Gregory Rokesly. Henry Walleis.
The Seeple of Bow Church in Cheapside fell down, and slew many People.		
1272	Sir Walter Harvey, Custos. Henry Frowike, Pepper- er, for Part of that Year.	Richard Paris. John de Wodely.
King Edward I. began his Reign the 16th of November, 1272.		
1273	Sir Walter Harvey, Kt.	John Horne, Walter Potter.
This Man was made Mayor at a Folkmote kept at Paul's Cross; afterwards deprived of his Office of Alderman for his ill Deeds.		
1274	Henry Walleis.	Nicholas Winchester. Henry Coventry.
This Year the Mayor was sent beyond Sea; and the King commanded the Sheriffs and Citizens to appoint two other discreet Freemen to take Office in his Absence.		
1275	Gregory Rokesly.	Lucas Batencourte. Henry Frowicke.
Chief Saymaster of all the King's Mints thro'out all England; and Keeper of the King's Exchange at LONDON.		
This Year was an extraordinary Inquisition made of Defaults and Complaints in the City, and Jurymen appointed in every Ward to present them: Which Presentments are still extant in the Quo Warranto Bagg at the Tally-court in the Exchequer.		

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
The same.	John Horne.	1276
The same.	Ralph Blunt.	
The same.	Robert de Arar.	1277
The same.	Ralph L. Fewre.	
The same.	John Adrian.	1278
The same.	Walter Langley.	
The same.	Robert Basing.	1279
The same.	William le Meyre.	
The same.	Thomas Fox.	1280
The same.	Ralph Delamere.	
The same.	William Farindon.	1281
The same.	Nicholas Winchester.	
This William Farendon, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffs, was Father to Nicholas Farendon: Of these two, Farendon Ward took that Name.		
Henry Walleis.	W. le Meyre. Richard Chigwel.	1282
This Henry Walleis built the Tun upon Cornhill to be a Prison, and the Stocks to be a Market-House.		
The same.	Ralph Blunt.	1283
The same.	Ankerin de Betavil.	
	Jordan Goodcheap. Martin Box.	1284
Lawrence Ducket, Goldsmith, murthered in Bow Church, and the Murtherers hanged.		
Gregory Rokesley.	Stephen Cornehill. Robert Rokesley.	1285
Gregory de Rokesley, for refusing to appear at the Tower, as Mayor, before the King's Justices, asserting his Privilege, had his Office seized, together with the Liberties of the City, by John de Kirkeby, the King's Treasurer; and Sandwich made Custos, after the City had been some Time without a Mayor.		
It was ordained, that Millers should have but one Half-penny for a Quarter of Wheat grinding. And the great Water-Conduit in Cheap was now begun to be made.		
	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
Ralph Sandwich, Custos.	Walter Blunt. John Wade.	1286
Wheat was then sold at London for sixteen Pence, and for twelve Pence the Quarter.		
The same.	Thomas Crosse.	1287
The same.	Walter Hawteyne.	
	William Hereford.	1288
	Thomas Stanes.	
Ralph Sandwich, Custos.	William Betaine.	1289
Ralph Barnavars, and Sir John Briton.	John of Canterbury.	
This Year a Subsidy was granted for the Reparations of London-bridge.		
Sir John Briton, Knt. Custos.	Fulke of St. Edmond. Solomon le Sotel.	1290
Sir John Briton, Knt. Custos.	Thomas Romain.	1291
Ralph Sandwich.	William de Leyre.	
Ralph Sandwich, Custos.	Ralph Blunt.	1292
The same.	Hamond Boxe.	
	Henry Bole.	1293
	Elias Russel.	

A. D.	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
	Three Men had their Right Hands cut off at the Standard in Cheap, for rescuing a Prisoner arrested by a Serjeant of LONDON.	
1294	The same.	Robert Rokefley.
1295	The same.	Martin Amersberry.
		Henry Boxe.
		Richard Glocester.
1296	Sir John Briton, Custos.	John Dunstable.
		Adam de Halingbery.

This Year all the Liberties of the City were restored, the Mayoralty excepted.

1297	The same.	Thomas of Suffolk.
		Adam of Fulham.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1298	Henry Walleis.	Richard Refham.
		Thomas Sely.

In his Mayoralty he took a Journey to Lincoln, and appointed two to officiate in his Stead till he came back.

Certain Citizens of LONDON brake up the Tun upon Cornhill, and took out Prisoners, for which they were grievously punished.

1299	Elias Russell.	John Armenter.
		Henry Fingene.
1300	The same.	Lucas de Havering.
		Richard Champnes.
1301	Sir John Blunt.	Gobert Callor.
		Peter de Besenbo.
1302	The same.	Hugh Pourte.
		Simon Paris.

	CUSTODES.	SHERIFFS.
1303	Sir John Blunt, Custos.	W. Combmartin.
		John de Burford.
1304	The same.	Roger Paris.
		John de Lincolne.

Geffery de Hertilepole, Alderman, was elected to be Recorder of LONDON, and took his Oath, and was appointnd to wear his Apparel as an Alderman.

1305	The same.	William Cawson.
		Reginald de Thunderley.
1306	The same.	Geffery at the Conduit.
		Simon Billet.

There were four Custodes chosen by the City upon the King's Command, in the Absence of Blunt, who this Year went with the King's Son to the Wars.

Seacoal was forbidden to be burnt in London, Southwark, &c.

Edward II. began his Reign the 7th of July, A.C. 1307.

1307	Sir John Blunt, Custos.	Nicholas Pigot.
		Nigellus Drury.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1308	Nic. Farendon, Goldsmith.	William Basing.
		James Botteler.
1309	Thomas Romeyne.	Roger le Palmer.
		James of St. Edmond.
1310	Richard Refham.	Simon Cooper.
		Peter Blakney.

	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
	The King commanded the Mayor and Comonalty to make the Wall of LONDON, from Ludgate to Fleet-bridge, and from thence to the Thames.		
	Sir John Gisors, Pepperer.	Simon Metwood.	1311
		Richard Wilford.	

Order was taken that Merchant Strangers should sell their Wares within forty Days after their Arrival, or else the same to be forfeited.

	The same.	John Lambin.	1312
		Adam Lutken.	
	Nic. Farindon, Goldsmith.	Robert Gurden.	1313
		Hugh Garton.	

Prices set on Victuals: A fat stalled Ox, 24 s. a fat Mutton, 20 d. a fat Goose 2 d. Half-penny, a fat Capon, 2 d. a fat Hen, 1 d. two Chickens, 1 d. three Pigeons, 1 d. twenty-four Eggs, 1 d. &c.

	Sir John Gisors, Pepperer.	Stephen Abingdon.	1314
		Hamond Chickwel, or Chigwell.	

Famine and Mortality of People, so that the Quick could scarce bury the Dead. Horse-flesh and Dogs-flesh was good Meat.

	Stephen de Abingdon.	Hamond Goodchepe.	1315
		William Bodleigh.	
	John Wingrave.	William Caston.	1316
		Ralph Balancer.	

An early Harvest: A Bushel of Wheat that had been sold for 10 s. was now sold for 10 d. &c.

	The same.	John Prior.	1317
		W. Furneis.	

Such a Murrain of Kine, that Dogs and Ravens that fed on them were poisoned.

	The same.	John Pointell.	1318
		John Dalling.	
	Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	Simon de Abingdon.	1319
		John Preston.	

John Gisors, late Mayor of LONDON, and many other Citizens, fled the City, for Things laid to their Charge.

	Nic. Farendon, Goldsmith.	Renauld at Conduit.	1320
		William Produn.	
	Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	Richard Constantine.	1321
		Richard of Hackney.	
	The same.	John Grantham.	1322
		Richard de Ely.	

Fish and Flesh-Market established at the Stocks, in the Midst of the City.

	Nic. Farendon, Goldsmith.	Adam of Salisbury.	1323
		John of Oxford.	

Of this Nicholas Farendon, and William Farendon his Father, read more in Faringdon Ward.

	Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	Benet of Fulham.	1324
		John Cawson.	
	The same.	Gilbert Mordon.	1325
		John Causton, or Cotton.	

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
	The City of LONDON took the Bishop of Exeter and cut off his Head at the Standard in Cheap.		bear Maces of Silver, and Gilt, with the King's Arms engraven on them.		
1326	Richard Betaine, Goldsmith.	Richard Rothing. Roger Chanteclere.	Andrew Aubery, Grocer.	William Thorney. Roger Frosham.	1339
	The Vintners claim him of their Company.		This Mayor was publickly assaulted in an Insurrection; for which Hansard, who did it, and Brewer, who wounded one of the City's Servants, were immediately tried and beheaded in Cheap.		
	This Richard Rothing is said to have new built the Parish-Church of St. James at Garlickhithe.		The same.		
	Edward III. began his Reign the 25th of January, Anno Christi 1326.		Adam Lucas.		1340
	This King Edward granted, that the Mayor should be Justice for the Jail Delivery at Newgate; that the Citizens of LONDON should not be constrained to go out of the City of LONDON to War. More, he granted, that the Liberties and Franchises of the City should not, after this Time (for any Cause) be taken into the King's Hands, &c. More, he granted by his Letters Patents, dated the 6th of March, that no Escheator should be in the City, but the Mayor for his Time only.		Bartholomew Moris.		
			John of Oxenford, Vintner.	Richard de Barking.	1341
			Simon Francis, Mercer.	John de Rokeley.	
				John Loufkin.	1342
				Rich. Killingbery.	
			The Price of Gascoign Wines at LONDON, not to be sold above 4d. and Rhenish Wine 6d. the Gallon.		
			This Simon Francis was a very wealthy Citizen; for by an Inquisition 32 Edward III. he was found to have these Manors and Estates in LONDON and Middlesex, (whatever he had elsewhere) viz. Northall Manor, Northall, Blanchapeton Manor, Hertford Court, Doune Manor, Acton, Fulham Manor, Harwe (Harrow) Harwe Manor, Fynchislye, Stanmere Manor, and Risseley.		
1327	Hamond Chickwell, Pepperer.	Henry Darcy. John Hawton, or Haughton.	John Hammond.	John Steward.	1343
	This Year the Walls of LONDON were repaired.		The same.		
1328	John Grantham, Grocer.	Simon Francis. Henry Combmartin.		John Aylesham.	1344
1329	Richard Swandland.	Richard Lazar. William Gisors.	Richard Leget.	Jeffrey Wicham.	
	This Year the King kept a great Justing in Cheap, betwixt Soper-lane and the Great Crofs.			Thomas Leg.	1345
1330	Sir John Pountney, or Pultney, Draper.	Robert of Elie. Thomas Whorwode.	Jeffrey Wickingham.	Edmund Hemenhall.	
1331	The same.	John Mocking. Andrew Aubery.	Thomas Leggy, Skinner.	John of Glocester.	1346
1332	John Preston, Draper.	Nicholas Pike. John Husband.		John Croyden.	
	This Year was founded Elsing's Spittle, by William Elsing, Mercer, who himself became first Prior of that Hospital.			William Clopton.	1347
1333	Sir John Pultney, Draper.	John Hamond. William Hansard.		Adam Brapson.	
1334	Reginald at Conduit, Vintner.	John Hington, or Kingston. Walter Turke.		Richard Fas, or Bas.	
1335	Nicholas Wotton.	Walter Mordon. Richard Upton.			
1336	Sir John Pultney, Draper.	John Clarke. William Curtes.			
	This Sir John Pultney founded a College in the Parish-Church of St. Laurence Pountney by Candlewick-street.				
1337	Henry Darcy.	Walter Nele. Nicholas Crane.			
	Walter Nele, Blade-Smith, gave Lands to the repairing the Highways about LONDON.				
1338	The same.	William de Pomfret. Hugh Marbeler.			
	The King granted, that the Serjeants of the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, should				
			King Edward now won Calais from the French.		
			John Loufkin, Fishmonger.	Henry Picard. Simon Dolsby.	1348
			A great Pest. Sir Walter Manny, Knt, now founded the Charter-house by Smithfield, to be a Place of Burial for the Dead.		
			Walter Turke, Fishmonger.	Adam of Bury.	1349
			Richard Killingbury,	Ralph of Lynne.	
			Andrew Aubery.	John Notte.	1350
			Adam Francis, Mercer.	William of Worcester.	
				John Wroth.	1351
				Gilbert of Stenesthorp.	
				John Peche.	1352
				John Stotley.	
			This Mayor procured an Act of Parliament, that no known Whore should wear any Hood, or Attire on her Head, except reyed or striped Cloth of divers Colours, &c.		
			The same.		
				William Wilde.	1353
				John Little.	
			This Adam Francis was one of the Founders of the College in Guildhall Chapel, &c. Henry Frowicke was the other.		
			Thomas Leggy (or Legget) Skinner.	William Nottingham.	1354
				Richard Smelt.	
			Aldermen of LONDON were used to be changed yearly, but now it was ordained, that they		

A. D. MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

they should not be removed without some special Cause.

- 1355 Simon Francis, Mercer. Walter Forster.
Thomas Brandon.
1356 Henry Picard, Vintner. Richard Nottingham.
Thomas Dolfel.

This Henry Picard feasted the Kings of England, of France, Cyprus and Scots, with other great Estates, all in one Day.

- 1357 Sir John Stody, Vintner. Stephen Candish.
Bartholomew Frostling.

This John Stody gave Tenements to the Vintners of LONDON, for Relief of the Poor of that Company.

- 1358 John Loufkin, Stock-Fishmonger. John Barnes.
John Buris.
1359 Simon Dolfseby, Grocer. Simon of Benington.
John of Chichester.
1360 John Wroth, or Worth, Fishmonger. John Dennis.
Walter Berny.
1361 John Peche, Fishmonger. William Holbeck.
James Tame.
1362 Stephen Candish, Draper. John of St. Alban's.
James Andrew.
1363 John Nott, Grocer. Richard of Croyden.
John Hiltoft.

This Mayor made a severe Law against such as were guilty of Usury, which ran in those Times into great Oppression and Extortion. In the 14th of Richard I. about the Year 1390, the Citizens prayed, that against the horrible Vice of Usury, then termed *Schefes*, and practised as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by John Nott, late Mayor, might be executed through the Realm. The Answer was, that the King willed those Ordinances to be viewed; and if the same be found to be necessary, that they be then confirmed.

- 1364 Adam of Bury, Skinner. John de Mitford.
Simon de Mordon.
1365 John Loufkin, Fishmonger, and Adam of Bury, Skinner. John Bukulsworth.
Thomas Ireland.
1366 John Loufkin, Fishmonger. John Ward.
Thomas of Lee, or at the Lee.

This Loufkin built the Parish-Church of St. Michael in Crooked-lane.

- 1367 James Andrew, Draper. John Turngold.
William Dykeman.
1368 Simon Morden, Stock-Fishmonger. Robert Girdeler.
Adam Wimondham.

This Year Wheat was sold for 2 s. 6 d. the Bushel.

- 1369 John Chichester, Goldsmith. John Piel.
Hugh Holdich.
1370 John Barnes, Mercer. William Walworth.
Robert Gayton.
1371 The same. Adam Staple.
Robert Hatfield.

This John Barnes gave a Chest with three Locks, and 1000 Marks, to be lent to poor young Men.

- 1372 John Piel, Mercer. John Philpot.
Nicholas Brembar.

MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

A. D.

- Adam of Bury, Skinner. John Aubery.
John Fished.
William Walworth, Fishmonger. Richard Lions.
William Woodhouse.

1373

1374

Of this Mayor let this Remark be added to his other famous Acts, in his valiant Behaviour towards Wat Tyler: That many Citizens of LONDON, in his Time, gave over Trade and Traffick, and betook themselves to live upon Usury. He being Lord Mayor, by the Advice of the Aldermen, took such good and strict Order for the Execution of Laws, and Suppression of Usury within the City, as was a Pattern to the Commons in Parliament; who put up this Petition (as appears in the Rolls of Parliament) "That the Order that was made in LONDON against the horrid Vice of Usury, might be observed throughout the whole Realm." Whereunto the King answered, That the old Law should continue.

- John Ward, Grocer. John Hadley.
William Newport.
Adam Staple, Mercer. John Northampton.
Robert Laund.

1375

1376

The Londoners meant to have slain John Duke of Lancaster; Adam Staple, Mayor, put down, and Nicholas Brembar elected. Also the Aldermen were deposed, and others set in their Places.

Richard II. began his Reign the 21st of June, in the Year 1377.

- Sir Nicholas Brembar, Grocer. Nicholas Twiford.
Andrew Pikeman.

1377

John Philpot, a Citizen of LONDON, sent Ships to the Sea, and scoured it of Pirates, taking many of them Prisoners.

He was a bold and worthy Member of Parliament, at, or about, this Time; and when a Bill was brought in, in the Name of the King, by Means of the offended Duke of Lancaster, that the City of LONDON should be no more governed by a Mayor, but by a Custos, as in Times before: And that the Marshal of England (who was then Lord Percie) should have all the Power of making Arrests within the City; with other Petitions tending to the like Derogation of the Liberties of the City: He stood up and said, "Such a Matter was never heard before; and that the Mayor of LONDON would never suffer any such Arrest to be brought into the City"; with more such Words of the like Stoutness.

- Sir John Philpot, Grocer. John Bofeham.
Thomas Cornwallis.

1378

This Sir John Philpot gave to the City, Lands for the finding of 13 poor People for ever.

- John Hadley, Grocer. John Helisdon.
William Barrat.
William Walworth, Fishmonger. Walter Doget.
William Knightbode.

1379

1380

This William Walworth arrested Wat Tyler, the Rebel, and was Knighted: He increased the Parish-Church of St. Michael in Crooked-lane, and founded there a College. Other Aldermen were also then Knighted with him, for their Service in the Field.

J. North-

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
1381	J. Northampton, Dra- per.	John Rote. John Hynde.	William Stondon, Gro- cer.	Gilbert Maghfield. Thomas Newington.	1392
1382	The same.	Adam Bamme. John Sely.	Sir John Hardley, Gro- cer.	Drew Barentin. Richard Whittington.	1393
<p>This Mayor took strict Order for the Sup- pression of Usury, which prevailed much about these Times, and therein had so good Success, that the Commons in Parliament, as they had done in <i>Walworth's</i> Time, petitioned the King, that against the horrible Vice of Usury (then termed <i>Shefes</i>) and practised as well by the Clergy as Laity, the Order made by <i>John North-</i> <i>hampton</i>, late Mayor of LONDON, might be executed through the Realm. Whereunto the King answered, The King willeth those Or- dinances to be viewed; and if they be found to be necessary, that the same be then affirmed.</p> <p>This Mayor's last Will bore date Anno 1382, died 1397.</p>			<p><i>Faringdon Ward</i> was now by Parliament ap- pointed to be divided into two Wards, viz. <i>in-</i> <i>fra</i> and <i>extra</i>.</p>		
1383	Sir Nicholas Brembar, Grocer.	Simon Winchcombe. John More.	Sir John Froyshé, Mer- cer.	William Bramston. Thomas Knoles.	1394
			Sir William More, Vint- ner.	Roger Ellis.	1395
			Adam Bamme, Gold- smith.	William Sevenoke.	1396
			Sir Richard Whitting- ton, Mercer.	Thomas Wilford.	1397
			Sir Drew Barentin, Goldsmith.	William Parker.	1398
				John Woodcokke. William Askam.	
				John Wade. John Warner.	
<p>King Henry IV. began his Reign the 29th of September, in the Year 1399.</p>					
			Sir Thomas Knoles, Grocer.	William Walderne. William Hend.	1399
			Sir John Francis, Gold- smith.	John Wakel.	1400
			Sir John Shadworth, or Chadworth, Mercer.	William Ebot. William Venor.	1401
				John Fremingham.	
<p>The aforefaid <i>John Churchman</i> now built the Custom-House near to the Tower of LONDON, and did many other Works for the Commonalty of this City.</p>			<p>The Conduit upon Cornhill was this Year made of an old Prison-House, called the <i>Tun</i>.</p>		
1384	The same.	Nicholas Exton. John French.	John Walcote, Draper.	Richard Marlow. Robert Chiceley.	1402
1385	The same.	John Organ. John Churchman.	William Ascham, Fish- monger.	Thomas Falconer. Thomas Poole.	1403
			John Hind, Draper.	William Louth. Stephen Spilman.	1404
1386	Nicholas Exton, Fish- monger.	William Stondon. William More.	<p>This <i>John Hind</i> was a new Builder of the Pa- rish-Church of St. Swithin, by London-stone.</p>		
<p>This Year the Citizens of LONDON, fear- ing the <i>French</i>, pulled down Houses near about their City, repaired their Walls, and cleansed their Ditches, &c.</p>			Sir John Woodcock, Mer- cer.	Henry Barton. William Cromer.	1405
1387	The same.	William Venor (or Vi- ner.) Hugh Falstafte.	<p>The Mayor caused all the Wears in the Ri- ver <i>Thames</i>, from <i>Stanes</i> to the River <i>Med-</i> <i>way</i>, to be destroyed, and the Trinks to be burned, &c.</p>		
			Sir Richard Whitting- ton, Mercer.	Nicholas Wotton. Jeffrey Brooke.	1406
1388	Nich. Twiford, Gold- smith.	Thomas Austen. Adam Carlebul.	<p>This Year a great Pestilence in LONDON carried away more than 30,000 People.</p>		
<p>This Year, Feb. 1. a Proclamation was made in the City of LONDON for all the Guilds to bring into the Chancery, before the King, an Ac- count of their Foundations and Institutions, and Goods and Chattels.</p>			Sir William Stondon, Grocer.	Henry Pontfract. Henry Halton.	1407
1389	Sir William Viner, Gro- cer.	John Walcot. John Love.	Sir Drew Barentine, Goldsmith.	Thomas Duske. William Norton.	1408
1390	Adam Bamme, Gold- smith.	John Francis. Thomas Vivent.	<p>This <i>Drew Barentine</i> built a Part of Gold- smiths-Hall, and gave them Lands.</p>		
			Richard Marlow, Iron- monger.	John Law. William Chickley.	1409
<p>This <i>Adam Bamme</i> provided from beyond the Seas, Corn in great Abundance, so that the Ci- ty was well able to serve the Country.</p>			<p>A great Play at <i>Skinners Well</i>, which lasted eight Days, and was of Matter from the Crea- tion of the World: The most Part of all the great Estates of England were to behold it.</p>		
1391	John Hind, Draper.	John Shadworth, or Chadworth. Henry Vamer.	Sir Thomas Knoles, Gro- cer.	John Penne. Thomas Pike.	1410
<p>This Mayor was, for Displeasure taken, sent to <i>Windfor Castle</i>, and the King made a Custos, or Warden of the City, &c.</p>			<p>This Sir Thomas Knoles began a-new to build the Guildhall in LONDON.</p>		

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
1411	Sir Robert Chickley, Grocer.	John Rainwell. William Cotten.	William Cromar, Draper.	Nicholas James. Thomas Watford; or Winford.	1423
1412	Sir William Waldren, Mercer.	Ralph Lovenham. William Sevenoke.	John Mitchell, Fishmonger.	Simon Seman. John Bywater.	1424
	Henry V. began his Reign the 20th of March, Anno 1412.		John Coventrie, Mercer,	William Milreth. John Brokle.	1425
1413	Sir William Cromar, Draper.	John Sutton. John Michell.	Sir John Rainewell, Fishmonger.	John Arnold. John Higham.	1426
	Sir John Oldcastle assembled a great Power in Ficket's-field, by LONDON; which Power was overcome and taken by the King and his Power.		This Mayor gave Lands and Tenements to the City for the Discharge of three Wards in LONDON, for Fifteens, &c.		
1414	Sir Thomas Falconer, Mercer.	John Michel. Thomas Alen.	Sir John Gedney, Draper.	Henry Frowick. Robert Otely.	1427
	This Mayor caused the Postern, called Moor-gate to be built; and he lent to the King 10000 Marks upon Jewels, &c.		Sir Henry Barton, Skinner.	Thomas Duffhouse, or Defehouse. John Abbot.	1428
1415	Sir Nicholas Wotton, Draper.	William Cambridge. Allen Everard.	Sir William Eastfield, Mercer.	William Russe. Ralph Holland.	1429
1416	Sir Henry Barton, Skinner.	Robert Whittington. John Coventrie.	Ralph Holland, the Sheriff, gave to impotent Poor 120 l. to Prisoners 80 l. to Hospitals 40 l. &c.		
	This Henry Barton ordained Lanterns with Lights to be hanged out on the Winter Evenings, betwixt Hallontide and Candlemas.		Nicholas Wotton, Draper.	Walter Chertsey. Robert Large.	1430
1417	Sir Richard Marlow, Ironmonger.	Henry Read. John Gedney.	Walter Chertsey, Draper, gave to the Poor 100 l. besides 20 l. to the Hospitals, &c.		
1418	William Sevenoke.	John Brian. Ralph Barton. John Parvesse.	Sir John de Welles, Grocer.	John Aderley. Stephen Brown.	1431
	This William Sevenoke, Son to William Rumsched of Sevenoke in Kent, was, by his Father, bound an Apprentice, with Hugh de Bois, a Citizen and Farrier of LONDON, for a Term of Years; which being expired in the Year 1394, 18 Richard II. John Hadley being Mayor of LONDON, and Stephen Spilman Chamberlain of Guildhall; he alledged, that his Master had used the Trade or Mystery of a Grocer, and not of a Farrier, and therefore required to be made free of the Grocers Company; was granted.		This John de Welles was a great Benefactor towards the new Building of the Chapel by Guildhall, and of his Goods the Standard in West Cheap was made. Besides, he built the South Isle of the Choir at St. Antholine's Church, as by his Picture, (strangely there found) his Motto and Arms, do yet plainly appear.		
1419	Sir Richard Whittington, Mercer.	Robert Whittington. John Butler.	Sir John Parveis, Fishmonger.	John Olney. John Paddesley.	1432
	This Mayor founded Whittington College.		Sir John Brokle, Draper.	Thomas Chalton. John King.	1433
1420	Will. Cambridge, Grocer.	John Butler. John Welles.	Sir Roger Otely, Grocer.	Thomas Barnwel. Simon Eyre.	1434
1421	Sir Rob. Chickley, Grocer.	Richard Goffeline. William Weston.	Sir Henry Frowick, Mercer.	Thomas Catworth. Robert Clopton.	1435
	This Mayor gave one Plat of Ground, thereupon to build the Parish-Church of St. Stephen Walbrook.		Sir John Michaell, Stock-Fishmonger.	Thomas Morsted. William Gregorie.	1436
	Henry VI. began his Reign the 31st Day of August, in the Year 1422.		Sir William Eastfield, Mercer.	William Hales. William Chapman.	1437
1422	Sir William Walderne, Mercer.	William Eastfield. Robert Tatarfal.	This Sir William Eastfield was a great Benefactor to the Water-Conduits.		
	This Year the West Gate of LONDON was begun to be new built by the Executors of Rich. Whittington.		Sir Stephen Brown, Grocer.	Hugh Dyker. Nicholas Yoo.	1438
	N ^o 6. VOL. II.		Wheat was then sold for 3 s. the Bushel; but this Man sent into Prussia, and caused to be brought from thence certain Ships laden with Rye, which caused great Relief in so extreme a Necessity.		
			Robert Large, Mercer.	Philip Malpas. Robert Marshall.	1439
			Philip Malpas, at his Decease, gave 120 l. to poor Prisoners; and every Year, for five Years, 403 Shirts and Smocks, 40 Pair of Sheets, and 150 Gowns of good Frize, to poor People. To poor Maids Marriages, 100 Marks. To repairing Highways, 100 Marks; and to		

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
	500 poor People in LONDON, every one 6 s. 8 d. &c.		his own Charge, and every Company had several Barges, well decked and trimmed, to pass along with him. For Joy thereof, the Watermen made a Song in his Praise, beginning, <i>Row thy Boat, Norman, &c.</i>		
1440	Sir John Paddesley, Goldsmith.	John Sutton. William Welinkale.			
1441	Robert Clopton, Draper.	William Combis, or Combes. Richard Rich.	Sir Steph. Forster, Fishmonger.	John Field. William Taylor.	1454
1442	John Hatherley, Ironmonger.	Thomas Beaumont. Richard Nordon.	This Man enlarged Ludgate for the Ease of the Prisoners there.		
	This Year the Citizens took in hand many chargeable, but useful and ornamental Matters for the City; namely, to erect and build divers Conduits of fresh Water, with Standards, and with other Devices, and Leaden Pipes, that ran above three Miles both above and under the Earth; and also to make a common Granary, and to set up a comely Cross in Cheapside. And King Henry VI. granted a Licence to the Mayor and Citizens (to set forward these Works) to buy 200 Fodder of Lead any where in the Realm, and to bring it to LONDON without any Arrest, and to hire, with their Money, Workmen, Masons, Plumbers, as many as they would from Time to Time.		Sir Will. Marrow, Mercer.	John Yong. Thomas Oldgrave.	1455
			The Mercers Servants in LONDON made a Riot upon the Lombards and other Strangers.		
			Sir Thomas Canning, Grocer.	John Styward. Ralph Verney.	1456
			Sir Godfrey Boleine.	William Edwards. Thomas Reyner.	1457
			This Godfrey Boleine gave 1000 l. to poor Housholders in LONDON.		
1443	Thomas Catworth, Grocer.	Nicholas Wyfold. John Norman.	Sir Thomas Scot, Draper.	Ralph Joceline. Richard Medham.	1458
1444	Sir Henry Frowicke, Mercer.	Stephen Foster. Hugh Wich.	Sir Will. Hulin, Fishmonger.	John Plommer. John Stocker.	1459
	This Year Paul's Steeple was fired with Lighting, and hardly to be quenched.		Now were the woful Battles of Bloreheath, Northampton, Wakefield, St. Alban's, and Mortimer's Cross, each after other.		
1445	Sir Simon Eyre, Draper.	John Darby. Godfrey Fielding.	Sir Richard Lee, Grocer.	Richard Flemming. John Lambert.	1460
	This Sir Simon Eyre built the Leaden-Hall in LONDON, to be a Common Garner for the City.		King Edward IV. began his Reign the 4th of March, in the Year 1460, according to the Account of the Church of England.		
1446	John Olney, Mercer.	Robert Horne. Godfrey Bolaine.	Sir Hugh Wich, Mercer.	George Ireland. John Locke.	1461
1447	Sir John Gedney, Draper.	William Abraham. Thomas Scot.	Sir Thomas Cooke, Draper.	William Hampton. Bartholomew James.	1462
1448	Stephen Browne, Grocer.	William Catlow. William Marrow.	Sir Thomas Cooke made Knight of the Bath in the 5th of Edward IV, and Knighted in the Field by the King; and had great Troubles afterwards.		
1449	Sir Tho. Chalton, Mercer.	William Hulin. Thomas Canninges.			
	This Year Jack Cade, a Rebel of Kent, came to LONDON, and enter'd the City.		Sir Matthew Philip, Goldsmith.	Robert Bassett. Thomas Muschamp.	1463
1450	Nicholas Wilford, Grocer.	John Middleton. William Deere.	Made Knight of the Bath the 5th of Edward IV, and after in the Field the 10th of Edw. IV.		
	Soldiers made a Fray against the Mayor the same Day he took his Charge at Westminster.		Sir Ralph Joceline, Draper.	John Tate. John Stone.	1464
1451	Sir William Gregory, Skinner.	Matthew Philip. Christopher Wharton.	Made Knight of the Bath, and also in the Field.		
1452	Sir Godfrey Filding, Mercer.	Richard Lee. Richard Alley.	Sir Ralph Verney, Mercer.	Henry Weaver. William Constantine.	1465
	This Lord Mayor was made of the Council to King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. This Year was a great Fray at the Wrestling.		Henry Weaver, one of the Sheriffs, made Knight of the Bath.		
1453	Sir John Norman, Draper.	John Walden, or Waldron. Thomas Cooke.	Sir John Yong, Grocer.	John Browne. Henry Brice. John Darby.	1466
	This John Norman was the first Mayor that was rowed by Water to Westminster to take the Oath: For, before that Time they rode on Horseback. He caused a Barge to be made at		This Mayor was made Knight in the Field: And this Year began the Troubles of Sir Thomas Cooke, and of other Aldermen.		Sir

A. D. MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

- 1467 Sir Thomas Oldgrave, Skinner. Thomas Stalbrooke.
 1468 Sir Will. Taylor, Grocer. Humfrey Heyford.
 Simon Smith.
 William Hariote.

This Mayor gave Tenements to discharge Cordwainers-street Ward of Fifteens.

- 1469 Sir Richard Lee, Grocer. Richard Gardener.
 Robert Drope.

This Year the Tower of LONDON, being deliver'd to the Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, they deliver'd King Henry VI. from thence, who was kept there Prisoner.

- 1470 Sir John Stockton, Mercer. Sir John Crosby.
 John Ward.

Thomas Nevil the Bastard Falconbridge, with a riotous Company, set upon this City, at Aldgate, Bishopsgate, the Bridge, &c. And twelve Aldermen, with the Recorder, were Knighted in the Field by Edward IV, to wit, John Stockton, Mayor; Ralph Verney, late Mayor; John Yong, late Mayor; William Taylor, late Mayor; Richard Lee, late Mayor; Matthew Philips, late Mayor; George Ireland, William Stoker, William Hampton, since Mayor; Thomas Stalbrooke, John Crosby, Bartholomew James, since Mayor; and Thomas Urswake, Recorder.

- 1471 Sir William Edwards, Grocer. John Allen.
 John Shelly.

The Water-Conduit in Aldermanbury, and the Standard in Fleet-street, were this Year finished.

- 1472 Sir William Hampton, Fishmonger. John Browne.
 Thomas Bedlow.

This Mayor punished Strumpets, and caused Stocks to be set up in every Ward, to punish Vagabonds.

- 1473 Sir John Tate, Mercer. Sir William Stoker.
 Robert Belifdon.

This Year the Sheriffs of LONDON were appointed each of them to have sixteen Serjeants, and every Serjeant to have his Yeoman: Also six Clerks, to wit, a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks, besides the Under Sheriffs Clerks.

- 1474 Sir Robert Drope, Draper. Edm. Shaa, or Shawe.
 Thomas Hill.

This Robert Drope encreased the Water-Conduit upon Cornhill, &c.

- 1475 Sir Robert Bassett, Salter. Hugh Brice.
 Robert Colwich.

This Robert Bassett corrected the Bakers and other Victuallers of this City.

- 1476 Sir Ralph Joceline, Draper, Knight of the Bath. Richard Rawson.
 William Horne.

By the Diligence of this Mayor the Walls of the City were repaired.

- 1477 Sir Humfrey Heyford, Goldsmith. Henry Collet.
 John Stoker.

MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

A. D.

- Rich. Gardener, Mercer. Robert Harding.
 Robert Bifield.

1478

Robert Bifield, Sheriff, was fined by the Mayor, and paid 50 l. towards the Water-Conduits.

- Sir Bartholomew James, Draper. Thomas Ham.
 John Ward.

1479

Made Knight in the Field by Edward IV.

- Sir John Browne, Mercer. Thomas Daniel.
 William Bacon.

1480

- Sir Will. Heriot, Draper. Robert Tate.
 Richard Chawrey.

1481

- Sir Edm. Shaa, Goldsmith. William Wiking.
 William White.
 John Mathew.

1482

This Sir Edmund Shaa caused the Postern, called Cripplegate, to be new built.

This Sir Edmund Shaa, King Richard III. called his Merchant. And December the 1st, in the first Year of his Reign, sold to him some of his Plate, viz. Four Pots of Silver, Parcel gilt, weighing 28 Pounds six Ounces; three Pots and five Bowls, with a Cover, weighing 35 Pounds; 12 Dishes, 11 Saucers, Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 36 Pounds; 12 Plates Silver, with gilt Borders, weighing 44 Pounds 11 Ounces. More, two Chargers, Silver, with gilt Borders; two Charchers, 10 Saucers, an Ewer, parcel gilt; four Chargers, two with gilt Borders, two white. The Weight of the said Plate was 275 Pounds four Ounces of Troy Weight, after the Rate of 3 s. 4 d. per Ounce, came to 550 l. 13 s. 4 d. Which the King acknowledg'd to have received by the Hand of his trusty Chaplain Mr. Edmund Chatterton, December 23. This Chatterton was Treasurer of the King's Chamber, and also Clerk of the Hamper.

King Edward V. began his Reign the 9th of April, in the Year 1483.

King Richard III. began his Reign the 22d of June, in the Year 1483.

- Sir Robert Billefdon, Haberdasher. Thomas Newland.
 William Martin.

1483

- Sir Tho. Hill, Grocer. Richard Chester.

1484

- Sir Will. Stoker, Draper. And Thomas Britaine.

- John Ward, Grocer. Ralph Austrie.

Three Sheriffs and three Mayors this Year, by reason of a Sweating Sicknes.

Thomas Hill appointed by his Testament the Water-Conduit in Grasse-street to be built.

Henry VII. began his Reign the 22d of August, in the Year 1485.

- Sir Hugh Brice, Goldsmith. John Tate.
 John Swan.

1485

This Hugh Brice was Keeper of the King's Mints at LONDON.

- Sir Henry Collet, Mercer. John Percival.
 Hugh Clopton.

1486

This Year the Cross in Westcheap was new built in a beautiful Manner.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
1487	Sir William Horne, Salter.	John Fenkel. William Remington.	Guildhall to the Water-Side, where he took his Barge to Westminster, when he was sworn by the King's Council. He commonly, in the Afternoon, kept a Court alone, called before him many Matters, and redressed them.		
	This William was made Knight in the Field by King Henry VII. He gave to the Repairing of Highways betwixt LONDON and Cambridge, five Marks; and bountifully to the Preachers at St. Paul's Cross, &c.		Sir Bartholomew Rede, Goldsmith.	Henry Keble. Nicholas Nives.	1502
1488	Sir Robert Tate, Mercer.	William Isaac. Ralph Tilney.	Sir William Capell, Draper.	Christopher Hawes. Robert Wats. Thomas Granger.	1503
1489	Sir William White, Draper.	William Capell. John Brooke.	Made Knight by Henry VII. This Mayor first caused a Cage to be set up in every Ward, for the Punishment of Vagabonds.		
1490	John Mathew, Mercer.	Henry Cote. Robert Revell. Hugh Pemberton.			
	Being first a Linnen-Draper, and translated to the Mercers.		Sir John Winger, Grocer.	Roger Acheley. William Browne.	1504
1491	Sir Hugh Clopton, Mercer.	Thomas Wood. William Browne.	Sir Thomas Knefworth, Fishmonger.	Richard Shoare. Roger Grove.	1505
	This said Hugh built the great Stone Bridge at Stratford upon Avon, in the said County.		This Sir Thomas Knefworth appointed the Water-Conduit at Bishopsgate to be built.		
1492	Sir William Martin, Skinner.	William Purchase. William Welbeck.	Sir Richard Haddon, Mercer.	William Copinger. Thomas Johnson. William Fitz-Williams.	1506
	A Riot made upon the Easterlings, by the Mercers Servants, and others.		William Browne, Mercer.	William Butler. John Kyrkeby.	1507
1493	Sir Ralph Ostrich, Fishmonger.	Robert Fabian. John Winger.	For Part of the Year; and Laurence Aylmer for the other Part.		
	Made Knight by Henry VII. Robert Fabian, Alderman, made Fabian's Chronicle, a painful Labour, to the great Honour of the City, and the whole Realm.		Sir Stephen Fenings, Merchant-Taylor.	Thomas Exmewe. Richard Smith.	1508
1494	Sir Richard Chawrie, Salter.	Nicholas Alwin. John Warner.	He built a Free-School at Welfrunchampton, or Wolverhampton; which is still worthily maintained by the Company of Merchant-Tailors of LONDON.		
1495	Sir Henry Collet, Mercer.	Thomas Knefworth. Henry Somer.	This Stephen Fenings built also the greatest Part of St. Andrew's Church, called Undershaft.		
1496	John Tate, the Younger, Mercer.	Sir John Shaa. Sir Richard Haddon.	King Henry VIII. began his Reign the 22d of April, in the Year 1509.		
	The King made this Mayor, Robert Sheffield, Recorder, and both the Sheriffs, Knights, for their Service against the Rebels at Black-heath Field.		Thomas Bradbury, Mercer.	George Monox. John Doget.	1509
1497	William Purchase, Mercer.	Bartholomew Rede. Thomas Window, or Window.	For Part of the Year; and Sir William Capell for the rest.		
	This Year all the Gardens in Moorfields were destroyed, and made plain Ground.		Sir Henry Keble, Grocer.	John Milborne. John Rest.	1510
1498	Sir John Percival, Merchant-Taylor.	Thomas Bradbury. Stephen Fenings.	This Henry Keble gave 1000l. toward the new Building and Finishing of his Parish-Church of Aldermay, with the Steeple.		
	Made Knight in the Field by Henry VII.		Sir Roger Achiley, Draper.	Nicholas Shelton. Thomas Mirfne.	1511
1499	Sir Nicholas Alwin, Mercer.	James Wilford. Thomas Brond.	This Roger Achiley provided Corn for Service of this City in great Plenty, and caused the same to be stowed up in the Common Garner, called Leadenhall.		
	He gave 12 d. a-piece to 3000 poor People in LONDON; and to 3000 in the Town of Spalding, the like, &c.		Sir William Copinger, Fishmonger.	Robert Aldernes. Robert Fenrother.	1512
1500	Sir William Rennington, Fishmonger.	John Hawes. William Steed.	For Part of the Year; and Sir Rich. Hadden, Mercer, for the rest.		
1501	Sir John Shaa, Goldsmith.	Laurence Aylmer. Henry Stede.	Sir William Copinger gave half his Goods to his Wife, and the other half to the Poor, that had most Need.		
	Made Knight in the Field by Henry VII. He caused his Brethren, the Aldermen, to ride from				Sir

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
1513	Sir Will. Brown, Mercer, and John Tate, Mercer.	John Dawes. John Burges. Roger Basford.	The fore-named Sheriffs, Monmouth and Cotes, did put away twelve Serjeants and twelve Yeomen; but by a Court of Common-Council they were enforced to take them again.		
	This John Tate built the Church of St. Anthony's Hospital in LONDON.		Sir Ralph Warren, Mercer.	Robert Paget.	1536
1514	Sir George Moneux, Draper.	James Yarford. John Mundy.	Sir Richard Gresham, Mercer.	William Bowyer.	1537
1515	Sir William Butler, Grocer.	Henry Warley. Richard Grey. William Bailey.	Sir John Gresham. Thomas Lewen.	Sir William Forman, Haberdasher.	1538
1516	Sir John Rest, Grocer.	Thomas Seymour. John Thurston.	Sir William Holles.	William Wilkinson. Nicholas Gibson.	1539
1517	Sir Thomas Exmewe, Goldsmith.	Thomas Baldrie. Ralph Simons.	Sir Will. Roche, Draper.	Thomas Ferrer. Thomas Huntlow.	1540
	He made the Water-Conduit in London-wall, by Moorgate.		Sir Michael Dormer, Mercer.	William Laxton. Martin Bowes.	1541
1518	Sir Thomas Mirfne, Skinner.	John Allen. James Spencer.	John Cotes, Salter.	Rowland Hill. Henry Suckley.	1542
1519	Sir James Yardford, Mercer.	John Wilkinson. Nicholas Patrich.	Sir William Bower, for one Part, and Sir Ralph Warren, Mercer, for the rest.	Henry Hobberthorne. Henry Amcotes.	1543
	From this Time the Mayors of LONDON, for the most Part, have been Knighted by Courtesy of the Kings, and not otherwise.		Sir Will. Laxton, Grocer.	John Tholoufe. Richard Dobbes.	1544
1520	Sir John Bruge, Draper.	Sir John Skevington. John Kyme.	Sir Mart. Bowes, Goldsmith.	John Wilford. Andrew Judd.	1545
1521	Sir John Milborne, Draper.	Thomas Breton. Thomas Pargitor.	Sir Hen. Hubbarthorne, Merchant-Taylor.	George Barnes. Ralph Alley.	1546
	This Sir John Milborne founded 14 Almshouses by the Crossed Fryars Church.		King Edward VI. began his Reign the 28th Day of January, in the Year 1546.		
1522	Sir John Mundy, Goldsmith.	John Rudstone. John Champneis.	Sir Job. Gresham, Mercer.	Thomas White. Robert Chertsey.	1547
1523	Sir Thomas Baldrie, Mercer.	Michael English. Nicholas Jennings.	Sir Hen. Amcotes, Fishmonger.	William Lock.	1548
1524	Sir William Baily, Draper.	Ralph Dodmer. William Roche.	Sir John Ayliph.	Richard Turke.	1549
1525	Sir John Allen, Mercer.	John Cauntton. Christopher Askew.	Sir Rowland Hill, Mercer.	John Yorke.	
1526	Sir Thomas Seymer, Mercer.	Stephen Peacock. Nicholas Lambert.	This Sir Rowland Hill was a Man of a large Spirit. He founded a Free-School, repaired many Highways, built and repaired many Bridges.		
1527	Sir James Spencer, Vintner.	John Hardy. William Holles.	Sir Andrew Judd, Skinner.	Augustine Hind. John Lion.	1550
1528	Sir John Rudstone, Draper.	Ralph Warren. John Long.	Sir Richard Dobbes, Skinner.	John Lamberd.	1551
1529	Sir Ralph Dodmer, Mercer.	Michael Dormer. Walter Champion.	Sir George Barnes, Haberdasher.	John Cowper.	1552
	This Year it was decreed, that no Man should be Mayor of LONDON more than one Year.		Queen Mary began her Reign the 6th of July, in the Year 1553.		
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor, Salter.	William Dauntsey. Richard Champion.	Sir Tho. White, Merchant-Taylor.	Thomas Offley. William Hewet.	1553
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard, Grocer.	Richard Gresham. Edward Altham.	This Sir Thomas White founded St. John Baptist's College in Oxford, and gave 2000 l. to the City of Bristol, to purchase 120 l. in Land yearly, &c.		
1532	Sir Stephen Peacock, Haberdasher.	Richard Reynolds. Nicholas Penchon. John Martyn. John Priest.	Sir John Lion, Grocer.	David Woodroffe. William Chester.	1554
1533	Sir Christopher Askew, Draper.	William Forman. Sir Thomas Kitson.	Sir Will. Garret, Haberdasher.	Thomas Leigh. John Machil.	1555
1534	Sir John Champneis, Skinner.	Nicholas Lewison. William Denham.	Sir Tho. Offley, Merchant-Taylor.	William Harper. John White.	1556
1535	Sir John Allen, Mercer.	Humphrey Monmouth. John Cotes.	Sir Tho. Curteis, Fishmonger.	Richard Mallory. James Altham.	1557
	This Sir John Allen by the King's Appointment was of his Council; a Man of great Wisdom, and also of great Charity.		He was free of the Pewterers, and translated to the Fishmongers.		
	VOL. II.		Sir Thomas Lee, Mercer.	John Halscy. Richard Champion.	1558
			X Queen		

A. D. MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

Queen Elizabeth began her Reign the 17th of November, in the Year 1558.

1559 Sir Will. Hewet, Cloth- Thomas Lodge.
worker. Roger Martin.

This Mayor was a Merchant, possess'd of a great Estate, valued at 6000 l. per Annum, and was said to have had three Sons and one Daughter; to which Daughter this Mischance happened (the Father then living upon London-bridge.) The Maid playing with her out of a Window over the River Thames, by chance dropt her in, almost beyond Expectation of being saved. A young Gentleman, named Osborne, then Apprentice to Sir William the Father (which Osborne was one of the Ancestors of the Duke of Leeds in a direct Line) at this calamitous Accident, immediately leapt in bravely, and saved the Child. In Memory of which Deliverance, and in Gratitude, her Father afterwards bestowed her in Marriage on the said Mr. Osborne, with a very great Dowry. Whereof the late Estate of Sir Thomas Fanshawe, in the Parish of Berkin in Essex, was a Part, as the late Duke of Leeds himself told the Rev. Mr. John Hewet, from whom Mr. Strype said he had this Relation.

Also, that several Persons of Quality courted the said young Lady; and particularly the Earl of Shrewsbury. But Sir William was pleased to say, Osborne saved her, and Osborne should enjoy her. The late Duke of Leeds, and the present Family, preserve the Picture of the said Sir William in his Habit of Lord Mayor, at Kiveton-house in Yorkshire, to this Day, valuing it at 200 l.

This Mayor was buried in St. Paul's Church, dying Anno 1599, as his Tomb bore Date, being a very magnificent Work; erected for him on the North Side of the South Isle, behind the Stalls in the old Choir, near Dr. Collet's, Dean of St. Paul's, lying on the West, and that of Sir William Cockain, Knt. and Bart. East of the same.

1560 Sir Will. Chester, Dra- Christopher Draper.
per. Thomas Rowe.

This Year the Merchant-Tailors founded their notable Free-School for poor Mens Children, &c.

1561 Sir Will. Harper, Mer- Alexander Avenon.
chant-Taylor. Humfrey Baskerville.
1562 Sir Tho. Lodge, Grocer. William Allen.
Richard Chamberlaine.
1563 Sir John White, Gro- Edward Bankes.
cer. Rowland Heyward.
1564 Sir Richard Mallory, Edward Jackman.
Mercer. Lionel Ducket.
1565 Sir Richard Champion, John Rivers.
Draper. James Hawes.
1566 Sir Christopher Draper, Richard Lambert.
Ironmonger. Ambrose Nicholas.
John Langley.
1567 Sir Roger Martin, Mer- Thomas Ramsey.
cer. John Bond.
1568 Sir Tho. Rowe, Mer- John Olyph.
chant-Taylor. Robert Harding.
James Bacon.

This Mayor built a convenient Room in St. Paul's Church-yard, on the South Side of the Cross, to receive a certain Number of Auditors at the Sermon-time, as appeared by some Remembrances of his Name there fixed. He inclosed also this Year, with a Brick Wall, a Piece of Ground near Bethlem, for a Burying-Place, to such Parishes in LONDON as wanted Church-yards:

MAYORS. SHERIFFS. A. D.

And more such like Acts of Charity, for the Benefit of the City, was this Gentleman disposed to have done if he had lived longer.

Sir Alexander Avenon, Hen. Beecher. 1569
Ironmonger. William Dane.
Sir Rowland Heyward, Franc. Barnham. 1570
Clothworker. William Boxe.
Sir Will. Allen, Mer- Henry Milles. 1571
cer. John Branche.
Sir Lionel Ducket, Mer- Richard Pipe. 1572
cer. Nicholas Woodroffe.
Sir John Rivers, Gro- James Harvey. 1573
cer. Tho. Pullison.
Sir James Hawes, Thomas Blancke. 1574
Clothworker. Anthony Gamage.
Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Edward Osborne. 1575
Salter. Wolstane Dixie.
Sir Joh. Langley, Gold- William Kempton. 1576
smith. George Barne.
Sir Tho. Ramsey, Gro- Nicholas Blackhouse. 1577
cer. Francis Bowyer.
Sir Richard Pipe, Dra- George Bond. 1578
per. Thomas Starkie.

He was free of the Leatherfellers, and from them translated to the Drapers.

Sir Nicholas Woodroffe, Martin Calthrope. 1579
Haberdasher. John Hart.
Sir Joh. Branche, Dra- Ralph Woodcock. 1580
per. John Allot.
Sir James Harvey, Iron- Richard Martin. 1581
monger. William Webb.
Sir Tho. Blancke, Ha- William Rowe. 1582
berdasher. John Haydon; he dy-
ing, Cuthbert Buckle
succeeded.
Sir Edward Osborne, William Masbam. 1583
Clothworker. John Spencer.
Sir Thomas Pullyson, Stephen Slany. 1584
Draper. Henry Billingley.
Sir Wolstane Dixie, Anthony Ratcliff. 1585
Skinner. Henry Pranel.

The Device of the PAGEANT born before this Mayor, Octob. 29, 1585.

A SPEECH spoken by him that rid on a Luzarn before the PAGEANT, apparelled like a Moor.

From where the Sun doth settle in his Wayn,
And yokes his Horses to his fiery Carr,
And in his Way gives Life to Ceres Corne,
Even from the parching Zone, behold I come;
A Stranger, strangely mounted, as you see,
Seated upon a lusty Luzarn's Back,
And offer, to your Honour (good my Lord)
This Emblem thus in Showe significant.
Loe! lovely LONDON, riche and fortunate;
Fam'd through the World for Peace and Hap-
piness;
Is here advanc'd and set in highest Seat,
Beautified throughly as her State requires.
First, over her a Princely Trophey stands,
Of beaten Gold; a riche and Royall Armes;
Whereto this LONDON ever more bequeathes
Service of Honour and Loyaltie.
Her Props are well-advised Magistrates,
That carefully attend her Person still.
The honest Franklin and the Husbandman,
Lays downe his Sackes of Corne at LONDON's
Feet,
And brings such Presents as the Countie yeeldes.
The plesaunt Thames a sweet and dainty Nympe,
For LONDON's good convayes with gentle
Streame,

And

And safe and easie Passage, what she can,
And keepes her leaping Fishes in her Lappe.
The Soldier and the Sayler franckly bothe,
For LONDON's Aid are all in Readiness,
To venture and to fight by Land and Sea.
And this thrice Reverend Honourable Dame,
Science, the Sap of every Commonwealth,
Surnam'd *Mechanicall*, or *Liberall*,
Is vow'd to honour LONDON with her Skill.
And LONDON, by these Freendes so happy
made,

First thanks her God, the Author of her Peace;
And next with humble Gesture, as becomes,
In meeke and lowly Manner doth she yeeld,
Herself, her Wealthe, with Heart and Wil-
lingness,

Upon the Person of her gracious Queene
Elizabeth, renowned through the World,
Stall'd and anointed by the highest Powre,
The God of Kings, that with his holy Hand
Hath long defended her and her *England*.
This now remains, Right Honorable Lord,
That carefully you do attend and keep
This lovely *Lady* rich and beautiful.
The Jewel wherewithal your Sovereigne Queen,
Hath put your Honour lovingly in Trust:
That you may add to LONDON's Dignity,
And LONDON's Dignity may add to yours,
That worthely you may be counted one,
Among the Number of a many moe:
Careful Leefテナunts, careful Magistrates,
For LONDON's Welfare and her Worthines.

D I X I.

Spoken by the Children in the PAGEANT, viz.

L O N D O N.

Here *Troye* I hight, whom *Lud*, my Lord, sur-
nam'd,

LONDON, the Glory of the Western Side:
Throughout the World is lovely LONDON
fam'd,

So far as any Sea comes in with Tide.
Whose Peace and Calme under her Royal Queen,
Hath long been such as like was never seen.

Then let me live to caroll of her Name,
That she may ever live, and never dye:
Her sacred Shrine set in the House of Fame,
Consecrate to eternal Memorie.

My peerless Mistresse, Sovereigne of my Peace,
Long may she joy with Honour's great Increase.

M A G N A N I M I T Y.

The *Country* and the *Thames* afford their Aide,
And careful Magistrates their Care attend:
All *English* Hearts are glad, and well appaide,
In Readines their LONDON to defend.
Defend them, Lord, and these fair Nymphs
likewise,
That ever they may do this Sacrifice.

L O Y A L T Y.

The greatest Treasure that a Prince can have,
Doth lovely LONDON offer to her Queene;
Such *Loyaltie* as like was never seene,
And such as any *English* Heart can crave.

The C O U N T R Y.

For LONDON's Aid the *Country* gives Supplie
Of needful Things, and Store of every Graine.
LONDON, give thanks to him that sits on high,
Had never Towne less Cause for to complaine.
And love and serve the Sovereigne of thy Peace,
Under whose Raigne thou hast this rich Increase.

The T H A M E S.

With Silver glide my pleasant Streams do run,
Where leaping Fishes play betwixt the Shores:
This gracious good hath God so kinde begun
For LONDON's Use, with Help of Sails
and Ores.

LONDON rejoyce, and give thy God the Praise,
For her whose Highness lengths thy happy Days.

The S O L D I E R.

Armour of safe Defence the *Soldier* hath,
So lovely LONDON carefully attends,
To keep her sacred Sovereigne from Skathe,
That all this *English* Land so well defends.
And so far LONDON bids her Soldiers goe,
As well may serve to sheeld this Land from Woe.

The S A I L O R.

The *Sailor* that in cold and quaking Tide,
The wrathful Storm of Winter's Rage doth bide,
With Streamers stretcht, prepares his merry Bark,
For Countries Wealth to set his Men awark.
That Queen and Country eazely may see,
The *Seaman* serves his Prince in his Degree.

S C I E N C E.

For LONDON's Safety, and her Happines,
The *Soldier* and the *Sailor*, may you see,
All well prepar'd, and put in Readiness,
To doo such Service as may fitting be.
I, *Art*, with them do joyne, and they with me.
LONDON then joy, and let all Ages knowe
What Duty to thy Sovereigne thou dost owe.

The First N Y M P H.

Thus with the Morning Sun and Evening Star
These holy Lights shall burne; the cheerful
Flame
With sweetest Odour shall perfume as far
As *India* stands, in Honour of her Name.
Whose Trophie we adore with sacred Rights,
With sweetest Incense, and with endles Lights.

The Second N Y M P H.

So long as Sun doth lend the World his Light,
Or any Grasse doth grow upon the Ground,
With holy Flame our Torches shall burne bright,
And Fame shall brute, with golden Trumpets
found,
The Honour of her sacred Regiment,
That claime this honourable Monument.

The Third N Y M P H.

Our holy Lights shall burne continually,
To signifie our Duties to her State:
Whose Excellent and Princely Majestye,
Approves it selfe to be most fortunate.

The Fourth N Y M P H.

Vertue shall witness of her Worthines
And Fame shall register her Princely Deeds;
The World shall still pray for her Happines,
From whom our Peace and Quietness proceeds.

VERSES written under the Arms of England.

Gallia victa dedit Flores, invicta Leones
Anglia, jus Belli in flore, Leone suum:
O sic, O semper ferat Anglia læta triumphos,
Inclita Gallorum Flore, Leone suo.

Sig

A. D.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1586	Sir George Barne, Haberdasher.	Robert House. William Elkin.
1587	Sir George Bond, Haberdasher.	Thomas Skinner. John Catcher.
1588	Sir Martin Colthrop, Draper, for Part;	Hugh Offley. Richard Saltonstall.
	Sir Richard Martin, Goldsmith, for the rest of that Year.	
1589	Sir John Hart, Grocer.	Richard Gurney. Stephen Some.
1590	Sir John Allot, Fishmonger, for Part;	Nicholas Mosley. Robert Brooke.
	Sir Rowland Hayward, Clothworker, for the rest.	
1591	Sir William Webbe, Salter.	William Rider. Bennet Barnham.
1592	Sir William Rowe, Ironmonger.	John Garret. Robert Taylor.
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Vintner, for Part;	Paul Banning. Peter Haughton.
	Sir Richard Martin, Goldsmith, for the other Part.	
1594	Sir John Spencer, Clothworker.	Robert Lee. Thomas Bennet.
1595	Sir Stephen Slaney, Skinner.	Tomas Lowe. Leonard Hallyday.
1596	Sir Tho. Skinner, Clothworker, for Part;	John Wats. Richard Godard.
	Sir Henry Billingsley, Haberdasher, for the other Part.	
1597	Sir Richard Saltonstall, Skinner.	Henry Rowe. John More.
1598	Sir Stephen Some, Grocer.	Edward Holmeden. Robert Hampson.
	He was free of the Girdlers, and from them translated to the Grocers.	
1599	Sir Nicholas Mosley, Clothworker.	Humphrey Welde. Roger Clerke.
1600	Sir William Rider, Haberdasher.	Thomas Smith. Thomas Cambell. William Craven.
1601	Sir John Garret, Haberdasher.	Henry Anderson. William Glover.
1602	Sir Robert Lee, Merchant-Taylor.	James Pemberton. John Swinnerton.
	King James began his Reign the 24th of March, Anno 1602.	
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet, Mercer.	Sir William Rumney. Sir Thomas Middleton.
1604	Sir Thomas Lowe, Haberdasher.	Sir Thomas Hayes, Knt. Sir Roger Jones, Knt.
1605	Sir Leonard Hollyday, Merchant-Taylor.	Sir Clement Scudamor, Knt. Sir John Folles, Knt.
1606	Sir John Wats, Clothworker.	William Wathall. John Lemon.
1607	Sir Henry Rowe, Mercer.	Jeffrey Elwes. Nicholas Style.
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld, Grocer.	George Bolles. Richard Farrington.
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger.	Sebastian Harvey. William Cockaine.
1610	Sir William Craven, Merchant-Taylor.	Richard Pyat. Francis Jones.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

A. D.

Sir James Pemberton, Goldsmith.	Edward Barkham. George Smithes.	1611
<i>Chryso-Thriambos. The Triumphs of Gold.</i> Being a Description of the Shews at the Inauguration of this Mayor, Sir James Pemberton, Knt. at the Charge of the Goldsmiths, written by Anthony Munday, Citizen and Draper, was this Year imprinted by William Jaggard, Printer to the City.		
Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant-Taylor.	Edward Rotherham. Alexander Prescot.	1612
Sir Thomas Middleton, Grocer.	Thomas Bennet. Henry Faye.	1613
Sir Thomas Hayes, Draper.	Peter Proby. Martin Lumley.	1614
Sir John Folles, Draper.	William Goare. John Goare.	1615
Sir John Leman, Fishmonger.	Allen Cotten. Cuthbert Hacket.	1616
The Right Honourable George Bolles, Grocer.	William Hollyday. Robert Johnson.	1617
Sir Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger.	Richard Hearne. Hugh Hamersley.	1618
Sir William Cockain, Skinner.	Richard Deane. James Cambell.	1619
Sir Francis Jones, Haberdasher.	Edward Allen. Robert Ducie.	1620
Sir Edward Barker, Draper.	George Whitmore. Nicholas Rainton.	1621
Sir Peter Proby, Grocer.	John Hodges. Sir Humphrey Hanford, Knt.	1622
Sir Martin Lumley, Draper.	Ralph Freeman. Thomas Moulson.	1623
Sir John Goare, Merchant-Taylor.	Rowland Heylin. Robert Parkhurst.	1624
The above-named Alderman Heylin being sprung from Wales, charitably and nobly, at his own Cost and Charges, in the Beginning of King Charles's Reign, caused the <i>Welsh Bible</i> to be printed in a more portable Bulk, being only printed in a large Volume before, for the Use of Churches. He also caused the Book, called <i>Practice of Piety</i> , to be printed in <i>Welsh</i> , for the Use of the <i>Welsh</i> People; and a <i>Welsh</i> or <i>British</i> Dictionary to be made and published, for the Help of those that were minded to understand that antient Language.		
King Charles began his Reign the 27th of March, in the Year 1625.		
Sir Allen Cotton, Draper.	Tho. Westray. Ellis Crispe. John Poole. Christopher Clettherowe.	1625
Sir Cuthbert Aket, Draper.	Edward Bromfield. Richard Fenne.	1626
Sir Hugh Hamersley, Haberdasher.	Maurice Abbot. Henry Garway.	1627
Sir Richard Dean, Skinner.	Rowland Backhouse. Sir William Atton, Knt. and Bart.	1628
Sir James Cambell, Ironmonger.	Humphrey Smith. Edmund Wright.	1629
Sir Robert Duce, Merchant-Taylor.	Anthony Abdy. Robert Cambell.	1630
Sir George Whitmore, Haberdasher.	Samuel Cranmor. Henry Prat.	1631
LONDON's Jus Honorarium, expressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shews, at the Initiation		

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
	Initiation or Entrance of the Right Honourable George Whitmore, at the Charge and Expence of the Right Worshipful the Society of Haberdashers, 1631, by Thomas Heywood.		Died in his Sheriffalty; John Dethick, ejus loco.		
	This Lord Mayor was committed to the Tower by the Parliament, April 4. and Thomas Andrews, Leatherfeller, put in his Room during the Residue of his Mayoralty.				
1632	Sir Nicholas Raynton, Haberdasher.	Hugh Perry. Henry Andrews.	Thomas Foote, Grocer.	Robert Titchborne. Richard Chiverton.	1650
1633	The Right Honourable Ralph Freeman, Clothworker, for Part of the Year; Sir Thomas Moulson for the Remainder.	Gil. Harrison. Richard Gurney.	Thomas Andrews, Fishmonger.	John Ireton. Andrew Ryccard.	1651
			John Kendrick, Grocer.	Stephen Eastwick. William Underwood.	1652
1634	Sir Thomas Moulson.	John Highlord. John Cordall.	John Fowkes, Haberdasher, Merchant.	James Philips. Walter Bigg.	1653
1635	Sir Robert Parkhurst, Clothworker.	Thomas Soame. John Grayer.	Thomas Viner, Goldsmith.	Edmund Sleight. Thomas Alleyne.	1654
1636	Sir Christopher Cletchro, Ironmonger.	William Abell. Jacob Gerrard.	Christopher Pack, Draper.	William Thompson. John Frederick.	1655
1637	Sir Edward Bromfield, Fishmonger.	Thomas Atkyn. Edward Rudge.	John Dethick, Mercer.	Tempest Milner. Nathaniel Temse.	1656
1638	Sir Richard Fenn, Haberdasher.	Isaac Pennington. John Woollaston.	Robert Titchborne, Skinner, committed to the Tower with others, Anno 1690, tried and convicted of High Treason.	John Robinson. Thomas Chandler, died Sept. 2. and in his Place Richard King, sworn Sept. 3. to hold Sheriff till Michaelmas next ensuing.	1657
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot, Draper.	Thoms Adams. John Warner.	Rich. Chiverton, Skinner.	Anthony Bateman. John Lawrence.	1658
1640	Sir Henry Garway, Draper.	John Towse. Abraham Reynardson.	Sir John Ireton, Clothworker.	Francis Warner. William Love.	1659
1641	Sir William Aston, Knt. and Bart.	George Garret. George Clarke.	Sir Thomas Alleyne, Grocer.	William Bolton. William Peake.	1660
	Discharged by the House of Commons, and Sir Edmund Wright, Grocer, constituted in his Place.		This Year, 1660, King Charles II. was restored to his Kingdoms, and came over out of the Low Countries, with his Brother James Duke of York, and Henry Duke of Gloucester; which Duke of Gloucester died of the Small-Pox the 13th of September 1660.		
1642	Sir Richard Gurney, Knt. and Bart. Clothworker.	John Langham. Tho. Andrews.	After King Charles II. was peaceably seated in his Throne this Year, these Aldermen following were restored to their Places, viz. Thomas Soame, Knt. Thomas Adams, Knt. and Bart. Abraham Reynardson, Knt. John Langham, Knt. and Bart. James Bunce, Knt. and Bart. Richard Browne, Knt. and Bart. and these Aldermen displaced, viz. Isaac Penington, Thomas Foot, Thomas Viner, Knt. Christopher Pack, John Dethick, Robert Titchborne, and John Ireton. All these had been Lord Mayors in the Time of Usurpation.		
	Discharged by Parliament, and succeeded by Isaac Pennington.				
1643	Sir Isaac Pennington, Fishmonger.	John Fowke. James Bunce.	Sir Richard Brown, (a Woodmonger) Merchant-Taylor.	Francis Menhill. Samuel Starling.	1661
	Committed afterwards, with others, to the Tower, and convicted of High Treason, for the Murder of King Charles I. Died in the Tower.		Sir John Frederick, Grocer.	Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt. Sir William Turner.	1662
1644	Sir John Woollaston, Goldsmith.	William Gibbs. Richard Chambers.	He was translated to the Grocers in 1661, when he came to be Lord Mayor.		
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins, Mercer.	John Kendrick. Thomas Foote.	Sir J. Robinson, Clothworker.	Sir Richard Ford. Sir Richard Rives.	1663
1646	Sir Thomas Adams, Knt. and Bart. Draper.	Thomas Cullam. Simon Edmonds.	Sir Anthony Bateman.	George Waterman. Charles Doe.	1664
	Born at Weme in Salop, where he founded a Free-School; a Man that left a good Name behind him for his great Liberality.		Sir John Lawrence, Grocer.	Robert Hanson. William Hooker.	1665
1647	Sir John Gayre, Fishmonger.	Samuel Avery. John Bide.	Sir Thomas Bludworth, Vintner.	Sir Robert Vyner, Knt. and Bart. (a Commoner.) Sir Joseph Sheldon.	1666
	Committed to the Tower with Adams, Langham and Bunce, Aldermen, Sept. 25, 1647.				
1648	Sir John Warner, Grocer.	Thomas Vyner. Richard Browne.			
	King Charles II. began his Reign the 30th of January, in the Year 1648.				
1649	Sir Abraham Reynardson, Merchant-Taylor.	Christopher Pack. Rowland Wilson.			

A. D. MAYORS. SHERIFFS.

On Sunday Morning, Sept. 2. this Year 1666; the City of LONDON took Fire, and the greater and better Part of it consumed to Ashes in four Days Space.

1667	Sir Will. Bolton, Merchant-Taylor.	Sir Dennis Gawden. Sir Thomas Davies.
1668	Sir Will. Peake, Cloth-worker.	John Forth. Francis Chaplin.
1669	Sir Will. Turner, Merchant-Taylor.	John Smith. James Edwards.

A great Benefactor, and Founder of an Hospital, and endowed by him at Kirk Leedham in *Yorkshire*, in his Life-time; a brief Account whereof follows: It contains 40 Persons, viz. Ten old Men, and as many Women; all which must be of the Age of 63. Ten Boys, and as many Girls, their Age to be between Six and Eleven when admitted, who are all taught free; the Boys to read, write, and cast Accompts, by a Master; the Girls, to spin, card and sew, by a Mistress. To each Boy and Girl 2 s. 6 d. weekly; to the old Men and Women the same Allowance. The old Men to have Cloaks, and the Women Gowns, yearly. The Boys and Girls wear Blue Coats, as in *Christ's Hospital*. Each of the poor Folks have a lower Room, and another above it. There belong to the Hospital, a Chapel and a Chaplain, who is to read Prayers every Day, Morning and Evening, except on Days when Publick Prayers are said in the Church, whither they are then obliged to resort. The Salary to the Chaplain is 10 l. yearly. The Boys, when they go out from the School, which is at 17 or 18 Years of Age, have 3 l. to buy them Cloaths; and seven Years after, if not married, and have a good Character, are allowed 7 l. more and an Angel; and the Girls the same. The said poor Folks and Children have their Cloaths given them every *Midsummer-Day*, when they all in Order walk round the Court, and sing the Psalm, *Blessed is the Man that careful is*, &c. And then they repair to the Church, where the Chaplain reads the Orders to them.

In the same Town also is more lately erected a very fair, spacious and noble Structure, for a Free-School, and a Habitation for the Masters, the said Sir William Turner having left by his Will 5000 l. for the building and endowing of the same; the Master's Salary being 100 l. a Year, and the Usher's 50 l. Mr. William Oakley, of *New College, Oxon*, was appointed the first Master there about twenty Years ago, and Mr. Forder, Usher. *Cholmley Turner*, Esq; Nephew and Heir of Sir William Turner, sole Patron.

The said generous and Christian Benefactor lies interred under a comely Tomb, on the North Side of the Church-yard of the said Church of *Kirk Leedham*. The Inscription shews his Quality, and at the Bottom a Verse taken out of the Psalms, *He hath dispersed abroad, he hath given to the Poor, his Righteousness endureth for ever*.

Add to the rest, that he gave divers large Pieces of Silver Plate to the said Parish-Church, for the Use of the Communion.

Memorandum. Sir William Turner fined for Alderman before Alderman *Starling*, who held Sheriff the Year before him. But *Turner* was Mayor the Year before *Starling*, his Seniority of Alderman being reckon'd according to his fining.

1670	Sir Sam. Starling, Draper.	Dannet Forth. Will. Gomeldon. Patience Ward.
1671	Sir Richard Ford, Merchant.	Jonathan Dawes. Robert Clayton.

MAYORS. SHERIFFS. A. D.

John Moor, chosen Sheriff April 9, 1672, in the Room of *Jon. Dawes*.

Sir George Waterman, Skinner.	Sir William Pritchard.	1672
Sir Robt. Hanson, Grocer.	Sir James Smith. Henry Tulse. Robert Geffery. Both Knighted by the King at Guildhall at the Mayor's Feast.	1673

London's Triumph: or, The City in Follity and Splendor, expressed in the Shews, Sir Robert Hanson entering upon the Mayoralty. At the Cost and Charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Grocers.

Sir Will. Hooker, Grocer.	Sir Nathaniel Herne. John Lethieulier.	1674
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London in its Splendor, shewn; Sir William Hooker, Mayor.

Sir Robt. Vyner, Goldsmith.	Thomas Gold. John Shorter.	1675
Sir Jos. Sheldon, Draper.	John Peake. Thomas Stampe.	1676
Sir Tho. Davies, Draper.	William Rawstone. Thomas Beckford.	1677
Sir Francis Chaplin, Clothworker.	Richard How. John Chapman.	1678

London's Triumphs, shewn; Sir Francis Chaplain, Mayor, Clothworker.

Sir James Edwards, Grocer.	Jonath. Raymond, Simon Lewis.	1679
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The Triumphs of London; Sir James Edwards Kt. Mayor.

Sir Robert Clayton, Draper.	Slingsby Bethel. Henry Cornish.	1680
Sir Patience Ward, Merchant-Taylor.	Tho. Pilkinton. Samuel Skute.	1681

London's Glory; Sir Patience Ward, Kt. Lord Mayor.

Sir John Moore, Grocer.	Dudley North. Peter Rich.	1682
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On his Tomb, *Leicester* is said to be his native Country: And at *Appleby* founded a Free-School.

Sir William Pritchard, Merchant-Taylor.	Peter Daniel, Sam. Daskwood.	1683
Sir Henry Tulse, Grocer.	William Goslin. Peter Vandeput.	1684

Let it remain upon Record for the lasting Honour of this Mayor, that when one had offered to present him with a Thousand Guineas, to procure him a Lease of the City's Duties of Scavage, Package, Portage, &c. at 400 l. a Year Rent to the City, Sir Henry generously refused it, and moreover used his Endeavour to advance the Rent of the said Duties for the Benefit of the City. By which Means it came to pass, that 1200 l. yearly Rent was paid for the same by the said Person.

King James II. began his Reign the 6th of February, in the Year 1685.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1685	Sir James Smith, Dra- per.	Benj. Thorowgood. Thomas Kensley.
	London's Royal Triumph; Sir James Smith, Knt. Lord Mayor.	
1686	Sir Rob. Geffery, Iron- monger.	Thomas Rawlinson. Tho. Fowles.
	Buried in St. Dionis Back-church, LON- DON. Left 400 l. for Prayers to be said daily there. His Parentage not mentioned on his Monument in that Church.	
1687	Sir John Peake, Mer- cer.	Bazil Firebrace. John Parsons.
1688	Sir John Shorter, for one Part of the Year, Sir John Eyles for the Remainder.	Humphrey Edwin. Samuel Thompson.
	Sir John Shorter was never Sheriff, nor so much as a Freeman of the City; but appointed by King James II.	
	King William III. and Queen Mary II. began their Reigns the 13th of February, 1688-89.	
1688-89	Sir John Chapman, Mercer.	Humphrey Edwin. John Fleet.
1689	Sir Thomas Pilkington, Skinner.	Christopher Lethieulier. John Houblon.
1690	The fame.	Edward Clarke. Francis Child.
1691	The fame.	William Ashurst. Richard Levett.
1692	Sir Steph. Stampe, Dra- per.	Thomas Lane. Thomas Cooke.
1693	John Fleet, Grocer.	Thomas Abney. William Hedges.
1694	Sir Will. Ashurst, Mer- chant-Taylor.	John Sweetapple. William Cole.
1695	Sir Tho. Lane, Cloth- worker.	Edward Mills. Owen Buckingham.
1696	Sir John Houblon, Gro- cer.	John Woolfe. Samuel Blewit.
1697	Sir Edw. Clarke, Mer- cer.	Barth. Gracedieu. James Collet.
1698	Sir Humphry Edwin, Skinner.	William Gore. Joseph Smart.
1699	Sir Franc. Child, Gold- smith.	Charles Duncombe. Jeffry Jefferies.
	He was Apprentice to Mr. Blanchard, Gold- smith: Afterwards married his only Daughter, and so fell into all his Business.	
1700	Sir Rich. Levett, Ha- berdasher.	Robert Beachcroft, Henry Furnese.
1701	Sir Tho. Abney, Fish- monger.	Will. Withers. Peter Floyer. James Bateman, Lo- rimer.
	Queen Anne began her Reign the 8th of March, in the Year 1701-2.	
1702	Sir Will. Gore, Mercer.	Robert Bedingfield. Samuel Gerrard.
1703	Sir Samuel Dabwood, Vintner.	Sir Gilbert Heathcote. Sir Joseph Wolfe.
1704	Sir John Parsons, Fish- monger.	Sir John Buckworth. Sir Will. Humphreys.

The Benefits of the Chair, by Means of the
Corn and Coal-meters Places, were by an Act of
Common-Council allotted to the City, towards

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.	A. D.
the Payment of its Debts, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Parsons, with his Consent, for the Good of the Publick.		
This Mayor farmed the Markets of the City; which Farm was granted him in Recompence.		
Sir Owen Buckingham, Salter.	Sir Charles Thorold.	1705
Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Vintner.	Sir Samuel Stainer.	1706
Sir Robert Bedingfield, Clothworker.	Sir Will. Benson.	1707
Sir Will. Withers, Fish- monger.	Sir Ambrose Crawley.	1708
Sir Charles Duncombe, Goldsmith.	Benjamin Green.	1709
Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart. Grocer.	Sir Charles Peers.	1710
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Vintner.	Charles Hopton, Esq;	1711
Sir Robert Beachcroft, Clothworker.	Richard Guy, Esq;	1712
Sir Richard Hoare, Goldsmith.	Sir Richard Hoare, Kt.	1713
	Thomas Dunk, Esq;	
	Sir George Thorold, Kt.	
	Francis Eyles, Esq;	
	John Casse, Esq;	
	William Stewart, Esq;	
	William Lewen, Esq;	
	Sir Samuel Clarke.	
	Francis Forbes, Esq;	
	Joshua Sharpe, Esq;	
King George I. began his Reign the first of August, in the Year 1714.		
Sir Sam. Stainer, Dra- per.	Robert Breedon, Esq;	1714
Sir William Humphreys, Kt. and Bart. Iron- monger.	Sir Rand. Knipe, Kt.	1715
Sir Charles Peers, Sal- ter.	Sir John Ward, Kt.	
Sir James Bateman, Fishmonger.	Sir John Fryer, Bart.	
Sir Will. Lewen, Kt.		
Sir John Ward, Kt.	Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.	1716
Sir Geo. Thorold, Bart.	Charles Cook, Esq;	1717
Sir John Fryer, Kt.	Sir Peter Delme, Kt.	1718
Sir Will. Stewart, Kt.	Sir Harc. Masters, Kt.	
Sir Ger. Conyers, Kt.	Sir John Bull, Kt.	1719
Sir Peter Delme, Kt.	Sir Tho. Ambrose, Kt.	
Sir George Mertins, Kt.	Sir John Eyles, Kt.	1720
Sir Franc. Forbes, Kt.	Sir John Tash, Kt.	
Sir John Eyles, Bart.	Sir George Caswell, Kt.	1721
Sir Edw. Becher, Kt.	Sir William Billers, Kt.	
Sir Robert Baylis, Kt.	Sir George Mertins, Kt.	1722
Sir Rich. Brocas, Kt.	Edward Becher, Esq;	1723
	Francis Child, Esq;	
	Humphry Parsons, Esq;	
	Sir Rich Hopkins, Kt.	1724
	Felix Feast, Esq;	
	Robert Baylis, Esq;	1725
	Joseph Eyles, Esq;	
	Francis Porteen, Esq;	1726
	Jeremiah Murden, Esq;	
	Sir John Lock, Kt.	1727
	William Ogborn, Esq;	
	Sir J. Grosvenor, Kt.	1728
	Sir Tho. Lombe, Kt.	
	Richard Brocas, Esq;	1729
	Richard Levett, Esq;	
	Sir John Williams, Kt.	1730
	John Barber, Esq;	
	John Fuller, Esq;	1731
	Sir Isaac Shard, Kt.	
	Samuel Russel, Esq;	1732
	Thomas Pindar, Esq;	
	Robert Alsop, Esq;	1733
	Sir Henry Hankey, Kt.	
	Robert Westley, Esq;	1734
	Daniel Lambert, Esq;	
	George Martin, sen. Esq;	
	William Pate, Esq;	

Of the Antiquity of the MAYORALTY.

ALTHO' the Government of the City by May-
ors is commonly reputed to begin with Henry
Fitz-Alwyn, in the Beginning of King Rich. I.
yet

yet some Men, learned in the Antiquities of the City, affirm that Title of the Chief Magistrate to be antienter; for tho' no Name of a Mayor be found to be before the said *Fitz-Alwyn*, the Word *Mayor*, as Chief Officer of LONDON, is met with in the Time of *Henry II.* who was Father to King *Richard*. For it is found in a remarkable Book of the Archives of the City, that the Articles concerning the Pleas of the Crown were delivered to the Mayor, as well in the Time of King *John* and King *Richard*, as in the Times before them, viz. in those of King *Henry II.* their Father.

King *Henry III.* granted a Charter to the City, Anno 1233, to choose their own Mayor. The Charter, with the Terms thereof, is as follows:

Henricus Dei Gratia, &c. i. e. Henry by the Grace of God, &c. to the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. Greeting.

Know ye that we have granted, and by our present Charter have confirmed to our Barons of our said City of LONDON, that they choose them a Mayor of themselves every Year, *Qui nobis sit fidelis, discretus, & ydoneus ad regimen Civitatis*, i. e. who may be faithful to us, discreet, and fit for the Government of the City. Yet so, that when he is elected he be presented unto us, or our Justice (if we be not present) and swear Fealty to us; and that they may, in the End of the Year, remove him, and substitute another, if they will, or retain the same. Yet so, as the same be shewed unto us, or our Justice (if we shall not be present.)

We have granted also to our Barons, and have confirmed it by our Charter, that they have well and peaceably, quietly and entirely, all their Liberties which hitherto they have used, as well in the City of LONDON, as well in Water as on Land, and all other Places; saving to us our Chamberlainship. Wherefore we will, &c. Witnesses, *L. Eustachius*, LONDON, *Peter*, Winchester, *John*, Bath, Bishops: *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of Kent, and our Justice, *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Glovern (of Gloucester) *Ralph Fitz-Nicol*, *Richard de Argenton*, our Stewards. Given by the Hands of the Venerable Father the Bishop of *Chichester*, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the 18th Day of February, in the 18th Year of our Reign.

It is also for the Honour of this great Magistrate of the City, that at any Prince's Coronation he is to attend as Chief Butler of England, and has a Benefit thereby; for (as it is found in the City Records) the Mayor of the City, by Reason of his Office of Mayoralty, *Secundum libertates & consuetudines ejusdem Civitatis, prout Majores, Aldermanni, Vicecomites, & Cives ejusdem Civitatis facere consueverunt de toto tempore*, i. e. According to the Liberties and Customs of the City, as the Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens of the same City, have accustomed to do from all Times, claimed this Right, the 1st of *Rich. III.* by Prescription, and had it allowed at the Coronation; and so it is done in succeeding Times.

When several made their Claims at the Coronation of the said King *Richard III.* it is thus set down in one of the old Records of LONDON, *Processus facti ad Coronationem Domini Regis Angli Richardi Secundi*. "Memorandum, That the Mayor and Citizens of the City of LONDON, before the Lord Steward, appearing by the Recorder of the said City, claimed by Mouth, according to the Liberty and Custom of the said City, that the same Mayor, on Account of his Office of Mayoralty, may serve in his own Person our Lord the King, on the Day of his Coronation, as well in the

"Hall as after Dinner in his Chamber, *de Cupa Auri*, to serve him with a Cup of Gold; and the same Cup, when he departed from the Feast of the said Lord King, together with an Ewer of Gold, to have for his Fee, and to carry away with him. And that the other Citizens, who should be chosen by the City, ought to serve the same Day in the Office of Butler, in the Aid of the Chief Butler, as well at the Table in the Hall at Dinner, as after Dinner in the Chamber, to the Nobles and others; as the Mayors and Citizens of the said City, their Predecessors, hitherto have, as is asserted, accustomed to do. And it was admitted by the King.

THERE is a large Entry made in one of the City Records of this Matter, which is thus translated: The Title is, *Coronatio Domini Richardi Tertii, & Domine Anne Consortis sue, &c. i. e. The Coronation of the Lord Richard III. and the Lady Anne his Wife, &c.*

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, Seneschal of England,

SHOWN unto your good and gracious Lordship, the Mair and Citezeins of the Citee of LONDON, that where after the Liberty and commendable Customes of the said Citee, of Time no Man's Mind is to the contrary, used, enjoyed and accustomed, the Mair of the same Citee for the Time being, by Reason of the Office of Mairaltie of the said Citee, in his own Person, oweth of Right and Duty to serve the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord in the Day of his full noble Coronation, in such Place as it shall please his Highness to take his Spyces; and the same Cup, with the Kevering belonging thereunto, and a Layer of Gold, the said Mair to have, and with him to bear away at the Time of departing, for his Fee and Reward.

And also, that divers other Citezeins, that by the said Mair and Citee shall thereto be named and chosen, owen of Right by the same Custom at the same Day to serve in the Office of Butlership, in helping the Chief Butler of England, to the Lords and Estates that shall be at the said Coronation, as well at the Table in the Hall at Meat, as after Meat in the Chamber.

Beseechen your said Lordship, that *Edmund Shaa*, now Mair, and other Citezeins of the Citee aforesaid, to the said Office and Service now chosen; whose Names, in a Schedule hereunto annexed, be specified; may be admitted to do the same Service as their Predecessors, Mairs and Citezeins of the said Citee, in Case semblable, have used in Dayes passed.

Also, the said Mair and Citezeins praen, that they may sit in the Day of the said Coronation, at the Table next the Cupboard, of the list Side of the Hall; lyke as of late Tyme it hath been used and accustomed. And that the said Mair may have and enjoy the said Fee and Reward, according to the Duetie.

THE like Bill was offered to the same Duke, for the Coronation of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis*.

THE said King and Queen were crowned at Westminster, the 6th of July. And in the Day of the Coronation of the said King and Queen, after the Feast was finished; in which, as well *Edmund Shaa*, Mayor, as the Aldermen and other Citizens elected by the Common-Council, to attend upon the Chief Butler of England, according to Custom, were kindly and honourably handled. And the same Mayor, after Dinner ended, as before was said, offered to the said Lord the King, Wine in a Gold Cup, *cum Fiola Aurca*, i. e. with a Golden Viol of Water

The City claim the Butlership at the Coronation, in their Letter to the Duke of Norfolk, High Steward.

ter (*ad attenuand' Vinum*) to temper the Wine. After that the Wine was taken by the Lord King, the Mayor retained the said Cup and Viol of Gold to his own proper Use. In like Manner the Mayor offered to the Queen, after the Feast ended, Wine in a Golden Cup, with a Gold Viol full of Water. And after the Wine taken by the said Queen, she gave the Cup with the Viol to the Mayor, according to the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs of the City of LONDON, in such Cases used.

CONCERNING the Policy of the Government of this City by this Magistrate, his Magnificence and Grandure, and the Freedom of the Citizens under his Influence, thus one, not named, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, writes: "Strangers do no less envy than admire the Manner of it; seeing so populous a City, containing, by true Estimation, more than 500,000 of all Sorts of Inhabitants, managed not by cruel Viceroy, as in *Naples* or *Milain*; neither by a proud Podesta, as be most Cities in *Italy*; or insolent Lieutenants, or Presidents, as are sundry Cities in *France*, (whose Presidents are Noblemen or Captains, environed with a Guard of Soldiers, and holding their Cities possessed with a Garrison, as well in the quietest Calm of Peace, as in the hottest Combustion of War) but by a Man of Trade, or a meer Merchant; who, notwithstanding, during the Time of his Magistracy, carrieth himself with that honourable Magnificence in his Port, and Ensigns of Estate, that the Consuls, Tribunes, or Prætors of *Rome* (namely, when as the same was reduced to a Monarchy) much less the Podesta of any City in *Italy*, never bore the like Representation of Dignity; and that not only in Peaceable Seasons, but in Time of greatest War: For such Credit the Princes of this Land have reposed in their Fidelity and Direction, that we have few Examples in any Chronicle of any Nobleman, or other, appointed to assist the Lord Mayor in his Government; much less to be sole Ruler or Lieutenant for the Time, were the State never so troublesome, and the Affairs of never so great Consequence and Importance.

THERE are divers Ordinances and Privileges for the Mayors of LONDON, in the antient Records of the City: As,

THAT none be chosen Mayor again for five Years after the Year he was Mayor. Afterwards a Law was made, that none should be Mayor again but seven Years after he had been Mayor. Another Order was, that none should be Mayor but twice.

THAT no Mayors or Aldermen be *Braciatores*, i. e. Brewers, (who formerly kept Drinking-Houses sometimes.)

THAT the Servants of the Mayor be sworn to make and take the Rights or Dues of the Mayor.

THE Mayor ought to serve the King on the Day of his Coronation.

THAT the Mayor have two Hogheads of Wine, to forbear making six Men Free; according to an antient Custom. And again, by another Order,

THAT the Mayor have 40 Marks to cease to make Men Free.

A Fine of 100 Marks was laid upon one, for a Rebellion made to a Mayor.

ONE was imprisoned, because he would not come at the Mayor's Summons.

ONE made a Fine of 100 Hogheads of Wine, because he despised the Mayor, by calling him *An evil Mayor*.

Note, A great Dissension once [about the End of the Reign of King *Edward III.*] in the Election of a Mayor; some favouring one Man, and

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some another; for which a third Man was chosen, and neither of them contended for was Mayor for that Year.

THIS great Officer, the Lord Mayor, has divers Privileges belonging to him; some of which are as follow: As the Head of the City, he is the Principal in all Commissions of Felony, &c. and the Chief Judge for the Jail-Delivery at the Sessions for *Newgate*. He is Conservator for the Rivers *Thames* and *Medway*. In all Commissions touching the River *Lea*, he is always one. He is Coroner within the City and Liberties. He is Chief Butler to the King at his Coronation, as was shewn before. And if the Commonalty choose a Mayor in the Absence of the present Mayor, for the next Year, the Election is void. Upon the Death of any of the Officers belonging to the Lord Mayor, during his Mayoralty, others are to be put in their Stead by him; which often proves very advantageous to him.

FOR his Domestick Attendance, it is very honourable. He has four Officers that wait on him, who are Esquires by their Places, as shall be seen in due Place; besides 29 or 30 other daily Attendants, many of whom have their Servants.

WHEN the Lord Mayor goes Abroad, he is usually accompanied with the Sheriffs, either on Horseback or in their Coaches, and other Officers walking by in their Gowns, on each Side. The Lord Mayor is always habited in a long Robe, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth, richly furred, sometimes in Purple, and sometimes over his Robes a Hood of Black Velvet (which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm) with a great Chain of Gold hanging about his Neck; or sometimes a Collar of SS, with a rich Jewel pendant thereon.

THESE are usually the Lord Mayor's Attendants when he goes to the City, or to keep Courts at *Guildhall*, which is every *Tuesday* throughout the Year; except Holidays, or in Sessions Time; and the whole Month of *August*.

BUT upon the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with the Aldermen, all the City Officers, with the Companies of the City in their several Barges, adorned with Streamers, Pendants, Colours, and loud Musick, viz. Drums, Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. to take his Oath in the *Exchequer Chamber*, administer'd to him by the Barons of the *Exchequer*, viz. To be true to the great Trust reposed in him, he appears in great State. The like at his Return to *Guildhall*; where there is prepared a most sumptuous Dinner; to which many of the Nobility, the Judges, and divers Publick Officers are invited; and many Times Kings and Queens have been pleased to honour that Feast with their Presence.

UPON the Death of the King, the Lord Mayor is said to be the Prime Person of *England*; for when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*; upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Rob. Lee*, then Lord Mayor, subscribed in the first Place, before all the great Officers of the Crown; and all the Nobility.

THIS great Magistrate is always chosen on *Michaelmas-Day*; by the Liverymen of the several Companies; out of the 26 Aldermen: In which Election the Senior Alderman below the Chair is usually elected, which Method hath, for the Preservation of the City's Peace, been long observed; except in the Year 1722, when some Endeavours were used to break through it, and set aside Sir *Gerard Conyers*; but to no Purpose.

TIME out of Mind, the Mayor of LONDON hath been of such high Esteem; that in all Writings or Addresses to him, the Title of Lord is prefixed; which is given to none but Noblemen, Bishops, and Judges; and of late to the Mayor of *York*.

Privileges of the Lord Mayor.

His Attendance: His four Officers Esquires by their Places.

The Lord Mayor's going to Westminster to be sworn.

The Lord Mayor or has the Title of Lord.

THE Lord Mayor of LONDON, for his great Dignity, is usually Knighted.

THE Custom and Form of electing this chief Officer of the City will be declared hereafter.

THE Masters, Wardens, Assistants, and as many as please of the other Members of the Livery of each Company, do annually invite themselves to dine with the Lord Mayor at his House, towards the Beginning of the Year, by sending to him some of their Members with a Purse and divers Papers of Money in it, each Paper containing two, three, five, or more Guineas in it, and expressing the Name and Place of Abode of the Person that sent them. And then on the Day that the Lord Mayor appoints, they meet at some convenient Place, and so go together to dine with him. Who, in Requital, towards the latter End of his Year, sends an Officer to every Man's House with the Present of a Silver Spoon Gilt, and withal invites them and their Wives to dine with him and the Lady Mayoreſs at his House on such a Day.

Now for the Sheriffs of LONDON and Middleſex: They were of old Time chosen out of the Commonalty, Commoners, and oftentimes never came to be Aldermen; as many Aldermen were never Sheriffs, and yet advanced to be Mayors; but of later Time, by Occasion, the Sheriffs have been Aldermen before, or presently after the Election.

Nicholas Farendon was never Sheriff, yet four Times Mayor of this City; and so of others: Which reproves a By-Word, *Such a One will be Mayor before he is Sheriff.*

FORMERLY the elder Sheriff was nominated by the Lord Mayor, by his drinking to such a Person whom he thought fit, calling him by the Name of Sheriff for the ensuing Year, wherefore he was, whether present or absent; and this Nomination was customarily confirmed by the Commonalty; but of late the Commons contended against that Custom; and so both the Sheriffs were elected by the Livery Men of each Company: The Time, the Method, and the Form thereof, shall be shewn hereafter. Now, very lately, the old Custom of the Lord Mayor's nominating a Sheriff, is again appointed and ordered by Act of Common-Council. And Sir John Parsons, Mayor, Anno 1704, was the first after that Act that nominated a Sheriff. The said Act shall, in due Place, be specified.

As to the Office of the Sheriffs, it belongs to them to serve the King's Writs of Process, be they Summons, Attachments, or otherwise, to compel Men to answer to the Law for the seizing on Goods, Lands, or Bodies, as the Cause requires; also all Extents, Writs of Profession, &c. And for the better Execution of this Office, after a Resistance, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*. He is to return Juries for Trials of Mens Lives, Liberties, Lands, and Goods; and upon Actions on the Case for Assaults and Battery, Defamations, Trespasses, &c. And such Jury-Men ought to be of honest Repute, and of good Ability to consider of, and deliver their Verdicts according to Justice and the Merit of the Cause. He ought to look after the keeping the Publick Peace. He is to see condemned Persons executed according to their Sentence, except pardoned by the King's Grace. He is to gather in and collect the Publick Monies, by Fines, &c. that belong to the King; and to be accountable for, and to pay the same into the *Exchequer*, first deducting his Publick Expences customarily allowed to the Sheriffs. If a Rescue be made after an Arrest, the Rescuer is liable to be sued, and to pay the Debt. In all Cases where the King is Party, the Sheriff may break open Doors, if Entrance be denied him; not upon

any private Process, but upon Process of Outlawry, after Judgment, he may do it, or untile the House to come in; but in all Cases where the Door is open, he may enter, and make Execution of his Writ.

FOR the better performing of this Office, the Sheriffs jointly have their Under-Sheriff, who is always an Attorney, and generally of known Parts; who enters into Security for his just Performance of an Office of so great Trust; for the Under-Sheriff acts all for the County, but hath no Concern within the City and Liberty of LONDON, and keeps his Office in some convenient Place for the same, having his Deputy, and several Clerks to do the Office and Business: And for Bailiffs, there is no Want of them.

FOR the City of LONDON, and the Liberties, the Sheriffs have each their Compter or Prison, and to each their peculiar Officers; as, a Secondary, Clerk-sitters, a Prison-Keeper, with Serjeants and their Yeomen, for Arrests, Attachments, Executions, &c.

THEY have likewise each their Court, with a Judge belonging to it, for the Trials of all Causes on such Arrests. Of this Court more will be said in due Place. The Lord Mayor and Citizens have the Sheriffalty of LONDON in Fee, and Sheriffs are Guardians under them.

THE following are certain antient Fees due to the Mayor and Sheriffs.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Lord Mayor for Wine	80	00	00
For the Duty of Package and Scavage	173	06	08
Out of the Markets	100	00	00
Out of the Beams	100	00	00
In Lieu of Wax, Herrings and Sturgeon, formerly render'd by the Merchants of the Still-Yard.	5	06	08
The Lord Mayor receives also from the Bridge-house, towards the Repairs of his House	40	00	00
And towards the Feast on the Lord Mayor's Day	50	00	00
To the Mayor in all	548	13	04
To the Sheriffs, out of the Package and Scavage.	150	00	00
And in Lieu of Wax, Herrings, and Sturgeon	5	06	08
And for a Petty Toll	2	00	00
To the Sheriffs in all	157	06	08

Of the ALDERMEN.

BESIDES these annual Magistrates of the City, *The Aldermen viz. the Mayors and Sheriffs, which are elected continual Magistrates.* but for a Year, and on whom the main Government of the whole City relies, there are other Magistrates, who being once elected, are continual, namely, the Aldermen. And these have their particular Shares and Parts of the City committed to their Charge and Oversight respectively; having also their Deputies under them.

THERE are in this City (according to the Number of Wards) six and twenty Aldermen; out of which yearly on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, one who hath served Sheriff, is elected to be Mayor for the Year following. He is to begin and take Place on the 28th Day of October then next after his Election. The other Aldermen his Brethren are to him Assistants in Councils and Courts.

SEVERAL

SEVERAL antient Customs, Rules and Passages concerning the Aldermen of LONDON, may be observed out of the Records of the Chamber: Some whereof are these that follow:

NEITHER Mayor nor Aldermen to hold *Bracium*, i. e. a Brew-house or Tavern, or Bake-house; nor their Servants.

AN Alderman removed from his Office, or a Commoner from Common-Council, not to be re-elected.

AN Alderman lost his Liberty, because he was absent from the City for the greater Part of the Year.

AN Alderman lined not his Cloak, which he ought to use in Procession: Therefore it was adjudged by the Court, That the Mayor and Aldermen should all breakfast with him. [Perhaps this was some covetous Alderman, and this Punishment was to meet with him that Way.]

ONE was judged and imprisoned for false Words spoken of an Alderman.

ONE *Gydney* was imprisoned, because he refused the Office of an Alderman.

AN Alderman was once rejected because he was *inhabilis*, i. e. unable.

ONE was imprisoned at the Command of an Alderman.

HERETOFORE the Mayor and Aldermen came to *Guildhall* but once a Week.

THAT the Custodes of the City should have one Roll of the Pleas in the Mayor's Court, and the Aldermen another.

A Brief [that is, a Mandate from the Court] to admit *Richard Whittington* for Mayor in the Place of *Adam Bammie*, deceased, to the Time wherein it is customary for a Mayor to be chosen.

An Alderman was once elected and sworn Recorder.

ONE was imprisoned, and his Right Hand cut off, because he had made an Assault upon an Alderman.

Another imprisoned for Rebellion made to an Alderman. And another for opprobrious Words spoken to an Alderman.

THE Door-keeper of the Accomptant [*Computatoris*] removed, for speaking opprobrious Words to an Alderman.

IMPRISONMENT for a Year and a Day, and Loss of Freedom, for Rebellion made to an Alderman.

THAT four Persons ought to be presented, and one of them chosen for Alderman. This was confirmed by Common-Council.

THE Nomination of Aldermen elected by the Wards, rejected.

SOME Aldermen chosen by the Wards, for whom the Wards have been bound to answer.

AN Act of Parliament, that Aldermen be not removed every Year, but stand in their Office *durante vita*, unless there be a reasonable Cause.

A Brief [i. e. a Letter from the King] to choose an Alderman of *Faringdon Ward Infra*, and another of *Faringdon Ward Extra*; because it was too much for one Man to occupy both Wards.

Two Shillings granted to the Aldermen of every Seisin.

NONE to be Aldermen, unless born within the Kingdom of *England*, and his Father an *Englishman*.

THAT the Inhabitants of the Wards, in the Election of an Alderman, name not in their Election more than two.

THE Aldermen have been required in former Times to gather up all Debts due to the King, each in their Wards.

THE Aldermen, who may be called the Senators of the City, are chosen by the Common-Council-Men and others of the Livery residing in the respective Ward, when there is a Vacancy

by Death. If any thus elected refuse to hold, he is fined: But this rarely happens.

YET this hath sometimes happen'd, when Men, either not caring to spend their Money, or affecting Retirement and a private Life, have endeavour'd, by some Means or other, to get themselves excused from being called upon, either for Alderman or Sheriff. Yet when able Men have thus declined this Honourable Service of the City, the Freemen have not taken it well at their Hands, and withal have refused to grant their Request. Such an Instance happen'd in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days. One *Branch* (who notwithstanding afterwards served Sheriff and Mayor) sued to be discharged of the Office of Sheriff and Alderman; thereby also to be discharged of the Office of Mayor, when that should come to his Turn. But the Commons, upon this, expostulated the Case in some Displeasure; and shewed, first, his Abilities, as he was of great Wealth in Lands and Goods, and without Issue; and moreover, had married with one Mrs. *Minors*, an antient Woman, without Issue, and in all Account past Child-bearing; the Widow of Mr. *Minors*, who also was rich, and died without Issue, and left his Substance to his Wife. It was urged also, that his Father and Grandfather were also Citizens of LONDON: So that, in all Mens Opinions, they said, there was not a Man in LONDON, whose Suit in this Matter could be more unreasonable. That the Example were perilous to the City, considering the great Charge that was to be born in these Offices, and the Unwillingness of miserable rich Men to take that Charge upon them. For one Precedent being had, they by this and like Ways would always travail to be discharged; and good Men, weaker in Wealth, should, for Love to the City, be driven to undo themselves, by taking such Offices upon them; and, finally, the City unserved.

THE Wards are to elect their Aldermen and Common-Council-Men. But for the regulating and adjusting of the Nomination of an Alderman, and electing of Common-Council-Men from Time to Time, was an Act of Common-Council made, Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Mayor, *Anno* 1692. By which Act it was declared "That it is, and antiently hath been the Right and Privilege of the Freemen of the City only, being Householders, paying Scot and bearing Lot, and of none other whatsoever, in their respective Wards, from Time to Time to nominate Aldermen, and elect Common-Council-Men. And it was enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That at all Wardmotes the Beadles of the respective Wards shall prepare and deliver to the Aldermen of the several Wards, or to such as shall be deputed and authorized to hold the same, one List of all the Freemen aforesaid, dwelling within the respective Wards, and also another List of other Householders within the Ward; to the Intent that such Freemen, Householders within the Wards only, as often as there is Occasion, may nominate Aldermen and elect Common-Council-Men; and that together with other Householders they may choose their Constables, Scavengers, Inquest and Beadles. And to all and every Precept and Precepts hereafter to issue, and to be sent out for summoning Wardmotes, this present Act be annexed and affixed: And before any Nomination or Election, the same to be publickly read and declared to the Persons who shall be and appear at such Courts."

ALL the Aldermen that have pass'd the Chair, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not been Mayors, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace within the City and Freedom thereof.

THE following is an Account of the WARDS and their ALDERMEN, as they stand at present.

THE

THE thirteen Wards on the East Side of *Walbrook*.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1 Portfoken,	Alderman <i>Parsons</i> ,
2 Tower-street,	Sir <i>Charles Peers</i> , Kt.
3 Aldgate,	Alderman <i>Perry</i> .
4 Lime-street,	Sir <i>Rich. Hopkins</i> , Kt.
5 Bishopsgate,	Alderman <i>Godschall</i> .
6 Broad-street,	Sir <i>Gerard Conyers</i> , Kt.
7 Cornhill,	Alderman <i>Salter</i> .
8 Langborn,	Sir <i>Henry Hankey</i> , Kt.
9 Billingsgate,	Sir <i>Edw. Bellamy</i> , Kt.
10 Bridge Within,	Alderman <i>Champion</i> .
11 Candlewick-street,	Sir <i>John Thompson</i> , Kt.
12 Walbrook,	Sir <i>John Tash</i> , Kt.
13 Dowgate,	Sir <i>John Barnard</i> , Kt.

THE thirteen Wards on the West Side of *Walbrook*.

14 Vintry,	Sir <i>John Eyles</i> , Bart.
15 Cordwainer-street,	Sir <i>Will. Billers</i> , Kt.
16 Cheap,	Alderman <i>Kendall</i> .
17 Coleman-street,	Sir <i>Harc. Masters</i> , Kt.
18 Bassishaw,	Sir <i>Tho. Lombe</i> , Kt.
19 Cripplegate,	Sir <i>John Williams</i> , Kt.
20 Aldersgate,	Alderman <i>Levett</i> .
21 Faringdon Within,	Sir <i>Rich. Brocas</i> , Kt.
22 Bread-street,	Sir <i>Robert Baylis</i> , Kt.
23 Queen-hithe,	Alderman <i>Alsop</i> .
24 Castle-Baynard,	Alderman <i>Barber</i> .
25 Faringdon Without,	Sir <i>Franc. Child</i> , Kt.
26 Bridge Without.	Sir <i>Will. Humphreys</i> , Kt. and Bart.

To each of these Wards, besides an Alderman, belong his Deputy, and divers Common-Council-Men, more or less, according to the Largeness and Extent of the Ward. The following is a LIST of those chosen on *St. Thomas's Day* last, the 21st of *December* 1733.

ALDERSGATE 8.

<i>Maj.</i> John Smart, <i>Dep.</i>	George James,
Edward Chowne,	Samuel Ballard, <i>Dep.</i>
Richard Bayley,	Thomas Skipp,
John Willkins,	Samuel Smith.

ALD GATE 6.

William Dawson, <i>Dep.</i>	John Whitehorn,
Thomas Sandford,	Richard Smith,
Edward Sanderson,	Daniel Lambert, <i>Esq;</i>

BASSISHAW 4.

John Wheeler, <i>Dep.</i>	John Smith,
William Monck, <i>dec.</i>	Richard Stevenson.

BILLINGSGATE 10.

William Jenkins, <i>Dep.</i>	John Godwin,
James Jackson,	Edmund Stevens,
William Parker,	Thomas Winterbottom,
William Smith,	John Foot,
Thomas Downes,	Clement Bellamy.

BISHOPSGATE 14.

John Pot, <i>Dep.</i>	John Webb,
James Danfie,	Peter Roberts,
Charles Cotton,	Robert Fawcety,
James Bartlett,	Henry Wily, <i>Dep.</i>
John May,	William Benn,
George Pepys,	John Holland,
William Poole,	John Forty.

BREAD-STREET 12.

Robert Cady, <i>Dep.</i>	Robert Cary,
James Townsend,	Robert Sedgwick,
James Church, <i>Esq;</i>	Anthony Lucas,
John Coggs,	John Ogilvie,
John Holmes,	John Selwin,
Daniel Coggs,	James Budgett.

BRIDGE 15.

James Pitts, <i>Dep.</i>	John Cooper,
Cornelius Herbert,	John Thomas,
John Stuart,	James Heywood,
William Kinleside,	Henry King,
Benjamin Tyson,	William Sheldon,
Rich. Lewis Springwell,	William Newland,
Joseph Goodchild,	William Mingay.
Edward Archer,	

BROAD-STREET 10.

John Lequesne, <i>Dep.</i>	Nathaniel Townsend,
Samuel Newey,	Robert Burchall,
Richard Chauncy,	John Curryer,
Bartholomew Shorey,	John Knight,
Capt. Tho. Ratty,	John Kellaway.

CANDLEWICK 8.

Thomas Davis, <i>Dep.</i>	Nathaniel Arnold,
William Tyson,	William Clarke,
James Goodchild,	Samuel Moore,
George Blaksley,	Joseph Thompson.

CASTLE-BAYNARD 10.

John Bateman, <i>Dep.</i>	William Innys,
Valentine Grimstead,	William Lord,
Richard Trubey,	Samuel Williams,
John Townsend,	Robert Territt,
John Belchier,	John Cordwell.

CHEAP 12.

George Arnold, <i>Dep.</i>	William Davies,
Samuel Sedgwick,	Leonard Pead,
Edward Tay,	Frederick Stanton,
Thomas Wright,	Charles Brandling,
Joseph Bourne,	John Handbury,
John Spillet,	Samuel Ashurst,

COLEMAN-STREET 6.

James Nutter, <i>Dep.</i>	Robert Lovick,
Thomas Wilkinson,	Thomas Gibson, <i>Esq;</i>
Edward Roberts,	Jonathan Bromley.

CORDWAINER 8.

John Daye, <i>Dep.</i>	Daniel Phillips,
John Lancashire,	Samuel Torin,
William Addington,	Edmund Lewin,
Round Lampard,	Walter Yerbury.

CORNHILL 6.

Thomas Riley, <i>Dep.</i>	John Cooke,
James Coulter,	William Chase,
Thomas Ridge,	John Hoper.

CRIPPLEGATE Within 8.

Thomas Elton, <i>Dep.</i>	George Vincent,
Daniel Bonner,	Thomas Scot,
Thomas Nicholl,	Charles Hartley,
William Tims,	Isaac Scott.

CRIP-

CRIPPLEGATE Without 4.

Rich. Farrington, *Dep.* John Deeton,
William Meredith, William Cooper.

DOWGATE 8.

Benj. Hodges, *Dep.* Thomas Curryer,
James Harding, Robert Hayward, *jun.*
Charles Dix, William Cooke,
James Razer, William Jackson.

FARINGDON Within 15.

John Everett, *Dep.* Thompson Hayne,
Richard Skinner, Henry Sisson,
William Owen, John Bosworth, *Esq;*
Gabriel Sleath, Hugh Bonfoy.
Robert Taylor, Henry Sheppard,
Samuel Mills, Robert Mael,
William Byrch, William Selwin, *Esq;*
Giles Mills,

FARINGDON Without 16.

St. Sepulchre's.

Alexander Master, Edward Walmesley,
John Johnson, Joseph Pratt,
Joseph Partington, John Crutchfield.

St. Andrew's Holborn.

Joh. Chillingworth, *Dep.* Thomas Nash.

St. Bride's.

Abraham Page, Philip Robinson.
Thomas Keteriche,

St. Dunstan's in the West.

John Child, *Dep.* John Innocent.
Henry Holloway,

St. Martin's Ludgate.

John Chaplyn, William Holaday.

LANGBORN 10.

Gabriel Smyth, *Dep.* Joseph Hankey, *Esq;*
William Pepys, Thomas Oyles,
William Knight, James Hebert,
Joshua Baker, *Esq;* Sir George Caswall, *Kt.*
Samuel Herring, Thomas Thompson.

LIME-STREET 4.

William Pomeroy, *Dep.* Street Arnold,
Giles Vincent, Thomas Burder.

PORTSOKEN 5.

Valentine Brewis, *Dep.* John Boswell,
James Rochester, Daniel Colcutt.
Robert Pycroft,

QUEEN-HITH 6.

Joseph Ayliffe, *Dep.* John Grant,
William Pew, Charles Blandy,
Edmund Bathurst, Thomas Northey.

TOWER 12.

Samuel Tatem, *Dep.* Robert Evans,
William Cleaver, William Scullard,
Henry Neale, *Esq;* John Mason,

N^o 7. VOL. II.

Samuel Holmes,
James Bedingfield,
John Lane,

Robert Willimot, *Esq;*
Henry Seale,
Richard Romman.

VINTRY 9.

William Rous, *Dep.* Stephen Prew,
Robert Kidd, Richard Pitts,
Thomas Gregg, Philip Fruchard,
John Harbin, Edmund Trench.
Christ. Cheesborough,

WALBROOK 8.

Samuel Keynton, *Dep.* William Farmer,
William Wilkins, Hezekiah Walker,
John Hill, Robert Henshaw,
Thomas Sims, William Arnold.

Total 234

BESIDES the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, there are several other eminent Officers belonging to the City.

First, There is a Recorder of the City of *The Recorder.*
LONDON, a grave and learned Lawyer, skillful in the Customs of the City: Also he is to be a chief Assistant to the Lord Mayors, for their better Direction in Matters of Justice and Law. He takes Place in Councils and in Courts, before any Man that hath not been Mayor, and learnedly delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

THE Qualifications of the Recorder of the City are thus set down in one of the Books of the Chamber: That "He shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skillful and virtuous Apprentices of the Law of the whole Kingdom: Whose Office is always to sit on the Right Hand of the Mayor, in recording Pleas, and passing Judgments; and by whom Records and Processes, had before the Mayor and Aldermen at *Great St. Martin's*, ought to be recorded by Word of Mouth before the Judges assigned there the correct Errors. The Mayor and Aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other Businesses, touching the City, before the King and his Council, as also in certain of the King's Courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief Man endued with Wisdom, and eminent for Eloquence. *His Qualifications.*

THE Fee of the Recorder was sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to Time and Merit, as appears in the fourth Book of *Liber Albus*. After, the Recorder's Fee was settled at an hundred Marks: And he was to have of the Chamber such Vesture (*Lineatam vel penulatom*) lined or faced, and as often as the Mayor and Aldermen take every Year. And his Clerk, such as the Serjeants of the Chamber. The Recorder and his Clerk are wont to sit at the Mayor's Table.

WHAT the Recorder's Office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the Year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a Record, *viz. Die Lune, &c.* "On Monday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 32d of King Edward, before the Lords, John le Blund, Mayor, John de Burreforch, Sheriff, William de Beton, Walter de Fynchingfeld, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Folham, John of Canterbury, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstable, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Loucestre, Adam de Rokefle, &c. Aldermen, meeting together, John de Wengrave, Alderman and Recorder, was sworn, well and faithfully to render all the Judgments of the Hustings, after the Mayor and Aldermen should meet

A a

" meet concerning their Pleas, and agreed together; and also all other Judgments touching the City of LONDON, &c. And that he shall do Justice as well to Poor as Rich. And that all the Pleas of the *Hustings*, presently after the *Hustings* is finished, he shall oversee, order, and cause to be enrolled, according to the Things pleaded, &c. And that he shall come prepared to dispatch the Business of the City, &c. when he shall be lawfully warned by the Mayor and Bailiffs. For which Labour the abovesaid Mayor and Aldermen have yielded to give the aforesaid John 10 l. Sterling by Year out of their Chamber, and 20 d. of each Charter written, and each Testament enrolled in the said *Hustings*, &c.

The present Recorder is Sir William Thomson, Knt.

The following is a CATALOGUE of the RECORDERS of LONDON, as far back as could be retrieved.

A L D E R M E N.

- 26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298. *John de Norton*.
- 32 Edw. I. A. D. 1304. *John de Wangrave*.
- 13 Edw. II. A. D. 1320. *Jeffrey de Hertpol*.
- 14 Edw. II. A. D. 1321. *Robert de Swalchyne*.
- 3 Edw. III. A. D. 1329. *Gregory de Norton*.
- 13 Edw. III. A. D. 1339. *Roger de Depham*.
- 37 Edw. III. A. D. 1363. *Thomas Lodelow*.
- 39 Edw. III. A. D. 1365. *William de Halden*.
- 51 Edw. III. A. D. 1377. *William Cheyne*.

One of this Name was made a Justice of the King's-Bench, in the Year 1416, and Ann. 1424. Lord Chief there.

- 13 Rich. II. A. D. 1389. *John Tremayne*, Common-Serjeant.
- 16 Rich. II. A. D. 1392. *William Makenade*.
- 18 Rich. II. A. D. 1394. *John Cokain*.
- 22 Rich. II. A. D. 1398. *Matthew de Suthworth*.
- 5 Hen. IV. A. D. 1403. *Thomas Thornburgh*.
- 7 Hen. IV. A. D. 1405. *John Preston*.
- 3 Hen. V. A. D. 1415. *John Barton*, Senior, afterwards made a Serjeant, 1416.
- 1 Hen. VI. A. D. 1422. *John Fray*, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, 1436.
- 5 Hen. VI. A. D. 1426. *John Simonds*.
- 14 Hen. VI. A. D. 1435. *Alexander Anne*.
- 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *Thomas Cockayn*.
- 18 Hen. VI. A. D. 1440. *William* (alias *John*) *Bowis*.
- 20 Hen. VI. A. D. 1442. *Robert Danvers*, Common Serjeant.
- 29 Hen. VI. A. D. 1451. *Thomas Billing*, afterwards, 1453, made a Serjeant.
- In 1458, made the King's Serjeant.
- In 1465, made a Justice of the King's-Bench.
- In 1469, made Chief Justice.
- 33 Hen. VI. A. D. 1455. *Thomas Urswyck*, Common Serjeant, in the Room of *Billing*.
- In 1472, made Chief Baron.
- 11 Edw. IV. A. D. 1471. *Humphrey Starkey*, in the Room of *Urswyck*.
- In 1484, made Chief Baron.
- 1 Edw. V. A. D. 1483. *Thomas Fitz-William*; in 1489, made Speaker of the House of Commons.

This List hitherto is imperfect, though found so in the Records.

Hereafter follow the Names of the RECORDERS successively.

- 23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. *Sir Robert Sheffield*, Knt.
- 23 Hen. VII. A. D. 1508. *John Chalwyner*, in the Room of *Sheffield*.
- 2 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1511. *Richard Brook*, in the Room of *Chalwyner*.
- In 1521, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.
- In 1526, made Chief Baron.
- 11 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1530. *William Shelley* (one of the Judges) in the Room of *Brook*.
- In 1522, made a Serjeant.
- In 1527, made a Justice of Common-Pleas.
- 18 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1527. *John Baker* (one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts) in the Room of *Shelley*.
- 27 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1536. *Sir Roger Cholmley*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Baker*.
- In 1545, made King's Serjeant.
- In 1546, made Chief Baron.
- 37 Hen. VIII. A. D. 1546. *Robert Brook*, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of *Cholmley*.
- In 1552, made a Serjeant.
- In 1554, made Justice of the Common-Pleas.
- 1 and 2 P. and M. A. D. 1553. *Ranulph Cholmley*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Brook*.
- Made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
- 5 Eliz. A. D. 1563. *Richard Onslow*, in the Room of *Cholmley*.
- In 1566, made Queen's Solicitor.
- 8 Eliz. A. D. 1566. *Thomas Bromley*, in the Room of *Onslow*.
- In 1669, made Queen's Solicitor.
- 11 Eliz. A. D. 1689. *Thomas Wilbraham*, one of the Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Bromley*.
- In 1571, advanced into the Court of Wards and Liveries.
- 13 Eliz. A. D. 1571. *William Fleetwood*, in the Room of *Wilbraham*.
- In 1580, made a Serjeant.
- In 1592, made Queen's Serjeant.
- 34 Eliz. A. D. 1591. *Edward Coke*, of the Inner Temple, in the Room of *Fleetwood*, who surrendered.
- In 1606, made Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
- In 1613, made Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.
- 35 Eliz. A. D. 1592. *Edward Drew*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Coke*.
- In 1589, made a Serjeant.
- In 1596, made Queen's Serjeant.
- 36 Eliz. A. D. 1594. *Thomas Flemynge*, in the Room of *Drew*.
- In 1594, made a Serjeant.
- In 1595, degraded.
- 37 Eliz. A. D. 1595. *John Crooke* of the Inner Temple, in the Room of *Flemynge*.
- 1 Jac. I. A. D. 1603. *Henry Montagu*, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of *Sir John Crooke*, employed in the King's Service.
- In 1610, made King's Serjeant.
- In 1616, made Chief Justice of the King's-Bench.
- 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. *Thomas Coventry*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of *Montagu*.
- In 1616, made King's Solicitor.
- 14 Jac. I. A. D. 1616. *Anthony Benn*, of the Middle-Temple, in the Room of *Coventry*.

16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. *Richard Martin*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Benn*.

16 Jac. I. A. D. 1618. *Robert Heath*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Martin*.

In 1620, made King's Solicitor.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Robert Skute*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Heath*.

18 Jac. I. A. D. 1620. *Heneage Finch*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Skute*.

In 1623, made a Serjeant.

7 Car. I. A. D. 1631. *Edw. Littleton*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Finch*.

In 1634, made King's Solicitor.

10 Car. I. A. D. 1634. *Robert Mason*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Littleton*.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Henry Calthrop*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Queen's Solicitor, in the Room of *Mason*; afterwards made Attorney of the Court of Wards.

This Sir *Henry Calthrop* published an useful Book, being *Reports of Special Cases*, collected by himself, touching the several Customs and Liberties of the City of LONDON.

11 Car. I. A. D. 1635. *Thomas Gardiner*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Calthrop*.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *Peter Pheasant*, Serjeant at Law, and one of the City's Common Pleaders, in the Room of *Gardiner*, discharged for long Absence.

19 Car. I. A. D. 1643. *John Glyn*, Recorder of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Pheasant*, who resigned.

In 1649, made a Serjeant.

In 1660, again made a Serjeant.

And afterwards, in the same Year, made King's Serjeant.

25 Aug. A. D. 1649. *William Steele*, of *Grey's-Inn*, in the Room of *Glyn*.

In 1655, made Lord Chief Baron.

1 Junii, A. D. 1655. *Lisleborn Long*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, in the Room of *Steele*.

18 Martii, A. D. 1658. *John Green*, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Court, in the Room of *Long*, deceased.

3 Novemb. A. D. 1659. *William Wylde*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Green*, deceased.

In 1661, made a Serjeant.

Afterwards, in the same Year, made a King's Serjeant.

In 1668, made a Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1672, made a Justice of the *King's-Bench*.

20 Car. II. A. D. 1668. *John Howell*, Deputy-Recorder, in the Room of *Wylde*.

29 Car. II. A. D. 1676. *William Dolben*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Howell*, who surrendered.

In 1677, made King's Serjeant.

In 1678, made Justice of the *King's-Bench*.

30 Car. II. A. D. 1678. Sir *George Jeffreys*, Common-Serjeant, in the Room of *Dolben*.

In 1680, made a Serjeant.

In 1681, made King's Serjeant.

In 1683, made Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*.

32 Car. II. A. D. 1680. *George Treby*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *Jeffreys*.

In 1692, made Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

35 Car. II. A. D. 1683. Sir *Thomas Jenner* (by Commission) in the Room of *Treby*.

In 1685, made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

2 Jac. II. A. D. 1685. Sir *John Holt* (by Commission) in the Room of *Jenner*.

3 Jac. II. May 12, A. D. 1687. ——— *Tate*, Serjeant at Law (by Commission) in the Room of *Holt*.

4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, A. D. 1687. Sir *Bartholomew Shower* (by Commission) in the Room of *Tate*.

4 Wil. and Mar. June 10, A. D. 1692. Sir *Sathiel Lovell*, Serjeant at Law, in the Room of *Treby*, who had been restored upon King *James's* regranting the City's Liberties, and was now made Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

In 1708, made a Baron of the *Exchequer*.

7 Annæ, A. D. 1708. Sir *Peter King*, of the *Inner-Temple*, in the Room of *Lovell*.

In 1714, made Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*.

1 Georgii, A. D. 1714. Sir *William Thomson*, of the *Middle-Temple*, in the Room of *King*.

In 1716, made the King's Solicitor-General, and, since that, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

The following are also OFFICERS of especial Respect in the City.

The CHAMBERLAIN of LONDON.

He is an Officer of great Repute and Trust; *The Chamberlain.* and tho' annually chosen on *Midsummer Day*, yet not displaced, but continues during Life, if no just and great Crimes are made out against him. He had the keeping of the Monies, Lands and Goods of the City Orphans, or took good Security for the Payment thereof when the Parties came to Age. And to that End he was deemed in the Law a sole Corporation, to him and his Successors, for Orphans; and therefore a Bond, or a Recognizance made to him and his Successors, was recoverable by his Successors. This Officer hath a Court peculiarly belonging to him, which will be spoken of hereafter. His Office may be termed a Publick Treasury, collecting the Customs, Monies, and yearly Revenues, and all other Payments belonging to the Corporation of the City. The present Chamberlain is *John Bosworth, Esq;*

The COMMON-SERJEANT.

He is to attend the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on Court-Days, and to be in Council with them, on all Occasions, within and without the Precincts or Liberties of the City. He was to take Care of Orphans Estates, either by taking Account of them, or to sign their Indentures, before their passing the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. And likewise he was to let, set and manage the Orphans Estates, according to his Judgment, to their best Advantage. The present Common-Serjeant is *Thomas Garrard, Esq;*

The TOWN-CLERK, or COMMON-CLERK.

He keeps the Original Charters of the City, the Books, Rolls, and other Records, where- *The Town Clerk,* in are register'd the Acts and Proceedings of the City; so that he may not be improperly termed the City-Register: He is to attend the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at their Courts. The present Town-Clerk is *Thomas Jackson, Esq;*

THE Town-Clerk and Common-Serjeant take Place according to their Seniority. The Fees of the Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant, and Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, were antiently 10 l. per Ann.

THE following is a List of all the Common-Serjeants, as there is another of all the Town-Clerks, found by diligent Search out of many antient

antient Records and Registers in the Town-Clerk's Office, for some Hundred Years past to the present Time.

The Names of the COMMON-SERJEANTS of LONDON, beginning 41 Edw. III. and continued down to the present Time.

- Anno 21 Edw. III. *William de Ford.*
 41 Edw. III. *John Wentbrigg.*
 50 Edw. III. *Ralph Strode.*
 16 Hen. VI. *John Wilton.*
 20 Hen. VI. *Robert Danvers.*
 20 Hen. VI. *Richard Moyle, of Grey's-Inn.*
 21 Hen. VI. *Thomas Bylling.*
 27 Hen. VI. *John Nedekam, in the Room of Bylling.*
 31 Hen. VI. *Thomas Urswyck, in the Room of Nedekam.*
 33 Hen. VI. *Robert Ingelton, in the Room of Urswyck, elected Recorder.*
 35 Hen. VI. *Guy Fairfax.*
 36 Hen. VI. *Thomas Rigby, in the Room of Fairfax.*
 39 Hen. VI. *Thomas Bryan.*
 3 Edw. IV. *John Baldwyn, in the Room of Thomas Bryan.*
 9 Edw. IV. *Robert Molyneux, Gent.*
 1 Hen. VII. *John Haugh, Gent. in the Room of Molyneux, deceased.*
 1 Hen. VII. *Richard Higham, in the Room of Haugh, chosen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*
 1 Hen. VII. *Thomas Frowicke, in the Room of Higham, chosen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*
 6 Hen. VII. *Thomas Marowe, in the Room of Frowicke.*
 13 Hen. VII. *John Greene.*
 13 Hen. VII. *Henry White, in the Room of John Greene, who surrendered.*
 18 Hen. VII. *William Walsingham, in the Room of Henry White.*
 21 Hen. VIII. *John Onely, in the Room of William Walsingham.*
 24 Hen. VIII. *Edward Hall, in the Room of John Onely.*
 27 Hen. VIII. *Edward Southwell, in the Room of Edward Hall, who was chosen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*
 28 Hen. VIII. *Robert Brook, in the Room of Southwell.*
 37 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Atkyns, in the Room of Brooke, who was chosen Recorder.*
 1 Edw. VI. *John Marsh, in the Room of Atkyns, chosen one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*
 5 Eliz. *Bernard Randolph, Gent. in the Room of Marsh, who surrendered, being elected one of Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.*
 25 Eliz. *Thomas Kirton, Gent. in the Room of Randolph, deceased.*
 43 Eliz. *Richard Wilbraham, in the Room of Kirton.*
 43 Eliz. *Richard Wheeler, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; in the Room of Wilbraham, deceased.*
 11 Jac. I. *Daniel Hills, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; in the Room of Wheeler, deceased.*
 12 Jac. I. *Thomas Jones, of Grey's-Inn, Esq; in the Room of Hills, who surrendered.*
 1 Car. I. *Ralph Latham, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; in the Room of Jones, deceased.*
 18 Car. I. *Henry Proby, in the Room of Latham, deceased.*
 13 Car. II. *Sir Richard Browne, in the Room of Proby, deceased.*
 23 Car. II. *George Jeffreys, of the Inner-Temple, in the Room of Browne, who surrendered.*
 30 Car. II. *Henry Crispe, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; in the Room of Jeffreys, who surrendered.*

12 Will. III. *Duncan Dee, Esq; in the Room of Crispe, deceased.*

Thomas Garrard, Esq; in the Room of Dee, deceased.

The NAMES of the Town-Clerks of LONDON, beginning 13 Edw. I. and continued to this Time.

- 13 Edw. I. *John de Batequell.*
 5 Edw. II. *Hugo of Waltham.*
 9 Edw. III. *Roger of Depham, one of the Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, in the Room of Waltham, dec.*
 9 Edw. III. *John of Sherborne.*
 42 Edw. III. *Henry of Paddington, Clerk.*
 49 Edw. III. *Henry Perot.*
 4 Rich. II. *John Marchant.*
 5 Hen. V. *John Carpenter.*
 17 Hen. VI. *Richard Barnet.*
 25 Hen. VI. *Roger Spicer, alias Tong.*
 1 Edw. IV. *William Dunthorne.*
 5 Hen. VII. *Nicholas Packenham.*
 2 Hen. VIII. *Walter Stubb, Gent. in the Room of Packenham.*
 6 Hen. VIII. *William Paver, Gent. in the Room of Stubb.*
 25 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Ryshton.*
 30 Hen. VIII. *William Blackwell.*
 12 Eliz. *Anthony Stapleton, in the Room of Blackwell, deceased.*
 16 Eliz. *William Sebright, in the Room of Stapleton, deceased.*
 11 Jac. I. *John Weld, in the Room of Sebright, who surrender'd.*
 18 Car. I. *Robert Mitchel, Deputy to Weld, in the Room of Weld, discharged by Common-Council.*
 July 3, 1649. *John Sadler, in the Room of Mitchel, removed.*
 12 Car. II. *John Weld, admitted a-new.*
 18 Car. II. *William Avery, Deputy to Weld, in the Room of Weld, deceased.*
 24 Car. II. *William Wagstaff, in the Room of Avery, deceased.*
 3 W. & M. *John Goodfellow, in the Room of Wagstaff, deceased.*
 12 Will. III. *Henry Asburst, in the Room of Goodfellow, deceased.*
 4 Annæ. *James Gibson, one of the four Clerks of the Lord Mayor's Court, in the Room of Asburst deceased.*
 3 Geo. *Randolph Stracy, Son of Randolph Stracy, Comptroller in the Room of Gibson, deceased.*
Thomas Jackson, Esq; in the Room of Stracy.

The CORONER of LONDON:

Called so a Corona, i. e. a Crown, because he deals principally with the Crown; or, in Matters appertaining to the Imperial Crown of England. As to the Antiquity of this Office: There were Coroners in the Time of King Alfred, as appears by the Book, intituled, The Miroir. The Lord Mayor for the Time being is Coroner, but hath his Deputy for the Management thereof. In antient Time this Office was of such great Esteem, that none could execute it under the Degree of a Knight. As the Sheriff may enquire of all Felonies, so the Coroner is to enquire of all sudden Deaths: And to that End he impannels a Jury, takes Evidence upon Oath, and gives the Charge to the Jury.

In former Times this Officer was nominated and appointed by the King. In 51 Edw. III. the Citizens prayed, That they might place and displace a Coroner among themselves, answering unto the King what belongs thereunto. It was

answered, The King will not depart with his antient Right.

The present Coroner is *John King*, Esq;

Two Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

Simon Urlin, Esq;
John Stracy, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

Comptroller of the Chamber,
Randolph Stracy, Esq;

Secondary of *Wood-street* Compter,
Francis Cooper, Esq;

Secondary of the *Poultrey* Compter,
Philip Jennings, Esq;

The CITY REMEMBRANCER.

The City Remembrancer.

THIS Officer is to attend the Lord Mayor on certain Days, his Business being to put his Lordship in Mind of the select Days he is to go abroad with the Aldermen, &c. He is to attend daily at the Parliament House, during the Sessions, and to report to the Lord Mayor their Transactions.

The present Remembrancer is *John Lethcullier*, Esq;

A Register of the Orphans Fund.

A Solicitor,
Charles Stracey, Esq;

Eight Attornies in the Sheriffs Court.

Two Bridge-Masters.
Mr. Lund.
Mr. Hyde.

A Hall-Keeper,
Mr. Daniel Collyer.

THERE are also Officers peculiarly belonging to the Lord Mayor's House. The first are,

The Four Esquires of the Lord Mayor's House.

The SWORD-BEARER.

The Sword-Bearer.

THIS Officer is to attend my Lord Mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the Sword before him, being the Emblem of Justice. He hath his Table at my Lord Mayor's: For the Support of which, there is 1000 *l.* a Year allowed. His Dwelling, allow'd him by the City, is at *Justice Hall* in the *Old Bailey*. The Gentleman that bears this Office is *Thomas Carbonell*, Esq;

THE Sword-Bearer's Place is honourable; in as much as the Sword is needful to be born before Head Officers of Boroughs, or other corporate Towns, to represent the State and princely Office of the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the chief Governor. To the Right of bearing which Sword, in the Chamber of LONDON, this Observation is to be made, according to an antient Writer of Armoury: "That the Bearer must carry it upright, the Hilts being holden under his Bulk, and the Blade directly up the Midst of his Breast, and so forth between the Sword-Bearer's Brows. This, in Distinction from bearing the Sword in any Town for a Duke, or an Earl, or a Baron. If a Duke, the Blade thereof must lean from the Head between the Neck and the right Shoulder,

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"nearer to the Head than the Shoulder. And
"for an Earl, the Bearer must carry the same
"between the Point of the Shoulder and the
"Elbow: And so there is another different
"Bearing of the Sword for a Baron.

The COMMON HUNT.

THE chief Business of this Officer is to take Care of the Pack of Hounds belonging to the Mayor and Citizens, and to attend them in Hunting, when they please. This Officer's House, allowed him, is in *Finsbury Fields*, where also the Hounds are kept in a large Place fit for the Purpose; and for keeping the Hounds called, *The deep-mouthed Hounds*. He has a yearly Allowance, besides Perquisites. He is to attend the Lord Mayor on set Days. This Officer is *William Ferrian*, Esq;

The COMMON CRYER.

IT belongs to him and the Serjeant at Arms to summon all Executors and Administrators of Freemen to appear, and to bring in Inventories of the Personal Estates of Freemen, within two Months after their Decease: And he is to have Notice of the Appraisements. He is also to attend the Lord Mayor at set Days, and at the Courts held weekly by the Mayor and Aldermen. He has his Dwelling allow'd him at *Aldersgate*. This Office is executed by *John Elderton*, Esq;

The WATER BAILIFF.

THIS Officer is to look after the Preservation of the River *Thames*, against all Encroachments; and to look after the Fishermen, for the Preservation of the young Fry, to prevent the destroying them by unlawful Nets. For that End there are Juries for each County, that hath any Part of it lying on the Sides or Shores of the said River. Which Juries, summoned by the Water-Bailiff at certain Times, do make Enquiry of all Offences relating to the River and the Fish; and make their Presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the Lord Mayor on set Days in the Week: And his House is *Cripplegate*.

The present Water Bailiff is *Edward Le Neve*, Esq;

There are also Three Serjeant Carvers;
Mr. Edward Goslin,

Mr. Richard Trenance.

Mr. James Turner.

Three Serjeants of the Chamber;

Mr. Thomas Henshaw;

Mr. Robert Wilkins,

Mr. William Shaw.

A Serjeant of the Chancel.

Mr. James Bond.

A Yeoman of the Chancel.

Mr. Nathaniel Ford.

Four Yeomen of the Water-side;

Mr. Thomas Boalch,

Mr. Peter Westfall,

Mr. John Parker,

Mr. Joseph Parry.

An Under Water Bailiff.

Mr. *Thomas Whincop.*

Two Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. *Daniel Collyer,*

Mr. *Richard Green.*

Two Meal-Weighers.

Mr. *Chamberlain,*

Mr. *Jones.*

Two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs,

Mr. *William Scriven,*

Mr. *Edward Turner.*

Foreign Taker.

Mr. *John Man.*

City Marshals.

Mr. *Charles Jones.*

Mr. *Rodwell.*

There are besides these, seven Gentlemens Men, as,

The Sword-Bearer's Man, the Common-Hunt's two Men, the Common Cryer's Man, the Water Bailiff's two Men, and the Carver's Man.

Nine of the foregoing Officers have Liveries of the Lord Mayor, viz. the Sword-Bearer and his Man; the three Carvers; and the four Yeomen of the Water-side. All the rest have Liveries from the Chamber of LONDON.

The following Officers are likewise belonging to the City:

Farmer of the Markets.

Mr. *Henry Parsons.*

Auditor.

Mr. *John Ozell.*

Clerk of the Chamber.

Mr. *Charles Crumpe.*

Clerk to the Commissioners of the Sewers.

Mr. *William Martin.*

Clerk of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. *Thomas le Gendre.*

Beadle of the same Court.

Mr. *Thomas Gorst.*

Clerk of the City Works.

Mr. *George Smith.*

Printer to the City.

Mr. *George James.*

Justice of the Bridge-Yard.

John Nicholas, Esq;

Clerk Comptroller of the Bridge-House.

Jeremiah Pemberton, Esq;

Steward of the Borough.

Leonard Street, Esq;

Bailiff of the Borough.

Thomas Bold, Esq;

The LORD MAYOR'S OFFICERS, and their Days of Waiting, according to a Table that hung up in the antient Council-Chamber.

Mr. Sword-Bearer, to wait daily.

Mr. Common-Hunt, to wait Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Common-Crier, to wait Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mr. Water-Bailiff, to wait Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The three Serjeant-Carvers, to wait weekly, all Excuses set apart.

The three Serjeants of the Chamber, to wait weekly, without any Excuse.

The Serjeant of the Channel, to wait daily.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber, one of them to wait daily at Dinner, to Usher the Hall.

The four Yeomen of the Water-Side, two of them to wait weekly, and not to be absent.

The Yeoman of the Channel, to wait daily.

The Under Water-Bailiff, to wait on Holidays and Court-Days, if he goes not up the River.

The six Young Men, to wait daily.

The three Meal-Weighers to wait on Holidays and Court-Days.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharf, to wait on General Days.

The Foreign-Taker, to wait likewise on general Days.

The SHERIFFS OFFICERS.

THE Sheriffs also of LONDON, as the *Sheriffs Officers.* Mayor, for the State of the City, had their Officers. In the Year 1471; they were appointed each of them to have 16 Serjeants, every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. And six Clerks, viz. a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks; besides the Under-Sheriffs Clerks, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and others in Household, many.

Of the MAYORS and SHERIFFS Liveries.

Now to say something of the Mayors and Sheriffs Liveries: To follow Precedent of former Times, the Clerks of Companies were to enquire for them of their Companies that would have the Mayor's Livery, their Money (as a Benevolence given) which must be 20 s. at least, put in a Purse, with their Names that gave it, and the Wardens to deliver it to the Mayor by the first of December. For which every Man had then sent him four Yards of Broad-Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different Colour, to make him a Gown, and these were called Rey-Gowns, which was then the Livery of the Mayor; and also of the Sheriffs; but each differing from others in the Colours.

Of older Times the Officers of the City wore Gowns of Party-Colours, as, the Right Side of one Colour, and the Left of another; as, for Example, it was in the Book of Accounts in Guildhall, that in the 19th Year of Henry VI. there was bought for an Officer's Gown two Yards of Cloth, coloured Mustard Villars (a Colour now out of Use) and two Yards of Cloth coloured Blue, Price 2 s. the Yard, in all, 8 s.

More, paid to *John Pope*, Draper, for two Gown-Cloths, eight Yards of two Colours, *eux ombo deux de Rouge* (or Red) *Medley Brune* and *Porre* (or Purple) Colour, Price, the Yard, 2 s. These Gowns were for *Piers Rider* and *John Buckles*, Clerks of the Chamber.

IN the Year 1516, in the 7th of *Henry VIII.* it was agreed by a Common-Council in *Guildhall*, that the Sheriffs of LONDON should (as they had been accustomed) give yearly Reyed Gowns to the Recorder, Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant and Common-Clerk, the Sword-Bearer, Common-Hunt, Water-Bailiff, Common-Crier, like as to their own Officers, &c.

MORE, *Anno 1525*, in the 16th of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Baily*, then being Mayor, made a Request, (for that Cloths of Bay (as he alledged) were evil wrought, his Officers might be permitted (contrary to Custom) for that Year, to wear Gowns of one Colour; to which (in a Common-Council) one answered, and said, *Yea, it might be permitted*; and no Man said *Nay*, and so it passed. Thus much for Party-coloured and Rey Gowns. But for Benevolence to the Mayor, says *Stow*, of later Time, each Man giving 40 s. towards his Charges, received four Yards of Broad Cloth to make him a Gown; for Sir *Thomas White* performed it in the first Year of *Queen Mary*; but Sir *Thomas Lodge* gave (instead of four Yards of Broad Cloth) three Yards of Satten to make them Doublets. And since that, the three Yards of Satten is now turned into a Silver Spoon, and so it holds.

The Days of Attendance that the FELLOWSHIPS do give to the MAYOR, at his going to St. Paul's.

THE Days of Attendance that the Fellowships do give to the Lord Mayor at his going to *St. Paul's* were seven, as follows:

1	<i>Allhallowen</i>	} Day.
2	<i>Christmas</i>	
3	<i>St. Stephen's</i>	
4	<i>St. John's</i>	
5	<i>New-Year's</i>	
6	<i>Twelfth</i>	
7	<i>Candlemas</i>	

The Order and Precedency of the COMPANIES.

THE 23d of *Henry VIII.* these Companies had Place at the Mayor's Feast in *Guildhall*, in Order as follows:

COMPANIES,	Numb. of eachCom- pany feasted.	Messes al- lotted them.
1 Mercers,	17	5
2 Grocers,	16	4
3 Drapers,	12	4
4 Fishmongers,	12	4
5 Goldsmiths,	10	3
6 Skinners,	8	3
7 Merchant-Tailors,	9	3
8 Vintners,	6	2
9 Ironmongers,	4	4½
10 Merchant-Haberdashers,	14	4½
11 Salters,	8	2½
12 Dyers,	6	2
13 Leatherfellers,	8	3
14 Pewterers,	5	2
15 Cutlers,	5	2
16 Armourers,	3	1
17 Wax-Chandlers,	6	2
18 Tallow-Chandlers,	3	2
19 Sheremen,	5	2
20 Fullers,	9	2

COMPANIES.

	Numb. of eachCom- pany feasted.	Messes al- lotted them.
21 Sadlers,	4	2
22 Brewers,	12	4
23 Scriveners,	6	2
24 Butchers,	7	3
25 Bakers,	4	2
26 Poulterers,	1	1
27 Stationers,	2	1
28 Innholders,	4	2
29 Girdlers,	4	2
30 Chirurgeons,	2	1
31 Founders,	1	1
32 Barbers,	4	2
33 Clothing Upholders,	2	1
34 Broiderers,	2	1
35 Bowyers,	2	1
36 Fletchers,	2	1
37 No Clothing Turners,	2	1
38 Cordwainers,	4	2
39 Painter-Stainers,	5	2
40 Masons,	1	1
41 Plumbers,	2	1
42 Carpenters,	4	2
43 Pouch-Makers,	2	1
44 Joiners,	2	1
45 Coopers,	1	1
46 No Clothing, Glasiers,	2	1
47 No Clothing, Linen-Drapers,	2	1
48 No Clothing, Woodmongers,	2	1
49 Curriers,	2	1
50 No Clothing, Foistors,	2	1
51 No Clothing, Grey-Tanners,	2	1
52 Tilers,	1	1
53 Weavers,	1	1
54 Blacksmiths,	0	1
55 No Clothing, Lorimers,	2	1
56 Spurriers,	2	1
57 Wirefellers,	1	1
58 No Clothing, Fruiterers,	2	1
59 No Clothing, Farriers,	2	1
60 Bladesmiths,	2	1

So that at the Feast of *Richard Gresham*, this 23 *Hen. VIII.* which was *Anno 1538*, were, Messes of Meat, 111 one half, and Guests of the Freemen entertained at *Guildhall*, 273; besides the Wardens of each Company, reckoning two to each Company, 120. In all 393.

THESE Companies severally, at sundry Times, purchased the King's Favour and Licence, by his Letters Patents, to associate themselves in Brotherhoods, with Masters and Wardens, for their Government. Many also have procured Corporations, with Privileges, &c. But they had no Licence procured by them, as *Stow* could find, for Liveries to be worn, but at their Governors Discretion to appoint, as Occasion required, sometimes in a triumphant Manner, sometimes more like Mourning. And such Liveries have they taken upon them, as well before as since they were by Licence associated into Brotherhoods, or Corporations. For the first of these Companies, that *Stow* says he read of to be a Guild, Brotherhood, or Fraternity in this City, were the Weavers, whose Guild was confirmed by *Henry II.* The next Fraternity, which was of *St. John Baptist*, Time out of Mind, called of *Tailors*, and *Linen-Armourers of LONDON*, was confirmed by *Edward I.* who gave to the Brethren thereof Authority yearly to choose to them a Governor, or Master, with Wardens, &c. The other Companies afterwards purchased Licence of Societies, Brotherhoods, or Corporations, in the Reigns of *Edw. III. Rich. II. Hen. IV. Hen. V. Hen. VI. Edw. IV. &c.*

Somewhat

Somewhat of LIVERIES worn by the Citizens of LONDON, in Times of Triumphs, and otherwise.

IN the Year 1236, 20 Henry III. the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens of LONDON, rode out to meet the King, and his new Wife, Queen Eleanor, Daughter to Raymond Berengarius, of Arragon, Earl of Provence and Narbonne. The Citizens were cloathed in long Garments, embroidered about with Gold and Silk of divers Colours; their Horses finely trapped, to the Number of 360; every Man bearing a Golden or Silver Cup in his Hand; the King's Trumpets before them sounding, &c.

Anno 1300, 29 Edward I. the said King took to Wife Margaret, Sister to Philip le Bel, King of France; they were married at Canterbury. The Queen was conveyed to LONDON; to meet whom, the Citizens, to the Number of 600, rode in one Livery of Red and White, with the Cognizance of their Mysteries embroidered upon their Sleeves. They received her four Miles out of LONDON, and so conveyed her to Westminster.

Anno 1415, 3 Henry V. the said King arriving at Dover, the Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen and Craftsmen riding in Red, with Hoods Red and White, met with the King at Black-heath, coming from Eltham, with his Prisoners out of France.

Anno 1432, 10 Henry VI. he being crowned in France, returning into England, came to Eltham towards LONDON; and the Mayor of LONDON, John Welles, the Aldermen, with the Commonalty, rode to meet him on Horseback; the Mayor in Crimson Velvet, a great Velvet Hat furred, a Girdle of Gold about his Middle, and a Bawdrike of Gold about his Neck, trilling down behind him; his three Henchmen on three great Coursers following him, in one Suit of Red spangled with Silver. Then the Aldermen in Gowns of Scarlet with Sanguine Hoods; and all the Commonalty of the City cloathed in White Gowns and Scarlet Hoods, with divers Cognizances embroidered on their Sleeves, &c.

Anno 1485, 1 Henry VII. the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commonalty, all cloathed in Velvet, as in Mourning, met the King at Shoreditch, and conveyed him to St. Paul's Church where he offered his Banners, taken at the Victory of Bosworth over King Richard III.

THUS much for Liveries of Citizens in ancient Times, both in Triumphs and otherwise, may suffice; whereby may be observed, that the Coverture of Mens Heads was then Hoods; for neither Cap or Hat is spoken of, except that John Welles, Mayor of LONDON, was said to wear a Hat in Time of Triumph; but differing from the Hats now in Use, and commonly worn for Noblemens Liveries. Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in the Reign of Edward II. gave at Christmas in Liveries to such as served him, 159 Broad Cloths, allowing to every Garment Furs, to Fur their Hoods.

Stow mentions Pictures he had seen of Aldermen in the Reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. particularly of Alderman Darby, who dwelled in Fenchurch-street, in a Gown of Scarlet, and a Hood on his Head.

THERE was also, in the Glass-Windows of the old Guildhall, the Picture of a Mayor sitting in a Habit Party-coloured, and a Hood on his Head; his Sword-Bearer before him with an Hat, or Cap of Maintenance: The Town-Clerk, and other Officers, bare-headed, their Hoods on their Shoulders.

Hen. VIII. (towards the latter End of his Reign) wore a round flat Cap of Scarlet, or of Velvet, with a Bruch, or Jewel, and a Feather. Divers Gentlemen, Courtiers, and others, did the like. The youthful Citizens also took them to the new Fashion of flat Caps, knit of Woollen Yarn, black; but so light, that they were forced to tie them under their Chins, for else the Wind would be Master over them. The Use of these flat, round Caps so far encreased (being of less Price than the French Bonnet) that in short Time some young Aldermen took the wearing of them. Sir John White wore it in his Mayoralty, and was the first that left Example to his Followers.

THESE Hoods were worn, the Roundlets upon their Heads, the Skirts to hang behind in their Necks to keep them warm; the Tippet to lie on their Shoulder, or to wind about their Necks. These Hoods were in old Time made in Colours according to their Gowns, which were of two Colours, as Red and Blue, or Red and Purple, Murrey, or as it pleased their Masters and Wardens to appoint to the Companies. But now of late Time they have used their Gowns to be all of one Colour, and that of the saddest.

The Order observed by the LORD MAYOR, the ALDERMEN and SHERIFFS, for their Meetings and Wearing of their Apparel throughout the whole Year, according as it has formerly been used.

The First Day of August (which is now turned to Midsummer Day) for the Election of the Sheriffs of LONDON, &c.

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, meet at Guildhall at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, apparelled in their Violet Gowns lined, and their Cloaks of Scarlet lined, without their Horses.

AND when they have been together in the Council-Chamber a certain Time at their Pleasures, [concerning the Nomination of certain Persons to be elected] the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen come forth, and put on their Cloaks in the Orphans Court, and then go down in Order to the Hustings Court; where being set, Mr. Recorder stands up, before the Bench and Companies for the same Cause there assembled, and makes his Obeisance, first to the Lord Mayor, and then to the Commons, and declares to them the Reason why they are assembled together; shewing to them, that it is for the Election of one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, and the Shire of Middlesex for the Year next ensuing; and for the Confirmation of the other Sheriff, nominated by the Lord Mayor, according to his Prerogative.

BUT the Lord Mayor and Aldermen go up into the Lord Mayor's Court, and there remain till the Sheriff be named and chosen, the Door being shut to them all the while.

THEN Mr. Sheriffs, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Common-Serjeant, Mr. Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counsellors of the City, and other Officers, continue still in the Hustings Court, to take and receive the Name of him that shall seem (by their Judgments) freely, and with one Consent, to be nominated and elected, and justly tried out, not only by Voice, but also by Hands, to be Sheriff for the Year following.

THEN the Commons go to the Election of Mr. Chamberlain; the two Bridge-Masters; the Auditors of the City and Bridge-House Accounts; and the Aleconners, according to the accustomed Manner.

THAT done, the Sheriffs, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Common-Serjeant, Mr. Town-Clerk, the

*Hoods, anti-
ently the Co-
vering of Mens
Heads, not
Hats or Caps.*

two Secondaries, the Counsellors of the City, and the Wardens of the Head Companies [Mr. Common-Cryer going before them, bearing his Mace] carry up the Report to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of their said Election.

WHICH Report being received, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen come down again to the *Hustings* Court. And there being in Order set and placed, Mr. Recorder stands up, as he did before, and makes Rehearsal of his Name whom they have nominated and chosen; asking them, Whether it be their free Election, yea or nay? And they grant, yea, yea. Then Mr. Recorder gives them Thanks, and so they arise and depart home.

IN Case any Debates arise about the Election, so that a Poll be demanded, as of late Years it has often happened, then the Court is adjourned from Time to Time, till it be ended; and the Books cast up; and those that have the most Voices carry it.

On BARTHOLOMEW-EVE, for the Fair in Smithfield.

THE Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *Guildhall* Chapel, after Dinner, in their Violet Gowns furred, and there hear Evening Prayer; which being done, they go to *Newgate*, and so to the Gate entering into *Cloth-fair*; there they make a Proclamation, and then ride through *Cloth-fair*, and so return back again to *Aldersgate*, and so to the Lord Mayor's House.

On BARTHOLOMEW-DAY, artiently for the Wrestling.

So many Aldermen as dined with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, were apparelled in their Scarlet Gowns, lined; and after Dinner, their Horses being brought to them where they dined, those Aldermen who dined with the Sheriffs, rode with them to the Lord Mayor's House, to accompany him to the Wrestling. When the Wrestling was done, they took their Horses and rode back again through the Fair, and so in at *Aldersgate*, and then home again to the Lord Mayor's House.

The Sunday after BARTHOLOMEW-DAY.

THE Aldermen met the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *St. Paul's Cross*, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, apparelled in their Scarlet Gowns, lined, without Cloaks or Horses, and there heard the Sermon; and if there was a Wrestling, or a Shooting, after Dinner, then they came to my Lord's Place with their said Scarlet Gowns, lined, and their Horses, as before, on *Bartholomew-Day*.

BUT afterwards the Custom altered, and then the Order was thus:

THE next Day after *Bartholomew-Day* (if it be not Sunday) is appointed for the Shooting, and the Service performed as upon *Bartholomew-Day*; but if it be Sunday, the Sabbath-Day, it was referred to the Monday then following.

For the Day of our LADY Fair in Southwark, September the 8th.

THE Lord Mayor and Sheriffs rode to *St. Magnus's Church* in their Scarlet Gowns, lined, without their Cloaks, after Dinner at Two o'Clock; and there the Aldermen met the Lord Mayor; and after the Evening Prayer they rode through the Fair, till they came to *St. George's Church*, and further to *Newington Bridge*, or to *St. Thomas of Waterings*, to the Stones that point out the Liberties of the City (if it be their Plea-

tures) and then return over the Bridge, or to the Bridge-House, where they refresh themselves with a Banquet; and there the Aldermen take their Leave of the Lord Mayor, and depart the next Way, every one unto his own House. After all this is done, and the Lord Mayor brought home, his Officers have a Supper provided for them by the Bridge-Masters.

For swearing the SHERIFFS upon MICHAELMAS-EVE.

WHAT Day soever it falls, so many of the Aldermen as are invited to Dinner at either of the Sheriffs Houses, shall come thither to Breakfast, or else to drink, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Violet Gowns furred, with their Violet Cloaks brought with them; but if the Sheriff be an Alderman, then they must put on their Cloaks, and the Sheriff likewise his Cloak, and so go on to *Guildhall*, between two of the Grey Cloaks. But if the Sheriff be no Alderman, then to come between two of the Aldermen without Cloaks, and the Sheriff wearing his Livery-Gown and Hood. And after, when he is sworn, then he is to put on his Violet Gown and Cloak, and his Chain thereon; and the Aldermen must bring him home to his Place, with their Cloaks.

Upon MICHAELMAS-DAY, for the Election of the LORD MAYOR.

ALL the Aldermen meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning at *Guildhall*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns and Cloaks, furred; and after they have been a certain Time together in the Council Chamber, they come forth into the Orphans Court, where putting on their Cloaks, they go in Order to the Chapel, there to hear Service (and a Sermon) and so the Lord Mayor (with certain Aldermen) receive the Communion.

AND then after the Communion is ended, (and they have delivered their Offerings,) they return back into the Council-Chamber, and pausing there a While, they come to the *Hustings* Court; and being there set in Order, the Recorder rises up, and making his Obeisance first to the Lord Mayor, and after to the Commons, he declares to them, that they, as of old Custom, know that the Cause of their Assembly and meeting together (of the several Companies in LONDON,) is for the Election of the Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, declaring to them divers Grants from King *John's* Time, for this their Election from Time to Time; that done, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen go up into the Mayor's Court, and there remain (the Doors being shut to them) till the Election be brought to them.

THEN stands up the Common-Serjeant, (the Sheriffs standing on either Side of him;) and by the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the Counsellors of the City, in the said *Hustings* Court before the Commons; and he, the said Common-Serjeant, makes a brief Rehearsal of that which the Recorder had before spoken to them, saying, "There remained no more for him to say, but only to put them in Remembrance in what Order and Sort they should use themselves in their Election;" as namely, how they must nominate and chuse two: Of which two, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen must confirm one. Which two being nominated, elected and chosen, the Common-Serjeant, the Sheriffs, with the rest before-named, and certain of the Head Wardens of the Chief Companies, go up to the Lord Mayor

Mayor and Aldermen; and there present the Names of those two Men, which the Commons have nominated in their Election.

THEN the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen proceed by Scrutiny, to elect one of those two Persons, which the said Commons had before nominated. Then comes down the Lord Mayor again to the *Hustings* Court, and he whom they have chosen on his Left Hand; and so the Lord Mayor and Aldermen sit down again in Order. But he who is chosen, sits next to the Lord Mayor on his Left Hand. Then the Recorder stands up, and reading the Names of the Persons they have nominated and chosen, of which, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have admitted one, whose Name he repeats, he demands of them, Whether it be their free Election, yea, or no? and the Commons answering yea, yea, the Sword-Bearer, of old Time, used to step to him, and take off his Tippet, which he had for his Pains, and then put his Chain on instead of it. Then the Lord Mayor Elect oftentimes makes a Speech to give them Thanks, as the old Lord Mayor doth likewise; after which, the Court breaks up, and the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and the Lord Elect, commonly go to one of the Sheriffs to Dinner.

Thus far is taken from the old Order; but note as to the Particulars of the Election.

THAT two Aldermen returned to the Lord Mayor and Court, are chosen by a Majority of the Hands of all the Liverymen of the City, who are near 8000 in Number, the Sheriffs judging of that Majority; and if it is demanded, a Poll is allowed, that is, the Names of those who vote taken in Writing, and after that a Scrutiny, *i. e.* an Inspection how those who polled are qualified.

THE Aldermen, who are Candidates, are all put up one after another before the said Livery, thus:

So many of you that will have A. B. &c. to be Lord Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing, hold up your Hand.

THIS is repeated in four several Places of the Hall by the Officers; that all the Livery may hear who is put up.

It hath been now long a Custom for the Prevention of Animosities and Disorders, to name the two next Aldermen below the Chair, and to elect the Senior; but this Method was endeavoured to be set aside, in the Year 1722, as has been said before; at which Time, on *Michaelmas-Day*, when the Court of *Hustings* were met to elect a Mayor, the Recorder, Sir William Thomson, made a Speech to the following Effect:

GENTLEMEN,

"You are here assembled in order to the Election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the Year ensuing.

"You cannot be unacquainted with the Nature of the Trust, and the Qualifications requisite for discharging the Duty of this Office.

"As he is your principal Magistrate, that his Care and Vigilance will be necessary for preserving the Publick Peace and Tranquillity; his Judgment and Integrity for the due Administration of Justice; his Courage and Resolution for maintaining your Rights and Privileges, your several Franchises and Jurisdictions, upon their just and legal Foundation.

"It is one of those valuable Privileges, your Liberty of nominating proper Persons to be (under his Majesty) Governors of this City for your own Security and Safety. And I

"esteem it an Honour that I have this Opportunity of applying myself to so many worthy Citizens, *Englishmen*, Freemen, and Protestants, at this Juncture, when the Enemies of your Country are conspiring to bring you into a State of Confusion, to make Way for your Ruin and Destruction. At this Juncture, you (who have at Heart the real Welfare and Prosperity of this City) will allow me earnestly to recommend Peace, Unanimity, and Good-Will, amongst yourselves and Fellow-Citizens; you will be persuaded, that healing, and not widening your unhappy Breaches, is the most proper Method to defeat the Designs of your common Enemies.

"As you have now the Happiness to be protected in the Enjoyment of your Liberties, your Properties, and your Religion; as you cannot but desire to secure the Continuance of these Blessings; as you are now about to repose a Power and Trust of great Importance to the Publick; there is no doubt but you will be inclined to such a Magistrate as you shall believe will act sincerely and cordially for supporting the present happy Establishment in Church and State; and that it will be a prevailing Recommendation to your Favour and Esteem to be zealously well affected to our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, and his Protestant Royal Family.

AFTER this, Sir Gerard Conyers, the Alderman next the Chair, and Sir Peter Delme, were declared to have the Majority of Hands in the Hall; but a Poll was demanded for Sir George Mertins and Sir Francis Forbes; whereupon Sir Francis Forbes, being on the *Hustings*, desired the Recorder to declare on his Behalf to the Citizens, that he intreated such of them as required a Poll, and intended to vote for him, to desist, and not to proceed therein; for that he desired the Peace of the City, and that there might be no Contest upon his Account, but that the Election might go on in the Course which had been of late observed, according to Seniority. Notwithstanding this Declaration of Sir Francis, some Men still resolved to use their Endeavours to have him returned, and accordingly polled for him: But upon casting up the Poll, there was a very great Majority for Sir Gerard, almost 1900, for he had 3217 Votes, and Sir Francis Forbes but 1334; upon which Sir Gerard Conyers was made Choice of to be Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

For presenting the LORD MAYOR Elect to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper.

AFTER Dinner, on the Day of Election of the Lord Mayor, (or some Time afterward) it has been usual for the Lord Mayor Elect to go to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, attended by five or six of the Aldermen, and the Recorder, all in their Violet Gowns, and by other Officers; the Recorder making the new Election known to his Lordship, and he returning an Answer highly approving their Choice, &c.

The Morrow after MICHAELMAS-DAY, for the new Sheriffs going to Westminster, to be sworn there.

ALL the Aldermen must be at the two Sheriffs Houses in the Morning at Eight o'Clock, in their Violet Gowns, furred; but the Lord Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and the two Sheriffs, must be in their Scarlet Gowns, furred, and their Cloaks carried with them to Westminster, where,

going up to the *Exchequer*, the two new Sheriffs are presented, and the old ones sworn to their Account.

The antient Order for the Day of St. SIMON and JUDE, was,

THAT the old Lord Mayor shall have so many of the Aldermen to dine with him, come to his Place, [House] by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Violet Gowns, furred, with their Cloaks, and Horses, and the Sheriffs to fetch him to the Hall, and there abide in the Council-Chamber, til the coming of the new Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Aldermen, with the Company of either of the Lords before them. And then, after they have been together a certain Space of Time, they come forth into the Orphans Court, and put on their Cloaks, and go down to the *Hustings* Court, where being set in Order, the Common-Crier makes Proclamation, commanding every Man to keep Silence.

THEN Mr. Town-Clerk gives the new elected Lord his Oath, which, when he has taken [the old Lord Mayor arises, and gives the new Lord his Place, the old Lord sitting down where the new Lord was placed;] Mr. Chamberlain delivers to him first the Scepter, next the Keys and the Purse, with the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty. Then Mr. Sword-Bearer gives him the Sword. And then they arise, put off their Cloaks, and the old Lord rides home with the new Lord to his Place, and there leaves him, and so many of the Aldermen as dine with him. And the old Lord (with the rest of the Aldermen) ride to his own Place, the Sword born before him. And, after Dinner, the Aldermen depart home at their Pleasure.

On the Morrow after the Day of St. SIMON and JUDE, for the new Lord Mayor's going to take his Oath at Westminster.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffs came to the Lord Elect by Eight o'Clock in the Morning, in their Scarlet Gowns furred, and their Cloaks born with them, and their Horses, and rode to *Guildhall*; and the Batchelors, called Rich Batchelors, who are a Number of substantial Freemen of the Company, the Lord Mayor is of, not as yet of the Livery, and the Livery of the new Lord's Company, with Gentlemen Ushers all going in decent Order before him.

BUT the old Lord rides from his own Place to the Hall alone, having no Officers to wait upon him, but the Common-Hunt, as a Gentleman Usher going before him, and the Common Huntsman, or one Yeoman of the Water-Side, with his own Men following him, and he taries at the Hall.

AND after they are all together, they go in their Coaches, but formerly it was always on Horseback, to the *Three Crane-stairs* in the *Vintry*, where they take Barge to *Westminster-bridge*, being attended by divers Companies in their Barges, adorned with Banners and Streamers, with the Sound of Trumpets, Kettle-Drums, Hautboys, and other Musical Instruments. And after they are landed, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen put on their Cloaks within the Palace, and go round about the Hall, where they perform many Courtesies, and so up to the *Exchequer* to be sworn. When the Oath is taken in the *Exchequer*, they come down again, and go first to the *King's-Bench*, then to the *Common-Pleas*; afterwards they take Barge again, and, of late Times, are saluted in their Passage by the Chambers and Guns, placed on the other Side the Water.

BEING landed at *Black-friars*, in LONDON, all the several Companies of the City, who had honoured him in their Barges to *Westminster* and back again, do likewise perform their attending Service, as he with the Aldermen ride to *Guildhall*, or what other Place he makes choice of, to dine at. The Streamers and Banners attend each Company as they pass, Musical Instruments playing before them, and before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen: The City Officers walk in State, bearing the Sword, the Mace, and Cap of Maintenance, together with the City Streamers, Banners flying, and Musick sounding. In their Passage to *Guildhall*, the Streets are lined with the Liverymen of the several Companies. The Artillery Company are now also in their Arms, paying their Respects to the Lord Mayor. There used formerly also to be the Solemnity of Pageants accompanying, with Speeches made from thence in Praise of the Lord Mayor, or of the Trade of the City; but these have been laid aside now, for more than 30 Years: The last remarkable Shew of this Sort was the Pageant of a Maiden Queen, in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Gore*, Mercer, A. D. 1702. During this Procession, commonly called the Lord Mayor's Shew, the Balconies of every House are spread with Tapestries; which, with the Windows, are thronged with Spectators, not only Gentlemen and Ladies, but with all inferior Ranks of People. Being come in this State to the Hall, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen alight, and go to the sumptuous Feast prepared for them, which is commonly graced with many of the Nobility, Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Foreign Ministers, Ladies, &c. and sometimes with Kings and Queens, especially in the first Year of their Coming to the Crown, as their present Majesties honoured Sir *Edward Becher*, and his late Majesty, Sir *William Humfreys*.

IN antient Times the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after Dinner, used to go to *St. Paul's*, and all the Companies waited in their Standings for his coming; but that is now laid aside, the Dinner not being over till it is quite Night, and the Night concluding with a Ball.

For going to St. Paul's on ALL-SAINTS DAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, TWELFTH DAY, and CANDLEMAS DAY.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffs come to the Lord Mayor's Place, in their Scarlet Gowns, furred. From thence they ride to *Guildhall*, the Lord's Company and the Batchelors, with their Gentlemen Ushers walking orderly before him; and there they hear Evening Prayer. When Prayer is ended they ride to *St. Paul's Church*, where both the new Lord Mayor and the old put on their Cloaks and go up to the Choir, and there hear a Sermon; which done, they walk about the Church, and there put off their Cloaks where they put them on: Then they take their Coaches again, and the Aldermen, with the Companies and Batchelors, bring the Lord Mayor home; and then they have Spice-Bread and Hypocras, and so take their Leave of my Lord. Here is further to be understood, that *All-Saints* Day is the last Day of the old Lord's riding with the new, in this Manner.

On St. THOMAS'S DAY.

THE Lord Mayor, and every Alderman likewise, is to sit in the Ward belonging to him; about such Business as is then necessarily required to be done: Each of them is to wear his Violet Gown and Cloak, furred.

For CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

For Christmas Holidays till *Twelfth Day*, if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen go abroad to any Publick Meeting, they are to wear Scarlet; but on the Working Days, within the Compass of the Twelve Days, if the Lord Mayor goes to *Guildhall*, Markets, or Streets, then he and they wear Black.

On INNOCENTS DAY.

Upon *Innocents Day* the Aldermen dine at the Lord Mayor's and the Sheriffs, wearing Scarlet; but the Ladies wear Black.

For Sunday after CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen must be in their Violet Gowns, without their Cloaks, to hear the Sermon.

For Monday after TWELFTH-DAY.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen meet at *Guildhall* by Eight of the Clock in the Morning, in their Furred Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks, without Horses, to receive of their several Wards, their sealed Indentures of the Wardmote Inquests, and for swearing of the Constables and Scavengers.

On GOOD-FRIDAY, of old Time.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen used to meet at *St. Paul's Cross* at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to hear the Sermon, in their Pewk Gowns, and without their Chains and Tippetts.

For Monday and Tuesday in EASTER-WEEK.

All the Aldermen and Sheriffs come unto the Lord Mayor's Place, before Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to Breakfast, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, furred, with their Cloaks, and Horses. And after Breakfast took their Horses, and rode to the Spital; and there they put on their Cloaks, and so sat down in order to hear the Sermon. Which done, they rode homeward in due Order, till they come to the Well with two Buckets now a Pump within *Bishopsgate*, and there so many of the Aldermen as dined with the Sheriffs, took their Leave of the Lord Mayor, and the rest went home with him.

For Wednesday in EASTER-WEEK.

Like as before on the other two Days; only reserved, that the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen must then be in their Violet Gowns, and suitable Cloaks. But the Ladies (on the two former Days, wearing their Scarlet) on this Day were attired in Black. The Spital Sermons are now constantly preached at *St. Bride's Church*. The Feast is given on *Monday* by the Lord Mayor, on *Tuesday* by one of the Sheriffs, and on *Wednesday* by the other.

On LOW-SUNDAY.

All the Aldermen used to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at *St. Paul's* in their Scarlet Gowns furred; without their Cloaks or Horses, to hear the Sermon.

On WHIT-SUNDAY.

All the Aldermen used to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, at the Church-Yard by

Moor-fields, wearing their Scarlet Gowns lined, without Cloaks, to hear the Sermon appointed for that Day.

On Monday and Tuesday in WHITSUN-WEEK.

They used to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at *St. Paul's*, for the same Purpose.

On the Day which was order'd for the LORD MAYOR's Knighthood.

All the Aldermen used to meet the Lord Mayor at the *Three-Cranes*, if the King was at *Westminster*, or at *Saint Hill*, if the King was at *Greenwich*, by Seven of the Clock in the Morning, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks carried with them. After Morning Prayer was ended, they took Barge to wait upon the King, and when the Ceremony was finished, returned with the Lord Mayor to Dinner.

There is now no particular Day appointed for Knighting the Lord Mayor; but when he has that Honour conferred upon him, it is most commonly before the Time of his Mayoralty, upon waiting on the King with an Address, or some other like Occasion.

For going to St. Paul's the first Sunday of every Term.

All the Aldermen and Judges meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *St. Paul's*, wearing their Scarlet Gowns, either furred or lined, according as the Time of Year requires.

For Election of BRIDGE-MASTERS, if any of them depart within the Year.

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen in their Violet Gowns without their Cloaks, sit in the *Hustings Court*, while they be chosen, and do not remove until such Time as the Election be made.

At such Time as a KING is to be crowned.

All the Aldermen do meet the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at the *Three-Cranes* in the *Vinttry*, according to the Hour of their Summons appointed. The Lord Mayor (for that Time of Service and Attendance) wears a Crimson Velvet Gown, a Collar of SS. and Scepter, but no Cloak. The Aldermen wear their Scarlet Gowns, and their Cloaks carried with them, either furred or lined, according as the Season of the Year requires. There taking Barge, they land at *Westminster*, and there they give Attendance in the Exchequer Chamber, (being served with Cakes and Wine) until they be called by the Heralds, and then they put on their Cloaks.

At what Times the LORD MAYOR wears his Cloak.

From *Michaelmas* to *Whitsuntide*, Violet Furred; and from *Whitsuntide* to *Michaelmas*, Scarlet lined.

The Lord Mayor, and those Knights that have born the Office of the Mayoralty, ought to have their Cloaks furred with Grey Amis. And those Aldermen that have not been Mayors, are to have their Cloaks furred with Calabre.

And likewise, such as have been Mayors, are to have their Cloaks lined with changeable Taffata; and the rest, their Cloaks lined with green Taffata.

For

For the first Day of every Quarter Sessions.

THE first Day of every Quarter Sessions, in the Forenoon only, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs wear their Violet Gowns and Cloaks furred; but at *Midsummer* Quarter Sessions, the first Day, they wear Violet Gowns and Scarlet Cloaks, and the other Days, black.

For the Burial of ALDERMEN.

THE Aldermen must be in their Violet Gowns, except such as have of their Friends Black Gowns, or Mourning. When an Alderman dies, the Sword-bearer is to have a Black Gown, or three and thirty Shillings and four Pence in Money. And if any Alderman deceased do give the Lord Mayor a Black Gown, the Sword-Bearer must have another, or forty Shillings in Money, as the Value thereof, and so carry the Sword in Black before the Lord Mayor.

THE Chamberlain is not to wear his Tippet, but when the Lord Mayor or Aldermen do wear their Scarlet or Violet.

At the Nomination of an ALDERMAN.

FOR the Nomination of an Alderman, the Lord Mayor wears his Black Gown, and Violet Cloak, and both the Sheriffs their Black Gowns.

For the Election of GOVERNORS at Christ's Hospital, &c.

FOR the Election of Governors, belonging to the several Hospitals, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen do wear their Black Gowns.

For the Election of Members of PARLIAMENT for the City.

ALL the Aldermen meet my Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at *Guildhall*, at 9 o'Clock, in their Violet Gowns, and their Cloaks furred or lined, (according to the Season of the Year) and sit in the *Hustings* Court while the Commons choose them. The old Order was, That they must choose Mr. Recorder for one of their Knights, and one Grey Cloak (or Alderman above the Chair) for the other, and two Commoners, which done they departed.

NOW the four Members that serve for the City are chose (out of the Candidates which are put up) by the Livery of the City, as is said for Lord Mayor, only here the Majority carry the Election, without the particular Choice of the Aldermen, as in the Case of Lord Mayor.

THERE having been frequent Disputes between the Aldermen and Commons, concerning the Extent of their respective Rights and Privileges, and particularly in electing of Magistrates; the Aldermen, who seem'd to be most in Favour with the Administration, in the Year 1725, procur'd an Act of Parliament which settled these Matters very much to their Advantage, in the Opinion of the Commons, at least, who petition'd against it, and of many of the Peers, who enter'd their Protests on passing the Bill, the Preamble whereof sets forth, That whereas of late Years great Controversies and Dissentions had arisen in the City of LONDON at the Elections of Citizens to serve in Parliament, and of Mayors, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Officers of the said City; and many evil-minded Persons having no Right of Voting, had unlawfully introduc'd themselves into the Assemblies of the Citizens, and presum'd to give their Votes at such Elections, in manifest Violation of the Rights and

Privileges of the Citizens, and of the Freedom of their Elections, and to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace: And whereas great Numbers of wealthy Persons, not free of the said City, did inhabit and carry on the Trade of Merchandize and other Employments within the said City, and refus'd or declin'd to become Freemen of the same, by reason of an antient Custom within the said City, restraining the Freemen of the same from disposing of their Personal Estates by their last Wills and Testaments: And whereas great Dissentions had arisen between the Aldermen and Commons of the Common-Council of LONDON, in or concerning the making or passing of Acts, Orders or Ordinances in Common-Council, which, if not timely settled and determin'd, might occasion great Obstructions of the publick Business and Concerns of the said City, and create many expensive Controversies and Suits at Law, and be attended with other dangerous Consequences: To the Intent therefore that suitable Remedies might be provided for preserving the Privileges of the City of LONDON, and the Freedom of Elections therein, and for settling the Right of such Elections, and putting a Stop to the aforesaid Controversies and Dissentions, and the ill Consequences of the same, and that a constant Supply might be had of able Officers, capable of supporting the Dignity of, and maintaining good Order and Government within that antient, populous and loyal City, it was enacted, That after the 1st Day of June, 1725, upon every Election of a Citizen, or Citizens, to serve for the said City of LONDON in Parliament, and upon all Elections of Mayors, Sheriffs, Chamberlains, Bridge-Masters, Auditors of Chamberlains and Bridge-Masters, and all and every other Officer and Officers, to be chosen in and for the said City by the Liverymen thereof, and upon all Elections of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men chosen at the respective Wardmotes of the said City, the presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections, should, in case a Poll was demanded by any of the Candidates, or any two or more of the Electors, appoint a convenient Number of Clerks to take the same; which Clerk should take the said Poll in the Presence of the presiding Officer or Officers, and be sworn by such Officer or Officers, truly and indifferently to take the same, and to set down the Name of each Voter, and his Place of Residence or Abode, and for whom he should Poll, and to poll no Person who should not be sworn, or being a Quaker shall not affirm, according to the Direction of that Act, and that the Form of the said Oaths should be as follows:

You do Swear, That you are a Freeman of London, and a Liveryman of the Company of Twelve Kalendar Months, and that the Place of your Abode is at and in this Ward, and that you have not Poll'd at this Election. So help you God.

AND in case of any Election of any Alderman or Common-Council-Man, every Person before he is admitted to Poll, should take the Oath herein after-mention'd, or being one of the People call'd *Quakers*, should solemnly affirm the Effect thereof, that is to say,

You do Swear, That you are a Freeman of London, and a Householder in the Ward of , and have not Poll'd at this Election. So help you God.

(THE Vote of every Refuser to be rejected). And it was further enacted, that every Elector before he was admitted to Poll, should take the

On all Elections by the Liverymen, and at the Wardmotes.

Presiding Officer to appoint a convenient Number of Clerks to take the Poll, &c.

None to be poll'd who is not sworn.

Liveryman's Oath at Elections.

Freeman's Oath at Wardmotes.

An Act for Regulating Elections within the City of London.

Oath of Abjuration, if requir'd, and on Refusal his Vote should be rejected also.

Presiding Officer how to act if a Poll be demanded

AND to the Intent that the Poll at every such Election might be expeditiously and duly taken, it was further enacted, That if a Poll should be demanded, the presiding Officer or Officers at such Election should begin such Poll the Day the same should be demanded, or the next Day following at farthest, unless the same should happen on a *Sunday*, and then on the next Day after, and should duly and orderly proceed thereon from Day to Day, (*Sundays* excepted) until such Poll should be finish'd, and should finish the Poll at Elections by the Liverymen, within seven Days exclusive of *Sundays*; and the Poll at the Wardmote, within three Days exclusive of *Sundays*, at the commencing the same respectively; and should, upon adjourning the Poll on each Day, at all and every the Elections aforesaid, seal up the Poll-Books with the Seals, and in the Presence of such of the respective Candidates, or Persons deputed by them, as should desire the same, and the said Poll-Books should not be opened again, but at the Time and Place of Meeting, in Pursuance of such Adjournment; and after the said Poll was finish'd, the said Poll-Books being seal'd as aforesaid, should, within two Days after, be publicly open'd at the Place of Election, and be duly and truly cast up; and within two Days after such casting up, the Numbers of the Votes or Polls for each Candidate, should be truly, fairly and publicly declar'd to the Electors at the Place of Election, by the Officer or Officers presiding at such Election; and if a

If a Scrutiny be demanded.

Scrutineers not to exceed six on each Side.

Scrutinies when to begin, and when finish'd on Election by Liverymen.

Scrutinies on Elections at Wardmotes.

Scrutiny should upon such Declaration made be lawfully demanded, the same should be granted and proceeded upon, and the respective Candidates should immediately nominate to the presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections, any Number of Persons qualified to vote at such Election not exceeding six, to be Scrutineers for and on Behalf of the Candidate or Candidates on each Side, to whom the presiding Officer or Officers at such Elections, should, within six Days next after such Scrutiny should be demanded, upon Request, and at the Charge of the Candidate or Candidates, or any of the Scrutineers, on his or their Behalfs, deliver or cause to be deliver'd, to him or them, a true Copy sign'd by such Officer or Officers of the Poll taken at such Election; and all and every the Scrutinies to be had or taken upon any Election to be made by the Liverymen of the said City, should begin within ten Days after the Delivery of the Copies of the said Polls, and be proceeded on Day by Day, (*Sundays* excepted) and should be finish'd within fifteen Days after the Commencement of such Scrutiny, and thereupon the presiding Officer or Officers should within four Days after the finishing such Scrutiny, publicly declare at the Place of such Election, which of the Candidates was duly elected, and the Number of legal Votes for each Candidate appearing to him or them upon such Scrutiny: And on the Election of any Officer or Officers at the respective Wardmotes of the said City, if a Scrutiny be demanded, the Candidates or Scrutineers nominated on their Behalfs respectively, should within ten Days next after the Receipt of the Copy or Copies of the Polls taken at such Election, deliver or cause to be deliver'd to the presiding Officer or Officers, the Names in Writing of the several Persons who should object, with the particular Objections against each respective Name, and the presiding Officer or Officers should thereupon, within three Days then next following, at the Request and Charges of any Candidate or Candidates, or the Scrutineers nam'd on his or their Behalfs, deliver or cause to be deliver'd to him or them, one or more true Copy or Copies (sign'd as afore-

said) of the Paper containing such Names and Objections as aforesaid; and the said presiding Officer or Officers within ten Days then next following, (exclusive of *Sundays*) after having fully heard such of the said Candidates as should desire the same, or some Person appointed by him or them touching such Objections, should at or in the Place of Election, openly and publicly declare which of the said Candidates was duly elected, and the Number of legal Votes for each Candidate appearing to him or them upon such Scrutiny: And if the said presiding Officer or Officers, or any other Person or Persons, should offend in the Premises, every such Offender should forfeit for every such Offence, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, with full Costs.

True Copies of the Objections against the Pollers.

Penalty 200 l. with Costs.

AND it was further enacted, That after any Election made, and Scrutiny taken, the presiding Officer or Officers at such Election and Scrutiny, should deliver under his or their Hand or Hands, a true List of the Voters by him or them disallowed upon such Scrutiny, to any of the Candidates who should upon the final Declaration of the Election as aforesaid, demand the same, within six Days after such Demand made, such Candidates paying for the same.

A true List to be given of the Voters disallowed.

AND it was further enacted, That the Mayor, upon Request made to him by any Candidate or Candidates, his or their Agent or Agents, at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens to serve in Parliament for the said City, or of a Mayor or any other Officer or Officers to be chosen by the Liverymen thereof, where a Scrutiny should be demanded and granted, should issue his Precepts, as has been usual, requiring the Masters and Wardens of the Livery-Companies of the said City respectively, to cause their Clerks forthwith to return to him two true Lists of all the Liverymen of their respective Companies, and the said Clerks should return such their respective Lists upon Oath within three Days after the Receipt of any such Precepts, one of which Lists so returned, the said Mayor should forthwith deliver to the Candidate or Candidates on each Side at such Election, or to his or their Agent or Agents respectively.

Mayor to issue Precepts to the Companies to bring in Lists.

AND whereas divers Controversies and Disputes had arisen touching the Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men for the respective Wards of the said City, for quieting all such Disputes and Controversies for the future, it was further enacted, That the Right of Election of Aldermen and Common-Council-Men for the several and respective Wards of the said City, should belong and appertain to the Freemen of the said City of LONDON, being Householders, paying Scot as therein after provided.

Election of Aldermen and Common-Council Men to be by Freemen paying Scot and Lot.

PROVIDED nevertheless, That the Houses of such Householders be respectively of the true and real Value of Ten Pounds a Year at least, and that such Householders be respectively the sole Occupiers of such Houses, and have been actually in the Possession respectively of a House of such Value in the Ward wherein the Election is made, by the Space of twelve Kalendar Months next before such Election.

And paying 10 l. per Ann. Rent.

PROVIDED also, and for the better ascertaining what are the Rates and Taxes to which such Householders ought to contribute and pay their Scot, the same were thereby declared and enacted to be a Rate to the Church, to the Poor, to the Scavenger, to the Orphans, and to the Rates in lieu of or for the Watch or Ward, and to such other annual Rates as the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein should hereafter be liable to, other than and except annual Aids granted or to be granted by Parliament; and in Case any such Householder within the

The Scot ascertained.

Space

Householder paying 30 s. a Year in all may Vote.

Partners in Trade Vote, each paying 10 l. per Ann. Rent.

Two inhabiting the same House, each paying Scot, and 10 l. per Ann. Rent, may Vote.

Persons excluded from Voting.

Mayor and Aldermen to have a Negative in passing Acts, &c. as also the Commons.

Space aforesaid, should have been rated and charged, and contributed and paid his Scot to all the said Rates or Taxes, or thirty Shillings a Year to all or some of them, every such Person should be deemed and taken to be a Person paying of Scot.

PROVIDED always, That such Householder within the Space aforesaid, should have been rated or charged, and contributed or paid his Scot to all and singular the Rates and Taxes (other than and except annual Aids granted by Parliament) whereunto the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein, were or should be liable, or should have paid in the Whole to the said Rates and Taxes, or some of them, except as aforesaid, thirty Shillings a Year at least; and in Case any two or more Partners carry on a Joint-Trade in any such House together, and should have been Householders of such House by the Space of Time as aforesaid, such Partners should, paying their Scot in Manner aforesaid, and bearing their respective proper Lots, if required, have Votes at the Elections aforesaid, so as such House wherein such Partners carry on their Trade, be of the true and real yearly Value, of as many respective Sums of ten Pounds a Year computed together as there are Partners.

PROVIDED also, That where two Persons and no more, not being Partners, shall have, by the Space aforesaid severally inhabited in the same House, such two Persons severally paying their Scots and bearing their respective Lots as aforesaid, should have Votes at the Elections aforesaid, so as such House wherein such two Persons inhabit, be of the true and real yearly Value of twenty Pounds or upwards, and that each of the said Persons doth pay the yearly Rent of ten Pounds, at least, for his respective Part of such House.

PROVIDED, That Persons privileged from paying Scot and Lot might vote notwithstanding.

AND it was further enacted, That no Person or Persons whatsoever should have any Right or Title to vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens, to serve in Parliament for the said City, or of any Mayor or other Officer or Officers, to be chosen by the Liverymen thereof, who have not been upon the Livery by the Space of Twelve Kalendar Months before such Election, and who should not have paid their respective Livery Fines, or who having paid the same, should have received such Fines back again, in Part or in All, or should have had any Allowance in Respect thereof, and no Person or Persons whatsoever should have any Right to vote at any Election of a Citizen or Citizens to serve in Parliament, or of any Mayor, Alderman, or other Officer or Officers, or for the said City, or any the Wards or Precincts thereof, who had, at any Time within the Space of two Years next before such Election or Elections, requested to be, and accordingly had been discharged from paying to the Rates and Taxes to which the Citizens of LONDON inhabiting therein, were, or should be liable as aforesaid, or any of them, or have, within the Time aforesaid, had or received any Alms whatsoever, and the Vote of every such Person should be void.

AND to the Intent that a final End might be put to all Disputes between the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Commons of the Common-Council of the said City, touching the making or passing of Acts, Orders, or Ordinances in Common-Council, and that no Act, Order, or Ordinance might, for the future, be made or past in Common-Council, without the full Consent of the Representative Body of the said City, according to the antient Constitution of the same: It was enacted, that no Act, Order, or Ordinance whatsoever, should be made or past in the Common-Council of the said City with-

out the Assent of the Mayor and Aldermen present at such Common-Council, or the major Part of them, nor without the Assent of the Commons present at such Common-Council, or the major Part of them.

PROVIDED always, that nothing in this Act contained extend to any Election, Nomination, or Appointment in Common-Council, of any Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk, Judges of the Sheriffs-Court, Coroner, Common-Crier, Commissioners of Sewers, Garbler, and the Governor and Assistants of LONDON, of the new Plantation of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; but that the Election, Nomination, or Appointment of all or any of the said Officers should and might be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, or the major Part of them.

AND to the Intent that Persons of Wealth and Ability, who exercise the Business of Merchandize, and other lawful Employments within the said City, might not be discouraged from becoming free of the same, by Reason of the Custom restraining the Citizens and Freemen thereof from disposing of their personal Estates by their last Wills and Testaments, it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful to and for all and every Person and Persons, who shall be made or become free of the said City; and also to and for all and every Person and Persons, who were then free of the said City, and on the the said first Day of *June* 1725, should be unmarried, and not have Issue by any former Marriage, to give, devise, will, and dispose of his or their personal Estate and Estates, to such Person or Persons, and to such Use or Uses, as he or they should think fit.

PROVIDED nevertheless, That in Case any Person who shall, at any Time or Times, from and after the said 1st Day of *June*, 1725, become free of the said City; and any Person or Persons who are already free of the said City, and on the said 1st Day of *June*, 1725, shall be unmarried, and not have Issue by any former Marriage, had agreed, or should agree, by any Writing under his Hand, upon, or in Consideration of his Marriage, or otherwise, that his personal Estate should be subject to, or distributed, or distributable, according to the Custom of the City of LONDON; or in Case any Person so free, or becoming free as aforesaid, should die intestate, in every such Case, the personal Estate of such Person, so making such Agreement, or so dying intestate, should be subject to, and be distributed and distributable, according to the Custom of the said City.

AND it was hereby further enacted, That there should, from and after the said 1st Day of *June*, 1725, be omitted and left out of the Oath of a Freeman of the said City, the Words following, that is to say, *Ye shall know no Foreigner to buy or sell any Merchandize with any other Foreigner within the City, or the Franchise thereof; but ye shall warn the Chamberlain thereof; or some Minister of the Chamberlain.* And also these Words following, that is to say, *Ye shall implead or sue no Freeman out of the City, while ye may have Right and Law within the same City.* And after these Words, *Ye shall take no Apprentice,* the Words immediately following shall also be omitted, that is to say, *But if he be Free-born, that is to say, no Bondman's Son, nor the Child of any Alien,* and for no, and instead thereof these Words, *for any,* shall be inserted in the said Oath.

AND it was further enacted, That all and every the Forfeitures, hereby enacted or inflicted should be distributed in Manner following, that is to say, one Third Part thereof to the King's most excellent Majesty, one other Third

Freemen made after June 1, 1725, may dispose of their personal Estates as they think fit.

Words to be omitted in the Oath of a Freeman.

Forfeitures; how to be distributed.

Third Part thereof to the Chamberlain of the said City, to the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and the remaining Third Part thereof to him or them that will sue for the same within six Kalendar Months next after the same shall be incurred, to be recovered by Action of Debt in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*.

THE Protests made in the House of Peers against this Bill, were of the following Tenor :

Dissentient.

1. Because we apprehend, That the Penalty of two hundred Pounds upon the Officers presiding at Wardmote Elections, as well as at Elections even for Members of Parliament, is so small, that it may be construed into an Indemnification, and be looked upon rather as an Encouragement than a Restraint; by a wealthy, partial, and arbitrary Officer : At least we are of Opinion, That such a one will not sufficiently be deterred by it, from returning such Candidates as he likes, rather than such as the City chooses; and if ever that melancholy Case should happen, we fear neither the Candidates nor Voters will be able to find an effectual Method of doing Justice for so flagrant an Injury, either to themselves or to the Nation.

2. Because we cannot but think, from the Evidence given at the Bar, that this Bill will take away from many Citizens their Right of Voting in Wardmote Elections, by giving an Exclusion to all those who inhabit Houses under ten Pounds a Year, though they pay Parish Duties, or thirty Shillings in Lieu of them, which we conceive an unjustifiable Hardship upon those who may long have enjoyed that Right, and have had no Crime objected to them, much less proved, as we think it ought to be, before they can justly be deprived of it.

3. Because by this Bill no Act is to pass in Common-Council for the future (except what relates to the Nomination of some few Officers) without the Assent of the major Part of the Mayor and Aldermen present in such Common-Council, which we conceive will be too great an Addition of Power to the Mayor and Aldermen, who have already many and large Prerogatives uncontestedly allow'd them by the Commonalty of the City; and tho' the Council for the Bill insisted, That the Mayor and Aldermen had anciently that Right, which the Bill establishes; yet the Proof of that Right appear'd to us so remote and obscure, that we ourselves were too short-sighted to discern it, and on the other Side, it appeared plain to us, that even from the Time of incorporating the City, to this present Time, such a Claim has very seldom been made, and that it never has been acknowledged; and therefore we conceive, if there be any Foundation for such Right, (which we are far from thinking there is) the Dispute should be decided in the inferior Courts of Justice; and rather determined in the House of Lords upon an Appeal, than ended by an Act of Parliament, which seems to us such a Method of determining Controversies of this Nature, as may prove of the most dangerous Consequence to the Rights and Properties of all the Subjects of Great-Britain.

4. Because the Bill abolishes the Custom relating to the Distribution of the personal Estates of Free Citizens, which is a Custom, not only of great Antiquity, but seems to be wisely calculated for the Benefit of a trading City, and has been acquiesced under for so many Years; without the least Complaint of any one Free Citizen, that we ever heard of, that the taking it away in this Manner, cannot but appear to us too rash and

precipitate; and may too, probably in our Opinion, be very detrimental to the true Interest of this antient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flourishing City; the Preservation of whose good Order and Government the Bill itself very justly and judiciously allows to be of the greatest Consequence to the whole Kingdom.

The NAMES of the REPRESENTATIVES of the City of LONDON, from the Beginning of the Summons to Parliament: With the Years of the Reigns of the several Kings and Queens, when the Respective Parliaments met and sat, and the Places where.

H E N R Y III.

Anno 49, Citizens (as says *Prynne*) were elected and returned; but not named in any of our Records.

E D W A R D I.

26, Parliament at York, Walter de Finchingfeld, Adam de Folcham.

LONDON seems to have omitted, or been excused, sending to other Parliaments of this Prince: For notwithstanding the Returns are very well kept in his Time, and remain very entire, there are none to be found in LONDON this Year 26 *Edw. I.* And

33, Parl. at Westminster, Will. de Combmartyn, Henry de Combmartyn, Walter de Finchingfield.

E D W A R D II.

1, Parliament at Northampton, Will. de Combmartyn, Henry de Durham.

2, Parl. at Westminster, Henry de Durham, Will. Servat.

6, Parl. at Westminster. The Return in these Words: *Mittimus ad vos Reginald de Conductu, Johannem de Causton, Auketum de Gifortio, Thomam de Chetington, tres vel duos eorum electos essendi ad instans Parlamentum vestrum, ad diem & locum in brevi contentos, plenam & sufficientem potestatem habentes pro se, & communitate Civitatis LONDON. ad faciendum & consentiendum iis quæ in dicto Parlamento ordinari contigerit.*

7, Parl. at Westminster, Nich. de Ferndon, Will. Leer, Will. Servat, Stephen Abingdon.

8, Parl. Will. de Leve, Henry de Durham.

8, Ditto: John de Gifortio, Will. de Leire, Rob. de Kelesy, Rich. de Rehér. concives nostros vel duos eorum sufficientem habentes potestatem ad faciendum, &c.

12, Parl. at York, John de Cherleton, Will. de Flete, Roger de Palmer, *Mittimus vobis, vel duos eorum sufficientem habentes potestatem, &c.*

15, Parl. at York, Rob. de Swalive, Reginald de Conduct, Will. de Hatford, Gregory Norton.

16, Parl. at York, Walter Treppin, Robert Chetington.

19, Parl. at Westminster, Auketumus de Gifortio, Henry de Sechford.

20, Parl. at Westm. Auketumus de Gifortio, Henry de Sechford, Reginald de Conduct, Tho. de Leyre, Edmond Cosyn, & John Sterte. *Electi sunt per major. Aldermann. & Communit. London, assendi, & hoc Instans Parlament. Ita quod duo ipsorum semper sunt parati.*

E D W A R D III.

1, Parl. at Lincoln, Benet de Felsham, Rob. de Kelesy, John de Grantham, John Prior, Cives LONDON. *electi sunt essendi ad instans Parlamentum Domini Regis, qui omnes vel*

vel duo eorum venient, cum sufficienti potestate preut in brevi.

2, Parl. at New Sarum, Stephen de Abingdon, Robert de Kelesey.

2, Parl. at Northampton, Richard de Betoigne, Robert de Kelesey.

2, Parl. at York, Rich de Betoigne, Rob. de Kelesey, John de Grantham, John Priour.

4, Parl. at Winchester, John Grantham, Reginald de Conduit, Stephen Abington.

4, Parl. at Westminster, Stephen de Abingdon, John de Causton.

6, Parl. at York, Tho. de Chetingdon, Hen. de Mongey.

6, Parl. at Westm. Auketumus de Gisfortio, John de Causton, John Priour, Tho. Chetingdon.

7, Parl. at York, John Causton, Reginald de Conduit.

9, Parl. at York, Rich. de Roching, Rich. de Later, Roger de Forsham.

9, Parl. at Westm. Henry de Sechford, Tho. de Chetingdon, John Priour.

10, Council at Nottingham, John de Couston, Richard de Hakeneye.

11, Parl. at Westm. Reginald de Conduit, Bennet de Fulham.

11, Parl. at Westm. John Grantham, Andrew Aubray, Ralph de Upton, Richard de Roching.

11, Council at Westm. Henry Darcy, Simon Fraunceys, Will. Hanus, Waller Fierk.

12, Parl. at York, John Churlton, William de Flete, Roger le Palmer.

12, Parl. at Westm. Simon Fraunces, John de Northal.

12, Parl. at Northton, Ralph de Upton, Barth. Wenmars.

13, Parl. at Westm. Simon Fraunces, John de Northall.

14, ditto, Nich. de Farendon, Auketumus de Gisfortes, Henry Monguey, Roger Hoseband.

14, ditto, John de Brittleworth, Richard de Rocching.

15, ditto, Simon Fraunces, William de Brittleworth.

17, ditto, Auketumus de Gisfortio, Henry de Lecheford.

20, ditto, Geoffry de Wickingham, Thomas Leggy, John Lovekyn, Tho. de Waldene.

21, ditto, John Lovekyn, Rich. de Berking, Will. de Ford, Rich. de Wycombe.

22, ditto, John Lovekyn, Rich. Berkyn, Will. de Ford, Rich. de Wigcomb.

24, ditto, Tho. Leggy, Will. de Ford.

26, ditto, Adam Fraunces, John Liche.

27, ditto, Tho. Leggy, Tho. Wolfey.

29, ditto, Adam Fraunces, John de Stody, Simon de Redington, Adam de Acres.

Note. This was the first Writ, enabling and requiring LONDON to elect and return four Citizens; however, in the next Writ of Summons but one, they are enjoined to elect but two Citizens: But the very next Writ to that, viz. 34 Edw. III. expressly commands and enables LONDON to elect and return four Citizens; which Form hath continued ever since.

31, Parl. at Westminster, Tho. Dolfely, Will. de Weld, Will. de Essex, Rich. Tokey.

31, ditto, John Stodey, Mayor, Barth. Freshing, Stephen Cavendish.

34, ditto, Barth. Freshyng, Stephen Cavendish, Walter de Berney, Rich. Tokey.

36, ditto, John Litle, Barth. Freshyng, John Turngold, John Hilltoft.

38, ditto, Adam Fraunceyes, John Lovekin, Simon de Bendington, Rich. Preston.

38, ditto, John Milford, Simon Morden.

42, ditto, John Wartefeld, Barth. Freshlyne, John Aubrey, John Organ, quatuor Cives de me-

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lioribus validioribus discretioribus Civibus Civitatis predictæ.

43, ditto, Adam Wimundeham, John Gardener.

43, ditto, John Pecche, John Turngold, Nic. de Exton, John Hadeley.

45, Council at Winchester, Barth. Firstling, John Phelipot.

46, Parl. at Westminster, John Wroth, John Pecche, Will. Venour, Will. Kelphull.

47, ditto, Adam Stable, John Ward, John Berlingham, Adam Carlisle.

50, ditto, John Hadeley, John Organ, Will. Tongue, Will. Venour.

RICHARD II.

1, Parliament at Westminster, Adam Carlisle, Walter Sybit, Will. Wallworth, John Philpot.

2, Parl. at Gloucester, John Hadley, Jeffry Newton, John de Northampton, Will. Venour.

5, Parl. at Westm. John Philpot, John Stadley, Will. Barret, Hugh Fastolf.

6, ditto, Nic. Brembre, John More, Rich. Norbury, Will. Essex.

7, ditto, Will. Wallworth, Kt. John Philpot, Kt. William Garret, Henry Venour.

7, Parl. at New Sarum, John Hadley, John Organ, John Rote, Henry Herbury.

8, Parl. at Westm. John Hadley, John Organ, Thomas Rolfe, Henry Herbury.

9, ditto, John Hadley, Nic. Exton, Henry Herbury, Will. Aucrofts.

10, ditto, John Hadley, John Organ, Adam Carlill, Tho. Gurdetere.

12, Parliament at Comb, Adam Barne, Henry Vannere, Will. Tong, John Clouhand.

13, Parl. at Westm. Will. More, John Shadworth, Adam Carlill, Will. Brampton.

15, ditto, William Serringham, Will. Brampton, Will. Standon, John Balcote.

18, ditto, Adam Carlisle, Drogo Barentyne, Goffry Walderne, Will. Arkham.

HENRY IV.

1, Parl. at Westminster, John Shadworth, Will. Brampton, Rich. Merlan, William Somingwell.

3, ditto, The Names of all the four Citizens torn.

8, Parl. at Gloucester, Will. Askham, William Crowmere, Will. Marchford, John Bryan.

HENRY V.

1, Parl. at Westm. Drogo Barentyn, William Askham, Will. Marchford, Walter Gulktron.

2, ditto, William Walderne, Nic. Wotton, Will. Oliver, John Gedney.

3, ditto, Rich. Merlaw, Tho. Fauconer, Will. Weston, Nic. Jameo.

5, ditto, Will. Crowmere, Will. Sevenoke, John Wells, John Boteler.

7, Parliament at Gloucester, John Staundon, Nic. Wotton, John Sudbury, Hugh Bybrede.

8, Parl. at Westm. Thomas Fauconer, John Michell, Solomon Oxney, John Higham.

9, Parl. at Westm. Tho. Fauconer, Nicholas Wotton, John Whateley, John Brokley.

HENRY VI.

1, Parliament at Westm. Tho. Fauconer, John Michell, Henry Frowek, Tho. Mayneld.

3, ditto, Nic. Watton, John Wells, Eborard Fleet, Tho. Bernewall.

4, Parl. at Leicester, John Michell, John Wellys, Eborard Fleet, John Higham.

5, Parl. at Westm. John Michell, John Wellys, Will. Milrese, Walter Gawtron.

E e

6, ditto;

6, ditto. John Michell, John Wellys, Will. Milrese, Walter Gawtron.

8, ditto. Nic. Wotton, Nic. James, Will. Milrese, Walter Gawtron.

9, ditto. Will. Estfeld, Nic. James, John Higham, John Abbot.

13, ditto. John Michel, Robert Large, John Bederenden, Stephen Forster.

15, Parl. at Cambridge, Henry Frowyk, Tho. Catworth, John Carpenter, Nic. Yeo.

20, Parl. at Westm. William Estfeld, Kt. John Bolbeys, Philip Malpafs, William Cotesbrook.

25, Parl. at Cambridge. Henry Frowick, William Comby, Hugh Wiche, William Marrow.

27, Parl. at Westm. Thomas Calfworth, John Norman, Jeffrey Bolten, Tho. Billing.

28, ditto. Stephen Broome, John Norman, John Needham, John Hardroe.

29, ditto. Henry Frowick, William Marrow, John Harrowe, Richard Lee.

31, Parl. at Reading, Stephen Browne, William Cantelowe, John ———

33, Parl. at Westm. Jeffrey Felding, William Cantelowe, John Harrowe, John Young.

39, ditto. This Bundle is wanting, as are several others.

EDWARD IV.

7. Parl. at Westm. Ralph Joffelyn, Kt. Tho. Ursewick, Recorder, John Ward, Draper, John Crosseby, Grocer.

12, ditto. Ralph Verney, Kt. John Irlond, John Brumpton, Stephen Fabian.

17, ditto. William Hampton, Kt. Richard Gardynier, Alderman, William Brasebridge, John Ward.

The Returns from the 17th of *Edward IV.* to the 1st of *Edward VI.* are lost in the publick Offices throughout *England*, except an imperfect Bundle, *Anno 33 of Henry VIII.*

HENRY VIII.

33, Parl. at Westm. William ——— Kt. Alderman, Robert Cholmondely, Kt. Recorder, ——— Surgeon, Haberdasher, Nicholas Wilford, Merchant-Taylor.

EDWARD VI.

1, Parl. at Westm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Alderman, Robert Broke, Recorder, Thomas Curteys, Pewterer, Thomas Bacon, Salter.

6, ditto. Martin Bowes, Kt. Alderman, Robert Broke, Serjeant at Law, Recorder, John Marsh, John Blandel.

MARY.

1, Parl. at Westm. Roland Hille, Kt. Robert Brooke, Esq; John Marche, Esq; John Blondell.

1, Parl. at Oxford, Martin Bowes, Kt. Robert Brooke, Esq; Recorder, John Marche, John Blondell.

PHILIP and MARY.

1 and 2, Parl. at Westm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Recorder, Richard Grafton, Richard Burwell.

2 and 3, ditto. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Esq; Recorder, Philip Bold, Nicholas Chune.

4 and 5, ditto. William Gerrard, Kt. Ranulph Cholmley, Esq; John Marsh, Mercer, Richard Grafton, Grocer.

ELIZABETH.

1, Parl. at Westm. Martin Bowes, Kt. Ralph Cholmley, Kt. John Marsh, Richard Hals.

5, ditto. William Chester, Kt. Ralph Cholmley, Serjeant at Law, Recorder, Laurence Withers, Salter, John Marsh, Mercer.

13, ditto. John White, Kt. Thomas Wilbraham, Esq; Recorder, John Marsh, Mercer, Thomas Norton, Grocer.

14, ditto. Rowland Heywood, Kt. William Fleetwood, Esq; John Marsh, Mercer, Thomas Norton, Grocer.

27, ditto. Thomas Woodruffe, Kt. William Fleetwood, Serjeant at Law, Thomas Alderfey, Kt. Haberdasher, William Fische, Kt. Merchant-Taylor.

28, ditto. Edward Osborne, Kt. Alderman, William Fleetwood, Recorder, Thomas Alderfey, Haberdasher, Richard Saltingfall, Skinner.

31, ditto. George Barnes, Kt. William Fleetwood, Recorder, Thomas Alderfey, Haberdasher, Andrew Palmer, Goldsmith.

35, ditto. John Harte, Kt. Alderman, Edward Drewe, Esq; Serjeant at Law, Recorder, George Sotherton, Merchant-Taylor, Andrew Palmer, Goldsmith.

39, ditto. John Harte, Kt. John Croke, Recorder, George Southerton, Thomas Fettiplace.

43, ditto. Stephen Some, Kt. John Croke, Esq; Recorder, Thomas Fettiplace, Merchant, John Pindar, Merchant.

JAMES I.

1, Parl. at Westm. Henry Billingsley, Kt. Hen. Montagu, Kt. Recorder, Nic. Fuller, Esq; Rich. Gore, Merchant-Taylor.

12, ditto. ———

18, ditto. Tho. Lowe, Kt. Rob. Heath, Kt. the King's Solicitor, Rob. Bateman, Will. Towerfon.

21, ditto. Tho. Middleton, Kt. and Alderman, Heneage Finch, Kt. Serjeant at Law, Recorder, Rob. Bateman, Skinner, Martin Bond, Haberdasher.

CHARLES I.

1, Parl. at Westm. Tho. Middleton, Kt. Heneage Finch, Kt. Recorder, Rob. Bateman, Skinner, Martin Bonde, Haberdasher.

1, ditto. Thomas Middleton, Kt. Heneage Finch, Kt. Recorder, Maurice Abbot, Kt. Rob. Bateman, Esq;

3, ditto. Tho. Moulson, Alderman, Christopher Clitheroe, Alderman, Henry Waller, Alderman, James Bunce, Alderman.

15, ditto. Thomas Soame, Kt. Isaac Pennington, Esq; Alderman, Matt. Cradock, Merchant, Samuel Vassel, Merchant.

16, ditto. Thomas Soame, Kt. Isaac Pennington, Esq; Samuel Vassel, Merchant, John Ven, Esq;

CHARLES II.

12, Parl. at Westm. William Wild, Esq; Recorder, ——— Browne, Esq; John Robinson, Alderman, William Vincent, Esq;

13, ditto. John Fowke, Esq; William Thompson, Kt. William Love, Esq; Alderman, John Jones, Esq;

31, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. Thomas Player, Kt. William Love, Esq; Tho. Pilkington, Esq;

32, Parl. at Oxford. Robert Clayton, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Pilkington, Esq; Tho. Player, Kt. William Love, Esq;

JAMES II.

1, Parl. at West. John Moore, Kt. William Pritchard, Kt. Samuel Dashwood, Kt. Peter Rich, Kt.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1, Parl. at Westm. Patience Ward, Kt. Robert Clayton, Kt. Will. Ashurst, Kt. Thomas Pilkington, Esq;

2, ditto. William Pritchard, Kt. Alderman, Samuel Dashwood, Kt. Alderman, William Turner, Kt. Thomas Vernon, Kt.

WILLIAM III.

7, Parl. at Westm. Robert Clayton, Kt. John Fleet, Kt. William Ashurst, Kt. Thomas Papillon, Esq;

10, ditto. John Fleet, Kt. William Ashurst, Kt. James Houblon, Kt. Thomas Papillon, Esq;

12, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. William Ashurst, Kt. William Withers, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

13, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. William Ashurst, Kt. Thomas Abney, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

ANN E.

1, Parl. at Westm. William Pritchard, Kt. John Fleet, Kt. Francis Child, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Esq;

4, ditto. Robert Clayton, Kt. [and in his Room, when he deceased, William Withers, Kt.] William Ashurst, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. Samuel Sheppard, Esq;

7, ditto. William Withers, Kt. William Ashurst, Kt. Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. John Ward, Esq;

9, ditto. William Withers, Kt. Alderman, Richard Hoare, Kt. Alderman, George Newland, Kt. John Cals, Esq;

12, ditto. Richard Hoare, Kt. Alderman, William Withers, Kt. Alderman, John Cals, Kt. Alderman, George Newland, Kt.

GEORGE I.

1, Parl. at Westm. John Ward, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Scawen, Kt. Alderman, Robert Heysham, Esq; Peter Godfrey, Esq;

8, ditto. Francis Child, Esq; Alderman, Richard Lockwood, Esq; Peter Godfrey, Esq; John Barnard, Esq;

GEORGE II.

1, Parl. at Westm. John Eyles, Bart. Alderman, Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Alderman, John Barnard, Esq; Micajah Perry, Esq;

8, ditto. Humphrey Parsons, Esq; Alderman, John Barnard, Knt. Alderman, Micajah Perry, Esq; Alderman, Robert Willimott, Esq;

The following is a List of Chief OFFICERS to attend the Lord Mayor on Great Days.

THE four Pleaders, the Chamberlain, Town-Clerk, Common-Serjeant, the two Judges of the Sheriffs Court, the Secondaries of the Compters, the Under-Chamberlain, and Bridge-Masters, are to attend the Lord Mayor at his House, before his going abroad at Festival Times, and General Days.

Courts of ALDERMEN, where and when to be kept.

COURTS of Aldermen in Ordinary are kept at *Guildhall*, every *Tuesday* and *Thursday* through the whole Year, except Holidays and the Month of *August* till *Bartholomew-Day* is past, the Week before *Christmas*, *Shrove-Tuesday*, and the Week before *Easter*.

THIS Tract of the Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, &c. is often reprinted, for the Use of those that are concerned: It was printed *Anno 1715*.

For the ORPHANS Court.

THE Lord Mayor and the Aldermen come to *Guildhall*, wearing their Violet Gowns without Cloaks; but the Lord Mayor must have his Cloak on. The Common-Crier is the Warner of this Court.

Under OFFICERS.

BESIDES the Chief Magistrates, for the better seeing to the Quiet and safe Estate of the City, and such likewise as do belong to the Mayor and *Guildhall*; there are several Under Officers belonging to the several Wards; as first, there is in each Ward a Quest of Wardmote, the Charge of whom is to enquire into all Misdemeanors committed in the Ward, and to present them to the Aldermen; of these something will be spoken hereafter. There are also Beadles, Constables, Scavengers, necessary Officers in each Ward; and the Sheriffs have their Serjeants: All whose Offices may be known by the Oaths they are to take.

The Oath of a CONSTABLE was as follows:

YE shall swear, That ye shall keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, wel and lawfully after your Power. Also, ye shal arrest al them that make any Riot, Debate, or Fray, in breaking of the said Peace: And ye shal bring them to one of the Sheriffs Houses, or Compters of the said Sheriffs; and if ye be withstonde with Strength of any such Misdoers, ye shal rere up an Hue and Cry; and ye shal follow them from Strete to Strete, and from Ward to Ward, til ye may arrest them.

Also ye shal search at al Times, whan ye shal be requyred by Scavagers or Beadyl, for the common Noyfuance of the Ward. (And the Beadle and Raker ye shal help to rear and gather their Salary and Quarteridge, if ye be thereunto by them required.) Also, if there be any Thing don within the Ward, contrary to the Ordinaunce of the Citie. Also, such Faults as ye find, ye shal present them to the Maior, and to the Ministers of the City. And if ye be withstande with Person or Persons, that ye may not do your Office, ye shal present him to the Mayor, and the Common-Council of the Citie, or Names of them that so trouble you; and this ye shal not lone. So help you God and Holy Dome, and by this Book.

Ye shall also swear, That during the Time that ye shall stand in the Office, and occupy the Room of a Constable, ye shal once at the least every Month, certify and shew to one of the Clerks of the Maior's Court, and in the same Court, as well the Names and Surnames of all Freemen, which ye shall know to be deceased within the Month, in the Parish wherein ye be inhabired; as also the Names and Surnames of all the Children of the same Freemen so deceased, being Orphans of this City; and this ye shall not cease to do, as God you help, &c.

The

The Oath of the BEADLE of the Ward, taken out of the Book of old Customs, whereby his proper Office will appear, was this :

YE shal swear, That ye shal wel and honestly keep the Ward that ye be Bedyl ; and ye shal suffer no Maner Rybaudes, nor none of evil Living, nor Huckster of Ale, nor no Men holding Brothels, nor none other noyous, either Women flaundred of evil Name, and of evil Life, dwelling within the Ward, but you shal certify the Names of them unto the Alderman ; to that Intent, that he shal have them out within fifteen Days : And if the Alderman do it not, ye shal anone after the fifteen Days ended, do the Maior to wit. And if any Man make a Fray, or draw any Weapon against the King's Peace, ye shal do the Sheriffs to wit, that they may make levy by their Serjeants of such Misdoers.

Also, ye shal retorne good and lawful Men in the *Hustings* afore the Sheriffs, and the King's Crouner, to the Quest ; and not Men suspicious, and Maintainers of Persons of evil Name : And the Retorne that ye make, ye shal shew them three or four Days before the *Hustings*, that they may se the Retorne, whether it be sufficient or no.

Also, ye shal se that no Poulter, nor none other Viçtualler, make no Sale of Pultry, Corn, or Meal, or any other Viçtual, in no privy Place, against the Ordinaunce of the Maior, but ye shal warn the Maior and Sheriffs thereof.

Ye shal be none Officer in Court expedient, during Time of your Office of Bedylship. Also, ye shal brew none Ale, ye shal keep no Bake-House. Also, ye shal be no Regrator of Viçtual, nor none Huxter of Ale, nor no Partner with none of them. And other Things to your Office belonging, ye shal wel and lawfully kepe. So help you God and Holy Dome, and by this Book.

How this Officer was to be qualified, and how to be chosen, an Act of Common-Council was formerly made, Sir *John Robinson*, Mayor, and lately re-printed, viz.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall, LONDON. Decimo die Octobris, 1663, Annoq; Regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. Decimo quinto.

WHEREAS the Place of Beadle is an ancient Office in every Ward of this City; and very useful to the Aldermen for the Common Business and Affairs of the Ward; when the same is served by an honest and discreet Person, as it ought to be; but of late Times divers very unfit Persons have, by Favour and sinister Endeavours, procured themselves to be elected to the said Place; by whose Insufficiency and evil Execution thereof, much Trouble and Diservice hath ensued to the Aldermen and the Watches; and other common Business and Affairs to the Ward, which depend much upon that Officer, have been neglected and hindered, not only to the particular Damage of each Ward, but also to the general Injury and Disgrace of the Government of this City: For Remedy whereof for Time to come, be it enacted, established, and ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, That henceforth, at the accustomed Times of Election, or whensoever the Place of Beadle of any of the several Wards of this City shall become void, the Aldermen, with Consent of the

Deputy and Common-Council-Men, or the major Part of them, of the said several Wards, shall nominate to the Inhabitants of every the same Wards in their respective Wardmotes assembled, two honest, sufficient and discreet Persons for the Place of Beadle of the same Wards: And that the said Inhabitants in the said Court of Wardmote, shall elect and choose one of the said two Persons so nominated to be Beadle of every the same Wards; and the Persons so elected shall have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes; any Custom or Usage to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. *STRACEY.*

The Oath of SCAVAGERS, or SCAVENGERS, of the Ward, was to this Tenor :

YE shal swear, That ye shal wel and diligently oversee that the Pavements in every Ward be wel and rightfully repaired and not haigned to the Noyaunce of the Neighbours; and that the Ways, Streets, and Lanes be kept clean from Donge and other Filth, for the Honesty of the City; and that all the Chimneys, Redosses and Furnaces be made of Stone, for Defence of Fire; and if ye know any such ye shal shew it to the Alderman; that he may make due Redress therefore; and this ye shal not lone: So help you God, &c.

The Oath of the SHERIFFS SERJEANTS.

YE shal swear, That ye shal wel and truly serve the Sheriffs of LONDON in your Office of Sergeants; and the Franchises of LONDON ye shal swear to maintain to your Power. And all Manner Persons that ye shal arrest by Plaint, Writ, or by Fray, or by any other lawful Cause, ye shal bring them unto the Counter, if ye be of Power.

Also, ye shall warn no Persons to agree with the Creditor of their Debts, but that a Plaint of such Debts be lawfully made. Also, ye shall warn no Person, on whom a Plaint or a Writ is in the Counter. And ye shal wel and truly enter such Plaints as ye shall have of your Clients, or of any other Person. Also, al maner Merciaments and Fines that ye shal receive, ye shal wel and truly bring them to the Counter, and there to deliver them to the Sheriffs, or to his Deputy. Also, ye shall not tarry nor delay none Occasion, nor make none untrue Process that ye shal have by Vertue of your Office, for Fraud, or Hurt, or Promise, or for your singular Avayle. Also, ye shal be no Loveday-maker, nor Maintainer of none Occasion. Also, in al Maner of Plaints ye shal retorne good and honest Persons, and true, and not suspicious, nor procured by you, nor by your Assent.

Also, you shal counsil nothing, whereby the Sheriffs, or any of their Curtyes or Officers may be hurt in their Avayles. Also, the Common of the City peaceably and gently ye shal entre. And also, to al other Persons, that have their Patents of Exemption of any Office, or other Charges within the City, of the King's Graunt, ye shal do, so Men them like, as ye do other Freemens Enquests.

Also, ye shal take no Yeoman into your Governauce, whiles ye be Officer with the said Sheriffs, unto the Time that ye shew the said Yeoman unto the said Sheriffs, and by him to be so accept. And also, ye shal not do away the said Yeoman being without a lawful Cause certified, and known to the said Sheriffs. And if that Yeoman be from you so voided, ye shal take away the Livery of the Sheriffs. And in al other Things your Office ye shal wel and truly keep and bear you. So help you God, and by this Book.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of the ROYAL CHARTERS of the CITY of LONDON.

Edward the
Confessor's
Grant to the
City.

THE Charters of the City, when they are recited, are commonly begun at *William* the Conqueror; but there is somewhat to be mentioned more early, namely, a Liberty belonging to the City, by the Grant of *St. Edward*, called *Edward* the Confessor, which deserves to be taken Notice of; and that is, that whosoever of servile Condition abode in it peaceably for a Year and a Day, was from thenceforth ever free from his Lord or Master, and a Freeman. King *Henry VI.* in the 7th of his Reign, which was *Anno 1428*, sent his Letters to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, to be informed about this particular Privilege, and other like Customs of the said City; to whom they sent an Answer worthy Remark: Both which Letter and Answer were as follow:

Henricus Dei Gratia, Angliæ, &c. In English thus; *Henry*, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Greeting. Willing for certain Causes to be certified upon the Tenors of divers Liberties and Customs of the foresaid City, and concerning the Records and Memoranda of Servants and Natives coming to the foresaid City, and tarrying there for a Year and a Day, *absque Calumpnia Dominorum suorum*, i. e. without Complaint of their Lords or Masters, before you had, and enrolled, in our Court of the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the foresaid City, as it is said: We command you, the Mayor, distinctly and openly, to send the Tenor of the Liberties, Customs, Records and Memoranda before said, to us in our Chancery, under your Seal, and this our Brief. Witness myself at *Westminster* the 20th Day of *January*, in the 7th Year of our Reign.

THEN follows the Mayor's Answer.

NOS Henricus Barton, Mayor, &c. We *Henry Barton*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, send before the Lord the King in his Chancery, as within is commanded us, the Tenours of divers Liberties, Customs, Records and Memorials concerning Servants and Natives, had and enrolled in our Court in the Chamber of *Guildhall* of the said City: Which Tenors lie open in a Schedule fastened to this Brief.

THEN follow two Extracts; one out of the Book of *Repertorium*, Fol. 21. of the Second Part, beginning *Inter nobilis urbis*, &c. which is mentioned in the first Book.

THE second Extract is taken out of the Book in the Chamber, *De antiquis Legibus, Libertatibus & Consuetudinibus Civit. LONDON.* which Book is called *Speculum*, wherein is a certain Record contained to this Tenor:

Memorandum, quod tempore, &c. i. e. Be it remembered, that in the Time of holy King *Edward*, heretofore King of England, and before

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from all Time, no Memory of Man then was extant, such Dignity, Liberty, and Royal Custom, among others, was had, used and approved, in the City of LONDON, which is, and from all Time hath been called, *The Free Chamber of the King of England*, as from antient Time it was used and had in the great City of *Troy*, to wit, that every Servant, whosoever he were, that came to the City of LONDON, and tarried in it for a Year and a Day, without Reclamation of his Lord there: Afterwards he may, ought, and hath accustomed, through his whole Life, so freely and securely to tarry there, as it were in the House or Chamber of the King. And thence it is, that the same holy King *Edward*, among other Things, by his Laws remaining of Record in the Treasury of *Guybald* of the said City, and reciting the City itself to be the Head of his Kingdom; and that it was founded like, and after the Manner of old great *Troy*; and that it containeth in it the Laws, Liberties, Dignities and Royal Customs of great *Troy*; he appointed and ordained, that the same City of LONDON may have and keep every where, by one Inviolability always, all her old Usages and Customs, wheresoever the King himself shall be, whether in an Expedition, or otherwise.

And afterward King *William* the Conqueror, King of England, by his Charter, which remaineth of Record in the same Treasury, granted to the Men of LONDON, that they be worthy of all that both Law and Right, as they were in the Days of the aforesaid *Edward*. And moreover, the same *William* the King, among other their Laws, at the said City made, with the Consent of the noble and wise Men of the whole Kingdom, and remaining in the said Treasury, likewise remaining of Record, appointed and ordained, that if Servants remain *Sine Calumpnia*, i. e. without Complaint, by a Year and a Day in a Burgh compassed with a Wall, or in Castles, or in the Cities of the said King; whence the said City of LONDON to that Time, and from all Time before, was one, and the more Principal of the whole Kingdom, as is said before, from that Day let them become Freemen; and let them be for ever free and quit from the Yoke of their Servitude. It follows out of the said Tower Record:

It is to be noted, that the Laws, Recitements and Statutes of holy King *Edward*, of which mention is made above, are contained in Fol. 34, of this Book, in Title *De Heretochiis & Libertatibus LONDON.* And in Fol. 113, of the Book of Customs of the said City; and in Fol. 36, of the Book called *Recordatorium LONDON.* &c. it is also had in Fol. 162, of the Red Book of the *Exchequer*, called, *The true Charter by which the foresaid Lord, the Conqueror, hath confirmed to the Citizens of LONDON all Rights and Laws which they had in the Time of Holy King Edward*: Together with certain other Charters, by which the said Lord, immediately after the Conquest, gave the whole Hyde and Land of the City of LONDON, whereof he then had been possessed in his Demesne, to

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the

the Men of the said City, Patent and Remanent under the Seal of the said King in the Custody of the Chamberlain in the Treasury of the said City. Which Charters are contained and incorporated in the Great Charter of the Liberties and Customs of the City of LONDON, and are confirmed by the Lord the King (Henry VI.) and his Progenitors. But the Tenors of the said Charters are Patent in the Latin Tongue, in Fol. 238, of the Book of Ordinations of the said City." This is the Sum of what Account the City sent to King Henry VI. of their Liberties; which they fetched from Edward the Confessor, and how they were confirmed by the Conqueror. Now to proceed in the Charters given to the City.

THE first Charter, commonly remember'd among the Royal Charters granted to the City, is that King William the Conqueror, from whom, by Means of William, a Norman, Bishop of LONDON, the City obtained, in those rough Times, the Continuance of their Laws, Liberties and Privileges, according as they enjoy'd them in the Times of the Saxon Kings. This venerable Charter (which is still extant in the City Archives) consisted not of above eight or nine Lines, with a Seal of Green Wax, carefully preserved in Silk, and (which was a Favour) was writ, not in the French, but Saxon Language, in these Words, according to a Copy taken from it by Horne, Anno Dom. 1314, which is exactly as follows, only changing the Saxon Letters into the Modern.

" William Kyng gret William Bisceop, and
 " Gosfregth Portrefan, and ealle tha Burhwarn
 " binnen Londone, Frencisce and Englisce frend-
 " lice. And ic kithe eow thaet ic wille thaet
 " get ben eallra theera laga weorde the git
 " weeran on Eadwerdes daege Kynges. And ic
 " wille theet aele Child beo his Faeder yrfnume
 " after his Faeder daege. And ic nelle ge
 " wolian thaet aenig man eow eanig wrang beode.
 " God eow gehealde.

UNDER which, the Transcriber, Horne, wrote thus: *Hoc est Transcriptum Carte Regis Willielmi Conquestoris facte Civibus LONDON. que admodum supra scriptum in veteri Lingua Saxonica, Anglica, mirabil. quantum ad modernam scripturam, que taliter nunc scribitur, Videlicet. Anno Dom. MCCCXIII.* That is, " This is
 " the Transcript of the Charter of William
 " the Conqueror, made to the Citizens of
 " LONDON, which after the Manner above,
 " written in the Old Saxon, that is, English
 " Language, it is wonderful how much it comes
 " to the modern Writing, which is now Anno
 " 1314, thus written.

AND then follows the same Charter writ in the Saxon then in Use; which differ'd somewhat, but very little, from the Saxon in the Original Charter.

WHICH Transcript was thus render'd into Latin by the same Hand.

" Willielmus Rex Salutat. Willhelmum Epif-
 " copum & Gosfridum Portgrevium, & omnem
 " Burgware infra LONDON. Franciscos &
 " Anglicos, amicabiliter. Et ego vobis notum
 " facio, quod ego volo, quod vos sitis omni lege
 " illa digni, qua fuistis Edwardi diebus Regis.
 " Et volo quod omnis filius sit patris sui heres
 " post diem patris sui. Et ego nolo pati, quod
 " aliquis homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat.
 " Deus vos salvet.

AND lastly, take an old English Translation of this Charter with the rest, which is as follows:

" William Kyng grete William Byshop, and
 " Godfrey Portreve, and al the Burgeis within
 " LONDON, French and English. And I
 " graunte you, that I wyl that yee be al your
 " Law worth that yee were in Edwardys Days
 " the Kyng. And I wyl that ech Child be hys
 " Faders eyer: And I nill suffur that ony Man
 " you any wrong beed. And God you kepe.

AFTER William the Conqueror, the City obtained divers large Grants from the succeeding Kings of England, as one Charter from King Henry I, wherein he grants to his Citizens of LONDON, to hold Middlesex to Farm for 300 l. to account to him and his Heirs. And that the Citizens chuse a Sheriff, such as they will of themselves; with several other Privileges.

THE which Charter of Henry I. granted to the City of LONDON, was in these Words following:

HENRICUS Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum, Archiepiscopo Cantuar' & Episcopis, Abbatibus & Comitibus & Baronibus & Justiciariis & Vicecomitibus & omnib' fidelibus suis, Francis & Anglicis, totius Angl' Salutem sciatis me concessisse Civibus meis LONDON' tenend' Middlesex' ad firmam pro ccc libris ad computum ipsis & heredibus suis, de me & heredibus meis: Ita quod ipsi Cives ponent' Vicecomit' qualem voluerint de seipsis, & Justiciar' qualem voluerint de seipsis ad custodienda placita corone meæ, & ad eadem placitanda. Et nullus alius erit Justiciar' super ipsos homines Londinens'. Et Cives non placitabunt extra muros Civitat' pro nullo placito. Et sint quieti de Eschot & de Danegeld & di Murdre; & nullus eorum faciat Bellum. Et si quis Civium de placitis Coronæ implacitatus fuerit, per Sacramentum quod iudicatum fuerit in Civitate, se difracionet homo LONDON. Et infra muros Civitatis nullus hospitetur, neque de mea familia, neque de alia hospicium vi alicui liberatur. Et omnes homines LONDON' sint quieti & liberi; & omnes res eorum, & per totam Angliam, & per portus maris, de Theloneo & Passagio & Lestagio, & omnibus aliis consuetudinibus. Et Ecclesie & Barones & Cives, & teneant & habeant bene & in pace, Socnas suas cum omnibus consuetudinibus. Ita quod hospites qui in Soccis hospitantur, nulli dent consuetudines suas, nisi illi cujus Socce fuerint, vel ministro suo quem ibi posuerit. Et homo LONDON' non iudicetur in mia' pecunie, nisi a Sawere, scil' ad c solidos: dico de placito quod ad pecuniam pertineat. Et amplius non sit meskenninge in Huftenge, neque in Folkesmote, neque in aliis plitis infra Civitat' & Huftenge. Sedeat semel in ebdomada, videlicet, die Lunæ, & terras & Wardemota & debita Civibus meis habere faciam infra Civitatem & extra.

ET de terris, de quibus ad me clamaverint, rectum eis tenebo, lege Civitatis. Et si quis Theloneum vel Consuetudinem a Civibus LONDON. ceperit, Cives LONDON. capiant de Burgo, vel de villa, ubi Theloneum, vel consuetudo capta fuerit, quantum homo LONDON. pro Theloneo dederit, & proinde se pro damno receperit. Et omnes debitores qui Civibus debita debent, iis reddant, vel inde iidem se difracionent, quod non debent. Quod si reddere noluerunt, neque ad difracionandum venire, tunc Cives quibus debita sua debentur, capiant in civitatem Namia sua, vel de Comitatu in quo manet qui debitum debet. Et Cives habeant fugaciones suas ad fugandum, sicut melius ac plenius habuerunt Antecessores eorum: scil' Siltre [Chiltre] & Middlesex, & Surreie. Testib' Epo' Winton & Roberto fil' Richer, & Hugone Bigod, & Aluero de Coneis, [al' Ælnero de Toteneis]

teneis] & Willimo' de Albin Spina, & Huberto Regis Camerario, & Willimo' de Montfichet, & Haugulpho de Tanie, & Jonne' Belet, & Roberto fil' Siwardi, apud Westmonast.

King Stephen, who reigned next, his Charter was in these Words :

King Stephen's Charter.

STEPHANUS Dei Gratia, Rex Anglorum, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, & omnibus Ministris & Fidelibus suis, Francis & Anglicis, Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, & presenti Carta mea confirmasse, omnibus Baronibus & hominibus meis de Anglia, omnes libertates & bonas leges quas Henricus Rex Anglicorum Avunculus meus eis dedit & concessit; & omnes bonas leges & bonas consuetudines eis concedo, quas habuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi. Quare volo & firmiter precipio, quod habeant & teneant omnes illas bonas leges & libertates, de me & hæredibus meis, ipsi & hæredes sui, libere & quiete & plenarie. Et prohibeo nequis eis super hiis molestiam vel impedimentum aut diminucionem faciat super forisfacturam meam plenam. Teste Willielmo Martel apud LONDON.

Tho' this Charter was granted to the whole Kingdom, yet the City placed it among its Charters, as claiming a special Share in the Benefit thereof.

Henry II. grants a Charter to the City.

Henry II. that next succeeded to the Crown, by his Charter confirmed the first; only this inserted, that none should be impleaded without the City, *exceptis monetariis & ministris meis, & præter placita de Tenuris exterioribus; i. e.* Except the King's Moneyers and Ministers, and except Pleas of Foreign Tenures. This King granted two.

Richard I. grants two. John five. Henry III. Nine.

KING Richard I. also granted two; and King John granted the City Charters of Confirmation, in Number five. The next King Henry III. granted nine. A part of the Second remains to us transcribed out of a Copy extant in the old Book of the *Customs of LONDON*, and was in *Munday's Edition of the Survey*, and is as follows :

HENRICUS Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ & Aquitaniæ, Com' Andegav' Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, & hac presenti Carta mea confirmasse, Baronibus nostris de Civitate nostra LONDON' quod sibi eligant majorem de seipsis singulis annis, qui nobis sit fidelis, discretus & idoneus ad regimen Civitatis. Ita quod Electus fuerit nobis, vel Justiciar' nostris si præsentibus non fuimus, præsentatus, & nobis juret fidelitatem : Et liceat ipsum in fine anni amovere, & aliquem subtinere si voluerint, vel eundem retinere. Ita tamen quod nobis ostendatur idem, vel Justiciariis nostris, si presentes non fuerimus.

Concessimus & iisdem Baronibus nostris, & hac Carta nostra confirmavimus, quod habeant bene & in pace, libere & quiete & integre, omnes libertates suas, quibus hætenus usi sunt tam in Civitate LONDON' quam extra, & tam in aquis quam in terris, & omnibus aliis locis, salva nobis Camberlengeria nostra. Quare volumus & firmiter recipimus quod prædicti Barones nostri Civitatis LONDON' eligant sibi singulis annis de seipsis predco' mo'. Et quod habeant omnes prædictas libertates bene & in pace, integre & plenarie, cum omnibus ad hujus libertates pertinentibus. Secundam Cartam Domini Patris nostri Johannis illustris Regis Anglorum, quam inspeximus rationabiliter testamur. Testes Dominus Episcopus LONDON' Episcop' &c. Apud Westmonast. xviii^o die mensis Februarii. Anno Regni nostri xi^o.

MOREOVER, one Charter was granted from King Edward I. One from King Edward II. Five from King Edward III. One at least from King Richard II. in the Seventh of his Reign. Witnesses to which were, William Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert of LONDON, William of Winton, Thomas of Ely, Bishops; Edmond of Cambridge. Thomas of Bucks, his Uncle, Hugh of Stafford, William Montagu of Salisbury, Henry Percy of Northumberland, Earls; John Newyl of Raby, Michael de la Pole, Lord Chancellor, Hugh of Segrave, Treasurer, John of Montagu, Steward of the Hostel [*i. e.* Household]. It was dated at *Westminster*, the 26th of November, the Seventh of his Reign. This is wholly omitted in a late Book, intitled, *Privilegia Londini*, where, among the Enumeration of the Charters, this is left out. This Charter of King Richard II. is at large translated into old English in the Book of the *Customs of LONDON*.

AGAIN, King Henry IV. granted one Charter : King Edward IV. four : King Henry VII. one : King Henry VIII. two : King Edward VI. one : King James I. three : King Charles I. two.

Hen. IV. one.
Edw. IV. four.
Hen. VII. one.
Henry VIII. two.
Edw. VI. one.
James I. three.
Charles I. two.
Table of all the Charters of London.

In one of the City's Books is a Table in Latin of the Charters of the Liberties of the City; wherein are set down the Heads of every Charter from the Charter of William the Conqueror to that of King Henry VII. inclusive.

First, a Charter of King William, heretofore King of England (called *The Conqueror*) in the Saxon Language.

Also another Charter of the same King, in the same Language.

Also a Charter of King Henry I. wherein are contained the following Articles :

First, Of the Sheriffwick of LONDON and Middlesex, demised to Farm to the Citizens of LONDON for 300 l.

Also, That the Citizens of LONDON appoint what Sheriff they please of themselves.

Also, That the Citizens appoint a Justice, whomsoever, and such a one as they will, of themselves, to keep the Pleas of the Crown, and to plead them : And that no other shall be Justice over the true Men of LONDON.

Also, That the Citizens shall not plead without the Walls of the City, concerning any Plea.

Also, That they be quit of *Schot* and *Loth*, and of *Danegeld*, and of Murther (*de Murdro*). And that none of them go to War (*faciat bellum*.)

Also, That if any Citizen be impleaded of Pleas of the Crown, a Man of LONDON may discharge himself (*disfrationet homo London*) by his Oath; which shall be judged in the City.

Also, That none be entertained, lodged (*hospitetur*) within the Walls of LONDON, whether of the King's Household, or any other; none have Entertainment by Force or Livery (*per vim vel Liberationem Marischalli*, Chart. Hen. II.)

Also, That all the Men of LONDON be quit and free; and that all their Things throughout England, and by the Sea-Ports, be quit and free of Toll, Passage and Lastage (*de Theolonio & Passagio & Lastagio*) and all other Customs.

That the Churches, and Barons, and Citizens, have and hold well and in Peace, their Sokes, with all Customs : So that Strangers (*hospites*) that shall be entertain'd in the Sokes, give Customs to none unless to him whose Soke it shall be, or to his Servant, whom he shall place there.

That a Man of LONDON may not be judged to pay a pecuniary Mulct, unless above 100 s. (*in mitt. pecunie, nisi ad Sawere ad C. s.*) that is, of a Plea belonging to Money.

That there be no more *Miskening* (*i. e.* unjust and vexatious ciring into Court) in the *Hustenge*,

tenge, nor in the *Folksmot*, nor in other Pleas within the City.

That the *Hustenge* sit once a Week, to wit, on *Monday*.

That the King cause the Citizens to have their Lands, Bonds and Debts, within the City and without; and concerning Lands, whereof they claim, he shall do them Right, (*rectum eis tenebit*) by the Law of the City.

That if any shall take Toll or Custom from the Men of LONDON (the Citizens of LONDON) the Citizens of LONDON may take in the City, of the Borough or Town where such Toll or Custom was taken, as much as the Man of LONDON gave for Toll, and receive as much for Damage.

That all Debtors that owe Debts to the Citizens of LONDON, pay them in LONDON, or in LONDON discharge themselves that they owe not; and if they will not do neither one nor other, then the Citizens to whom they are indebted may take (*namia sua*) their Goods by Distress, in the City of LONDON, the Borough, or Village, or County, in which he remains who owes the Debt.

Also, that the Citizens of LONDON have their Privileges for Hunting (*Fugationes ad fugandum*) as their Ancestors have had it, better and more fully, in *Chiltre*, *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*.

THEN follow, in the same Book, the Articles of King Henry II's Charter.

IN another Book belonging to the City, there is a Tract with this Title, *De aliquibus Libertatibus Civitatis LONDON. i. e. Concerning some Liberties of the City of LONDON*; which are Extracts taken out of the former and other Charters of the City, by some judicious Persons, that so Citizens might know their Privileges; and there is set before each Paragraph, *Sciendum est, viz.*

Sciendum est, &c. We must know, that within the Space of three Miles on every Part of the City of LONDON, a Man ought not to retain or hinder another, nor to buy of him [*cum eo mercatum agere*] if he be minded, in the Peace of the City to come to it; but when he shall have come into the City, then he may trade with him, whether rich or poor.

Sciendum est, &c. We must know, that a Man who is of the King's Court, or one of the Barons, ought not to take Harbour (*hospitare*) in the House of any Citizen of LONDON, by Force or Livery (*Liberatione*) or Custom, unless by the Free-Will of the Entertainer (*Hospite*;) for if he use Violence upon him in his own House, to take Harbour there, and shall be slain there, by the Inhabiter (*Si vim hisplandi ei in domo sua intulerit, ibiq; ab hospite occisus fuerit*) let him choose six of his Equals (*Parentibus. Quare, an Paribus?*) and sworn Men, himself the seventh, that he slew them for the Cause aforesaid; and so he shall remain quit of the Death of the said Slain, towards the King and his Equals, and the Lord of the Defunct.

Sciendum est, &c. It must be known also, that a Citizen of LONDON ought not to plead before the King, nor any other within the Walls of the City.

It must be known, that if any of the Citizens shall make a Forfeiture, which may be satisfied by Money, he ought not to be more than his own *Ecre* (*ad suam Ecre*) or Court. Let not the Sheriff of the City presume to retain any

one's Money, or disturb him. Nor ought he to call any remaining in the *Socne* of another, to the King's Pleas, or do Justice concerning them, till the Keeper of that *Socne* (Liberty) in which he shall remain, or shall be deficient on the Parts or Part of retaining (*De retro tenendo*) unless the Sheriff shall find him openly and plainly forfeiting in the King's *Socne*.

A Citizen of LONDON, if he should come to the *Folksmote*, or to the *Hustenge*, (without Intention of Pleading,) has not there Need to answer to any one concerning any Complaint, unless he will of his own Accord.

A Citizen of LONDON, if by Occasion of Want he shall be willing to sell his Land, they cannot possibly forbid his Son, nor his Parent, unless they shall be willing to buy with his Consent (*Ad concessum ipsius.*)

Item, A Citizen of LONDON, if he shall hold any Land for a Year and a Day, without Claim or Challenge [*Sine Calumpnia*] he ought not to answer to any in the City remaining; unless who, after he should have claimed the Law, shall be of such Age that he knew not to claim it, or Sickness hindered, or was not in that Country, or was in the War.

A Merchant Stranger (*Foraneus*) after that he shall enter into the City, may be harboured wheresoever it shall please him; but let him take Care he do not sell his Ware by Retail (*Ad incisionem*;) as if he shall bring Cloths dyed, let him sell not less than 12 together: Or if he shall bring Pepper, or Cummin, or Ginger, or Allum, or *Brasil*, or *Lacem*, or Frankinsence, he shall not sell less than 25 lb. together: Or if he shall bring Girdles (*Zona*) he shall not sell less than 12 Girdles; and if Cloths made of Silk, or of Wooll, or if Linen, let him see that he cut them not, but sell them whole; but if he bring Wax, let him not sell less together than one Quarter.

A Merchant, thus a Foreigner, cannot sell wet Cloth, or Dye his Cloth in the City, nor do any Work that belongs to the Citizens.

Also a Foreign Merchant cannot make any Merchandize with his extraneous Sac (*Sacio*) Cloth within the City, to sell it again in the City, nor to make any Market, nor tarry longer in the City than 40 Days.

THE Citizens of LONDON shall not make War, nor ought they to go in any Expedition, either by Sea or Land; because they are free and quit of all Exercise. They ought to keep the City, as the Refuge and Fortification (*Propugnaculum*) of the Kingdom. For the Citizens have their Refuge and Egress, (as it were in a Castle, where they preserve themselves, and issue out when they see Occasion to defend themselves.)

DIVERS were the Privileges, Liberties, and Favours granted by all these Charters. The brief Contents of each were as follow. King William I. called the Conqueror, confirmed the ancient Liberties of the City. And by a Charter demised and granted to the Citizens the said City and Sheriffwick thereof; and afterward confirmed the same in Parliament. Which how strange soever a Parliament seemed to be then, the Words of the Record are, *Auctoritate Parliamenti Wilhelmus demisit tunc Civibus LONDON. totam dictam Civitatem, & Vicecomitatum LONDON. cum omnibus Appendiciis, &c.* Henry I. Son to William, confirmed the Liberties of the City of LONDON, and granted to them their Heirs and Successors for ever, the Sheriffwick of *Middlesex*, at the Farm of 300 l. per Annum. So that the Citizens shall appoint Sheriffs whom they please from among themselves. This was the better to enable the City to keep the Peace. For many Murders, Rapines and

The Privileges granted by these Charters.

Violences being committed in the City, the Offenders would thereupon fly into *Middlesex*; and the Citizens having no Power or Jurisdiction before in that County, the Guilty by that Means escaped unpunished. 3. King *Stephen*, by his *Magna Charta*, among other Things, confirmed the Liberties of the City, which they not only had in the Time of *William* the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, and *Henry I.* but those they enjoyed before, viz. in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor. 4. *Henry II.* did the same; and so did, 5. King *Richard I.* his Son, who by Letters Patents granted the Citizens all their said Customs, and all other Liberties and free Customs, which they had in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to King *Henry* his Father, whensoever they were best and most free Customs. 6. King *John*, in the first of his Reign, by a particular Charter, confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the free Election of their Mayor and Sheriffs, with a Power to displace and remove the Sheriffs at their own Pleasure. 7. King *Henry III.* by his Charter ratified and confirmed to the Citizens and their Heirs, the Sheriffwicks of *LONDON* and *Middlesex*, for the antient Fee of 300 *l. per Annum*, which was the original Rent in King *Henry I.*'s Time. And after the Citizens should present their Sheriffs so chosen by them, at the *Exchequer*.

Confirmation of these Charters by successive Kings.

THE said Charters of King *Henry I.* King *John*, and King *Henry III.* have by *Inspecimus*'s been confirmed, by all the successive Kings, under the Great Seal of *England*, one of the greatest Obligations of the Kings to their People. They were confirmed afterwards by Parliament, and especially the great Charter of King *John*; wherein there was a Clause for all the antient Liberties and free Customs of *LONDON*, as well by Land as by Water. This Charter was ratified and confirmed by several Parliaments in King *Henry III.*'s Time, and particularly in the Parliament of the 52d of *Henry III.*

AND though King *Edward I.* his Son, in some Displeasure, took away their Charter, and kept the Liberties of the City for many Years in his own Hands, and constituted Keepers or *Custodes* over the City, without the Citizens Choice; yet at last, in the 26th of his Reign, became a gracious Lord to them, and restored them their Liberties, by this Brief signifying the same to the Officers of his *Exchequer*.

King Edw. I. his Restitution of the City's Liberties.

EDward by the Grace of God, &c. To his Treasurers and Barons of the *Exchequer*, Greeting. Whereas for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of *LONDON* have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patents we have rendered and restored to the same our foresaid City, together with the Maioralty, all their Liberties; (which City, Maioralty, and Liberties, we had long since caused to be taken into our Hands) to be had and held to the same Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and intirely as they had and held them on the Day of the said taking them away, as is contained more fully in our said Letters. We command you, that ye permit the same Citizens, to use and enjoy the Liberties which they have reasonably used on the Day of the foresaid taking, before you in the *Exchequer* before-said, according to the Tenor of our foresaid Letters. Witness myself at *York* the 28th Day of *May*, in the 26th Year of our Reign.

By which Brief *Henry de Galys* was chosen for Mayor, and admitted by the King at *Fulham*, on the Morrow after the Brief given: This was *Anno 1298*.

MOREOVER, King *Edward III.* in his first Year, did by his Charter grant and confirm, as a perpetual Law for him and his Heirs for ever,

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that since in *Magna Charta* of the Liberties of *England*, it was contained, that the City of *LONDON* should enjoy her antient Liberties and Customs; and because the said Citizens had at the Time of the said Charter, and in the Time of *St. Edward* the Confessor, and *William* the Conqueror, and his other Progenitors, divers Liberties and Customs, as well by the Charters of his Progenitors, as without Charters by antient Customs; he granted and confirmed to the Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, that they should enjoy their Liberties and Customs. And because their Liberties had been oftentimes impeached, and some of them forejudged in the tempestuous Time of *Edward II.* and other preceding Kings, contrary to *Magna Charta*: Therefore both the King, and the Lords and Commons, did set a Brand upon such illegal Proceedings; and by their solemn Act did publicly condemn them as Usurpations, to prevent the same in Ages to come; and also to put a Mark of Infamy upon the Name of *Henry de Stanton*, and his Fellow Justices, who, in the *Quo Warranto*, 14 *Edw. II.* refused to do the City Justice. And further, by the same Authority it was enacted, that the Liberty of the City should not be taken into the Hand of the said King *Edward III.* or his Heirs, for any Personal Trespas or Judgment of any Minister of the said City; nor that a *Custos* should be set over the City upon any such like Occasion; but the Minister that transgressed should be punished according to the Quality of his Offence.

AND when King *Richard II.* endeavoured to shake the antient Government of the City, the Commons considering the high Consequences that would unavoidably affect the whole Kingdom by the Invasion of the Liberties of the City, they presently took the Alarm, and thereupon petitioned the King, That for the greater Quiet and Maintenance of Peace between his Liege People; and for Common Profit, his Citizens of his City of *LONDON* should be in the then present Parliament intirely restored to their Franchises and free Usages: And that it might please his most dread Highness, of his especial Grace, to grant and confirm to his said Citizens, and their Successors, by his Letters Patents, all their Liberties and free Usages, as intirely and fully as they or their Predecessors enjoyed them, in the Time of any of his most noble Progenitors, with the Clause of *Licet usi non fuerint vel abusi fuerint*, i. e. although they used them not, or misused them; as also with the Franchises which they enjoyed from his most gracious Grant or Confirmation, notwithstanding any Statutes, Judgments given, Ordinances or Charters late made or granted to the contrary, as well in the Time of any of his said Progenitors, as in his own Reign; because the Restraint of their Liberties and frank Usages had several Ways before that Time impaired and put back their Estates, and was not available to the common Profit of the Realm, &c. And further, to grant that no Mayor of the said City for the future should take, nor be constrained to take, in the Court of *Exchequer*, any Oath, but only the antient Oath used in the Time of *Edward*, his most noble Grandfather (whom God absolve) any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. To which he answered, *De assensu Prælatorum, Dominorum, Procerum & Magnatum sibi in eodem Parlamento assistentium: le Roy le voet*, i. e. so it pleaseth the King.

THUS, in former Times have Parliaments favoured the City in the Confirmation of their just Privileges: But to return to the Confirmations which the Kings and Queens of the Land have granted the same. The three great Charters before-said of King *Henry I.* King *John*, and King *Henry*

Henry III. have been confirmed under the Great Seal to the People, by these Kings and Queens, viz. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James I. King Charles I. and lastly,

ALL these Charters were confirmed to the City by King Charles II. which Charters were some Years ago printed; and the Book called *The Royal Charter of Confirmation*, granted by King Charles II. to the City of LONDON; it was printed in the Year of Sir Robert Clayton's Mayoralty, and dedicated to him; wherein are recited, *verbatim*, all the former Charters at Length, taken, as the Book vouches, out of the Record. To which printed Charter of King Charles II. any may have Recourse, that desires to know the Contents of all the Charters of LONDON, and the Privileges of the Freemen thereof.

The Quo Warranto brought against the City's Charter.

IN the 35th of the same Charles II. the City's Franchises were seized into the King's Hands, upon a pretended Forfeiture: But first, in the 34th of the said King, a *Quo Warranto* was issued forth against the City. Sir Robert Sawyer was at that Time Attorney-General, who, as Bishop Burnet says, was a dull hot Man, and forward to serve all the Designs of the Court. He undertook, by the Advice of Sanders, the Lord Chief Justice, a learned but a very immoral Man, to overthrow the Charter.

THAT which gave the Occasion of the King's causing this *Quo Warranto* to be brought against this City's Charter, was a Petition the Court of Aldermen and City made to the King, upon his Prorogation of the Parliament, when they were going to try several Noble Persons upon the Popish Plot; and for their Printing and Publishing the said Petition, which was looked upon as seditious, and possessing the People with an ill Opinion of the King and his Government. Another Pretence was, that the City had imposed new Taxes on their Wharfs and Markets, which was an Invasion of the Liberty of the Subject, and contrary to Law. It was said, that all the Crown gave was forfeitable back to the Crown again upon a Maleversation of the Body; and that as the Common-Council was the Body of the City, chosen by all the Citizens, so they were all involved in what the Common-Council did: And they inferred, that since they had both scandalized the King's Government, and oppressed their Fellow Subjects, they had thereupon forfeited their Liberties.

THESE Proceedings between the King and the City of LONDON, on an Information, in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, were in the King's-Bench, in Hilary Term, Anno 1683, 35 Car. II.

The Proceedings on the Quo Warranto.

THE Information set forth, That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, by the Space of a Month last past, and more, used, and yet did claim to have or use, without any lawful Warrant, or regal Grant, within the City of LONDON aforesaid, the Liberties and Privileges of the same City, viz. these Liberties and Privileges following: I. To be of themselves a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON. II. To be Sheriffs of the City of LONDON and County of Middlesex, and to name, elect, make and constitute them. III. That the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City were Justices of Peace, and held Sessions of Peace. All which Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, upon the King, had by the Space aforesaid usurped, and yet did usurp.

THE great Arguments insisted upon, whereby it was endeavoured to be proved that the City had forfeited their Liberties and Privileges were these:

I. Because they took Authority to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their proper Use, by Colour of Laws and Ordinances by them *de facto* ordained; and in the Prosecution thereof of the 17th of Sept. 26 Car. II. in Common-Council, published a Law for the levying of several Sums of Money, of all that came to the publick Market within the City to sell Provisions, viz. of every Person for every Horse Load of Provisions, 2 d. per Day: For every Cart not drawn with more than three Horses, 4 d. per Day; if drawn with more than three Horses, 6 d. per Day; and if any paid them not, then to be removed from their Place in the Market. And that by Colour of this Law, the Mayor, &c. had for seven Years received great Sums of Money, amounting to 5000 l. per Annum, in Oppression of the King's Subjects.

II. That the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, on the 13th of January, 32 Car. II. [Sir Patience Ward then being Mayor] in their Common-Council did give their Votes, that a certain Petition, under the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of LONDON in Common-Council assembled, should be exhibited to the King: The Import whereof was, that by the Prorogation of the Parliament (which was from the 10th of January, 32 Car. II. to the 20th of January then next ensuing) the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King, and of his Protestant Subjects, had received Interruption; and that they did order the said Petition to be Printed, and the same was Printed accordingly: Which was charged and aggravated upon the City to be done unlawfully, maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, with Intention that the said Petition might be dispersed among the King's Subjects, to the Hatred of the King's Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom.

THE Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, in Rejoinder, (as to the former Argument) pleaded by protesting, that those Pleas by the Attorney pleaded, were insufficient in Law to forejudge or exclude the Mayor and Commonalty from being a Corporation; protesting also, that no Act or Deed, or By-Law made by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. is an Act or Deed of the Body Corporate. Lastly, protesting that they, the Mayor and Commonalty, &c. never took upon them any unlawful or unjust Authority to tax the King's Subjects coming to Market, such yearly Sums as were alledged.

That LONDON is the Metropolis of England, and very populous, & *Celeberrimum Emporium totius Europæ*.

That there are, and Time out of Mind have been, divers publick Markets for Provision and Merchandize within the said City to be sold.

That the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have been, Time out of Mind, and yet are seized of these Markets in Fee, and by all the said Time at their own Costs and Expences have provided, and have accustomed, and ought to provide, at their own Costs, Places for the holding the said Markets and Stalls, and Standings, and other Accommodations for Persons bringing Provisions and Merchandizes to the said Markets, and Supervisors and other Officers for the better preserving and ordering the said Markets, and of the great Concourse of Persons coming to the same; and for the sustaining and

and supporting of the said Costs and Expences, by all the Time aforesaid have had, and ought to have, reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, of Persons coming to the said Markets for their Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations by them for the better exposing their Commodities had and enjoyed.

They further say, That the Citizens and Freemen of LONDON are very numerous, (*viz.*) 50,000 and more.

That within the said City there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council assembled, as often as necessary, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and of certain of the Citizens; not exceeding 250 Persons thereto annually elected, called the Commons of the said City.

That there is a Custom within the said City for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the Regulation and Government of the publick Markets within the City.

That these Liberties and Customs of the City were confirmed by *Magna Charta*, and the other Statutes in the Plea abovementioned.

That by Reason of the burning of the City in Sept. 1666. and the Alterations in the Market-Houses and Places thereby occasion'd, for the establishing and resettling the Markets within the City, 17 Sept. 26 Car. II. the then Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, according to the said Custom, for the better Regulation of the said Market, did make and publish an Ordinance, entituled, *An Act for the Settlement and Well-ordering the publick Markets within the City of LONDON*, by which said Ordinance reciting that for the Accommodation of the Market-People with the Stalls, Shelters, and other Necessaries for their Standing in the Markets, and for the Amendment, Paving, and Cleansing the Market-Places, and for the Support and Defraying the incident Charges thereof, there have been always certain reasonable Rates, and Duties paid for the same. And to the Intent that the said Rates may be ascertained and made publick to all Market-People, and the Collectors restrained from exacting---It was enacted and ordained by the said Common-Council, that the Rates and Sums in the Replication should be paid to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; or upon Refusal, to be removed out of the Market. And they aver, that these are all the Rates or Duties paid, and were reasonable Sums to be paid; and these they have demanded and received for the Use and Purpose aforesaid, as was lawful for them to do.

As to the other Matter alledged by the Attorney-General in assigning the Forfeiture, they say,

That within this Kingdom, *viz.* at the Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, LONDON, there was an execrable Plot and Conspiracy prosecuted by Papists to destroy the King, and to subvert the antient Government, and suppress the true Religion in this Kingdom established.

That Sir Edmundbury Godfrey took Examinations of Witneses, and Informations of the same; and also of the Burning of LONDON by the Papists.

That divers of the Conspirators had lain in wait for him, and murdered him, to the Intent to suppress his Examination, and to deter other Magistrates from acting in the Discovery.

That Green, and others were try'd and hang'd for this Murder.

That Coleman, and others were also try'd and executed for the same Conspiracy.

That William Lord Powis, Lord Arundel of Warder, Lord Petre, Lord Bellasis, were im-

peached by the Commons in Parliament of High Treason for the same Conspiracies, and sent to the Tower.

That the King, in his Speech to that Parliament, had recommended to them the further Pursuit and Examination of that Conspiracy, declaring, He thought not himself nor them safe, till that Matter were gone through with; and therefore it was necessary that the said Lords in the Tower should be brought to their Trial, that Justice might be done; and the Parliament having made an Address to the King, wherein both Lords and Commons declared their being deeply sensible of the sad Condition of the Realm, occasion'd chiefly by the Conspiracies of a Popish Party, who had plotted and intended the Destruction of the King, and Subversion of the Government, and Religion of the Kingdom; and thereupon a solemn Fast was kept pursuant to the King's Proclamation, grounded upon the said Address, and divers Bills prepared to be pass'd into Laws for Preservation of his Protestant Subjects.

These Impeachments and Bills being thus depending, and the Lords in the Tower not tried, the Parliament was upon the 10th of January prorogued, as the Attorney-General above in his Replication hath alledged, by Reason whereof the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City, being faithful Subjects to the King, were much disquieted with the Sense and Apprehensions of the Danger threatening the Person of the King, his Government and Realm, by Reason of the Conspiracies aforesaid, as is by both King and Parliament affirmed and declared; and conceiving no better Means to prevent, than by the sitting of the Parliament, and having received a Petition from divers faithful Subjects, Citizens of LONDON, to the same Effect: And it being lawful to petition, the Mayor, Sir Patience Ward, and the Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, for the Preservation of the King and his Government, did cause to be written the Petition in the Replication mentioned, which is set forth in *hac Verba*; and did order, That after the same was presented to the King, it should be printed for the Satisfaction of the troubled Minds of the said Citizens, and traverse the Writing or making any other Petition, or making this to any other End or Intent than they have pleaded.

This great Case was only twice argued at the Bar: First, by Mr. Finch, the King's Solicitor, for the King; and Sir George Treby, Recorder of LONDON, for the City. And next by Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney General, for the King; and Henry Pollexfen, for the City.

The first Argument was in Hilary Term, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, as follows:

Mr. Solicitor. The Questions in this Case, as I think, will be,

- I. Whether any Corporation can be forfeited?
- II. Whether the City of LONDON differ from other Corporations as to point of Forfeiture?
- III. Whether any Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council in Common-Council assembled, be so much of the Act of the Corporation, as can make a Forfeiture?
- IV. Whether the Acts by them done in making the By-Law, and receiving Money by it, or in making the Petition, and causing it to be printed and published, be such Acts, as if done by the Corporation, will make a Forfeiture of the Corporation?

I. The first of these Questions truly I should not make any Question at all, but that this Case has been a Case of so great Expectation, every Man has discoursed about it; and the Prejudice that some have entertain'd concerning it, have drawn them to assert the negative Proposition: Therefore, My Lord, because this strikes to the Whole, though I think it hath no Foundation in Law, I will beg Leave to remove this Objection out of the Case.

1. First of all, no Corporation hath any other Creation than any other Franchises have, and subsist upon the same Terms that other Franchises do.

2. There is a Trust or a Condition in Law, that is annexed to, and grows upon all Franchises, that they be not abused; and the Breach of them is a Forfeiture of the very Being of the Franchise.

3. And as there is no Foundation of that Opinion in Law, so the Mischiefs would be great, if the Law were otherwise. For,

1. First, That no Corporation hath any other Creation than other Franchises have; 'tis undoubtedly true that the King is the Original and Commencement of all Franchises; they have their Beginning from him; the Books are clear and full in it: I need not quote them, though there are many, *Kelway* 138. 17 Ed. 2. 530. in the Reports of those Times set forth by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard*. Now, My Lord, there can be no Corporation, but by the King's Letters Patents; for even the Prescription doth suppose there was the King's Patent to create it at first: And therefore the proper Enquiry will be about the second Thing.

2. How far the Breach of Trust that is annexed to a Franchise, is a Forfeiture of that Franchise.

First of all, There is no Rule in Law more certain, than that the Mis-user of a Franchise is a Forfeiture of that Franchise. This the Statute of 18 Ed. 2. does very well prove, which was an Act of Grace to restore Franchises to those that had lost and forfeited them. There it was restrained *Ita quod libertat' non sint abusæ*. And my Lord *Coke*, 2 Inst. in his Observations upon the Statute of *Westm'* 1. that Chapter of it that concerns Towns that exacted more Murage than was granted, fol. 233. says, They shall lose that Grant for ever; says the *Mirror of Just.* which my Lord *Coke* there quotes, that is no more than the Common Law; for the Law wills that every Man should lose his Franchise, that does misuse it; So the Abbot of St. *Alban's* Case, 8 Hen. 4. 18. The King seized the Franchise into his Hand, because the Abbot, who had the Jail, would not give Pledges to make Deliverance, and for detaining his Prisoners a long Time without making a lawful Deliverance. And so 20 Ed. 4. 6. The Abbot of *Crowland's* Case for detaining Prisoners acquitted after Fees paid, the King seized the Jail for ever. These two are cited by my Lord *Coke*, 2 Inst. 43. And in Sir *George Reynel's* Case, 9 Report, *Fitzherbert's* Abridgment, Titl' coron' placit' 233. A Layman was taken in a Robbery, the Ordinary challenges him as a Clerk, whereas he was a Layman: It was ruled, that for his false Challenge the Ordinary should lose his Temporalities to the King, and lose his Franchise to challenge Clerks, for him and his Successors for ever. Thus far is plain, that Franchises, if misused, are forfeited; and that though enjoyed by Persons in a corporate Capacity, as appears by the Cases put. And then as a Corporation may forfeit any Franchise they are seized of in Right of the Corporation, so may a Corporation forfeit the Franchise of the Corporation itself, upon the same Ground and

Reason in Law; unless any one will say, The Franchise of being a Corporation cannot be misused; and that would be a very strange Matter to assert.

Every Corporation is entrusted with a Franchise to make Laws for governing the Subject within its Jurisdiction. If that Power be exercised to the Subjects Prejudice, as it may be, it were an hard Matter if there were no Law to redress that Grievance. Suppose a Corporation under their common Seal should authorize a Rebellion, would any Man say that were no Forfeiture? 'Tis said, indeed, by *Pigott*, 21 Ed. 4. fol. 13. *Arguendo* upon a Case (where the Question is, *Whether a Corporation should avoid a Bond entered into by the Mayor by Durefs.*) That a Corporation can neither commit Treason or Felony; but upon the same Reason that he urges, That a Corporation cannot act at all, that is, abstractedly from all the Members of it; for so this Notion is, that a Corporation is a Body in Consideration of Law only, and not Reality; and therefore the particular Act even of the Head of that Body shall affect him personally only. But this is only a Notion of his arguing; but it is the best Opinion of that Book, that *Durefs* to the Members did so affect the Corporation, that it should avoid the Bond.

Now, my Lord, a Corporation may be surrendered; and surely that that may be surrendered, may be forfeited; and I shall offer you some Authorities in this Case, 12 E. 3. rot. claus. memb. 36. a Writ is directed to the Constable of *Dover*, reciting, That the Cinque-Ports had seized divers Goods of several Merchant Strangers *Portugueses*, and others; and the Writ commands that Right should be done, or else the Franchise should be seized into the King's Hands, 6 Ed. 2. rot. Claus. Numb. 5. The Liberties of the City of *Bristol* were seized, and the Custody of it granted to for divers Contempts and Injuries done *per Majorem, Ballivos, & Communitat'* to the King; and so the Close Rolls of R. 2. m. 6.

There is another Case that comes further, *Pasch.* 9. Ed. 1. *Majus* rot. 25. I find it likewise among my Lord Chief Justice *Hales's* Collections, that he has given to *Lincoln's-Inn* Library; I took it out of that Book: 'Tis in the Collection of the *Adjudicata* in the Time of Ed. 1. fol. 28. a. Thus it was: There was the Abbot of St. *Austin* in *Canterbury* had made an Agreement with the Men of *Sandwich*, about paying ten Hogsheads of Wine yearly to the Abbot; and there was due to the Abbot some thirty Marks, and he had Judgment, and Execution went out; and thus 'tis in the Book, *Vic. de — mandatur, quod levare fac'* 30 *Marcas de bonis ipsius, ad opus Abbatis, pro pretio 10 Doleorum Vini annuatim solvend'*. And they made Rescue when the Sheriff came to execute the Writ, and they were sued for that; and the Judgment of the King and his Council, which was by Parliament, for it was adjourned into Parliament, was, *Quod libertas de Sandwich forisfact' sit*. And there is this Observation, tho' it be written with the same Hand, which is not his, but the Clerks that transcribed it, *Judicium illud extendit contra Barones 5 Portuum, & eorum libertates, ut mihi videtur*. These are the Words of that Book: And this will go a great Way with the City of LONDON, as to their Confirmation of *Magna Charta*; for the Cinque-Ports are confirmed by Act of Parliament, as well as they.

But, my Lord, there are many Cases of like Nature, and that even in the Case of the City of LONDON too, as I shall shew you by and by. Now tho' these are not Judgments in *Quo Warranto's*, to out a Corporation of a Franchise of being a Corporation, yet it shews, that these things

things were Forfeitures of all the Franchises of a Corporation; for a Seizure is never but where there is Matter for Forfeiture found upon Record, as in Sir George Reynel's Case; or to ground a Forfeiture, upon which to bring a *Quo Warranto*, as in our Case. But in the Case of 9 Ed. 1. there it does appear Judgment was given by the Parliament, that the Liberty should be forfeited, not that it should be seized into the King's Hands only.

Now, my Lord, where all the Franchises of a Corporation are forfeited, what is the Corporation? Truly, 'tis nothing, 'tis but a Name; a Corporation, without a Power to act, is nothing at all. Indeed, I do not find any Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* of a Corporation being forfeited; yet, my Lord, it doth not follow from thence that this cannot be by Law; for many *Quo Warranto*'s have been brought against LONDON, and other Places too, to out Corporations of their Franchises, but it hath always ended in Submission to the King, and so they have been at quiet. All the *Quo Warranto*'s in Mr. Attorney Palmer's Time, after the King's Restauration, against the several Corporations, they all submitted; and yet that was to question the very Being of their Corporations.

Now, my Lord, pray consider a little upon the Rule of Law. It should seem very strange, if a Corporation should neglect to come into Eyre, or into the King's Bench, the same Term that a *Quo Warranto* is brought against them, they must be outed of their Franchise for ever, as 'tis said 15 Ed. 4. 6 & 7. And yet, when all the Contempts and Oppositions imaginable are found upon Record, that this should not be a Forfeiture, that seems absurd that a Neglect in Eyre should do it, but all the Oppressions and Offences in the World, when found upon Record, should not do it.

3. But, my Lord, the Mischiefs that would follow from hence are very great. How many Oppressions and Offences would be daily committed, if every Corporation were a Franchise and Jurisdiction independent upon the Crown? and the Punishment truly of some particular Men for those Offences would not be adequate, where the Power of offending and misgoverning should still remain; sure that were no adequate Redress of such an Inconvenience. And to this Purpose, my Lord, I shall humbly offer a Case, and 'tis that great Case between the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, Hil' 20 Ed. 1. in B. R. Rot. Wallie 14. 'Tis likewise in Riley's *Placita Parliamenti*, 83, 86. The Case is this in short: They both claimed the Liberty of *Returna Brevevium*, and they had incurred great Contempts in refusing to obey the King's Writs; and Judgment was given against them, that the Liberty should be seized for this Reason, which, I think, will go a great Way in this Case, and for which I offer it, *Quia puniendus est Dominus libertatis in eo quo deliquit*. I think, my Lord, as I said, that will go a great way in this Case to shew the Reason of the Law.

My Lord, if the granting of too many and too large Franchises were a Mischief, as certainly it was by Law, and as appears by the Common Petitions 21 Ed. 3. Rot. Parl. N. 17. where they pray, That new and large Franchises may not be granted, because it tended to the overthrowing the Common Law, and great Oppression of the People. And the King's Answer was, That Care should be taken for the Time to come. I say then, if this were such a Mischief, that there ought not to be granted new and large Franchises, much more would it be a Mischief, if these Franchises should not be under the Controul of the Law, when they exercise such Oppression. And so, my Lord, I shall leave that

Point; for I think it will be pretty clear, that a Corporation may forfeit their Being of a Corporation.

II. I shall next consider, *Whether the City of LONDON be in any other Plight than any other Corporations*. I think, truly, there is no Difference at all. Now this Question doth depend upon what they have set forth by their Plea; and that is, the Confirmation of *Magna Charta*, cap. 9. *Civitas London' habeat omnes libertates suas antiquas, & consuetudines suas*. And then the Act of 1 E. 3. upon which my Lord Coke, in his 4 Inst. 253. says, that the Franchise of this City shall not for any Cause be seized into the King's Hands. And then that of 7 R. 2. which says, that the City shall enjoy its whole Liberties, *licet non usi vel abusi*. This is their Foundation, upon which they would distinguish this City from all other Corporations. Now as to these things, I give these Answers:

First for *Magna Charta*, That plainly is no more a Confirmation to them, than 'tis to other Cities and Corporations. For not only the City of LONDON is named to have its antient Liberties and Customs preserved, but 'tis likewise *omnes alie Civitat'*, &c. and all Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, and the Barons of Cinque-Ports, and all other Ports, should have all their Liberties and free Customs. So my Lord Coke agrees it in his Comment. And in what he cites out of the *Mirror of Justice*, and other antient Authors of our Law, they should enjoy their Franchises which they had Right to by lawful Title of the Gift and Confirmation of the King, and which they had not forfeited by any Abuse. So that the Act which confirmed them, did not purge former Forfeitures, much less did it licence other Abuses.

Then for their Acts of 1 E. 3. 7 R. 2. I shall humbly offer this, That as they are in Truth no Acts of Parliament at all, so they will not concern this Question, whatsoever my Lord Coke says concerning them. But I shall give some Instances before these Acts, to shew that they never had such an unquestionable Power as they now dream of, and then some Instances in After-times, that there either were no such Acts, or no such Sense, at least, is to be put upon them, as they have strained to make.

First it appears, 15 E. 1. that the Franchise of the City of LONDON was seized into the King's Hand, and *Johannes de Britton* was made *Custos Civitatis London'*, who was no Freeman; and this implies, that the Franchise was seized into the King's Hands, for they had a Power to choose *de seipsis*, by Charter from King John, a Citizen to be Mayor or chief Governour; but here was another Governor appointed them.

Then Rot' Pat' 26 E. 1. *Rex pro bono servicio civit' London' reddit eis civit' suam London' habend' dict' civibus ad volunt' Regis. Teste Rege*. So that both the City, and all its Franchises, were seized at that Time; for he restored the very City of LONDON to the Citizens *habend'* during his Will and Pleasure. Thus, my Lord, it stood in the Time of E. 1. Then, in the Time of E. 2. seized again; 14 E. 2. memb. 21. of the Pat' Rolls, in 21. *Rex dimisit civibus London' officium Major' civitat' London'*. 15 E. 2. *Rex dedit licentiam eligendi Major' London'*. And in the second Part of Pat' Rolls, 15 E. 2. m. 5. the King recites, That whereas in the 14th Year of his Reign he had replevied to them the Office of Mayor, *usque quindenam Sancti Martini*, and also recites, which Office was seized into the King's Hands by the Justices of Eyre in the Tower of LONDON, and he was willing to continue it longer to them, *ex gratia speciali*, he did grant them the said Office, *quamdiu*, &c.

Then the second Part of Pat' Rolls in 20 E. 2. it is recited, That the King had seized the Office of the Mayoralty, and had replevied it from Time to Time; and that one *Hamond de Chigwell* was made Mayor, the King had accepted of him for Mayor, *Et Rex volens eis gratiam uberioorem facere*, grants him the Office of Mayor.

Now, my Lord, these Seizures shew plainly, that the Franchises of the City were forfeitable; for either they were seized upon Matter of Record found for a Forfeiture, or else upon some Matter which was to be a Ground of a Forfeiture. So then they were absolutely gone, and I do not find that these were ever taken out of the King's Hands by Process of Law, but were restored by Grace and Favour; for till the 20 E. 2. it appears, that they so long continued in the King's Hands, and he absolutely disposed of them.

Here is now a Favour to them, and a plenary Restitution. Thus it stood in the Reigns of E. 1. and E. 2.

Now the next Thing will be for their Act of 1 E. 3. which they back with my Lord *Coke's* Observation upon it, that it was *Authoritate Parliamenti*. Now truly, my Lord, there is no such Act of Parliament that is any where extant. For it is not in Print, neither are there any Parliament Rolls of E. 3's Time till 4 E. 3. And he that cites it, my Lord *Coke* himself, cites no Roll at all for it; so that where we shall find this Act of Parliament, truly I do not know. But this Act at best amounts to no more, than that for any personal Trespas of Officers the Liberties of the City should not be seized; but that signifies nothing, for that is not our Case. There are Acts of the Corporations, not of particular Officers; though I cannot but observe how the Law was taken to be at that Time, before this their pretended Act, even for the Offence of private Officers; and that appears to be the Law too in the Case of 9 E. 1. which I cited before, which was only the Offence of the Mayor of *Sandwich*, who refused to answer for a Trespas, and a Rescue was committed, and the whole Liberty seized.

Now this Act of 1 E. 3. be it what it will, though they would take it in that Sense, that no Forfeiture should be incurred for the Trespas of an Officer, yet I find quite the contrary thereunto, and that it hath not prevailed even in that Sense. For 5 E. 3. Rot. Claus. 14. there the King did discharge one from the Office of Mayor, and commands the Aldermen and Commonalty to choose another. Now this, my Lord, I take to be not so much a punishing of the Officer, as a breaking in upon the Franchise itself. But I shall shew more fully in the Reign of R. 2. that this was done.

Yet I will first take Notice of the Statute of R. 2. which is the next Thing that they rely upon; and this, with Submission, is no Act of Parliament neither; for though my Lord *Coke*, in his 4th Inst. 205, says, this is the Statute mentioned in our Books, which supports the Customs in LONDON to devise in *Mortmain*, and other Customs against Acts of Parliament, and cites Authorities in the Margin; yet, my Lord, I have looked, and can find none of them to speak to the Purpose for which they are cited, but the Book of 7 H. 6. fol. 1. where the Custom of LONDON to devise in *Mortmain* is in question; and there it was ruled a good Custom, because of the Statute that confirms it after the Statute of *Mortmain*, but says that Book, *Quare the Statute*; so that they were not well apprized of the Statute in those Days, though this were the Foundation of all the Resolutions of that Kind.

It appears by the Roll, that it is no Act of Parliament in the Nature of it, for it is 7 R. 2. N^o. 37. a Prayer of the Commons, That there might be a Patent granted to the City, confirming their Liberties, *Licet non usi vel abusi fuerint*. And the Answer was, *Le Roy le veult*; but this is no Act of Parliament, it is no more than a Confirmation of the Letters Patents, which had been *primo* R. 2. Besides further, there never was any Patent granted in Pursuance of this Act: And yet 'tis plain, that if it had been so, it would only have extended to Forfeitures that were past, but could never amount to a Dispensation, or Licence, for the future. And, my Lord, this appears by these Authorities and Records that I shall now cite: The first Part of Pat' Rolls is 6 R. 2. membr. 36, 37. whereby it fully appears, that notwithstanding these pretended Statutes, there was no such Privilege in the City, but that for the Offences of their Officers, or themselves, the Franchise should be seized.

But, my Lord, I must a little observe, that truly the City have attempted to raise themselves above the Fear of any Judgment in any of the King's Courts; for in *primo* R. 2. Parl. Roll 126, there they petition for a Confirmation of their Charter, with a Clause of *Licet non usi vel abusi*, which was what they then would have to be done in Parliament for them. But they do likewise desire in their Petition, that notwithstanding any Statute, Privilege, Charters, Judgment made, or to be made to the contrary, their Liberties might be confirmed; of this, 'tis said, the King will advise. There is in 1 R. 2. Parliament Rolls 121, as pleasant a Petition as the other; they there do desire, that the Interpretation of their Charter may be left to themselves; and where it is doubting, such Meaning as they should put upon it should be allowable. But to that the King's Answer was, That he would make the Interpretation of his own Charters, according as his Counsel should advise. So that I observe, they would feign have been absolute, but they could never do it; it hath always been denied them. So that from what was done at this Time, and after 7 R. 2. it does appear plainly, that there was no Difference between the City of LONDON and any other Corporation, only this is really the greatest. But as all Greatness is the King's Favour; so when Men forget their Duty, in abusing the King's Favour, this great Court is the Place to put them in mind of it. I come then to the third Question:

III. *Whether the Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in Common-Council assembled, be an Act of the Corporation, so as to make a Forfeiture of the Whole?* And with Submission, my Lord, that will be pretty clear too upon these Reasons:

1. First of all, the whole Corporation is fully represented by them, notwithstanding the Disparity of Number set forth in the Rejoinder.

2. Again, All By-Laws and Ordinances made for the good Government and Order of the City, are certainly the Acts of the Corporation; but the sole Power of making those Laws is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council; and therefore sure the whole Power of the Corporation is in the Common-Council.

3. They have the sole Power of the Corporation-Seal. They can bind all the whole Corporation by any Alienation to, or Charge upon their Inheritance; and by Consequence they may surrender all or any of their Franchises, and then, as I said, they may forfeit them.

4. They

4. They have pleaded that there hath been Time out of Mind a Common-Council, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Two hundred and fifty Citizens, who are called the Commons of the City. So that it shall be intended now, that as they have prescribed for it as incident to their Corporation, it was Part of their Original Constitution to be thus represented by them, and ruled and governed by their Laws: But there is another Reason for it, and that is, that it is an inseparable incident to a Corporation, imployed in Law without Grant, that they have a Power to make By-Laws to bind the Corporation, without which there were no Government in a Corporation; and therefore a Misuser of that Power must be a Forfeiture of their Corporation, because 'tis a Breach of their Original Trust: 22 *Affis. pl.* 34. there is this Rule given, and a true one it is, Where there are many Franchises granted, which do not depend one upon another, there the Misuser of one is a Forfeiture of that one which was misused; but where there are several Parts of a Franchise depending all upon the said Franchise, if any Part be misused, the entire Franchise shall be forfeited. As for Instance, if a Man have a Fair, a Court of Pypowders is incident to it, the Misuser of that Court of Pypowders is a Forfeiture of the whole Fair itself; for where any Part is abused that is incident to an entire Franchise, that Abuse forfeits the Whole.

And this is the Opinion of *Palmer's Reports* in the Case of the Corporation of *Maidenhead*, where 'tis doubted whether the Market was forfeited for taking too much Toll, because the Toll was not inseparably incident to the Market, and so was not dependent upon the entire Franchise, and there the Rule is taken, as I have said before, that the Misuser of the Part of an entire Franchise, or a Power that is incident to it, is a Forfeiture of the Franchise.

Then, my Lord, if they cannot forfeit here, the whole Power of the Trust of the Corporation is reposed in them, and may be misused by them, to the Oppression of the King's Subjects, and there is no Remedy, if they shall not be punished at all. For it is much harder to say, that several Acts of all the particular Persons should forfeit the Corporation, than that their joint Act should do it. But this, my Lord, is an Act contrary to the Trust upon creating the Corporation, and may be a Misuser to the Prejudice and Oppression of all People; and if this should not forfeit the Corporation, there is no Remedy at all, but the Power remains of oppressing as it did before.

Now, my Lord, I think, with Submission, I have made it pretty plain; and as they are not distinguished from other Corporations in Point of Privilege as to Forfeitures, so this is their Act, and shall bind them, being done by their Representatives.

IV. Then the fourth Point will be, *Whether these Offences set forth in the Replication are Forfeitures?*

1. The first is the making of that Law in the Common-Council for the levying of Sums of Money upon the King's Subjects, and the actual levying of those Sums accordingly; and this they justify under their Prescription to have reasonable Tolls, as they set forth in their Pleadings, from all Persons that come to their Markets to sell Provision there, and Power to reduce their Tolls to a Certainty by an Act of Common-Council. This is their Justification; so that, my Lord, the first Thing to be considered is,

(1.) What Right they have to these Tolls, or Sums of Money assessed by the By-Law; and then

(2.) Whether if they have no Right, their taking upon them to make a Law be a Forfeiture?

(1.) For their Right, that depends upon a Prescription to have reasonable Toll, as they set it forth, and this, as they have pleaded it, appears to be no Right at all; for a Prescription to have Toll and Tollage, not shewing how much is certain, is void; for reasonable Toll is not incident to a Market, but the Party has it by the King's Grant, and so 'twas adjudged in this Court, *Mich.* 39 & 40. *Eliz.* cited by my Lord Coke in his *Second Inst.* 220. So if the King grant a Toll, if he do not in his Grant ascertain how much shall be taken for Toll, that Grant is void, and so is the Prescription too, as you may see in the Corporation of *Maidenhead* in *Palmer's Reports*, fol. 79, grounded upon 9 *H.* 6. 45. & 11 *H.* 6. 19. and so he cites the Opinion of *Popham* in the Case of *Heedy and Weeldhouse*, for no Subject can prescribe to have Toll, but by the Grant of the King.

But, my Lord, this is not properly a Toll neither, nor in the Nature of a Toll; for that is always paid by the Buyer, and never paid before a Sale; but here all that comes to the Market, whether they buy or not buy, sell or not sell, they must pay by this Law. My Lord, I confess, there may be a Custom for Persons to pay for Standings in a Fair, or Market, as the Case was 9 *H.* 6. 45, but yet that must be prescribed for in a certain Sum, which is not done here. And this customary Payment is in the same Nature as a Toll traverse, or a Toll through, which cannot be in an uncertain Sum; for they are all by Prescription, and a Grant of them, now uncertain, would not be good.

But, my Lord, however, Judgment upon these Pleadings must be given against the City; for either the Prescription as they have set it forth, is good, or it is not good; if it be good, then the Traverse that is taken, is well taken, to wit, that they have no such Custom, and they ought to have taken Issue upon that which they have not done; for, my Lord, they have taken Issue thus, That, Time out of Mind, they have had reasonable Toll of all Persons coming to the Market to sell their Provision, without tying of it to the reasonable Toll assess'd and reduc'd to Certainty by the Law; and this is naught: For tho' they had a reasonable Toll in general, taking the Prescription to be good, yet if either that reasonable Toll in the Use of it were not taken in that Manner, or to that Value that they assess by their By-Law, then have they done wrong; and therefore our Traverse is proper to their reasonable Toll, that they had not, Time out of Mind, such a Toll as they set forth; for it must be such a reasonable Toll as may answer to that which is assessed in the By-Law; and that they have not put in Issue. For the King, when once he hath granted a Market, cannot after grant Toll to that Market, because it is a free Market, and the People have Right to come to it as a free Market; neither can they, when once by Custom they have exercised their Power of assessing reasonable Toll, alter that at their Pleasure; for it being once set, all People have Right to come upon such Terms: And if they increase the Toll, under Pretence to reduce it to Certainty, it will be void; for they may lower their Price if they will, but they can never come to increase the Penalty. If therefore they have done ill in not taking Issue upon the Traverse, which does take in the full Substance of the Rejoinder; if it be good, then Judgment must be given against them upon that Reason; so then, my Lord, the Question will be,

(2.) *Whether the making of a Law to raise Money at large upon the Subject be a Forfeiture of*

of the Charter? And truly, my Lord, that it is, For,

First, It is the usurping of a Power that they neither can have, nor have by Law.

Secondly, It is a Breach of the Trust annexed to the Corporation; for 'tis a Misuser of the Franchise, to the Oppression of the King's Subjects; and therefore the Charter must be forfeited, and not the other Franchise; not the Franchise of a Toll, for they have none; nor the Franchise of the Market, for that would be nothing. If the Market be forfeited, it must either be extinguished, or kept; if it be extinguished, 'tis a Punishment to others that did not offend; and if it be kept, tho' it be forfeited, 'tis no Punishment to them that do offend: And 'tis a Question whether a Market may be forfeited for taking unreasonable Toll; and that appears in the Case of *Maidenhead*. And, as my Lord *Coke* says upon the Statute about taking outrageous Toll, the Franchise should be seized only till it be redeemed by them.

But, my Lord, however, without going far into this Matter, this Offence lies not only in taking the Money, but in taking upon them, and usurping a Power to make Laws to raise Money. They have taken upon them a Legislative Power to oppress their Fellow Subjects, that is their Offence, and that is a Misuser of their Franchise. My Lord, in the Case of Ship-Money it was not the *Quantum* of Money that was raised, that was complained or quarrelled at, but it was the Manner of levying of it without an Act of Parliament. The Logick and Consequence of that was it, which was so much debated and stood upon. So here, the Abuse and the Offence is the making the Law, and the Consequence of that; for by the same Reason that they have a Prescription to lay so much, they may have a Prescription to lay ten times as much. So that upon what I offer upon this Point, I conceive it ought to amount to a Forfeiture of their Charter, and the Loss of their Corporation.

Then the next Thing will be that which is the last Matter, that is the Petition, and that is of a strange Nature; where the Offence is not only in presenting, but in printing and dispersing of it; it charges the King with interrupting the publick Justice of the Nation, and the making the necessary Provisions for the Security of his Protestant Subjects; for, my Lord, to say that the Prorogation of the Parliament, which is the King's Act, who surely has alone, and none but he, the undoubted Prerogative of calling, proroguing, and dissolving Parliaments; to say that Act of his was an Interruption of Justice, is all one as to say, the King did interrupt: And 'tis done by them as a Corporation; 'tis the Act of the City in their Common Council, in the Name of the Corporation; and as we have pleaded it, the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Common-Council did do it, which sure is the Corporation, as they would have it. And that I rely upon for the Reasons I offered before upon that Point.

Then the Matter of this Petition is the taking upon them to censure the King and his Government by this Petition. The printing and dispersing it is now publickly scandalizing and libelling the King; for 'tis in the Nature of an Appeal to the People: 'Tis unlawful to print any Man's private Case, while it is depending in any Court of Judicature, before it comes to Judgment, because 'tis an Appeal to the People. And that was my Lord Chief Justice *Hales's* Opinion in Colonel *King's* Case. And the ill Consequences of such Proceedings are so many, and the Danger so evident in these licentious Days, that I do not know indeed whither it may tend.

The Fact is confessed by them in their Rejoinder; but they say they did it to alleviate Mens Fears, and quiet their Minds, *absq; hoc*, that they did it *aliter vel alio modo*. Surely, my Lord, this is no sort of Excuse in the World, nor is it capable of any. They have owned the Thing, but they have excused it in the Manner of doing thereof. And I may venture to say the Traverse is impertinent: Suppose a Man be indicted for publishing a Libel, and he owns the Fact, but doth traverse *absq; hoc*, that he did it *malitiose*, or with an Intent to defame, that surely would be an idle thing; for those are Constructions that the Law puts upon it, and are not Matters traversable, or to be put in Issue. But if the Fact be done, the Law says, 'tis maliciously done, and with such an Intention. Therefore a Confession of the Fact is a Confession of all the Consequences that the Law puts upon the Fact.

My Lord, this can amount to no less than the Forfeiture of their Charter, not only for the Greatness of the Offence, but because otherwise the Law would be unequal; for if this were the Case of a private common Person, he must be fined and imprisoned during the King's Pleasure, as was the Case of *Harrison* in 1 Cr. 503. for Words spoken of Justice *Hutton*. Now, my Lord, a Corporation is not capable of suffering this Imprisonment; and therefore 'tis a much greater Offence in them, as the Body is greater than any particular Member: And then that which is a greater Offence would have a less Punishment, if the Charter itself were not forfeited, than it would if a particular Person were punished. And give me Leave to apply here the Reason of the Earl of *Gloucester's* Case, that I cited before, *Quia Dominus Libertatis puniretur in eo quo deliquit*. So they shall lose their Charter for the Abuse of that Power that was intrusted with them by their Charter. Therefore, upon the whole Matter, I do humbly pray your Judgment for the King, that they may be outed of their Franchise of being a Corporation.

The Recorder of LONDON, Sir George Treby, thus answers:

May it please your Lordship,

I am of Counsel, in this Case, for the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON. *The Recorder's Answer.*

The Record hath been truly opened by Mr. Solicitor in all Particulars, except an Omission of one or two, which I shall mention.

The Information sets forth and charges, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, had, by the Space of a Month before the Information, used, or claimed to use, without any Warrant or Royal Grant, the Liberties therein set forth; that is to say, to be of themselves a Body Politick and Corporate with such a Name, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered; and likewise to make Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace: But as to these there are only Imparances, and, I suppose, Continuances. But as to the first Article, the Defendants plead and prescribe, That they are a Body Politick Time out of Mind; and then they set forth, indeed, several Acts of Parliament, and Charters of Confirmation. To this Mr. Attorney General doth reply two things:

First, He takes Issue upon the Prescription, That they are not Time out of Mind a Body Politick with such a Name; and then he assigns a Forfeiture, which Mr. Solicitor, indeed, does call two Causes; but they rather seem to be but one joint Cause; but yet take them to be two.

The first is, That the City did assume upon themselves a Power to meet and make Laws for the Government of the City, and thereupon did make

make the Law which is now in question; and thereby did levy and order to be levied for one Horse-load of Provision so much, &c. and that this should be paid to the Use of the City, and for Default of paying, the Persons denying to pay this Rate, should be removed from their Standings in the Market.

The second Branch is, *The Petition*, and therein are those Words which Mr. Solicitor hath repeated about the Prorogation of the Parliament.

And to all this the Defendants do rejoin, That the City of LONDON has, Time out of Mind, been seized of these Markets; and they say, That the City of LONDON is the Metropolis of the Kingdom, and consists of above Fifty Thousand Citizens and Inhabitants; and that (at their proper Costs and Charges) they are to provide, and always have provided a Market-place to sell Provision in, and also Officers for the Preservation of good Order, and Regulation of that great Concourse of People that comes thither; and that they have always amended and cleansed the Markets; and for these Charges of the Market-places, and Officers, and cleansing of the Markets, they have always received, and ought to receive reasonable Tolls. They say that, Time out of Mind, there has been a Common-Council in the City, and that for the like Time there has been a Custom, that they should make By-Laws for the better Regulation of the Markets, for the ordering where such and such Markets should be held, and for the assessing and reducing to Certainty the Tolls and Rates that are to be paid by Persons coming to the Markets, so as such Laws be profitable to the King and his People, and agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and then again they set forth the several Confirmations of their Customs and Privileges by Acts of Parliaments and Charters.

And then, as to the second Branch of their Forfeitures, they set forth, that there was such a Plot, and such Proceedings in the Courts of Justice against the Conspirators; and that there were several Judgments and Executions upon it; and they set forth several of the King's gracious Speeches to his People in Parliament, amongst other Things, that he did there, in his Speech therein mentioned, recommend to the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, to pursue the further Examination of the Plot, adding, That he thought not himself nor them safe, till that Matter was gone thro' with, and that the Lords in the Tower might be brought to their speedy Trials, that Justice might be done. They set forth likewise an Address of both Houses for a Fast, wherein they desire that the King would issue forth his Proclamation, which Proclamation was accordingly issued; and in that it is expressed, (I cannot repeat the Words, but to this Purpose) *That the Dangers impending could not be prevented, but by the Blessing of God upon the Councils of his Majesty and the Parliament.* Then they set forth, that the Parliament was preparing several Bills for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person, and the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of the Kingdom; and those Bills could not be enacted elsewhere, and that they were then depending: And they set forth further, that the Parliament was prorogued before those Bills were enacted: And they set forth also, that the Lords impeached could not be tried, but in Parliament; and, that by the Law of the Land, it is lawful for the King's Subjects, in their Distresses, and for Redress of Grievances, humbly to petition the King for Remedy in that Behalf; and that for Satisfaction of the Citizens, who had made their Applications to the Common-Council, and for the alleviating of their Fears, and out of their Zeal for the Preservation of the King's Person, and the Protestant Religion, they did give their

Votes to this Petition, as is charged; and they give their Reasons for it, that is, it was order'd to be printed, to the Intent that false Rumours (concerning the Citizens petitioning the King) might be prevented, and the Enemies of our Lord the King from proceeding in their Conspiracy, be deterred, and the Fears and Perturbations in the Minds of the King's Subjects might be allayed, and that the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City might better know what was done upon their Application to the Common-Council.

My Lord, I have taken some Notes of what Mr. Solicitor has said; but I beg your Lordship's Leave, that I may first deliver what I have prepared upon the Argument; and afterwards I will talk upon my Notes, and give particular Answers to the particular Things he has insisted upon, for so much of them as I shall not answer in my Discourse, which I must beg your Lordship's Patience in; for I fear I shall be pretty long.

I shall go on upon the same Points Mr. Solicitor has done, and endeavour to meet him, and give an Answer in all Particulars, and shall add a Point or two which he has not mention'd; as, particularly, that this Information (as it is here laid upon this *Quo Warranto*) is not brought against right Persons; for it is brought against the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON: Whereas it ought to be brought against particular Persons for usurping such a Corporation, if it can be brought at all.

The first thing that I shall go upon is, *That a Corporation cannot be forfeited*; for now we must begin as it were from the Replication; for there is disclosed all the Matter, upon which the Stress of this Point lies.

And that a Corporation cannot be forfeited, I think will appear by opening the Notion and Nature of a Corporation, which you may find in my Lord Coke's 1st Inst. fol. 202, 250. He says, It is a Body to take in Succession, framed as to that Capacity by the Policy of Man, and called a Corporation, because the Persons are made into a Body, and so are of Capacity to take or grant, &c. And he says, *That Persons capable of purchasing are of two Sorts; Persons natural, created of God, such as private Men, as J. S. and J. N. and Persons created by the Policy of Man, as Persons incorporated into Bodies Politick.* So then if this be the true Notion of a Corporation, then all the Question is, Whether there shall remain such a Person in the World as this Corporation of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON?

And that this is a meer Personality and Capacity, will further appear even by this *Quo Warranto* itself, which says, *That we did claim and usurp to be a Corporation under such a Name, and thereby to plead and be impleaded, to answer, and to be answered:* So that there is no more now can be consider'd in this Record, but whether we have, or can have, the Capacity of being Plaintiff and Defendant.

My Lord, in Brooks's Abridg. tit. Corporation, (I cite not what is said there as an Authority, but only as an Opinion) he joins the Titles, Corporations and Capacities, together: I say, it is only the Judgment and Notion of the Man who your Lordship knows never uses to join any Words as Titles, but what are synonymous; and there he joins Corporations and Capacities, to shew, the Nature of a Corporation is a Capacity. And suitable to this, is what Justice Wyndham says in Dr. Patrick's Case; *A Corporation is a meer Capacity, a Civil Capacity*; (says he) *I do call it an Ens Rationis*: Whether he did affect that Word because it was in the Case of a Man in the University, I cannot tell; but the Meaning was, that this was the Notion of a Corporation,

ration, that it was an invisible Person and Capacity only.

Now, my Lord, I do not love to litigate about Words: I must confess that Mr. Solicitor does not speak without some Authority, when he calls a Corporation a Franchise; but, I say, it is not properly a Franchise to have a Power to be impleaded and to plead; for as to that they are Consequents; which belong to the Person rather than a Liberty or Franchise that is superadded to it. Therefore, in *Hobart* 210. *Norris and Stap's Case*, the Case of the Wardens and Fellowship of the Weavers of *Newbury*; I think it unnecessary to cite the whole Case, but there, my Lord, *Hobart* says, *Tho' a Licence or Power to make Laws is given to a Corporation by a special Clause*, yet it is needless; for I hold it to be included by Law in the very Act of incorporating; and so is also the Power to sue and be sued: Such Body is a Person that must answer the Law as a Defendant, and sue as a Plaintiff.

But I do agree, I say, that there is one Case, and yet but one in all the World, wherein a Corporation is called a Franchise; and it is in *Coke's Entries*, tit. *Quo Warranto, Placito primo*; a *Quo Warranto* is brought against several Persons, to shew by what Warrant they claim divers Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, as to be of themselves a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of the Burgesses of *Helmesley*, in the County of *York*; so that under that general Word, I confess it may be called a Franchise; and the rather, because Mr. *Noy* (a Man of great Learning) in his great Argument of *Fulcher and Haywood's Case*, in Mr. Justice *Jones's Reports*, says it is a Franchise, for it was called so in such a Plea.

But now, my Lord, that it is not in its own Nature forfeitable, is made plain by all these Qualifications that have been attributed to it, and Expressions in our Law Books about it: As, that a Mayor and Commonalty, or Body Corporate, can never die, 1st *Inst.* Fol. 9. b. 3. *Coke* 60. a. 2. *Bulstr.* 233. 21 *Edw.* 4. Fol. 13. a Mayor and all the Officers; but the Commonalty have Succession *in perpetuum*, and can never be said to die: And this Notion, my Lord, has gone further than *England*. I beg your Lordship's Pardon if I take the Liberty to cite a very Learned Author, *Grotius*, in his Book *De jure Belli & Pacis*, lib. 2. cap. 9. he says, *Cities are immortal*; and a City does not therefore cease to be a City, though all the Citizens of it should die.

But the dissolving of a Corporation by a Judgment in Law, as is here sought, I believe is a Thing that never came within the Compass of any Man's Imagination till now, no, not so much as the putting of a Case. For in all my Search (and upon this Occasion I have bestowed a great deal of Time in searching) I cannot find that it ever so much as entered into the Conception of any Man before; and I am the more confirmed in it, because so learned a Gentleman as Mr. Solicitor, has not cited any one such Case, wherein it has been (I do not say adjudged, but) even so much as questioned or attempted; and therefore I may very boldly call this a Case *primæ impressionis*.

1 *Inst.* Fol. 13. b. there it is said, If Lands holden of *J. S.* be given to an Abbot and his Successors; in this Case, if the Abbot and all the Convent die, so that the Body Politick is dissolved, the Donor shall have again his Land, and not the Lord, by Escheat; so that he does allow a Body Politick may be dissolved indeed; but it is not properly a dissolving, nor a dying of that Body, but a taking away of the Subjects in which it did subsist, or to which it did adhere. And there unless it be by such an Accident, as all

of them dying, or by Violence, as in the Case of the Monks of *Bangor*, I never heard before that a Corporation was dissolved; to be sure not by a Judgment in Law. My Lord *Rolls*, in his Abridgment, Part 1. Fol. 514. tit. *Corporation*, at the Letter *I*, makes it a Head of one of his Titles, *How a Corporation can be dissolved*; and therefore was led very properly to enquire into all Things that might dissolve a Corporation; for that Book is in the Nature of a Common Place Book. Now under that Head he cites not only the common Case, If all the Members die, then 'tis a Dissolution; but he says further, and he cites an Authority for it, If a Corporation consists of so many *Confratres*, and so many Sisters, and all the Sisters die, this Corporation is dissolved; for both the Brothers and Sisters are integral Parts of the Corporation, and it cannot subsist by Halves. But he does not go further, he does not say, If they shall levy too much Money upon the Market, nay, he does not say, if they should commit Treason (if it were possible they could do so) which had been more proper to have instanced in, he being naturally led to it under that Title; for that is a Thing that happens a thousand times oftner than the Death of all the Members. And, under Favour, if the Law be so as they would have it, every Penalty levied upon a By-Law does endanger the Corporation every Whit as much as this of the Rates upon the Markets.

Littleton, my Lord, in his *Seft.* 108. (it is a general Rule, but commonly taken Notice of, and may be in this Case) says there, upon the Statute of *Merton*, An Action will not lie against a Guardian for the Disparagement of his Ward, because it was never heard of from the Time of the making of that Statute, that such an Action was brought; and yet he adds, that the Words of the Statute might very properly ground such an Action. Now, my Lord, that was a Matter of two hundred Years before *Littleton* wrote, that that Statute was made; and 'tis possible such an Action might have been brought, but not remembered, and that is an Action brought by an Inferior against a Superior, the Ward against his Guardian; but here this Suit, if it can be brought, is brought by the King, who is Supreme, and therefore there can be no Reason to think, but he would have brought many of these Suits to have dissolved Corporations, if by Law it might have been done.

Besides, my Lord, Acts of Parliament can never be antiquated, because a Statute is a Law in Writing; but the Common Law is not a Law unless it be repeated and practised. And so is *Davis's* Opinion in the Preface to his Book, and in the Body of his Reports too: He says, That when People have tried and used such an Act, and found it useful and profitable to the Publick, and fit to be practised, that Act of Repeating begets a Custom, and so becomes in its Name and Nature the Common Law of the Land. But now, my Lord, if I can challenge all the Times, and all the Precedents that ever were in this Kingdom, to shew me where ever there was a Forfeiture of a Corporation, or a Judgment given against a Corporation to forfeit it, no, nor ever thought of till this last Year, I think I may assert 'tis not Law: And if it extend to this Corporation of *LONDON*, it must have extended to all Corporations formerly, and it must do so to all still.

In the Case of Ecclesiastical Leases, in the fifth Report, and in several other Places, there is a large Discourse of what Bishops and other Spiritual Corporations might do at Common Law; 'tis said, they might grant for Years, for Life, in Tail, or in Fee. But what might they grant? Their Lands and Tenements, their Possessions

and

and Revenues; but never one Word, that they could grant away themselves, or Politick Capacity; still that which was their very Being, was not in their own Power to grant away; and, if it were not to grant, much less were it in their own Power to forfeit: For if it should be so, there is never an Hospital in *England*, but if it have taken too much Toll, were to be destroyed; and never a Bishoprick, Deanry, and Chapter (nay, almost particular Parsonages, for they are Spiritual Corporations too; and all the Corporations of *England* are under the same Rule of Law) if they have transgressed in any of the Kinds assigned here for a Forfeiture, but were to lose their very Being.

That these were in the Power of these Spiritual Corporations at the Common Law, no Man doubts; but if any Man does tell me, that the restraining Statutes do extend to the Corporation, truly, I must deny it; for it is Lands, Tenements, and such Things, that are mentioned, and there is Provision made only against Grants, and not against Forfeitures. A Forfeiture, Mr. Solicitor says, must be a great Breach of Trust; and so it must indeed! and how then should they answer for it? If a Bishop, or a Dean and Chapter, have Lands in Fee upon Condition, and they break the Condition, their Lands are gone: But if that Breach of Condition shall amount to a Forfeiture of their being a Corporation, that were very strange; this would dissolve and destroy all the Colleges in the Universities, and all the Charity in the Kingdom; for every Breach of such Condition would be a Breach of Trust.

My Lord, there was a very proper Time when this might have been thought of, if it could have been maintained for Law, and that was in the Time of *H. 8.* He sent out Dr. *London* and others with a Commission of Inquiry, to examine into all the Misdemeanors of the Monasteries, Convents, and Colleges. To what Purpose was all this done? Could he not have brought *Quo Warranto's* against them? He needed not have hunted much for Misdemeanors and Offences; if they had but raised five Pounds, nay, for ought I know, if they had but raised five Pence upon a Market, or the like, they had all been dissolved; and 'tis so much the worse in this Case then, for this Reason: In those Regular, Religious Houses and Corporations, the Body of them was dead, and the Abbot or Head was only to appear for them, and plead and defend for them. Therefore 'tis said in the 1st *Inst.* 103. a. that in a *Quo Warranto* against an Abbot, or Bishop, or a Prior, for Franchises and Liberties, if the Abbot or Prior disclaim alone, this shall bind their Successors; and if it were possible that there might have been a Forfeiture, yet, without so much as troubling himself to assign that Forfeiture, he might have gone that Way by *Quo Warranto* to get a Disclaimer.

And 'tis very well known, there were Men put in those Houses to be Heads of them, on purpose to try if they could surrender them: And that they needed not to have done, nor have asked the Consent of the Members to have surrendered; for they needed only to have brought a *Quo Warranto*; for after the Renunciation of the Pope's Power and Supremacy, King *H. 8.* did grant his *Conge d'Elire* to choose the Heads of those Corporations; and when they were once there, and a *Quo Warranto* issued, the Abbot or Prior may say, This Corporation is but a Liberty or a Franchise, and I am the King's Creature, I will disclaim the Liberties, and there is an End of the Franchise: But this was not thought of in *diebus illis*.

I think, my Lord, that in Case of a Town the Law is clear; though I shall not at present much contend with Mr. Solicitor upon that Point, that

LONDON stands upon greater and better Circumstances than other Corporations and Towns. It is all one as to the main Points, whether it do, or not; though I shall say enough as to the particular Reason, to answer what he says to the contrary, by and by. But yet this I will say, A Corporation in a Town is more protected in Law, than others are: For, says my Lord *Coke*, if a Town or Borough does decay; yet it shall remain a Town or Borough; as is plain in the Instance of the Burgeses of *Old Sarum*, and the like. So that it seems; that though the Death of the Abbot and his Convent does destroy that Corporation; yet the Dilapidations and Decays of a Town do not destroy it, but it remains a Town still; nor is the Liberty of sending Burgeses to Parliament destroyed, or forfeited.

I confess, my Lord, I do not see but that at this Rate a *Quo Warranto* may be brought against a particular Man, to know by what Authority he claims to have the Liberty of a Subject, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded: 'Tis a Capacity that's born with him, and belongs to him as he is born in *England*, or as he is by Act of Parliament naturalized, and made a Subject; especially in the Case of Denization it comes home to the Point. Why should not a *Quo Warranto* be brought against a Man, to know by what Warrant he claims to be a Denizen; and in that Respect to plead and be impleaded, to sue and be sued? These are relative Capacities, that stick and adhere to the Person; and if you once constitute the Person, you shall never say he shall not have the Incidents to such a Person.

This Case, indeed, my Lord, that I put last, is so gross a Thing, that it was never drawn in question, though some others have, as Dignities, Lordships, and the like; and yet no *Quo Warranto* was ever brought, or can lie in these Cases. And that is the Opinion upon that great and solemn Argument of the Case of the Earl of *Oxford*, in Mr. Justice *Jones's* Reports; where it was held, that an Earldom, or the like, is a personal Dignity, and such a one is in the Nature of a publick Person, and by no Means can part with or surrender that Capacity. And so your Lordship knows it was adjudged lately in the House of Lords in Parliament, upon the Petition of the Lord *Purbeck*: They all voted there, that Peerage could not be determined, nor surrendered; no, although there was a Fine levied, and all the Instruments of Law that could be contrived to annul it; and I cannot see, but that if this Capacity of a Corporation be liable to a Forfeiture, all others must be so too.

There is one Capacity indeed, and a small one; that a *Feme Covert* has by the Custom of *LONDON*, that she shall trade without her Husband, as sole Merchant, and be sued so, and shall sue: The Husband indeed is named, but only for Conformity; the Action is against her, and the Judgment against her severally, and the Debt must be levied of her Estate; can it be thought that a *Quo Warranto* lies for such a meer Capacity? No more than it can lie to know, by what Warrant such an one claims to be an Executor, or Administrator, or an Overseer of a Will; and yet there an Action is brought against them in such a Capacity, and as such they sue and are sued, though perhaps they would be glad to be rid of that Capacity too.

My Lord, 'tis true what my Lord *Coke* says in his 2d *Inst.* 664. there was a Custom to take Tithes of Marriage Goods within the Dominion of *Wales*, which is taken away by a Statute; and there he says, If a Custom, that was once reasonable and tolerable become grievous, and not answerable to the Reason wherein it was grounded, yet it cannot be taken away but by Act of Parliament;

liament; for an Inheritance once fixed cannot be taken away but by Parliament. If this be so of a little Custom in *Wales*, how much more is it so of this great Corporation of LONDON, and, which is more yet, of all the Corporations in *England*?

My Lord, Mr. Solicitor was pleased to say; that a Corporation might be surrendered; I must confess, I should not willingly have meddled with that Point at this Time; but since it has been mentioned, I will only endeavour to say so much as may answer him in what he intended it for, as a Ground for the better proving the Point of Forfeitures. I believe Mr. Solicitor (because he cited no Authority for it) might rest very much upon the supposed Surrenders in the Time of *H. 8.* the Surrenders that were made of the Monasteries then; and I do believe he does presume, as others have thought, that those were Surrenders of their Corporations: Truly, my Lord, I believe they were not; and to prove that they were not, I shall rely upon the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich's Case*, 3 *Coke* 73, which is also reported in 2 *Anderson* 120, and I shall at the same Time mention another Case, and that is the Case cited before of *Fulcher* and *Haywood*, in *Jones* 166, and in *Palmer* 491, where the same Question comes to be debated, *Whether the Deanry and Chapter of Norwich was given up and destroyed by their Surrender?*

My Lord, in the Report of that Case in *Palmer*, I will first remember your Lordship of what is said by *Whitlock* in his Argument of that Case as it is *Fol.* 501, of that Book; there *Whitlock* sitting in this very Court, says, That although the King can create and grant a Corporation, yet he cannot dissolve a Corporation; and a Dean and Chapter being a settled Corporation, by their own Act cannot dissolve themselves; being once a settled Corporation cannot be *Felo de se*. But I say further, those Acts of Parliament made in *H. 8's* Time (they are all in your Lordship's Memory) that of 27 *H. 8.* gave all the Monasteries under two hundred Pounds a Year to the King; that of 30 *H. 8. Cap.* 13. recites, that several other Monasteries had been granted, surrendered, and forfeited to the King; and it says, that the King shall have them, &c. I do allow there are the Words *surrendered* and *forfeited*, and I mention them on Purpose to answer them; and this is the Answer I give them:

First, For the Word *Surrender*. When the Monasteries were surrender'd, that was only a Grant of the Lands, and nothing else; the Word *Monastery* can carry nothing else in it. And so is *Wortly* and *Adams's Case* in *Plowden's Com.* 194. where there is a great Discourse of the Surrenders of the Monasteries, and the Acts of Parliament about them, and what ensued upon them; but in all that Book it was not by any Means admitted, that the Corporation, or any of that, was by these Surrenders dissolved. And, my Lord, as to the Word *Surrender*, it is fully satisfied by the Words *Lands* and *Tenements*.

Secondly, As to the Word *Forfeited*, my Answer is this: The Corporation is not named in the Surrender, and therefore cannot be presumed to be intended to be surrender'd; and then there are other Things, as *Leets*, *Liberties*, and *Franchises*, which are named, and are capable of being forfeited; and so the Word *Forfeited* may be applied to them, and very properly; for they are liable to a Forfeiture; but the Word *Corporation* is not at all mentioned.

But for another understanding of the Word *Forfeited*, I desire your Lordship would give me Leave to cite a Case in the second Part of *Rolls's Reports*, *fol.* 101. (which is called, *The Continuation of his Reports*) and it agreeth exactly with the History of those Times: There were

some Abbots, as the Abbot of *Glastenbury*, the Abbot of *Reading*, and the Abbot of *Colchester*, that were stiff Men, and would not surrender; thereupon the King gets them indicted of Treason (the Story is well known how he handled those Men) and thereupon they did graft a kind of Opinion, that their Land was forfeited by this Means; for a small Pretence would serve then to put People into an Act of Parliament of Attainder: And he tells you, that was the Reason why they put the Word *Forfeited* into the Act of Parliament; and then disbottom themselves upon the Statute 26 *H. 8. cap.* 13. that Statute that gives to the King any Estate of Inheritance, whereof any one is seized that commits Treason; though I do not by any Means allow it to be Law, that those Clergymen by their own Acts could forfeit so much as the Lands of their Corporation; but it was taken for a Pretence, and so they put in the Word *Forfeited*.

Besides, another thing is this, the same Statute says, *The King shall have and enjoy the Things there given him, in the same Manner as they the Abbots, Priors, &c. should have enjoyed them.* Now if the King shall enjoy all as they did, and in the same Manner, what then must he enjoy? It may well extend to Lands, to *Leets*, and to Markets, and particular Franchises; all those Things the King may have: But shall the King have their very Corporate Capacity? Shall the King have and enjoy the Liberty of suing, and being sued, by the Name of the Abbot and Prior, or the like? That Office, sure, he cannot execute; it is inconsistent with Sense or Reason to say, that he shall have it, or can have it. And in these Statutes they did doubtless accumulate Words to make them look the bigger, because they were to make a great Present to *H. 8.* by these Means.

Then comes 32 *H. 8. cap.* 24. that relates to the Corporation of the Knights of *St. John at Jerusalem*; and it seems by the penning of that Statute, that this very Question had been taken Notice of since the Time of the making of the last Statute in 30; for there it is declared, That that Corporation of *St. John at Jerusalem* shall be dissolved, and that the King shall have their Lands. So that their taking Notice, and providing directly to dissolve it, shews, that they had by that Time consider'd, that neither the Surrender of their Lands, nor the vesting of them in the King, had done any thing to the Corporation, save only they had deserted their House, and fancied themselves dissolved, because they were turned out of their Possessions.

My Lord, in the great Case of *Haywood* and *Fulcher*, 'tis again and again said there, That the Surrender of the Dean and Chapter (where they surrender'd all their Church, and all their Franchises and Hereditaments) was no Surrender of the Corporation, no, though the King did take it to be a Surrender, for he accepted it as a Surrender, and granted them a new Incorporation of the same Name, only adding, *Ex fundatione Regis Edwardi Sexti*: So that he did take it to be a good Surrender; but it was adjudged that it was not a good one; and so it is held in 3 *Coke* 73. And so says the Dean of *Wells's Case* in *Dyer* 273. the Surrender is, *Diaconatus Ecclesie Cathedralis de Wells*. One would think it impossible to have surrender'd any thing by a stronger Word; but yet there they say, 'tis not good without an Act of Parliament.

And whereas it hath been sometimes said, as it is there, they were dissolved, and they have been dissolved by the Surrenders, and the like; there is a very good Answer given to all that Discourse in *Palmer* 495. where 'tis said, When they speak of a Dissolution by Surrender, 'tis a Relation of Fact only, and not of Law; that is, they

they were dissolved in Fact, so as that they did desert their House, and did demean themselves as if they were disincorporated; but they were not so in Law; for they fancied a Corporation could not be without Lands, and so, when their Lands and Church were given up, they thought all was gone and dissolved: For (said they) a Dean and Chapter must be a Dean and Chapter of some Place, and when the Land is gone, how can they be said to be of such a Place? No, said the Judges there, that is no Reason at all; for the Corporation was before they had any Lands; and if those Lands were all evicted, or they all disfeized of them, yet they are a Corporation still. And in *Rolls's Abr. 2. Part 185*, 'tis said, the Abbies came to the King by the Statutes of Dissolution; so that they had no Opinion that the Surrender did carry even their Lands, though I do admit they did carry their Lands; but I may say, they could carry no more, they could not carry their Being of the Corporation.

There is a Case in *Dyer 282*. and 'tis the only Case that seems against us in this Point; there were two Deans and Chapters of *St. Patrick and Christ Church in Dublin in Ireland*; and these both, and not one of them, were together One Chapter of the Archbishop of *Dublin*, Time out of Mind, and One of these surrender'd, and then their House was used for a Place for the Courts of Justice, and continued so; and then a Lease is made by the Bishop, and that confirmed by the only remaining Dean and Chapter, which was that of *Christ-Church*: And whether that Lease was good or no, was the Question, and truly that was the only Question that is made there in that Book; and so 'tis of little Authority as to any Thing else; but 'tis true, that that Book does say in the End of the Case, that the Lease was held good, *Quia Corporatio & Capitulum Sanctum Patricii prædicti fuit per donum & sursum redditionem Decani & Capituli prædicti legitime dissolutum & determinatum*. My Lord, to that I answer:

First, There was no Occasion for this Reason; because it did digress from the main Point in the Case, as it is truly observed in *Palmer, Fol. 502*. Next:

Secondly, It was a private extrajudicial Opinion; it was the Opinion of but five Judges, and for ought appears seven might be of another Opinion, and yet the Case was sent for the Opinion of all the Judges here, because the Lawyers in *Ireland*, it seems, did make a great Doubt of it. And it was also an Opinion and Judgment of the favourable Side, for it was to confirm a Predecessor's Lease. But,

Thirdly, Certainly, my Lord, the Case is mistaken, for the Surrender could not be good without the Consent of the Bishop, which is also added at the End of the Case there: He is the Patron, and must necessarily confirm their Acts to make them valid, especially they being instituted, and given to him for his Advice in the Government of the Church, and the Disposal of its Lands.

Fourthly, My Lord, I have this further Answer to give it, that my Lord *Coke* says, in *1 Leon. 234*. (and 'tis not denied) that this Surrender was by Act of Parliament, or else it had not been good. And beyond that,

Fifthly, I have by me a Manuscript of my Lord *Dyer's* Reports, the most authentick one, which was my Lord *Coke's*, and has his own Hand to it in sundry Places; and by that he does often correct the Prints of *Dyer*, and so also he might have done in this Case; for there all these *Latin* Words are left out; there is not one of them, nor any Space left to put them in, nor any Blot for their being razed out; it is an Addition of the Publisher, and printed in another

Letter than the rest of the Case is; 'tis not in that Book, which I take to be the truest Original of *Dyer*: Besides, my Lord *Coke's* Answer, that it was by Act of Parliament, makes an End of all. And truly, my Lord, that the Determination of such Things should be by Act of Parliament, I shall cite you one Authority, and I borrow it of Mr. Solicitor, who has mention'd it before, tis *Rot. Parl. 8 R. 2. num. 11*. and it is taken Notice of by my Lord *Coke*, who cites it in his *4 Instit. 228*. To which I add also, that the Liberties were seized, and the Case determined in Parliament: There the Case was this, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of *Cambridge*, had committed a notorious Uproar and Tumult; they had assaulted the Colleges of the University; they had imprisoned the Vice-Chancellor, and some of the Scholars; they had extorted from them two Releases, and a Bond of 3,000 Pounds; and after all this great Uproar and Tumult, a Writ went out, but Whence? From the Parliament, and there they are summoned, and there they are to shew Cause why the Liberties should not be seized, as forfeited; and there, upon full Hearing, it was adjudged by the King, with the full Consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that the Liberties should be seized as forfeited: All this is taken Notice of by my Lord *Coke*. But yet, as if he thought it not enough to have said all this in the Body of the Book, he puts down in the Margin of that Book these Words, *Nota*, It was done by Act of Parliament. And that it was taken, that a Corporation cannot be dissolved but by Parliament, I shall cite your Lordship *Davis's* Reports, *fol. 1. b.* where he says, that neither by the Surrenders, nor by the Acts of Parliament that gave their Possessions to the Crown, were those Corporations dissolved; the Surrenders did not do it, and the Acts of Parliament did not intend it.

But, my Lord, I shall dismiss this Point, for, indeed, it will not conduce to the Question, which is not, *Whether a Corporation be surrenderable or no*; but, *Whether it be forfeitable*?

Now there are many things that are renounceable, that yet are not forfeitable; an Annuity *pro Consilio impenso & impendendo* may be surrender'd; and so is *Empson's* Case in *Dyer, fol. 2*. but it cannot be forfeited for Treason; 'tis a thing that adheres to the Person, and there is a Privy in it that makes it not forfeitable; so a Guardianship in Soccage, a Man may renounce it as well as he may Executorship; but they are neither of them forfeitable; and so is the Trust of a Freehold, and several other like Things.

My Lord, as to what Mr. Solicitor has said, *That a Corporation may be seized, and therefore it may be forfeited*, I think, certainly, that is no good Conclusion at all. Those Words of Seizures of the Liberties, and seizing into the King's Hands, he has with great Learning collected a great many Records about them, and they make a great Sound at first, but when they are narrowly look'd into, they make nothing of Argument at all; they have slept a long Time, and are but imperfectly remember'd; they may serve to amuse People, but when they are consider'd they will signify very little. *Vet. Nat. Br. fol. 161*. He distinguishes there (and every Body must) between the Causes of the Seizure of a Franchise into the King's Hands, and the Causes of a Forfeiture; and there he sets down several Things, and then adds, *stude differentiam istorum*; so there is a Difference, and that Difference ought to be well advised upon. In *2 Ed. 3. 28 & 29*. *Scrope* gives the Rule, says he, in some Cases a Franchise ought to be taken into the King's Hands, and in some Cases it ought to be seized till a Fine be made to the King; and in some Cases

Cases it ought to be fore-judged; and so he makes three Distinctions. Now, my Lord, this will answer (as I shall observe by and by) all that Mr. Solicitor has produced about Seizures, either by Act of Parliament, or for a Fine, or for a Distress for want of an Appearance. If a real Action, there goes out a *Grand Cape*, and there the Lands shall be seized into the King's Hands; and that looks big upon Record; but if you come to know the Meaning of it, 'tis only that the Sheriff should return Issues upon it, and that is a very little thing; the King has no Pretence to the Title of the Land, nor is the Suit His Suit, but the Party's: So the seizing of a Bishop's Temporalities, and the Lands of Priors Aliens, and the like. But Words must have a reasonable and legal Construction; as when a Statute is made, that if a Man does so and so his Body shall be at the King's Will, and he shall do with him at his Pleasure, as in the Statute of Maintenance, and the Statute against transporting of Money, that is nothing but that he shall forfeit the Use of his Body, and the Liberty of his Body, and shall be imprisoned for the Offences.

And this I shew, to distinguish about this Word Seizure, and by that Distinction to answer the Weight of all the Records that Mr. Solicitor has cited. Those Seizures that were of any Towns, I say, they were only till they had made a Fine to the King; and when the King had so seized them, what did he do? He put in a Custos upon them, which was to keep them in good Order; he put them into a safe Hand, but it was never intended to suspend or destroy the Corporation; for the Corporation went on as it did before, it might sue as it did before, and was as liable to be sued as before; it was to put a Guard upon them, not for their Destruction, but for their Preservation; to quell Insurrections, to keep Peace and good Order among them; the Seizure of the Liberties was not a seizing of the Corporation, because a Corporation is not a Liberty, it cannot be seized; for the King cannot exercise the Liberty of a Corporation; the King may seize the Mayoralty, and the King may put in such a Deputy that may be a Custos; he may seize the Sherifalty; he may seize a Leet, or a Market, or he may receive the Profits of them, and execute, by Deputy, the Purport of them: But what can he do when he has seized the Corporation? Can he himself be the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON? or can he put in any one to be such Corporation? it is not a Thing manurable; 'tis not a Thing seizable, nor ever was seized; for the King can seize nothing, but what he can have and use when he has seized it. And therefore all those Custodes that were put into LONDON, upon the seizing of the Liberties, were only in the Nature of the Lord Lieutenants, that were to keep Order in the City, and prevent Breaches of the Peace; but still the Customs, the Courts, and the Usages of the City went on as they did before; I cite not any Record indeed for it, because there is no need, 'tis so well known; but if there be any Doubt of it, we will make it appear, that during all those Times Mr. Solicitor speaks of, who has cited a great many Records, and if he can find as many more, yet still all along the City was in *Statu quo*, as to their being a Corporation; they did sue and were sued, and they did all manner of Acts as a Corporation, which shews that it was not so much as suspended, much less forfeited. This is without Contradiction very plain, during all the Time of those Seizures. If it had been forfeited at all, it must have been extinct; and if there could have been a Judgment given against it, it could not have been taken into the King's Hands, but it must have been an Ouster of the Liberties.

In *Felverton* there is a Case of the King against *Staverton*, a *Quo Warranto* is brought against *Staverton* for keeping a Court Leet, and a Court Baron, within the Hundred and Manor of *Warfield*; the Defendant disclaims the Court Leet; as to the Court Baron, the great Doubt is whether a *Quo Warranto* can be brought for it, it appearing that he had a Manor; for that is inseparable to a Manor. For he that has the Demesnes and Copyholds, must call his Tenants together to do Suit and Service; and 'tis agreed, indeed, a *Quo Warranto* will lie. But *Fleming*, Chief Justice, and *Fenner*, doubted of it: And in that Case Judgment must be, that he shall be ousted of the Liberty, and not that it shall be seized; for the King cannot use it, and therefore 'tis impossible that it should be taken into his Hands: And so 'tis, as I said, of a Bishop's Temporalities, and the Lands of Priors Aliens, and the like; it is a meer Personality, and cannot be seized.

But Mr. Solicitor says, a Corporation can commit a Crime: Truly I do very much question that, nay, I shall deny it by and by: But if they do commit a Crime, the Punishment must be by other Means than a Forfeiture; and I will cite your Lordship a parallel Case: For, as I said before, a Corporation is an Ability or Capacity like that of a Denizen, and so can no more be forfeited than a Denizenship can. There is *Verfeline Manning's Case* in *Lane's Reports*, 58. and the same Case is in *Rolls* 1. *Abbr.* 195 in an Office of Intrusion, it is there found, that *Verfeline Manning* was a Denizen by Letters Patents, and in the Letters Patents there was a Clause, as is usual in Patents of Denization, Proviso, that *Verfeline Manning* the Denizen should do liege Homage, and that he should be obedient and observe the Laws of this Realm. The Office finds that he never did Homage, nor was obedient to all the Laws of the Realm; and it was urged, that consequently he had lost the Denization, for Breach of the Condition. No, says the Court there, by no means; this must have a reasonable Construction, not to take away his Capacity of being used as a Subject, and so suing and being sued; but the Proviso is to be interpreted thus, for his Non-obedience of the Law he shall forfeit the Penalties appointed by the Law: So, I say, a Corporation, if they do offend the Laws, shall forfeit and undergo the Penalties appointed by the Law, but not be disbanded, any more than a Denizen undenized.

My Lord, the next Point that I go upon is, what I at first mentioned, and that is this, That this *Quo Warranto* is not well brought, and there can be no Judgment given against us upon it, if we should admit (which I do not) that a Corporation is forfeitable; or if I should grant (which I do not neither, but shall come to that afterwards) that the Particulars assigned are Causes of a Forfeiture.

Now this *Quo Warranto* is brought against the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the City of LONDON, that is to say, against the Corporation (for that is the Corporate Name, and no Man sure is so vain as to think that can be the Christian Name or Surname of any natural Person) therefore I say 'tis brought against us as a Corporation, and charges us, that we have usurped the Liberty of being a Corporation, under such a Name, for a Month before the Information brought. Now, my Lord, I say this is impossible, and this is repugnant; for the Question is here, Whether we are a Corporation, and that is a Liberty to be Plaintiff and Defendant? and then comes Mr. Attorney, and admits us to be Defendants; for he sues by that Name, and yet the very Question that he does bring us to dispute on is, Whether we are capable of being Defendants

or

or no: That is just as if he should have said, I have brought you into Court, and you must be Defendants, or else I have brought you here for nothing; for there is no Cause depending without Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, and then I will assign for the Cause of my Suit, that you are no Defendants; nor is it possible for you to be Defendants.

My Lord, this is plain Reason; but I shall strengthen it with great Authority; and that is the Case upon a Writ of Error, out of Ireland, to reverse a Judgment given in a *Quo Warranto* against the Corporation of Dublin: It is in *Palmer* the first Case, and 2 *Rolls*, Fol. 113 and 125. A *Quo Warranto* is brought against *Cusack*, and other Aldermen of Dublin, who pretended to have Privileges, and a Guild, and to be a Corporation, and this, I presume, is for their being a Corporation; for there is a *Curia advisare vult* as the Corporation, and so 'tis not put in the Case, but 'tis also brought for several Liberties that they did pretend to claim; as that they only, and none others, should sell and buy all Merchandizes, and no Body should buy of another, or sell to another, but to them; that all Merchandizes should be brought to their Common Hall, &c. Now as to these Liberties, they are forejudged, that the Liberties should be seized, and they ousted; as to their being a Corporation, *Curia advisare vult*; so the Case is in *Palmer*: But in the other Book in 2 *Rolls* 115, it is agreed, if a *Quo Warranto* be brought to dissolve the Being of a Corporation, it ought to be brought against particular Persons, for the Writ supposes that they are not a Corporation; and 'tis to falsify the Supposal of the Writ to name them as a Corporation. Now here this Writ, it supposes them to be a Corporation, or else they could not be Defendants; and then it comes and falsifies that Supposal, by assigning that they are no Corporation, nor ever were, or if they had been, they had forfeited to it; and so all the Foundation that this Writ stands upon is destroyed.

In this Case of *Cusack*, I am assisted further with a Report of it in my Lord Chief Justice *Hales's* Book: A Report of a very great Authority with all Men of our Profession, and there he says expressly, If a *Quo Warranto* be brought for the usurping a Corporation, it must be brought against particular Persons, because it goes in Disaffirmance of the Corporation, and Judgment shall be given that they be ousted of the Corporation; but if it be for Liberties claimed by a Corporation, then it must be brought against them as a Corporation.

Lord Chief Justice. What Folio is it in my Lord *Hales's* Book, Mr. Recorder?

Mr. Recorder. It is in my Lord *Hales's* Common-Place-Book, which is in *Lincoln's-Inn* Library, Fol. 168. *placito* 7, and this is our Case directly. If you go about to say, our Corporation is forfeited, or must be dissolved, nay more (as you say here) we never have been a Corporation; or by Forfeiture our Corporation is lost long ago, then there is nothing can come before the Court properly, but that *J. S.* and *J. N.* particular Persons, have usurped to be a Corporation, when they are none. This Information is brought in Disaffirmance of their being a Corporation; and therefore there must be set up some Body capable of being a Defendant in such a Suit; and who can that be but particular Persons, which ought to have been named, as they are in that Case of *Cusack*? For as Judgment of Ouster of particular Liberties, given against particular Persons, will not bend the Body of the Corporation; so the Judgment, that they are not a Corporation, will not be good, unless it be given against those particular Persons

that usurp the Corporation. And I say farther, that individual Freemen of LONDON cannot possibly be bound by this Judgment: For they are not here before you, nor were they ever so; for it is the Corporation here that is made the Defendant. And I do now consider the Number that make up that Body (LONDON's being so populous doth not alter the Case) for the Case is the same, if it were the Corporation of *Queenborough*, or any other petty Corporation. Suppose twenty Men be a Corporation, or pretend to be a Corporation, and you come to enquire by what particular Means these twenty Men pretend to be a Corporation, or, as the Words of this *Quo Warranto* are, *usurped* to be a Corporation; you must not say that they are one, and then say that they usurped it, for 'tis not the Corporation that usurps to be a Corporation, that is impossible, but it is the particular Persons that usurp to be a Corporation, when indeed they are not one. A Corporation may usurp a Market, they may usurp a Leet, but they cannot usurp themselves. In *Townsend's* Book of printed Precedents (which is a laborious Thing, and wherein he has collected all the Precedents he could meet with, of *Quo Warranto's*) there is but one in all that Collection, that was brought against any Persons upon the Score of being a Corporation: And what is that? How was it brought? Not against a Corporation that was, but against a Corporation that never was, that is to say, a Parcel of People, that took upon themselves to be a Corporation, when they were not, and that is the same single Precedent in *Coke's Entries* 527, tit. *Quo Warranto*. The King against *Helden*, and other Burgeses of *Helmshley*, for usurping to be a Corporation, by the Name of the Burgeses of *Helmshley*. And how does the Attorney-General there bring the Writ? He brings it against particular Persons. My Lord *Hobart*, who was then Attorney-General, never thought he could have maintained his *Quo Warranto*, or expected Judgment against them, if he had brought it against the Burgeses of *Helmshley* generally, and then have said, that they were no Corporation; but he brings it against those particular Persons, and thereupon they come in and disclaim their being such a Corporation, and the having the other Liberties; and the Judgment is, That of those Liberties those particular People should be ousted, and should not intermeddle with them.

Now, my Lord, what Judgment can be given in this Case, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, shall not intermeddle with the Being of Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens? 'Tis a very reasonable Judgment that *Helden* and those particular Persons should not intermeddle with such a Liberty, or be in such a Corporation; but if such a Judgment be given against the City here, that would be as much as to say, That you have never been what you are, or you shall never be what you are, that is the *English* of it.

And, my Lord, I am sure as there never was but one *Quo Warranto* that we can find any printed Precedent of against the Being of a Corporation, so that very Precedent is not against those that really were so, but particular Persons that usurped to be so. And if you search all the Records of this Kingdom, and all the Books in all the Offices, you will never find any that is brought against a Corporation, for being a Corporation, upon Pretence that they might be made none by a Forfeiture; and no Prerogative of the King shall extend to excuse this, but his Action shall abate, if it be not right brought, as well as the Subjects, and so is *Plowd's Com.* Fol. 85.

Further;

Further, my Lord, I have another Authority in this Point; and that is in the Case of the Corporation of *Maidenhead*, which hath been so often cited by Mr. Solicitor, and it is in *Palmer*, 80, 81, where it is said, When the Attorney-General hath supposed them to be a Corporation, it is not usual to plead them to be a Corporation; otherwise, if he had questioned them as Inhabitants of such a Town, then they ought to enable themselves: Those are the Words of that Book; and what can be more plain? Here the Attorney-General supposes us to be a Corporation, his Replication flies in his own Face; and he having supposed it at first, he is bound not to question us for our being a Corporation at any Time after: As to the Business of *forisfecerunt*, it is a strange and a new Word that never came into any *Quo Warranto* before, that I know of; but we will accept the new Word, but not the Thing, and that they have forfeited by such and such Acts: This sure will be very hard upon us; for if it be a Forfeiture, it must relate to the Time of the Thing done, to the Time of the making the Act of the Common-Council, to the Time of the Toll levied, or to the Time of the Petition; and if it do so, it must relate like a Forfeiture for Treason; it must reach all mean Acts, all the Leases that we have made since are gone; all the Judgments that we have given in any Cause are *coram non Judice*, and void; all the Acts of the Corporation are overturned by this Forfeiture, and we have been under a vast Mistake all this while. We have had no Mayors nor Sheriffs, no Kind of Officers, no Manner of regular and legal Proceedings; but we have been under a great Mistake ever since this Money was ordained or levied. We have forfeited all; and that it is so, is plain, because in all *Quo Warranto*'s wherein Persons are convicted for usurping of Liberties, there is a Fine set upon them for continuing that Usurpation, and Reason good; then if it be an Offence for continuing the Liberty, we must be fined for doing it ever since the Forfeiture, when, if Mr. Attorney-General's Rule be right, there has been no such Corporation; but we ought to have discontinued all our acting as a Corporation, and laid it down; and so every Step that we have taken since hath been irregular, and every Act void.

If so be an Action be brought against Baron and Feme, and the Plaintiff should in his Replication say, they were divorced several Years before, Has he not undone all his Pleading? Here then is our Case, Mr. Attorney-General admits us to be sueable, and yet charges us to have no Capacity to be sued. I do implead you, but you have no right to be impleaded; here he brings us into Court, and when he has brought us here, he quarrels with us for being here; he makes us Defendants, and then questions whether we ought to be so; and so his great Charge against us is, that we are what he would have us to be, and what he hath made us to be; for if a Month before the Information, the Corporation was not, but the very Being of the Corporation was usurped, How come we at the Month's End to be Defendants? Here comes a new Creation interposed in that Time, and makes us Parties sueable in that Court, when by the Charge in the Information we were not so a Month before.

And then, my Lord, the Information is not quite so bad, but the Replication is worse: First, he takes Issue, that we never were a Corporation at all; and the next Thing is, if ever you were a Corporation, you have ceased so to be, because you have forfeited it so and so several Years ago. This is just then to put a Common Case (and I confess, a very familiar one it is) if I should bring an Action against a Man, and when he hath

pleaded, I should by Way of Replication set forth, there never was any such Man as the Defendant, and take Issue upon it; or, if there were, that he was dead ten Years ago: And yet this is the Substance of Mr. Attorney's Issue, and his Replication.

My Lord, the Authorities before cited in *Palmer*, *Coke's Entries*, *Rolls*, and my Lord *Hales's* Common-Place-Book, are not all; for I have some other that never saw the Light in Print yet; and that is the Case of the King against *Bradwell* and others, *Trin.* 18. of this King. A *Quo Warranto* was brought against them for usurping to be a Corporation or Company of Musicians; it had been a strange Thing, if the *Quo Warranto* had been brought against that Corporation, and then the Attorney-General had said they were no Corporation, nor ever were; there they did think best and fittest to go against *Bradwell*, and the rest, and that by Name, and only so, not against the Body Corporate. So in that Case of the Corporation of *Worcester*, which was lately tried before your Lordship in this Court; when the *Quo Warranto* was brought against such Men for usurping to be all Aldermen and Common-Council-Men; if the Attorney-General had once called them Common-Council-Men, it had been a great Repugnancy for him afterwards to say that they were none, or if they were, that that Privilege of theirs was lost so long ago. So in the Case of the *Quo Warranto* against the *Bermudas* Company; it was against a Corporation, and against particular Persons by Name both. These Things have been considered, and doubtless they have gone on in an ordinary Way. I must confess, I was not privy to that particular Case; but by the Report of that Case, which I have seen, I have been informed that the Corporation never appeared; for they said, 'tis not Sense for us to appear; for it being a Question by what Warrant we are a Corporation, it is not we, supposing us a Corporation, that do usurp, but the particular Persons that do usurp, if it be at all usurped. Now, my Lord, if that had been a regular Suit, no doubt but there would have been Judgment against the Corporation, which there was not; and certainly the Replication of Forfeitures was not good against the Corporation, but against the particular Persons only.

All Mr. Solicitor's Authorities for seizing hold true, if the Corporation would never appear: And what is the Reason it should be brought against *J. S.* and *J. N.* but because Corporations do never appear in such a Case, in Regard it were not congruous they should appear? For the *Quo Warranto* must intend it so, that they were not a Corporation in Being, by implying a Forfeiture. Then, say I, no Judgment at all can be given upon this Score; *Non admittitur exceptio ejusdem rei, cujus petitur dissolutio*; a Man shall never be admitted to controvert that to be in Being, which he himself desires should be destroyed, and so has allowed it to be. Shall Mr. Attorney be admitted to deny the Supposal of his own Writ? And truly, I think, I might very well leave this Part of the Case, and this Point, to Mr. Attorney-General himself; for if he will have any Thing to be answered by us, he must maintain us to be a Corporation capable of answering; and so I have Reason to expect, that against his own Replication he will be pleased to support the Being of our Corporation, and so dismiss us hence.

My Lord, I have done with this Point; now I come to the Replication, which indeed is a Kind of a new *Quo Warranto*; for it brings in new Matter, and therein they do charge two Forfeitures; the one is, by Reason of the Abuse of the Market, the other is, by Reason of the Petition. My Lord, I shall answer both them:

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That we were seized of the Market, that is pleaded, and that is agreed: That we were seized of Tolls, and were to have reasonable Tolls, that is agreed: That there is a Custom in LONDON to have Common-Councils, and that this was by Common-Council, is agreed; all this is agreed by the Demurrer: That this Toll, (tho' by the Way I must confess, and will agree with Mr. Solicitor, that it is not properly to be called a Toll; for a Toll is only for Goods sold, and when they are sold, in Recompence for the Officer's Attendance for the Testification of the Contracts, and the entering them in their Books; but I agree, this is not such a Duty for Goods bought and sold, but it) is for the Accommodation of Persons repairing thereunto for their Stalls; and, if I would call it by any particular Word, I had rather call it Stallage than any Thing else; it is for those Accommodations, which we have been at vast Charge in preparing and providing, and for the Maintenance of requisite Officers, and for the Cleansing of the Markets. Now, Mr. Solicitor objects, That we cannot prescribe for a Toll uncertain, and he cites the Case of Murage, and the like; and so I must confess, where Murage is granted, 'tis commonly a Thing certain; so is Pontage, and the like; but I believe (if I had thought that it would have been a Point insisted upon) I could have brought you Instances where Murage, and such like Things, have been granted in general, and they would have been antient ones indeed: And there is a Necessity for it in some Cases; for when a Town will repair its Walls, the Charge may be greater or less, as the particular Accidents may be, and so, perhaps, a certain Duty would not do it. When a Wall is to be built, there the Duty may be certain; but when it is built, to keep it in Repair, the Duty of Murage may be uncertain, according to the Charge; and if the Case be not so, it will come little to our Purpose, which is a Duty upon a great and a continuing Charge. I will name him some Things that he must agree to, and I know he will grant, are uncertain, as Pickage and Stallage, which are Duties for picking in my Earth to dig Holes for the Posts of Stalls to be fixed in: Now there can never be, nor ever was, any circumscribing in those Matters; for Circumstances in every of those Cases must govern it. If I have Occasion for my Stall to use a Foot of Ground, one Sort of Sum is necessary; if ten Feet, another Sum; it ought to be equal indeed, but it could never be good, if it were limited to a Sum certain; and in all Grants that ever were of Pickage and Stallage, they were never reduced to a Certainty; and those are Things too that relate to a Market.

And so I take it to be for Keyage, Anchorage, and the like; for when there are Posts or Places for Ships, to which they may be fixed, the Owner of the Port may have a Compensation for that, but that must needs be uncertain, according to the Circumstances; if a Ship be bigger or lesser, if a Ship stay a Month or a Day, it is not fit the same Rate should be paid; nor is it usually granted by particular Words, *Co. Entr.* 535, and 526, *Placit.* 4. the King against the City of LONDON for the Water Bailage, and other Things. They pleaded only a Right in General, and do not say what the Particulars were; and yet one of the Things demanded in the *Quo Warranto* was, as I said, the Water-Bailage; which, sure, if any Thing ought to be certain, that ought. In that Case it was good Pleading; though, I think, I could say more against it than this Thing, that is, in the Nature of Stallage; so that all that Mr. Solicitor hath built upon must, I think, needs vanish.

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My Lord, I do not think but LONDON ought to be, and is as much under the Obedience and Correction of the King, as any City; but yet, I believe, in these Cases of their Customs, you will give that Allowance and Indulgence to it, that all your Predecessors have done, which is greater than any they have given to any other Corporations in the Kingdom, and that because it was LONDON. That there should be such a Thing as a Foreign Attachment, I think, is hardly allowed in other Places: I am sure I have known it denied in some, that a Contract in Writing should be equal to a Book Debt; that a Feme Merchant should be sued without her Husband; or if he be named, he should only be named for Conformity. You take Notice, that LONDON is a Port Town, and that Men that trade there, sometimes go beyond Seas, and in their Absence their Wives trade by themselves, and, perhaps, carry on distinct Trades while they are there; and so they may do in other Places, may be; but only for the sake of LONDON do you take Notice of these Things there, and not elsewhere. Their Penalties that are sued for in their Courts, a great many of them are such as would not be well maintained in other Courts, or in any other Place; and yet they are maintained there, as namely, that their Penalties should be sued for before the Mayor and Aldermen, when the Benefit of them goes to their Use; and yet that is allowed in the eighth Report, notwithstanding the grand Objection, that they are in some Sort Judges and Parties, *Rolls* 2. p. *Abr.* Tit. *Prescription*, Letter H. Fol. 266. Numb. 2 and 3. The City of LONDON may prescribe to have a Court of *Chancery* in LONDON, of Matters tried in the Sheriffs Court, though such a Court cannot be granted by the King's Letters Patents; but the Mayor and Citizens of York cannot prescribe for such a Court, because it were very dangerous that such petty Corporations should have such Courts. And whatsoever is said by my Lord *Hobart*, in his Reports, 63, I do affirm, there is no Act of Parliament that erects a Court of *Chancery* in LONDON, or the *Cinque Ports*. If Mr. Solicitor had struggled with me about the Being, or not Being of that Act of Parliament, I would have agreed with him, that there was no such, sooner than some that he says are none. The Customs of LONDON have been upheld, and, I must confess, I think that is very strange, even against the general Words of an Act of Parliament, 2 *Inst.* 20. A Jailer in LONDON may permit his Prisoner, that is in Execution, to go at large with a Battoon in any Place within their Jurisdiction, and it is no Escape. And so is *Plowden's Com.* 36. A Citizen of LONDON may set up one Retail Trade, though he was bred to another, notwithstanding of the Statute 50 of the Queen. And for a general Rule take that that is said in *Palmer* 542, those of LONDON may prescribe against a Statute; and the Reason is, because their Liberties are confirmed by Statute, and other Towns are not. In *Rolls Rep.* 1 P. 105. *Spike* against *Tenant*, my Lord *Coke* being then Chief Justice, says, We take Notice of the Customs in our Courts, and other Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, and in LONDON. *Fleetwood*, Recorder of LONDON, says a very strange Thing in 1 *Leon* 284, *Hollinshead's* and *King's Case*, and in 4 *Leon* 182, that the King's Courts ought to take Notice, that those of LONDON have a Court of Record; for if a *Quo Warranto* issues to the Justices in Eyre, it does not belong to them of LONDON to claim their Liberties; for all the King's Courts have Notice of them; and truly

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truly I have been informed, I mean by Copies of Records, that when the Justices in Eyre came to the Tower, this was a Privilege allowed to them, they were not bound to set forth their Liberties, as others were.

My Lord, I think this, as it is pleaded, is a Duty very justifiable, and very well payable, by Virtue of this Custom. I do agree, as I said, a Toll is properly for Goods sold; and this is a Custom for the Accommodation of those that brought Goods to be sold; and that it is like that in *Leonard* 218, my Lord *Cobham's* Case, a Duty paid for the standing in the Cellar; and there that is held to be good. In *Rolls* 2 P. of the *Abridgment*, 123, Letter *B. Hickman's* Case, the Lord of the Manor may prescribe to have the eighth Part of a Bushel of Corn in four Bushels that are brought to the Market within the Manor, in the Name of the Toll, and that is for Stallage only; for it is said there, Whether it be sold or not. And in the same Book, *Fol.* 265, the Port of *Dublin* set forth, that they are Owners of the City of *Dublin*, and that they maintained Perches in the said River, to direct the Ships in the deep Channel, and that they kept the Key and the Crane; and therefore, in Consideration of that, they prescribed and demanded three Pence in the Pound for all Merchandizes in the said Port, and it was held good. Now I agree Toll-through, that cannot be prescribed for simply and generally, but by Toll-through. I mean, as you know, for passing and repassing through only, and not for staying. But yet even that may be prescribed for too, in Consideration of repairing a great Highway, or a very foul Way, or maintaining a Bridge, and the like. And therefore, if our Considerations here be as good, then we, maintaining those great Places, may prescribe for this Duty, as for passing through the Streets, though it were no Market.

There is a famous Case reported in *Rolls* 1 P. *Fol.* 1. and 44, and it is in 2 *Bulstrode*, and also in *Moor*; it was the Case of the Bell-Man of *Litchfield*: A Prescription is made, that the Corporation of *Litchfield* hath a Market, and they ought to repair the Way to it, and to appoint a Bell-Man that should sweep the Market-Place; and that for this the said Bell-Man, Time out of Mind, had taken of those that brought Corn to the said Market, and opened their Sacks to sell, a Pint of Corn, if but a Bushel or under; if more, a Quart. So that if it were opened and not sold, he was to have that Duty, and that Prescription was adjudged to them by all the Judges, and yet it does not appear there, whether the repairing that Way cost them 5 s. or 5000 l. and yet by Intendment they would not account it unreasonable, though it might have been urged it was very unequal; if they could take a Pint for that which was under a Bushel, perhaps they would take, by that Means, half of what the Party bought; but if there were fifteen Bushels, they had but a Quart, and this was objected as to the Inequality of it; and yet they all passed over that by a reasonable Intendment, and would not deny the Prescription to be good. And the Case of Coinage in *Dyer*, and the Case of 21 H. 7. 16, are admitted to be good Law, where the Town of *Glocester* prescribed for a Toll of Boats passing by the River near the Town.

Now, my Lord, for ours, there was very great Reason to induce it, the great Alterations that were made in LONDON by the Fire; and it was not the first Time that LONDON was burnt: And if there should be War, and so great Alterations and Confusions, there were great Cause, that the City, that lays out great Sums,

and must be at such publick Charge, should not be Losers by it.

And we do set forth more than they do in the Case of *Litchfield*, that we provided the Market-Places at our own Charge; and if they will use them, they must expect to pay some Compensation for it; that we do keep Officers, and pay them for cleansing and keeping Order in the Markets: And above all, that we provide Standings and Stalls, and such Accommodations, and that I am sure is a Provision no Lord of a Market is bound to make, unless he will; and therefore the Market-People, that are accommodated by it, have great Reason to pay for it; and we pay all the Taxes for the Market-Places, for the Ground is ours; and that is not alledged in the Pleading indeed, but it must be implied, because we pay the Taxes, and they that have the Standings are not liable to pay the Taxes: And so is the Judgment in *Rolls*, 2 P. 238, and the 2d *Abr.* 289. And in the Case of *Cusack*, Justice *Dodderidge* says, that the Redeeming of one Fair from the Abbot of *Westminster*, cost the City of LONDON 8000 l. for he had a Fair at *Westminster*, and a Market for forty Days, and that during that Time no Sale should be in LONDON, or the Places adjacent; and a great Rate it was, if it were so. The Measure of a Toll is, according to my Lord *Coke*, 2 *Inst.* 58, when the Thing demanded for Wares or Merchandizes does so burthen the Commodity, that the Merchants cannot have a convenient Gain by trading therewith, and thereby Trade is lost or hindered, then it is an evil Toll. But here, indeed, the Market-People are better accommodated than ever they were; and Trade is so far from being discouraged, as that it is increased, as is implied in the Replication; for it is said, we receive 5000 l. a Year; which if it were so unequal, would not certainly be paid, nor could be, if there were not great Trade there. So that the Increase of Trade is the Thing complained of in this *Quo Warranto*. And the Truth of it is, I have examined and looked into the Fact of these Things, and there is nothing in this By-Law but was really antiently paid, except only in one Instance, whether it were 6 d. or no, that was paid when a Cart was drawn by two Horses, which now is but 4 d. and if we have increased the Toll, which I doubt whether it be so or no, it is only in a very Trifle.

Now, my Lord, this Case, I think, is a stronger Case than that in 5 *Rep.* the Chamberlain of LONDON's Case, there is no Consideration of Stalls, or cleansing the Place, but only they had an Officer to search and view, and that was a new Appointment of their own, they could not prescribe for it, but it was thought a Penny was a reasonable Recompence, and the Subject had a Benefit by it; and if he would bring his Cloth to LONDON to be sold, he should come thither to have it viewed, and give a Recompence for it. Now LONDON is all Market indeed, every Shop is a Market; and it hath been well said of the Judges several Times in *Westminster-Hall*, that LONDON is the Market of all *England*; and there is never an Acre in *England* but is the better for that.

As to the Imposition upon Coals, that is but an Inducement, and an Inducement is never to be relied upon, it is not to be stood upon; and Mr. Solicitor did very honourably decline it, and did not make any Thing of it, nor trouble the Case with it.

When the City did make this Act of Common-Council, they did consult with their Counsel for Matter of Law, and with their Officers and Fellow Citizens for Matter of Fact, and did adjust these Rates, and enacted them to be paid, they being

being reasonable ones, and according to the ancient Usage; but if they were mistaken, it will be no Cause for you to give Judgment against them, for many other Reasons: As first, you cannot judge this to be unreasonable. I have not heard one Word said, that this is an unreasonable oppressive Toll. Here is Money levied; what then? If it be a reasonable Sum, it is not so great, it does not deserve the Name of Oppression. I say, it is not so great an Oppression, if they should have been mistaken in the Form of instituting the levying of it; if they might have done it under their Common Seal, and now they have done it without that by Act of Common-Council. Nay, it does not deserve that you should judge it unreasonable; you cannot do it here, for the Considerations are meritorious, and equivalent to it, the great Charge they were at in building, and they still daily are at in cleansing and repairing, and providing Stalls. But, however, the Case is not so disclosed here, that you can judicially determine this to be an unreasonable Toll; according to the Rule in *Coke's Magna Charta* 222. the Toll of a Market need not be certain, only it must be reasonable; and what shall be deemed reasonable the Judges must determine, if it come judicially before them: So shall reasonable Customs, and reasonable Fines, and reasonable Services, and reasonable Time to remove Goods, and the like, they must be judged by the Discretion of the Justices upon the true State of the Case before them. Now this Case must have all its Circumstances stated and agreed by Demurrer, or found by Verdict. And so is 4 *Rep.* 27. b. and *Hobart* 135. and 174. as in the Case of Copyholders Fines, the Quality and Yearly Value of the Land must appear, or else there cannot be Judgment, whether it be reasonable or no. In the 13th *Report.* fol. 3. and *Croke Car.* 196. where the Question was, Whether the Lord of a Manor might assess two Years and an Half Value of Copyhold Lands, according to the Rack-Rents for a Fine upon Surrender and Admittance, and upon Non-Payment to enter for the Forfeiture; as suppose Land, it be rented at 20 *l.* a Year, here is 50 *l.* demanded for Admittance; there it appeared judicially that it was unreasonable; and so it was adjudged, because the Value was certain. But who can here say, whether the providing of Markets costs 5 *s.* or 500 *l.*? it is not estimable. Perhaps we have overbought all these Tolls that they call unreasonable; we aver it to be reasonable; the Demurrer agrees it to be so, and you must intend it to be so, unless the contrary be set forth clearly in its Circumstances; for he that will have a Forfeiture, must shew the Circumstances to make it out.

My Lord, another thing is this, to answer Mr. Solicitor in that Point. I say, an unreasonable By-law is no reasonable Cause or Colour for forfeiting a Corporation, admitting it to be unreasonable, though I grant it not. My Lord *Hobart*, in *Norris and Stap's Case*, *Hob.* 211. says, That though Power to make Laws is given by special Clauses in all Incorporations, yet it is needless; for that is included by Law in the very Act of Incorporating. For as Reason is given for the natural Body for the governing of it, so Bodies Corporate must have Laws as a Politick Reason to govern them. Reason is a Faculty in them as 'tis in a Man, and may err; and therefore, says he, If the King do grant Letters Patents of Incorporation to Persons, and he doth thereby make Ordinances and By-Laws himself, they are subject to the same Construction and Rule of Law, as if they were made afterwards by the Corporation. For, the King can no more make an unreasonable By-Law than a Corporation; but if the King do, shall that affect the

Corporation, and make the Corporation void by way of Repugnancy, or an instantaneous Breach of Condition? No, it shall not. And therefore, as they may receive unreasonable Rules from the King, without defeating of the Corporation, or having their Being thereby vacated, so they may make unreasonable By-Laws without the same Danger of destroying the Corporation. The Cases are very many, wherein By-Laws have been judged unreasonable; the Truth of it is; there is a great Misfortune in the penning and making those By-Laws; by some Means or other there is something discerned that still proves an Exception to it, as we see in the Case of the Carmen and Woodmongers: Their By-Law was made and re-made, and corrected again and again, before it could be made to hold Water in this Court; so in the Taylors of *Ipswich's* Case, and *Bradnox's* Case, which was here lately. All these have been adjudged void; but what then? In all these Cases it was never said; Hereby your Corporation is destroyed; you have erred in making a By-Law, and therefore you have lost your Being of a Corporation: Besides, if there were but a Colour for it, and in it were any thing tolerable, surely that were enough to make us excusable in such a Matter. If it has been received, as we agree it has, the Officers are Trespassers, every Individual of them are fineable, and any Man may bring his Action against them. But they that come to the Market think not fit to complain; if they did not like the Market, they would not come at all; and if they did not like the Payment, they would not come neither; and there is no levying of any thing unless they do come.

Now, my Lord, I will admit the levying and the receiving, and yet, I say, this is no Forfeiture; for here is a Mistake of Law, or a Mistake of Fact, by Colour whereof Money is received: This, by no means, will work a Forfeiture of a Corporation, for at that Rate every Penalty that has been levied by a By-Law, will be adjudged a levying of Money without Law, and so forfeit the Corporation, which has not been done in other Cases of By-Laws, and those much worse than this; because most of those By-Laws were made for levying Money upon Men for exercising a Trade; and 'tis much more to say, that you should levy such Sums of Money upon every Stroke of honest Industry, whereby a Man gets his Livelihood, than that you shall pay so much for your Accommodation in my Ground for the better vending your Goods. This hath been held good in some Cases, but in others it hath been held nought; and this hath all been received and levied to the Use of the City too; and so 'tis a levying of Money, whereby they have a great Advantage; nay, 'tis worse still, because it is imposed by Force, and recovered by Force; but here 'tis a voluntary Penalty, no Force, no Compulsion, only the being removed from their Standings, no other Penalty, no Imprisonment, or the like; but if you do not like the Conditions, you may be gone; I desire you to walk out of this Market, if you don't like the Price of the Provisions; and to be gone from the Stall, if you don't like the Price of the Standing. We were not bound to provide these Stalls for you, but having provided them, if you don't like them, you may leave them; in other Cases, the Man is imprisoned, and sued by Action for the Penalty; here, at any Time, if you don't like, you may be gone.

My Lord, I am very confident, if this be so, that all Monies levied by a Corporation without Law or Forfeitures, or where the Law is mistaken, then I dare boldly affirm, that we never were a Corporation two Months since LONDON was LONDON; but by Virtue of some

some old sleeping By-Law or other, that has been set on Foot: Monies have been levied, which perhaps will not be in Strictness allowed good: And if all these had been Forfeitures, we had been in a strange Condition, not one Month or two should pass over us, but we had forfeited it; and never can there be, perhaps, a Month to the End of the World, but we should still be forfeiting. And what is said of us, may be said of any other Corporation that happens to make By-Laws. And I am sure, in former Times, there were Monies levied with a Witness; I mean not the late Times of Rebellion only, but an Hundred Years ago, strange Exorbitances of that Nature were committed by LONDON and other Corporations; then they went by way of Information, but never was it thought that it could affect the Being of a Corporation: If it should do so, I do not know whither it will go at last; the greater or the lesser Sum is not that that will difference the Law. Is it a Forfeiture to receive 5000 l.? Why is it not a Forfeiture to receive 500 l.? Why not to receive 5 s.? Why not to receive 5 d.? No Bounds can be set for that: If it be a Transgression of the Law, here is a Tort and a Wrong done by your By-Law, that you have levy'd 5 d. and therefore all this great Inheritance of LONDON, this, that is the greatest Inheritance of the Kingdom, is forfeited for a Trifle, upon Three Half-pence, or a Basket of Eggs.

Nay, my Lord, to go further, I say if this be a Forfeiture, I say 'tis only a Forfeiture of the Market; nay, not so much neither, 'tis only a Forfeiture of the Toll. My Lord, I cannot but once more mention that excellent Notion of my Lord *Hobart*, That the Power of making By-Laws is included in the Act of the Corporation; for, as Reason, says he, is given to a natural Body to govern it, so a Politick Body must have Laws, as its Reason, to govern it. Now then the making of these Laws is but the Exercise of that Reason, declaring the Mind of the Corporation, for the Direction of the Officers of it, what to do and what to take; and 'tis but like the Mind of a Man that directs his Hand what to do: For this is not like the Duty of Stallage, that relates to the Publick, and relates also to something that before they had no Interest in; but only relates to the Administration of a private Property, and directs the Manner of that Administration: They are Lords of the Market, and that is casual to them; it is not necessary for them so to be. If any Corporation bid their Officers levy so much Money, suppose they bid them take more Toll than is due, or levy more Money for Rent than is due for the Land, why this might be looked upon as a great Breach of Trust, and an Encroachment: They should have had but 6 d. and they took 7 d. and this done by Act of Common-Council, which is the Way of expressing their Mind; yet surely it would be no Forfeiture, because the Land is their own, and the Administration of it belongs to them only in Point of Interest and Property. Suppose a Gentleman has a Market, and his Reason, which is his By-Law, as my Lord *Hobart* says, puts him upon taking of Toll, but he does a little mistake the Law or the Custom, he bids his Servant take so much, which perhaps may be too much for Toll, does this destroy his Capacity of suing and being sued? you may as well say such a particular Person shall not plead, or be impleaded, if he do so and so: Nay this, if he were a Denizen, does not forfeit his Denization, and yet a Denizen is as perfectly a Creature of the King's as a Corporation is: It is *Basilicon Doron*, it is the Bounty and Kindness of the King to one born out of his Dominions, to give him the Capacity of a Subject, to sue and be sued, and the like, which

cannot be forfeited, even for Breach of Conditions in the Letters Patents of Denization: For this is within *Versellin Manning's Case*; if he does not observe the Laws of the Land, 'tis true, he must be punished for it, but he shall not be undenizen'd.

My Lord, there is a Statute, which I think is a most plain Declaration of the Law in this Case, and 'tis the Stat. of *West. 1. cap. 31.* some call it the 30th, because they differ in the numerating and heading of the Chapters. 'Tis the Statute concerning those that take outrageous Tolls in Market-Towns. The Statute says, *Le Roy prendra la Franchise del March en sa Maine*; The King shall seize the Franchise into his own Hands. My Lord *Coke*, in his Comment upon that Statute says, he shall seize the Franchise of the Fair or Market, till it be redeemed by the Owner, that's all. But this is intended, says he, upon an Office to be found, for in Statutes all Incidents shall be supplied by Intendment.

Now, in the *Quo Warranto* that was brought against the Corporation of *Maidenhead* in *Palmer's Reports*, there is this very Case. That Corporation took an outrageous Toll, too much Toll, or that that was not justifiable, for going over their Bridge; yet it was so far from being imagined that this should be a Forfeiture (and yet the Case is the same, let any Man distinguish it that can) that it was a Question whether the Market was forfeited or no, as you may see in that Book, *fol. 82.* and there 'tis said by *Doderidge*, and at last it was agreed by all the Court, that it should be a Forfeiture only of the Toll, and not of the Market. And I desire that that *Folio* may be noted by your Lordship, and that you will please to look into what is said in that Case; for 'tis debated before, and it seemed as if they would have forfeited the Market by it, but not the Corporation; and yet that was not forfeited neither. And to this I will apply that Rule that Mr. Solicitor himself did mention, *Puniatur in eo quo peccat*: You have offended in the Toll, therefore you shall suffer in the Toll, not in the Market, to be sure not in the Corporation: For if it were that it should affect the Market, it would be because it hath some Relation to a Market, as a Toll hath; but how can this possibly affect or touch the Corporation? The Statute, indeed goes thus far, and says, Whoever shall take outrageous Toll shall forfeit the Market; but then shall we come and add, Whoever shall take outrageous Toll, shall forfeit his Capacity of holding a Market, or any thing else. Do they complain of us for taking the Legislative Power upon us, and therefore we shall forfeit our Corporation, when the Statute itself has appointed the Punishment, and says only, the Market shall be forfeited, and so make a new Law themselves? Statutes are supposed to be penal enough of themselves, and all penal Statutes are to be taken equitably as to the Penalty, and not stretched beyond the Letter. And wherever a Statute inflicts a Penalty, and says you shall forfeit so much, as my Lord *Hobart* says the Common Law shuts up the Negative, that you shall forfeit no more, how then is it possible we should forfeit that, which if it were forfeitable at all, is not within the Provision of this Law?

'Tis true, as Mr. Solicitor hath said in the Book of Assizes that he cited in *Vet. Nat. Brev. 161.* it is said you shall forfeit in the Case of a Misuser (where the Liberties are not depending one upon another) only the Liberty that is abused; but how that can be applied for him, I understand not; for nothing can be more flat and plain against him: If so be we should forfeit our Toll or our Market, be it so; nay, if we should forfeit our Liberty of having a Common-Council, what then? How is it possible to bring it up to a Forfeiture

Forfeiture of the Corporation? You shall forfeit a Court of Pypowders, if you forfeit your Market, because 'tis incident to it, and dependent upon it, and subject to what Dangers the Market itself is subject to; but the Being of a Corporation, nothing can transcend that. To be sure what is incident to it, cannot transcend it; 'tis but a Subject to that which is superior.

For Example sake, my Lord, I will cite you a Case, which is the Case of the City of LONDON too about the Measurage of Coals. It is Sir *Julius Caesar's* Case, 1 Leon' 106. And I choose to cite that Book; for though it did not come out with your Lordship's Authority; yet my late Lord Chancellor gave this just Account of it, That it was one of the best of our later Reports. Sir *Julius Caesar* libelled in the Admiralty against the Officer of the City for measuring Coals upon the *Thames*. *Fleetwood* came to the Bar, and prayed a Prohibition; and *Egerton* the Solicitor, on the other Side complained, that the Mayor of LONDON did take a Fine for this Measurage, and made an Office of it; and this, he conceived, was Extortion (which is the Thing complained of here in so many Words) and being upon the *Thames*, should be punished in the Admiralty. As to that the Judges replied, By no means; and *Wrey* and *Gawdey* said, If it be Extortion in the Mayor, there is no Remedy for it in the Court of Admiralty, but in the King's Courts, and it shall be redressed here in a *Quo Warranto*, says *Gawdey*. 'Tis true, a *Quo Warranto* might well have been brought for redressing that Extortion, but it could not mean thereby that the Corporation should be dissolved: And that it was so understood, is most plain; for accordingly a *Quo Warranto* is brought. You have it in *Coke's Entries*, fol. 535. and 536. *placit' 4*. And the City of LONDON appeared and pleaded, and prescribed to it; and thereupon the Attorney-General that then was, my Lord *Coke* himself, was satisfied, and confessed their Title, and Judgment was given for them; and since it hath been held good, and they have enjoyed it in Peace; and this, I hope, is a good Example for Mr. Attorney to follow in this Case.

My Lord, I come now to that Part which I come least willingly to; I mean that of the Petition; and that which I have to say in it is this, my Lord: First I say, That this Petition is justified in the Pleading, and I hope it is very justifiable; if it were but excusable, 'tis enough. That it is justifiable to petition the King in our Necessities and Extremities, is plain from what my Lord *Hobart* says, fol. 220. He says it was resolved by the Court in *Renham's* Case; that it was lawful for any Subject to petition to the King for a Redress, in an humble and modest Manner: For, as 'tis there said, Access to the Sovereign must not be shut up in case of the Subjects Distresses. Now the Common-Council are not less privileged than any other sure, but rather more in this kind of addressing and petitioning. I cannot tell what Crime to make of this, there is so much alledged against us.

I did very well observe truly, and would always observe and remember in all such Cases, what my Lord Keeper here said to your Lordship, *That Counsel should not so much speak, as if they would abet the Guilt of their Client, rather than advocate for their Innocency*.

My Lord, if the Words themselves that are alledged are not Words that are unlawful to be deliver'd or spoken, then all this that they are dressed up with of the Intention to censure the King, and to bring him into Dislike with his People, all that must go for nothing, and are not to weigh in the Case. Now the Words are these: *That there was a Prorogation, and by means of this, there being depending so many Impeachments*

of Lords and others; and Bills in the Parliament in both Houses, which could not be perfected any where but there, the Prosecution of the Publick Justice; and the making Provisions necessary for the Preservation of his Majesty and his Protestant Subjects, received an Interruption. Now, my Lord, I conceive these Words are not Words that in themselves are unlawful, and for that your Lordship will be pleased to consider our Plea; I need not repeat it, you have it before you: If they are in Sense and Substance the same Words that have been spoken by the King, and the Lords and Commons in Parliament; he that will not be satisfied with that Authority, will not be satisfied with any. Then what do we say? We say that the Prosecution of the publick Justice received an Interruption: Does not the King say so; and more, in his Speech, we have set forth, wherein he recommends it to both Houses, that Justice may be done? What is the Meaning then but this? If the further Prosecution of the Offenders goes not on, Justice is not done? and so we speak but the King's Words. We say they are not tried, or they were not tryed, they themselves complain of it to this Day; and therefore Justice did receive an Interruption. I am confident, without Reflection, that honourable Person my Lord *Danby*, in this Point, hath said Words much more liable to Exception, though truly Words that I believe deserve no Rebuke. He has complained that Justice was not done in his Case, because he was not tried, and that when he desired to be tried too; but his Liberty taken away, and he forfeited that which was dearer to him than Lands or Honours, his Health; whereby he endanger'd his Life, and lost all the Comforts of Life. If it were lawful for him to say, as certainly it was, That Justice was not done in his Case, why might not the City say so? Either these Lords ought to be condemned, or they ought to be acquitted; 'tis hard to say Justice is done, when they lie so long in Prison, and are not either acquitted or condemned.

Then we say this, That the making Provision for the Preservation of the King's Person, and of his Protestant Subjects, received an Interruption. To this Part we give this Answer: We set forth, That there were Bills depending in the Parliament for this Purpose, and that is agreed to us by the Demurrer; and that these Bills could not pass into Laws, any more than the Lords could be tried but in Parliament. Why then if it be so, that the Matter cannot be done, nor Provision made; but (as that Proclamation, that issued for the Fast, said, and as the Addresses of both Houses for the Fast do say) by the Blessing of God upon the Counsels of King and Parliament; if these Counsels, or the King and his Parliament are interrupted, this is not done. To make such an high Crime of this, I do not understand; I would not be thought to speak any thing to justify that which is really a Crime; but this is that I say, 'Tis not in Law, unlawful for us to petition the King, or address to him. But, my Lord, to take off the Edge of this Business, I shall beg Leave to read to your Lordship a Speech of the King's, made the 6th of *March* following, and therein there are these Words, *The further Prosecution of the Plot.*

My Lord, let any Man read, and spell, and see how in Substance the Words in our Petition differ from the Words of the King, making those Laws necessary for the Security of himself and the Kingdom, and this spoken the 6th of *March*, when this very Petition, now complained of, was presented in *January* or *February* before, and there was no Parliament between. No Man will say, that there were Laws sufficient for the Security of the King and Kingdom, when the King himself speaks of the Necessity of making such:

So then, those Laws that were preparing received an Interruption. The Lords were not tried; is not that an Interruption of Justice? since they could be tried no where else, as must be granted; and the King recommends it to them as not done, but necessary to be done. So the King said before, and so it is implied here. There is no such Thing said in the Petition, *That the King did interrupt Justice, and the Proceedings of the Parliament*: It is an Inference and a Consequence made by Wit and Art; not that the King did interrupt, or intend to interrupt Justice, but it says, by *the Prorogation of the Parliament the publick Justice received an Interruption*.

My Lord, suppose at that Time there had been a Pestilence here, and the King had been as much resolved to meet his two Houses as they him, but by Reason of the Pestilence he were necessitated and forced to make a Prorogation; then there comes such a Petition from the City, and says, *That by Reason of this Prorogation those Bills that were depending did not pass, and the publick Justice received an Interruption*: What is the Offence of this? 'Tis all true. If there be Bills depending, and Impeachments, that can no other where be tried, they do receive Interruption by a Prorogation. Can any Man say this is false? The Charge in the Replication is, *That we did falsely and maliciously say, What? That which is true, and that which the King had said before, and that which the Lords and Commons said after him, That till those Things were done they were not safe; and those Things as yet were not done.*

My Lord, there is this further in it, the Petition is set forth *in hæc verba*; and therefore I may take any Thing out of it to explain it, and restore it to itself; for this indeed is a very restrained Construction of the Petition.

It says, when this Interruption by the Prorogation was received, *That the King for urgent Causes, and very good Reasons, did prorogue the Parliament*. It is his Prerogative to do so; and God forbid but he should have it. I think, without doubt, we should be more at a Loss for Want of that Prerogative than we can by the Use of it: It is mine, and I believe every good Man's Opinion, that that Prerogative is very necessary and profitable for us all; but it is the Consequence of it that this Interruption of Justice is received; nay, we are so far from saying that the King did interrupt Justice, or intending it, that we say, we do hope the King's gracious Intentions were only to make Way for the better Concurrence of his Majesty and his Parliament. The King does, *for great Causes*, and best known to himself, who has the Prerogative, *prorogue the Parliament*; whereby, as a meer Consequence, not as the King's Intention, *the publick Justice is interrupted*: Nay, this we affirm was with a good Intention in the King, *that he might the better be enabled to concur with his Parliament*, as is set forth in the Petition. Can there be any Thing more properly said? 'Tis the greatest Justification of the Prorogation that can be. The King has prorogued the Parliament: What to do? Why Justice hath in view received an Interruption, but not in the Intention of the King. We know what the Meaning of it is, and so we set forth in our very Petition, *It is to gain Time, that he may the better concur with his Parliament*. It is a great Commendation of the King's Purpose, instead of charging him with Injustice, that he did resolve to concur with his Parliament for such Ends, and accordingly did prorogue the Parliament.

Now the Attorney-General hath put in, that it was *ea intentione*; there is the Sting of the Business to put in those Words, to make that which we may lawfully speak, of itself to be

an Offence; but truly that signifies just nothing: It can never hurt a Thing that is true; it has great Authority in it, if it be applied to a Thing that is unlawful; but if in Substance it be true, and the Thing itself justifiable, those Words make nothing in the Case; and I think I need not argue that Point, but refer myself to the great Case that was in *Westminster-Hall*; and that is the Reversal of the Judgment given in this Court against my Lord *Hollis*, which was a Reversal in Parliament; and is printed in the last Impression of Mr. Justice *Coke's Reports* by Order of Parliament, and there they explode all the Notion of *ea intentione*, and this Business. A Man speaks Words that he might speak in Parliament (though I know not whether he might, or no) but the great Thing is, if Words, that in themselves are tolerable to be spoken, you shall not say they were spoken with an ill Intention; though, as I shall shew by and by, this hath a Kind of Fatality in it, and that is this, that it is done with an ill Mind by a Corporation that hath no Mind at all.

Mr. Attorney-General. Just now you said it had a Mind, and Reason was its Mind.

Mr. Recorder. I said as my Lord *Hobart* says, that a By-Law to it is a Mind, as Reason is to a Man, but it hath no moral Mind. My Lord, then I saw the Citizens of LONDON were indeed at that Time under great Consternation, by Reason of the Conspiracies that had been discovered in Parliament, and in the Courts of Justice; and it had been declared by the late Lord Chancellor, at the Trial of the Lord *Stafford*, which your Lordship may very well remember, *That LONDON was burnt by the Papists; and therefore it was no Wonder that they were desirous that themselves and the Kingdom should be put into great Security against those Enemies*. This, my Lord, I confess is a tender Point, and I would not speak a Word in it without a Law-Book to back me. I remember that my Lord *Hobart* says, that Zeal and Indignation are fervent Passions. The City of LONDON had great Indignation against the Papists for this Conspiracy against the King and Kingdom, and the Religion established by Law. There was no Disaffection in the City at this Time, but when the Petition was made sure, and I wonder that any Man should say, that knows LONDON, and was acquainted with it then, and looks upon this Petition, which passed *nemine contradicente*, that they had such an Intention as is insinuated; and pray let him read the Names of the worthy Aldermen that then sat upon the Bench, and the other Names of the Common-Council-Men then present, and then let him say, if, without Reflection, the King have more loyal Subjects in the City of LONDON than these Men were. And do you think if there had been in it any Sedition, or any of those ill Qualities that make up the ill Adverbs, which are joined to it in the Replication, not one of all those loyally disposed Men would have spoken against it? But alas! all of it passed *nemine contradicente*.

My Lord, I say, that if the Matter of it be justifiable, as I think it is, then all these Words will signify nothing, if there were never so many more of them: And the presenting and carrying of it to the King, that is no Offence, that is not so much as pretended to be one. And, my Lord, I think it a very harsh Translation of the Word into *Latin*, when the Petition says, *That the Parliament's Proceedings, or the publick Justice, received an Interruption*, to put that Word of *Obstructionem* in; truly, I think a better Word might have been found to express the soft Expression in the Petition; and they need not have put that hard violent Word *Obstructionem*,

onem, when, to make *English* of it, they translated it *Interruption*.

But, my Lord, they do admit, I say, that the making and presenting of it to the King, is not the Offence so much as the publishing of it, by which it is exposed to many others besides. Now to excuse that, the Answer we give is this; and 'tis that which will carry a very reasonable Ground of Justification in it: Certain Citizens, that were private Men, had petitioned the Common-Council, and thereby they were importuned to make known the Desires of the City to the King, and it was reasonable to make known to those Citizens what the Common-Council had done to prevent false Rumours, which we knew were rife enough in those Days; and to shew that there was nothing ill in it, we did print it. And 'tis also all driving at the Common Interest, at the King's Safety, the Preservation of the Church and the Government established: All this they did desire might be known to these Citizens, and all others that enquired about it; and therefore they printed it, to evidence that there was nothing of ill intended in it. And I do wonder, I must confess, that this Objection of the publishing of this Petition should be so much insisted upon; for they say, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and the Citizens of the City of LONDON did it; and say not any Thing of the Common-Council, that they did print it: Now they that did vote it, knew it without Printing; and 'tis alledged in the Pleadings, and confessed by the Demurrer, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, that is, the Corporation, consists of above 50,000 Men, which cannot well be intended otherwise. Why then, here is a Petition that is agreed to be well enough lodged, as to the Persons that voted it, it being the Liberty of the Subject to petition; and if this had been only presented to the King, though it had been by those 50,000 Men, nay, if it had been by 10,000 Men, who had been the Corporation, it had been well enough, so it had not been printed, but only kept private to themselves? Why then, 'tis very strange, that what is known to all LONDON, so great a Part of the Kingdom, should be lawful, but it should be heinously unlawful to send the News of it further. It went further than the City of LONDON; and therefore 'tis such an Offence as shall be a Forfeiture of the Corporation. My Lord, there is a Case of *Lake and King*, the Petition to the Parliament was scandalous in itself, yet it stood protected, being presented to the Parliament; and it was lawful to print it, provided it were delivered to a Committee of Parliament, or only to those that were Members; though 'tis said there, that the Printing of it is a great publishing, for the Composers, Correctors, and other Persons that are concerned in the Press, read every Letter of it. But it was answered, that Printing is but a more expeditious Way of Writing; and if he had employed 20 Clerks, it had been a greater publishing than three or four Printers. Possibly the Printers might not read it, or not be able to read it well, or not all of them read it at that Time.

Now here, my Lord, sure it was lawful to acquaint the Citizens what they had done, if you take it to be the Act of the Common-Council, and the Common-Council to be the Representative of the City. It was always agreed by the House of Commons, that any Member might send the Votes to those that sent them thither, and whom they represented; they have blamed indeed Men for sending the Debates, but never for communicating the Votes: And what they may do by Writing, that they may do by Printing. Why then might not the Citizens of LONDON, who

by Custom choose those Common-Council-Men, well desire to know, and might well know what they had done? And then what they might do by Writing, they might by Printing; for that is but another Way, though a more suitable and compendious Way, of exhibiting any Thing that you would have go to many. And if it be lawful to impart it to all the City, and all the City does know it, though it does go further 'tis no Matter; for what is known to LONDON, may very well be known to all the Nation besides, without Offence, if it did go further. Besides, it shall never be intended it was published further, or that any others knew of it; for 'tis said to be published in the Parish of St. *Michael Bassishaw*, in the Ward of *Bassishaw*, and that is in LONDON, to the Citizens of LONDON; and so they only talked of it amongst themselves. Besides, the main Thing which I go upon, is, if there be no ill in the Thing itself, the *ea intentione* can make no Crime by a bare Affirmation, which we deny; and if it might be well said or done, it is lawful to print it, and the Publication is no Offence neither.

My Lord, the next Point I come to is this, That a Corporation cannot possibly commit a Capital Crime, or any other Crime against the Peace; and I shall offer this Dilemma, Either it was done seditiously, or not; if not, then there is no sufficient Assignment of a Cause of Forfeiture; if it were, then 'tis a Crime for which the Offender is indistable; and that I say is absolutely impossible for a Corporation to be guilty of. And here I will throw in also that Business of the Toll; and I will, for Argument's sake, admit the taking of a wrongful Toll to be Robbery, and then let the Argument go on. I have heard it said within the Bar occasionally, that a Corporation is intrusted with the Government; and that they commit Treason, and raise Sedition, as Mr. Solicitor hath said: I suppose it must be under their Great Seal: But I confess, I believe it is rather spoken to amuse, than to satisfy: But I really think it is no ill nor unjustifiable Thing for me to say, nor against the Government to affirm, That 'tis impossible a Corporation can commit Treason, or that it is intrusted with the Government in any such Kind.

But first, my Lord, I shall shew you what Opinion former Times had, and that because such an Opinion as this hath been broached of late Days.

Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Recorder, will you be much longer? Because I must sit here at *Nisi prius* this Afternoon, and yet I would fain hear the Argument, if it would not be too long.

Mr. Recorder. No, my Lord, I have almost done, and will cut short.

In 21 E. 4. Fol. 13. b. 'tis said by *Pigot*, That a Mayor has two Abilities; the one to his own Use, to take and to grant, and to do as another natural Person does; and then the Mayor, as Mayor and Commonalty, hath another Capacity to their common Use and Profit; and that is but a Name, an *Ens rationis*, a Thing that cannot be seen, and is no Substance; and for this Name or Corporation, 'tis impossible they can do or suffer any Wrong, as to beat or be beaten, as such a Body; but the Wrong is made to every Member of the Body, as to his own proper Person, and not as to the Name of Corporation; nor can the Corporation do a personal Wrong to another; nor can they commit Treason or Felony as to the Corporation, nor against any other Person. And if a Writ of Debt be brought against the Mayor and Commonalty, or other such Body, upon an Obligation; and they plead it is not their Deed; and it is found their Deed; they shall not be imprisoned as another single Person shall. The same Law is if they are found Disseisers with Force, they

they shall not be imprisoned; nor in a Writ of Ravishment of Ward shall they either be imprisoned, or abjure the Realm; for such a Body is but a Name, to which such an Act cannot be done. So says *Catesby* in the same Book. In a Writ brought against them no *Capias* shall issue, because they are but as a dead Person in Law; and the Appearance upon a *Capias* cannot be otherwise than personal. And so to this Purpose says the Chief Justice there, If this Body will do any thing, it must be done by Writing. And all along it is the Tenor of the whole Case, that a Corporation cannot commit Treason, or any other Crime. But the Reason of the Thing is above any Authority. Suppose that they, under their Common Seal should commit Treason, and you bring an Indictment of Treason against the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, What Judgment shall be given against them in their corporate Capacity? What? it shall be, that *Suspendatur per collum Corpus politicum*. And then, what Execution shall be done upon that Sentence? What? must they hang up the Common Seal? Nothing else you can do can affect them; but in their private Capacity there they may be punished as single Persons.

A Penal Statute says, that he or she that offends against the Law, shall forfeit so much, or incur such a Penalty: Is a Corporation Male, or Female, that it should come under such a Provision? but the real Reason of the Law is this, it is a civil Being, it is *Ens civile*, it is *Corpus politicum*; it hath civil Qualities, but it hath no moral Qualities; and all Offences consist in the Immorality of them, and there must be Malice to make that Immorality. No Words or Acts are Treason or Felony, unless there be a traitorous Mind, or a felonious Mind; and therefore a Madman cannot be guilty of Treason, or Felony. Serjeant — brought an Action for these Words, that he had spoken Treason; it was moved in Arrest of Judgment, that this cannot be actionable; for he might speak Treason in putting a Case: Ay, that were well, said they, if it could be understood so; but we must intend it that he spoke Treason, as his own Words *ex corde suo*, which makes it Treason; for Treason consists in the Immorality of the Mind.

Another Reason is what *Pigott* said; as I said before, That a Corporation is but a Name, an *Ens rationis*, a Thing that cannot see or be seen, and indeed is no Substance, nor can do or suffer Wrong, nor any Thing where a corporal Appearance is requisite. What my Lord *Dyer* says in *Moor* 68. that he never saw, is, I believe, true in general, what no Man ever did see, that a Corporation could be bound in a Recognizance or Statute Merchant; and why? because it must be acknowledg'd in Person: And so in this Case, the Guilt follows the Person, but cannot a meer Capacity. In all Crimes the Offender must appear in Person, and plead in Person, and suffer in Person; but you can never bring the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens into Jail, to appear and plead to an Indictment, to receive a Judgment, or suffer Execution. Can a Body Politick, that is invisible, appear in Person? But then there is this great Objection, By this means, they say, if there be no punishing of them, there is no Government, and they may commit Treason under the Great Seal, they may raise Armies, and instigate a Rebellion, and all with Impunity. My Lord, I say no, and I give two Answers to it that are not to be replied to; and the first is this:

1. All these Persons, that are met together, though they are met corporally, in their corporate Capacity, for the Acts of the Corporation at that Time; yet, when they go out of their corporate Business, and commit Treason or Felony,

the Crime does not *egredi personas*, every one of them is a Traitor or a Felon; and notwithstanding they appeared there under the Pretence of a Corporation, yet they are all liable in their private several Capacities, every one of them must be indicted personally, and suffer personally: For when they go about to do such a Thing, it is out of the Business of the Corporation; and they must answer for their own particular Offences. But,

2. I have another Answer to give to it. This Objection is to be retorted on the other Side, that if a Corporation authorize the levying of War under their Common Seal, they shall be affected by it in their politick Capacity, and are liable to the Law in that Capacity only, and must suffer in that Capacity only: And the Consequence of that is, they are discharged in their private Capacity; and this is a Law of Indemnity and Protection for all Crimes; for a Man cannot be liable two Ways for Treason, or Felony, or any other Crimes: If he be not liable in his private, he is in his publick Capacity; if not in his publick, he is in his private. And what is the Consequence of that? This is a Dispensation for a Corporation met together in a Body, to do any illegal Thing, or to commit any enormous Crime; for the King's Counsel say this, we are responsible for it in our politick Capacity; and, What Execution can then be done to punish that Corporation with such a Punishment as the Law inflicts, that is, Imprisonment, or Death, any more than upon an Action of Debt brought against them upon a Bond, and *non est factum* pleaded, and found for the Plaintiff? Can they be imprisoned? and the like. So that this shall protect and shelter them in the Commission of any capital Offence; for if they are to suffer for it as a Corporation, you must take Judgment against them, as the Law gives it; and how will that be done against an invisible Body? What will be the Execution against the *Corpus Politicum*, that can neither see nor be seen?

I think this mighty plain; and I must confess, I wonder how it could ever enter into the Mind of any Man, that a Corporation could commit a corporate Crime. I have, as it became me, in Regard of the Duty of my Place, and before that, for my own Learning, read *Stamford's Pleas of the Crown*, my Lord *Coke's 4th Institutes*, *Poulton de Pace Regni*, my Lord *Hales's Pleas of the Crown*, *Dalton's Justice of the Peace*, and other Books on that Subject, but I defy any Man to shew me in any of those Treatises concerning criminal Matters, any Resolution, that ever a Corporation could be so concerned, that they should be brought before a Justice of Peace, or proceeded against upon any Law for Treason, or Felony, or be hanged in their political Capacity.

My Lord, I shall conclude all my Discourse of this Kind (and I have almost done, because I perceive I incroach upon your Patience) with an Observation I have made upon the 19 H. 7. c. 7. and it is the Statute that makes Provision against Corporations, that made By-Laws against the Prerogative. That Statute says, that some Corporations did so; now an higher Offence than that, sure cannot well be described; and there that Law says, that those that do so, that make such By-Laws against the Prerogative, shall forfeit for so doing, for every Offence, forty Pounds, unless they are confirmed by the Chancellor and Treasurer, and Chief Justices, or any Three of them. Now to what Purpose was this Statute made, if the making of an ill By-Law (and worse cannot be than a By-Law against the King's Prerogative) should be a Forfeiture of the Being of a Corporation? How vainly did the King and Parliament employ themselves to make a Statute that a Corporation should forfeit 40 l. for such

an Offence? No Man will say they had rather take that Penalty than another, when they might have a greater, if a greater could be had by Law. If they might have had a *Quo Warranto*, and thereby destroyed the Corporation, surely they would not have stood for the Penalty of 40 *l.* for they might easily have got more Money: No, they might have said, We will never pass it by, unless you will give us 4000 *l.* or a far greater Sum; nor shall you have your Corporation again, without you give us a considerable Recompence for it. And when the Process and the Proceedings were so expeditious and easy to come at in a *Quo Warranto*, as it was easy in those Days, Why should they put the King to the Delays in an Action of Debt for so small a Penalty as 40 *l.*? So that I take it to be a direct Judgment of the Parliament in that Case, that no Corporation should or could be forfeited for the making of any By-Law that was irregular, though it were even against the King's Prerogative.

But to hasten to a Conclusion: I have all this while, my Lord, supposed, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON have done this, but it is not so; this is not the Act of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, 'tis not the two hundredth Part of the Corporation, 'tis but the Act of the Common-Council; and we have distinguished ourselves by pleading, that it does not consist of above 250, when the City contains above 50,000. I must confess the Council is not taken Notice of much in Law; as is seen in *Warren's Case*, 2 *Crook* 540 & 2 *Rolls* 112. *Warren* being one of the Common-Council of *Coventry*, and displaced, sued out a Writ of Restitution, and upon that Writ it was returned, that by Custom the City might place and displace *ad libitum*; they there held that the Custom was good: But it is not so of a Freeman or Alderman, because he hath a Freehold; but a Common-Council is a Thing collateral to a Corporation, and the Office of a Common-Council is nothing but only to give Assistance and Advice, which they may refuse at their Pleasure. In *Estwick's Case* in *Style* 32. & 2 *Rolls* 456. it is said, 'That 'tis a Place meerly by Custom, and that the Common-Council is properly but only a Court of Advice; and, my Lord, you shall never intend more than that they were a Court of Advice: All the Rise of their Power is but by Custom, and that Custom is pleaded to give Advice for the Benefit of the City, and make By-Laws for the Good of the Corporation; and that is confessed by the Demurrer; and you shall intend no more than what is opened in the Pleading.

And then 'tis evident this was done by a very small Part of the Citizens of LONDON; and that does no way affect the whole Corporation sure: In *James Bagg's Case*, 1 *Rolls*, fol. 226. it is said; That if a Patent be procured by some Persons of a Corporation, and the greater Part do not assent to it, that shall not bind a Corporation. And if so be a Charter sealed, and sent by the King; because not accepted *in pais*, by the greater Party; bind not, shall an Act done by a few, and an Act done, that tends to a Forfeiture, bind the Whole in point of their Being? There is no Ground to say that the Common-Council represents the City; no more than a Counsel does his Client, or an Attorney his Master, only as far as is for the Benefit of the City, they are chosen and intrusted to make By-Laws; if they offend, they are but Ministers and Officers, and so they are within the Statute of *Ed. 3.* which I mention, though I think we have no need of that in the Case to help us; if they make an unreasonable By-Law it is void, and every Man that is aggrieved by it may have his Remedy; may bring his Action. Shall you supply this by an Intendment, that they have such a Relation?

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that they are the Representatives of the City of LONDON? that they have a Power to forfeit the Corporation? No, my Lord, by Law they are Part of the Corporation, but they have no such Power to forfeit the Corporation. A Custom shall never be construed to enable a Man to do a Wrong; and a great Wrong it is, that they that are trusted, and trusted but for a Year, and trusted but for the Good of the Corporation of which they are Part, should give up the Being, or, what is worse, forfeit the Being of that Corporation. The Custom of *Kent*, that makes an Infant capable of making a Feoffment, shall never enable an Infant Tenant in Tail to make a Feoffment, so as to work a Discontinuance of the Estate Tail, and put the Heir to his *Formedon*. Every illegal Act of theirs is beyond their Commission, and a Nullity of that is all in Respect of themselves; and it is as if they had never done it as to the Corporation, for they are by no means the Corporation; for tho' they use the Common Seal in some Cases, at some Times, so do the Court of Aldermen in other Cases; but it is only in other Cases wherein they are particularly intrusted. If an Act of Common-Council say that I shall have such and such Lands of the City's, that Act signifies nothing but as a Direction and Advice; when it is under the Common Seal, it is an Act of Corporation, and proceeding by Advice of Common-Council, it binds.

Now, my Lord, this is the more unreasonable; because we know that the Practice of the Common-Council in LONDON, being to advise for all the Inhabitants, they are chosen by the Unfreemen as well as others; and it is a strange thing that they should have a Capacity to give away the Liberty of the Citizens, when they are chosen by others as well as them. They had no such Trust for them; nay, all the Trust they had was to keep their Liberties, and not to destroy them. Has any Man a Trust to destroy himself? Sure no Man is trusted by God himself to be *felo de se*. And certainly then you can never understand it to be in the Nature of a Trust to destroy another; and the least Citizen, my Lord, has as much and as true an Interest in the Corporation of the City of LONDON as the greatest: And therefore 250, if they had been much the greater Number of the Citizens, would signify nothing to the rest of the Body.

My Lord, I shall only say this little more, here is no Crime charged relating to them as a Corporation: Here is, indeed, a fine Word used, that we did this *contra fiduciam in corpore politico repositam*; but all this is but an imaginary Trust; the King never gave them a Power or Authority; or intrusted them to make By-Laws that were unreasonable; he gave them a Power to make reasonable By-Laws, and so he does every Corporation: And the same Law that gave them the Power, limits that Power, and says, if they go beyond that Power, it is a Nullity. And these Acts relate not to them as a Corporation; the Petition is not so much as said to be against any Trust reposed in the Corporation; certainly there never was any such Trust: Did ever the King intrust them to advise him about the Matters contained in the Petition? and if not, then it is not *contra fiduciam*; therefore it relates to particular Persons: If it be an Offence, I hope it is none of the Corporation's.

But then the levying of Money, that is; *contra fiduciam*; they took upon them an illegal and unjust Power in the Common-Council. Suppose it so; how does this belong to the Corporation? It is an Incroachment upon Property; it is the most arbitrary Thing in the World. Whether they have the Market, and the Dominion of it, or not, is Matter of Fact; and being pleaded, is confessed by the Demurrer: And then for the

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the Power of making By-Laws, that is a Thing that cannot possibly be taken from them while they are a Corporation; it is that which must be in them as a Corporation, like the Faculty of Reason in a Man to express his Resolutions by. And it is no more than if a Man that has a Market bid his Servant go and remove such as have Stalls there, unless they will pay so much. That Direction is as good a Law as this, and as bad a Law as this, and no more. There is nothing else in it but the Direction of the Officers, what they shall do in the ordering of the Markets, and disposing of the City's Property.

Then as to the formal Method of expressing themselves, whether it be by Act of Common-Council, or under the Common Seal, or by their natural Voice, it is all one, it is not a Thing that concerns them as a Body Politick: But if it were illegal and mistaken, I say the Penalty is only, that it shall be void. What the Common-Council, nay, what the Corporation does within the Limits of its Authority, is good; what beyond that it does, is void. If I command my Servant to distrain for Rent, and he kills a Man in the doing of it, this, as to me, is void; but as to himself, that is chargeable upon him. And what I say of the Common-Council, I say of the Corporation itself, That it is a Capacity, and a limited Capacity; it is the Act of the Members, not of the Corporation, if they do wrong. The Common-Council can act for the Good of the City, and the City can do no more, if they themselves should meet, *Crooke, Eliz. Fol. 85.* the Queen makes a Lease for Years of Lands to Men of *Chesterfield*, by the Name of Aldermen, and they by that Name grant all their Interest to Clerk; says that Book, This is void; for the Queen granting them a Lease as to the Aldermen of *Chesterfield*, this makes them a Corporation, and gives them a Capacity to take, but not to grant. And so *Rolls Abr. 1. P. 513.* and therefore no Corporation is to be considered as a Corporation, but only when it acts according to the Capacity allowed to it; and as to the rest, it all turns into their private Capacity, but it affects not the Body, nor hath any such Relation as to bind it.

My Lord, all the Question here is, Whether there shall be such a Person *in esse* as this Corporation? Whether the City of LONDON shall subsist as such a Person, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded? There is nothing of Government or Misgovernment in the Case; but it is all about one Capacity, and nothing else, whether we shall be Defendant or Plaintiff in any Court.

My Lord, *Magna Charta*, and all the other Acts, that have gone in Confirmation of it, shew the great Care of the Government in all Ages to preserve the City of LONDON; and I look upon them as so many Declarations of the Immortality of it, and of all other Corporations. I shall use a strange Argument perhaps, at first hearing, but it is to me a great Evidence for us, that *Magna Charta* does not confirm our Being, but our Liberties and Privileges; it says, that the City of LONDON shall have its Liberties, it confirms its Leets, its Markets, and all those Things, that is, it confirms all that it has; it has not saved indeed, if a Corporation indeed be built upon a Corporation; but that particular Liberty may be destroyed, as that of *Bridewell*, and the like, but it does more than confirm its Being; for it does implicitly declare, that that was impossible to be forfeited: They confirm what needed Confirmation, but for their Being, there was no need of that; it only confirmed the supervenient Liberties, without which it might be a Corporation; but as to its Being,

it meddled not with that. And if it were not so, it were an unreasonable Thing that we should have so many Acts of Parliament, that give such particular Powers to the Mayor and Commonalty of LONDON; and scarce any Act of Parliament that relates to the Publick, but LONDON is mentioned, and taken Care of in it. Are not all these Declarations, that LONDON should not stand for ever? Would not any one have said else, Pray what do you put such Confidence in LONDON for? There is not such a fickle Thing upon the Earth as the Being of the Corporation of LONDON. If they lay but 6*d.* upon a Joint of Meat, they are gone, and there is not a Month in the Year but they forfeit their Being.

The Act for Administration hath a Proviso, that says, it shall not extend to LONDON: Why, does any Man think that this Law was not intended to as perpetual for LONDON, as for any other Parts of the Kingdom? They did not question but LONDON would be a Corporation as long as *England was England*. It would be a strange Thing in the Example of it, that the World should be taught by one Instance, that a Corporation can be ruined, when so many People put their Trusts in those Corporations, and so many vast Inheritances depend upon them. And I think the King and the Government, or those you call so, are more concerned to preserve LONDON, than all the Persons that are in it. I would not speak it in this, by Way of Argument for my Client, but I think I could maintain it in all Places; only I hope and believe I shall have no Need for it.

My Lord, all Innovations (as this must certainly be a very great one) are dangerous: This Frame of Government has lasted and been preserved for many hundreds of Years, and, I hope, will be so as long the World endures.

My Lord, I am sensible I need your Patience, but I have just done. Here is a Charge that has very little, indeed there is nothing in the Matter of it, but the Weight and Consequences are fitter to be meditated upon than spoken of. And therefore, for these Reasons, I do pray, that these Liberties may be adjudged to us, and we may be dismissed out of this Court.

Now, my Lord, if your Lordship pleases, I will give an Answer to Mr. Solicitor's Authorities.

Lord Chief Justice. I suppose you do intend to argue it again, and therefore there will not be so much Need of that now; besides, it is late, and I cannot stay.

Mr. Attorney-General. My Lord, I think it may be very proper to have one other Argument the first Week in Easter Term.

Lord Chief Justice. Take what Day you will, Mr. Attorney.

Mr. Attorney-General. Let it be the first Friday in the Term, if you please, my Lord.

Lord Chief Justice. Let it be so. Look you, Mr. Recorder, I perceive you do agree, that the Petition setting forth, That the King having prorogued the Parliament, and thereby that Common Justice had received Interruption; you have justified in your Plea (I took it always to be so) and now at the Bar, That the King, by the Prorogation, did interrupt the Justice of the Kingdom.

Mr. Recorder. No, no, my Lord; then I have Reason to speak again, to make myself rightly understood.

Lord Chief Justice. Why, look you, you do agree that the King had prorogued the Parliament, and thereby that publick Justice was interrupted; if that were so, by whose Means, and

by

by whom did the publick Justice receive Interruption, if not by the King? I did take it to be so really, and that you had justified it.

Mr. Recorder. My Lord, I do agree, as we say, and as the King himself said, that these Acts were not passed, nor the Lords tried, and so Justice was not done; and I would ask your Lordship, or any other indifferent Person, whether Justice were done, or necessary Provision for these Things made, if those Bills was unpassed? If it were so, it is a natural Truth, that thereby the Trial, and Acquittal, or Condemnation of the Lords was interrupted, and so was the Security of the King's Person, and the Protestant Religion, the Bills not being passed. For the King calls upon the Parliament to pass them the next Session, therefore they were not passed in the former Session. This is by no Means a charging of the Interruption of Justice upon the King; every great Thing that is done by the King may have a prejudicial Influence, it may be, as to some Particulars; but to say that thereby Justice is interrupted, is not to charge any Blame upon the King; because, though it may be prejudicial in one Particular, yet it may be useful to the Publick. No doubt, if the King do prorogue the Parliament for never so great Ends, and necessary Causes, yet if it have but one Bill passing there, suppose it be a private Bill about Naturalization, or the like, if a Prorogation comes, it is naturally true that that is interrupted, but that is not laying a Blame upon the King.

Lord Chief Justice. May it be said that the publick Justice is interrupted, if a Bill for Naturalization, or the like, pass not before the Prorogation? I speak it for this only, that they that argue next may think upon it. The Petition does say that the publick Justice was interrupted; did they mean it was true? Or did they mean it was not true? If they did mean it was true, then you have done well to justify it, to say it was so, and the King had done amiss in proroguing the Parliament. Yet it seems, the Common-Council of LONDON (neither by Charter nor Prescription) had any Right to control the King, nor to be of the King's Council neither; and therefore it was a Matter purely *dehors*. If the Matter were not true, why do you put in your Petition? If it be true, justify it, if you can. But here is the Matter, I would have a good Answer given me to this Point: The Petition was to the King; if so be the Petition had been delivered to the King (as it may be it was) it was but one single Petition to the King; that might be well enough, if there had been no more in the Case, it is very possible it might not have been a Question at this Time: But pray, I would know of them that argue next, by what Law or Authority it was, and what was the Meaning of it, that that which did not require two Clerks to write, in order to its being presented to the King, must be printed? By what Law is it to be justified, the printing and publishing of this Petition, and sending it all over the Nation, whereby the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of LONDON, do let all the Nation know, that they do look upon the King as one that by the Prorogation of the Parliament had given the publick Justice of the Nation an Interruption? Pray by what Custom or Law is this published? In the Case *de Libellis famosus* (even in the Case of a Subject) it is adjudged, that if you print a Libel, though the Matter of it be true, you shall be punished for it: Now when it is argued again, I would desire some good Satisfaction in that, what Reason or Ground there was for printing or publishing this Petition, unless it be to that Intent which is set forth by Mr. Attorney-General in his Replication?

Now for the other Point, as you have ordered the Matter, you hold that a Corporation cannot be

forfeited. Mr. Solicitor did take some Pains to argue, that there was no Statute that did protect you from a Forfeiture; he was not aware of what you did insist upon: You say, that by the Common Law Corporations cannot forfeit their Being; if so be they cannot, there is an End of the Question. But I pray you do you take it that a Corporation can commit any corporate Act, or no? For according to your Definition of the Matter, if nothing will serve but the Act of the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the Citizens, I believe I may safely say, and so will every one else, that never any corporate Act was done by the City of LONDON since it was a City.

We know on the other Side, and you, when it makes for your Turn, told us, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council could make By-Laws, and they were good, and binding, that is, when it lay in your Way. For you make a Prescription in your Plea, and so also you have said at the Bar, that they may make By-Laws to bind the Corporation. So that it seems when it is for your Conveniency, then the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council can do as much as all the Corporation; but when you come to be touched with something that you have done, in which you have gone beyond what you should have done, then the Citizens are 50,000 Men, and these are but 250 Persons, that have done these Things. Either the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council are the governing Part of the Corporation, or else they signify just nothing: If they be, then whatsoever they agree upon binds the Whole, and must be taken as a corporate Act; or otherwise you will bring it to this Pass, that the Corporation can do nothing at all. For if the whole Corporation be not bound by such an Act, then it is impossible for you ever to do an Act that shall be an Act of the Corporation; so that that will be pretty hard for you that are for the City, I think, to maintain. Then I have but one Word more (I give no Opinion, but only tell you what I would have you apply yourselves to) is the Trust of making By-Laws annexed to the Lord of the Market? Or is it annexed to the Lord Mayor? Or is it annexed to the Corporation? Surely the Power of making By-Laws is annexed to the Corporation, and I cannot see how, as Owners of the Markets, they have that Power. Now by your Distinction, where there is a Franchise that does necessarily depend upon another, there the Abuse of any Part does forfeit the whole Franchise. If then this Power be annexed to the Corporation, as sure I think it is (but I reserve myself till I have heard a farther Argument about it) then consider, whether or no, when they have abused that Power, in making this By-Law, that is knit to them as a Corporation, it does not affect the Being of a Corporation? For it is strange a Corporation should commit a Fault, and not be punished for it. I tell you, I deliver no Opinion in any Thing now, but these Things I would have you give me some Satisfaction in; and there are, indeed, several other Things that will require Consideration, I only hint these now.

The Second ARGUMENT was in Easter Term, on Friday, April the 27th.

Attorney-General. This Case between the King and the City must be acknowledged to be a Case of Importance, both as it refers to the general Government of the Kingdom, and that of the City in particular. As it concerns the Particular of the City, it doth not bode such dismal Consequences, as some Men endeavour to frighten their Neighbours with; as if it were hereby designed to demolish at once all their Liberties, and to lay Waste and open the City of

of LONDON, and, to reduce it to the Condition of a Country Village; than which nothing could be more maliciously suggested of so excellent a Prince, who hath given such large Demonstrations, not only of his general Care of all his People's Welfare, but of his more especial and particular Kindness to this City of LONDON. This *Quo Warranto* is not brought to destroy, but to reform and amend the Government of the City, by pruning off those Excesses and Exorbitances of Power, which some Men (contrary to their Duty; and the known Laws of the Land) have assumed to themselves, under Colour of their corporate Capacity, to the reviling of their Prince, the Oppression of their Fellow Subjects, and to the infinite Disquiet of their Fellow Citizens. I shall not recount the Mischiefs which those Exorbitances have of late wrought within the City, both as to its Peace and Profit, as likewise to the Obstruction of the free Course of Justice, that few Causes escaped the Crime of Maintenance from a divided Party. These Exorbitances committed by the City, casting so great an Influence over the whole Kingdom, make the King's Interposition in a Course of Law necessary, by gently laying his Hands upon them for their Cure. Herein the Politick Body of his Subjects resembles the natural, that the disaffected Members are best cured by laying on the King's Hands upon the Body. It hath been observed, that the City of LONDON was never better governed, nor flourished more, than after it came from under the King's Hands. The Reason given by *Edw. 1.* at his Parliament in *18 Edw. 1.* of Denial of the Petitions of the Citizens of LONDON, to be restored to their former State, *Scil.* To have a Mayor and their antient Liberties, is this: *Quia sunt in bono statu, & omnia bene & in pace, & nullum Commodum apparet*, to change it then. The City was in as good Plight, both as to its Quiet and good Government, and Profits too, whilst in the Hands of the King, under the Common Law Government, as it would be in the Hands of the Corporation. Neither did the City suffer by being in the Hands of the Crown, as it was in the Reigns of *Edw. 1.* *Edw. 2.* *Edw. 3.* and *Rich. 2.* nor their antient Customs and Privileges destroyed; but they were thereby indeed restrained, and held within the modest Rules of Government, in Subordination to the general Government of the Kingdom: And therefore the Danger threatened by this Suit will not be so fatal to the Being, or Well-being of the City, as was suggested. Nay, I may with great Assurance say, That if the City receive the least Harm hereby, their, or their Managers obstinate and final Impenitance, must draw it upon themselves. For though the Conclusion of the Replication upon the Assignment of the Forfeiture be, That the Liberties be seized, and they *ab isdem penitus excludantur*, that is but the formal Conclusion upon Assignment of Forfeitures, it shews what the Judgment of the Law may be, if demanded by the King's Attorney, and necessitated by the City's Obstinacy, but doth not exclude the King's Grace: But the Importance of this Case, to the general Government of the Kingdom, is of another Nature; and the Consequences thereof, both to the King and his Subjects in general, appear now far greater than before, from the Manner and Grounds of the Defence made for the City at the Bar, *viz.* from the general Topicks of Corporations, That they are immortal and indissoluble; that no Treasons or Seditions against their Prince can be committed by the Members of a Corporation, even though those Members meet and act jointly in the same Manner and Method, as they do all

other corporate Acts; no, though they should vote raising of Men against their Prince; and should give Authority (under their Common Seal) to levy Money for that Purpose; that Murders, Felonies, and Oppressions of their Fellow Subjects, either by unjust Imprisonments, or levying Money upon them; that none of those Crimes committed by the Majority of the Members of any Corporation, and authorized under the Common Seal, will affect the Corporation, or the Government thereof, in Point of Forfeiture: But a Corporation once constituted, is out of the Reach of the Common Law, to determine its Being, or its Governments, for any Causes whatsoever. If such Notions as these could be true, or should receive the least Countenance in a Court of Law, it would be unsafe, either for the King, or any of his Subjects, to live in or near a Corporation. And the Complaint made by the Commons in Parliament, *21 Edw. 3.* that the Increase of Franchises tended to the Extinguishment and Overthrow of the Common Law, would soon be made good to the Purpose, when such great Bodies of Men, as the Corporations within England consist of, shall jointly have a Power allowed them, *Quidlibet impune audendi*, without being capable of Separation. The Distinction between the Politick Capacity and the Natural, to subject the one to Punishment, and not the other, was framed in the Jesuits School, to encourage Subjects to rebel against their Princes; but never yet so far improved the Distinction to apply it to Corporations, (which, if they had thought of it) would have been more efficacious to their Purpose, than as they applied it; Assurance of Impunity being the strongest Argument for a Commission of any Crime. The Case being of such Consequence, both to the King and his Subjects in general, I shall endeavour to examine it by the Rules and Precedents of Law, that I may sever what is meer Notional, from what is of Substance in it. I forbear to trouble the Court again with Opening the whole Pleadings, but shall take the Case as it hath been opened; wherein the general Question is, *Whether by any Thing disclosed upon the Pleadings, it appear to the Court, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of LONDON, have forfeited their Right of being and acting as a Body Politick, and subjected that Right to be seized into the King's Hands?*

In stating of the Question, I forbear to style it a Franchise or Liberty, that I may not by anticipating preclude the Force of Mr. Recorder's Argument, That is no Liberty or Franchise; but may reserve the entire Consideration thereof to its proper Place. And therefore I shall call it a Right, for such most certainly it is; and it includes both *Jus agendi*, & *Jus habendi*. Before we can arrive at the main Question, certain preliminary Points have been moved and debated; some to the Form of the Suit and Pleadings, others relating to the Matters thereof.

To the Form Mr. Recorder took these Exceptions:

1. That the Information is not well laid, because not brought against particular Members by Name, which ought to be in all Cases, where the Right of Corporations is questioned or struck at.

2. That the Replication is worse, importing a Contradiction both to the Supposal of the Information, and to itself; because it denieth LONDON to be a Corporation, which the Information allowed, and admitted it to be by assigning Causes of Forfeiture.

3. That no Judgment can be given upon these Pleadings, either of Seizure or Ouster; not of Seizure, because the King cannot seize what he cannot

cannot hold when seized : And the Body Politick, by which Name it is sued; cannot be ousted of itself.

The great Triumph Mr. Recorder erected upon the Strength of these Exceptions, as for an assured Victory already obtained, makes it necessary for me to give a more particular Answer to them than their Weight would otherwise require. For the Authorities cited by him argue very little to this Purpose : And indeed he hath been so unfortunate in quoting of Authorities, that how little soever they seem to make for him, as to the Point he produceth them, yet they flatly make against him in some other material Point. Not only by his Authorities, but his Objections themselves, to the Form of the Information, admit, that a Corporation is in its Nature separable by Judgment of Ouster against the particular Members by their Natural Names. The Opinion of my Lord *Hales*, in his Common-Place-Book, *Quo Warranto*, fol. 168. pl. 7. argues, he did not think of the Indissolubility of Corporations ; but it is no Opinion, that the only Way to impeach them was by a Suit against particular Persons ; for it is only a short Reference to the Cases of *Cusack*, and others of *Ireland* ; and *Farrer*, and others of the *Virginia* Company : Which Cases (as also that of *Fisher*, *Helden*, and others of the Borough of *Hebmerley* ; the Case of the Musicians, and the *Bermudas* Company ; and the other Cases cited by Mr. Recorder) do fully prove, That Corporations are Franchises, and may be questioned and impeached in the very Point of being Corporations, by Suits of *Quo Warranto*. And they do prove, that the Suit may be brought against some particular Members by Name : And against the rest of the Corporation by the general Words ; as, *Et alios Liberos homines, & alios Burgenses, & alios de Fraternitate*. And these general Words are material and operative ; for a Judgment thereupon binds the Whole. In the Case of *Cusack* against particular Members by Name, *cum diversis aliis Civibus Civitat' Dublin'*, Judgment was given to out not only the particular Men, but *alios Cives, & Successores suos*. Upon the Writ of Error, it was assigned upon Record as one of the Causes of Error, that Judgment was given to out the Corporation of those Liberties ; yet no Parties by their Names of Incorporation ; but Judgment was affirmed. And the *Quære* that is made in *Rolls*, 2 Report, in the Case of *Ferrars*, and others of the *Virginia* Company, whether the Corporation were barred ? probably did arise from the Non-observance of the Records, where Judgment was given, as well against the *alios Plantatores*, as the particular Men made Parties. In both the Cases the Suit was as well against the rest of the Corporation, as the Particular Men : The Appearance by Attorney was entered for both, and the Plea, as well in the Name of the rest, as the particular Men, and Judgment against both. And the Judgment against the *Virginia* Company discharged that Company.

These, and the other Precedents produced by Mr. Recorder, do prove that the King's Suit may be brought against particular Persons by Name ; and against the Residue of the Corporation, by a general Name of *& alios homines* ; or against particular Persons, and also against the Corporation, by the very Name of Incorporation, as the Case of the *Bermudas* Company : But they do not argue the King hath not a further Election, either to bring his Suit for questioning the Corporation, by the proper Name of Incorporation, without naming of particular Persons, or by some other general Name, which sufficiently describes the Persons. I shall therefore apply these Answers to the Objection war-

ranted by Precedents at Law ; that where-ever many Persons are jointly concerned in Charge or Discharge, and the King hath Cause of Suit against them, he may sue them, either by naming some particular Persons, with a general Reference to others ; or he may sue only by a common Name of Description, without admitting them to be a Corporation, especially where the general Name sufficiently describes the Persons who took this Corporation ; and this as well for Offences at Common Law, as against Statute Laws. Where Murder is committed in the Day-Time in a walled Town; *tota Villata oneratur* ; and so for Repair of Highways, or Nuisances in Highways, Repairs of Bridges, and for levying of the Hue-and-Cry, the King's Suit, either by Indictment or Information, hath been used both Ways, either naming some few particular Inhabitants, but then always with a general Reference *& alios Inhabitantes*, which is essential, otherwise both Indictment and Information would be naught ; or they are frequently only by the general Name of Inhabitants, within a Parish, Hundred, or County, as the Case is, without naming any particular Inhabitants at all ; to produce Instances of this Nature would be infinite, the Cases frequently falling out both at the Assizes, and in this Court. It is so in Cases of *Quo Warranto*, Rot. 15. 23. R. A Mich. 27 Eliz. *Quo Warranto* against the Inhabitants of *Denbigh*, for using several Liberties ; as to hold a Court of Pleas before the Bailiff, and choosing Co. Ent. 537; two Aldermen, &c. upon Plea and Demurrer, Judgment of Seizure is given, *& quod Inhabitantes capiantur*. A *Quo Warranto* brought by *Garrard*, against *Homines & tenuentes Manerii de Kings Haurston in Com. Bedford*, for claiming to be discharged of Knight's Wages, &c. Hil. 40 Eliz. R. 38. they pleaded the Manor to be an ancient Demesne ; and their Plea was confessed, and Judgment for the Tenants, without naming any particular Tenant. These general Names of Inhabitants and Tenants were sufficient Descriptions of the Persons whom the King sued ; and yet this Suit, by those Names, works no Conclusion that they were a Corporation. So *Cives, Burgenses, & Communitas* of such a Place, are general Names to describe the Inhabitants of the Place by, antecedent to their being a Corporation. The like of Mayor, Bailiff and Burgesses, Mayor and Citizens, and *Pontenarii*, where Burgesses is but an Addition of the Name of an Officer to the common Name of the Inhabitants, and properly describes the Persons whom the King sueth : By these Names of general Description they are capable to take this Right of Incorporation by the King's Grant. The Grant doth not enable them to take this Right ; and if by such general Names in the King's Grant they may take, there can no Reason be assigned why they may not be sued by the same Name they took, when they are questioned for this Right, be the Name of Corporation the same, or any other. Upon Pleadings in the Case of a common Person, *Major & Cives* shall not necessarily be intended a Corporation, without it be especially set forth.

Inter Werom & Neal, 20 Eliz. B. R. 1. *Leonard* 106, in Trespass and Battery, the Defendant pleads *Salisbury* an antient City, and a Custom there, that if any Affray be committed upon any Officer, upon Complaint to the Mayor, he, as a Justice of Peace, might send for the Offender, and justifies, under the Commandment of the Mayor, to bring the Plaintiff before him : And on Demurrer joined, and Judgment against the Defendant, one of the Grounds thereof was, that it did not appear that *Salisbury* was a Corporation, although it did appear that *Salisbury* was a City, and had a Mayor ; much less shall it conclude

Palmer.

conclude the King, who is not so strictly bound in his Suits as common Persons are. It is true, that in the Case of *Maidenhead* there are three Judges against *Montagu*, of Opinion, that they need not set forth they are a Corporation, because they are not questioned for it by their Information, but supposed to be one, and questioned only for a Market, which they claimed by the King's Grant. In the same Case it is agreed, if they had been sued by any other general Name, but the very Name of Incorporation, they should not be intended a Corporation, according to the Case of the King against the Corporation of *Denbigh*. And whoever looks into the Record, must conclude *Montagu's* Opinion to outweigh that of the other three Judges. That Suit against them was by the Name of the *Pontenarii*; the Grants which they plead recite the Corporation of the *Pontenarii* to be dissolved, and the Grant is a new Grant to the Bridge-Masters; so that there was no Room for any Intendment that it was a Corporation before the Grant, against their own Plea; but that which seems in the Case to have preserved the Bridge-Masters, is, that the Judges inclined to an Opinion, that it being for Maintenance of a Bridge, which was of necessary and publick Use, the Grant itself might amount to a new Incorporation, which was a plain Waiver of the former Opinion; and if the three Judges had continued their Opinion, Judgment would have been entered for the Defendant; but no Judgment was ever given in that Case: So that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of LONDON being a general Name, sufficiently describing the Persons against whom the Suit is brought, may be used in the King's Suits without any Manner of Conclusion to the King. But in the next it is yet stronger, where the Articles of the Suit is for usurping the corporate Right, that prevents a Colour of Pretence for any Conclusion; herein this Case differs much from that of *Maidenhead*, as to the Form of the Information. And in such Cases, where the questioning the Right is a special Article, the Form of the Information is the same against all Corporations, whether by just Title, or altogether usurped, and by Wrong: The Suit supposeth them all to be by Wrong, and usurped; and whether by Right or Wrong, cannot be known till the Title, by Pleading be disclosed and discussed; and many Times not then neither, because the Liberty may be lost by Default of Pleading, upon *Nihil dicit*, or Misdemeanor, by pleading a wrong Title, or insufficiently pleading a right Title.

B. R. R. 4
Car. 1. Rot.
28.

A *Quo Warranto contra Præpositum & Burgenses burgii sive villæ de Card*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and divers other Liberties: They plead, that they claim nothing but under the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. It appears by the Plea, that they had no good Incorporation, and Judgment might have been entered against them: But the Bishop obtained a Grant from the King of a new Incorporation, which I have seen and perused, and thereupon a *Noli prosequi* was entered.

Hil. Car. 1.
Rot. 23.

A *Quo Warranto* against the Commonalty of the City of *Canterbury*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and divers other Liberties: They plead to all, and several Issues taken in several Parts of the Plea, and Breaches assigned to others for a Forfeiture. *Quo Warranto* against the Bailiff and Aldermen of *New-Radnor* is of the same Nature; and Multitudes of others I could produce, where the Suit is brought in the same Form as ours, to question the Right of a Corporation against them by their corporate Name.

B. R. Mich.
20 Jac. 1.
R. 17.

My last Answer is, That where the King proceeds for a Forfeiture upon Breach of Condition,

the Right is not determined till Judgment of Seizure; for it is a mistaken Ground, that Forfeitures to all Purposes relate to the Time of the Forfeiture: For as to Copyhold Estates, Offices and Liberties in Case of the King, which may be determined by Breaches of Fact, they are not avoided till the Fact, which causes the Forfeiture, be found upon Record: So that the Suit is well grounded against them, by the Name of Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty; for they continue such till Seizure, and till then are a Corporation *de facto*.

2. I shall be short in my Answers to the Objections to the Replication, because they are in effect already answered by what I have said. The Traverse of the Title Prescription is pursuant to the Supposal of the Information, which supposeth they have usurped that very Liberty, and puts them upon shewing their Title by that Name; even put the Case they have a good Title by that Name, by this Patent, or by Act of Parliament, and they will waive it, and set up a Title by Prescription. And this was done in the Case of *Canterbury* before, and in the Case of *New Malton*; where, upon the very same Information as ours, against the Bailiff and Burgesses of *New Malton* in *Com. Ebor.* they pleaded their Title to their Corporation by Prescription, and Issue taken; and it proved fatal to them; for Verdict and Judgment went against them.

Trin. 6. Jac. 1.
Rot. 31.

Then for the Contrariety of the Replication to itself, none appears; for the Traversing of the Prescription by such Name, is no Denial; but it may be a Corporation by Prescription by another Name, or it may have that Name also by Grant. And farther Replication is, That assuming upon themselves to be a Corporation by that Name, they committed the several Acts which are assigned for Breaches. And that is the only Advantage the King hath by Informations of *Quo Warranto*, he may go upon the Title, and take Advantage of any Defect therein, or of the Pleading thereof, and may also assign Breaches for a Forfeiture, as is held in the Case of *Maidenhead* Bridge. In the Case of *Canterbury* Issue was taken upon some Liberties, Breaches assigned to others. The King may plead several Pleas, and take several Issues, and demur to Part, as shall be advised.

3. The Objection, That no Judgment can be given upon these Pleadings, ariseth principally upon two notable Errors, against plain and express Authorities of the Law.

(1.) That nothing can be seized into the King's Hand, which the King cannot hold and enjoy when it is there.

(2.) That every Judgment upon a Forfeiture ought to be a Judgment of Ouster.

These mistaken Grounds having been so often made Use of by Mr. Recorder in other Parts of his Argument, for supporting a Supposition, That a Corporation cannot be forfeited, I shall (to avoid Repetition) leave them to be considered when I come to his main Argument; and therefore shall proceed to consider the preliminary Points moved relating to the Matter, *viz.*

First, Whether the Right of Incorporation of being a Body Politick may be forfeited, or seized into the King's Hands.

Admitting it may be, then,

Secondly, Whether the Acts of Common-Council, or the Members assembled in Common-Council, which is all one, may work such Forfeiture, or Cause of Seizure.

First,

First, As to the first Point, I must confess the Weakness of my Understanding, that upon what hath been offer'd from Reason or Authorities of Law, I cannot apprehend it render'd in the least doubtful to a Court of Law, whatever it may be in a Common Hall, and Publick Assemblies of the City, where strong Lungs have a Preference before a rational Head, but that the Right of being a Body Politick may be forfeited, or suspended.

It was moved as a Doubt by Mr. Solicitor, but as a vulgar Error obtruded from publick Prints upon the unthinking and unwary Citizens, which possibly gave Encouragement to the many Exorbitances committed within the City, and particularly to those now laid to their Charge; and, I thought, sufficient had been spoken by Mr. Solicitor to have prevented the Growth of so mischievous an Error. But for that Mr. Recorder did *ex animo* espouse that Opinion, as if no Man were in his right Wits, that did not concur with him in Opinion, and as if there were something in it indeed, hath laid his main Stress upon it, and erected it as his *Palladium* to defend the City by. And probably this Image (for, if examined, I fear it will prove no other than a Work of Imagination) may make that Impression upon some Men, that, conceiving themselves to be Citizens and Aldermen of an invisible and an immortal City, incapable of Dissolution, they may dream of being an independent Commonwealth within a Kingdom, and unaccountable to the King, or his Laws. It is therefore made necessary for me (with your Leave) to mispend some of your Time in speaking again to this Point; which I shall do,

1. By briefly stating what this Right is, whence it ariseth, and for what Purpose it was framed or introduced.
2. I will examine the Reasons and Grounds produced by Mr. Recorder, why it cannot be forfeited.
3. Then I shall offer the Reasons and Authorities of Law, that it may and hath been forfeited and seized into the King's Hands.

In speaking to all which, I will not so far distrust the Memory of the Court as to repeat what hath been so well urged by Mr. Solicitor from Reason and Authorities, but shall endeavour to avoid it what I can.

1. As to the first Thing proposed: This Right of a Corporation, aggregate of many (to which I shall confine my Discourses, being the only Thing under Consideration) is a Right granted to many natural Persons to be, have, enjoy, and act as one Body and Person. It confers *jus Personæ*, & *Personam efficit*, which our Law-Books express by the Name of *Persona Politica*, and *Corpus Politicum*, and, as such, is capable of all Civil Rights, both *habendi* & *agendi*. The Instruments of Creation of this Right, and the Claims thereof upon Pleadings, do best declare the Nature of it, *viz.* *Quod homines Inhabitantes, Civés, Burghenses*, or such other general Name, describing the Persons who are to take; *sint unum Corpus Corporatum re, facto, & nomine*. And when Prescription is made for a Body Politick, &c. *Quod Homines & Civés, vel Homines & Burghenses sunt; & a tempore cujus, &c. fuerunt unum Corpus Corporatum re & facto per nomen*--- So that it is something more than Notion, or meer Name; *Corpus Corporatum* fully expresseth it, a Body made up of several visible Bodies in *unum collecta*; & *vinculo juris unita*. And a Corporation is every whit as visible a Body as an Army: For though the Commission or Authority

be not seen by every one, yet the Body, united by that Authority, is seen by all but the Blind: And if the King or the Law demand the Authority, it must be produced and shewn, and is as visible in the Eye of the Law as any other Right whatsoever, whereof natural Persons are capable. It seems strange, and almost beyond all Excuse, that the Recorder of LONDON should never have seen that great Body Politick assembled, unless he will excuse himself, that he is the Mouth of the City, and not the Eyes. Sir James Bage's Case, Co. 11 b. allows it to be such a Right, that every Member, separately consider'd, hath a Freehold therein; and all, jointly consider'd, have an Inheritance which may go in Succession. It is the same Right which the Civilians stile *Collegium*, or *Universitas*, and so stiled in *Bracton's Time*; *sicil. Si Rex concesserit alicui Universitati, sicut Civibus vel Burghensibus*.

Natural Persons, as such, are capable of taking and holding this Right. It is neither taken nor held in their Politick Capacity, but their Natural; for many Men, as Men, are capable of Union, which is evident by the Charters of Creation, and the Pleadings in all such Cases; it is *Homines & Burghenses, Homines & Civés*; who are constituted *unum Corpus Corporatum*. And as the Natural Persons are an essential Part constituting the Body Politick, so all the Operations and Exercise of this Right are only performed by the Natural Persons, 24 Ed. 4. fol. 14. That Book, and other Authorities, are express in the Point; though in a Case so evident, there need no Authority. And therefore when the Question is of *Nonuser*, or *Abuser* of Franchises by a Corporation, it must of Necessity be intended for some Acts or Negligence of the Natural Persons, or those Officers that are employed by them. And the Question will rest only upon this, What Acts, or what Omissions of the Natural Persons, will affect this Right, wherein all the Members of the Body have an Interest?

This Right is meerly of human Institution; and therefore as to its Birth, Form, Extent, or Limits, is directed and supported by the municipal Laws of each Country, and therefore for that Reason is stiled by our Books *Political*. By the Constitution of our Laws, this Right, as all Jurisdictions and Franchises, is lodged in the Crown, and thence only is derived. *Bracton* upon the Question, *Quis concedere possit libertates, & quibus, & qualiter transferuntur?* thus resolves it: *Dominus Rex habet omnia Jura in manu sua; quæ ad Coronam & Regalem pertinent potestatem, & Regni gubernaculum; habet etiam Jusitiam & Judicium; quæ sunt Jurisdictiones; habet etiam ea quæ ad pacem pertinent. Ea quæ dicuntur Privilegia; licet pertineant ad Coronam, possunt ad privatas Personas transferri, sed de gratia ipsius Regis speciali*. And then sheweth, that such Grantees as *Usufructuaries* may enjoy them, *donec amiserint per abusum vel non usum*.

The whole Current of our Books to this Day concur with this antient Author in this Point, That none can make a Corporation but the King; such Power cannot be prescribed for, it is so inherent to the Crown. The principal Case was of the Whitelawes in LONDON, who prescribed; That by the Custom of LONDON, the Men of any Art or Mystery might act as a Guild or Fraternity; and were capable of a Devise; and plead their Custom confirmed by several Charters; and, no doubt, would have pleaded some of the Acts of Parliament now pleaded, if the learned Counsel had then thought there had been any thing of Force in them. Judgment was given against them; for that none had such Power but the King. In that Case it appears, that the Abbot and Prior of *Westminster* were one entire Corpora-

Co. 11. b. f. 12.

Lit. 250.

Bract. 28. f. 56.

Co. 10. b. f. 14.

21 Ed. 4. f. 14.

49 Ed. 3. 3.

Corporation, and divided by the King, and, after the Severance, a *Quare impedit* maintained by the Prior against the Abbot.

Bro. Corporat.
34.

Some Corporations are by the King alone, as Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty; some by the Pope alone; some mixt, by the King, for their Temporal Possessions; by the Pope, for their Spiritualities. Whether the King grant them by Charter out of Parliament, or in Parliament, or by Act of Parliament, the King is still the Donor, and the Fountain and Spring from which this and all other Liberties flow. A Title by Prescription always supposeth a Grant in or out of Parliament, and is allowed by Law for supporting long Possessions, grounded upon ancient Grants before Time out of Memory; but by what Title soever these, or any other Rights are derived down, whether Grant or Prescription, their Natures remain the same, and they are governed by the same Rules of Law, and are equally subject to the like Civil Accidents, the one as well as the other.

The last Thing inquirable into this Head is, To what End and Purpose such Corporations were elected, and allowed by the Policy of our Laws.

This general Intent and End of all Civil Incorporations is in order to better Government. Government relates principally either to Persons or Things: That which relates principally to Persons may be properly called General Government; because, properly speaking, Persons only are the Subjects of Government. That which relates to Things is called Special Government, because limited to the Managery of particular Things, as Trade, Charity, and such like; for the Government whereof, several Companies and Corporations for Trade were erected, and several Hospitals and Houses for Charities. Of this Nature are the *Trinity-Houses* for regulating Navigation; and so the College of *Physicians*, the Corporation of *Parish-Clerks*, and a Multitude of other Special Corporations in England. The only End of erecting these Special Corporations was, for the better Order and Government of the several Matters specially committed to their Care.

The Corporations for General Government only, are those of Cities and Towns, Mayor and Citizens, Mayor and Burgesses, Mayor and Commonalty, and such like. The Corporations, as they are for the Government of Men only, having nothing specially committed to their Care upon the Incorporation, so they are erected for no other End or Purpose than Government. And if either at the Time of the Incorporation, which very few are, or afterwards, they have any Special Matter committed to their Care, it is purely collateral to the Ends and Design of erecting these sort of Incorporations within Cities and Towns. This appears by the Charters of Creation both antient and modern; the Form is much the same, which is after this Manner: *Nos volentes, quod de cetero imperpetuum in eadem Civitate, Burgo, aut Villa [as the Case is] Libertat' & Precinct' ejusdem habeatur unus, certus & indubitatus modus pro custodia pacis nostrae, ac pro bono regimine & gubernatione Civitatis, Burgi, & Ville, ac Populi ibidem inhabitantium, & aliorum illic confluentium; & quod Civitas, Burgus, aut Villa, pax, concordia, & quiete sint, ad formidinem & terrorem malorum delinquentium, & in praeium bonorum; ac etiam ut pax, nostra ceteraque facta justitia & bono regimine ibidem melius custodiri valeant & possint.* These are the Grounds upon which Corporations are erected.

The Limits and Extents of their Corporations, and Jurisdiction, are limited by their Charters; and there is a plain Difference made in many

Charters between this and other Liberties, as to the End of granting, this being erected only *pro bono regimine*, being a Burden, and chargeable in the Execution of that publick Trust. Many other Liberties and Privileges, both of Ease and Profit, are granted to them *pro meliore sustentatione* of those Charges, which the Government would necessarily require. Since the Statute of *Mortmain* they cannot purchase without a special *Non obstante*: They cannot engross Trade by excluding Foreigners, *Norris* and *Stap's Case*, *Hob. 211.* So that no private Benefit can be assigned to be the End of erecting them. The Power of making By-Laws, which is incident to a Corporation, is only for better Government; and by that Rule they must be judged:

Having consider'd the Nature of a Body Politick aggregate, whence it flows, and for what Purpose it was erected,

2. I proceed to examine the Grounds and Reasons produced; why it cannot be forfeited, or seized into the King's Hands.

Many Things were produced by Mr. Recorder to make good his Assertion, more *ad captandum populum*, than to persuade a Court of Law. I will not mispend your Time in perusing the jocular Part of the Argument, which may make the Citizens smile one Way, and the Learned in the Law another Way; but I shall collect together what seems to have any Force of Argument. The Grounds the Argument went upon seem to be these:

- (1) That a Corporation is no Liberty or Franchise, but a meer Capacity of suing, and being sued.
- (2) That a Corporation, in its Nature, is not capable of being forfeited or dissolved.
- (3) That it cannot be surrender'd.
- (4) That the Forfeiting or Dissolving of any Corporation was never put in Practice, nor so much as ever came within the Compass of any Man's Imagination.

(1) As to the first, *A Corporation is no Liberty, but a Capacity.* Now it is proved, even just as all the rest will appear to be proved, by strong Averments, and Quotations of Books that prove no such Thing. The Authorities were 1 *Inst.* 250. Bro. Title *Corporation and Capacities.* In the Institutes the Words are, *A Body Politick is a Body to take in Succession, framed as to that Capacity by Policy.* The Authority is express against him, that a Body or Person Politick hath a Capacity to take in Succession, and is not a meer Capacity; and the other Words of the same Author are, *And made into a Body and Capacity to take and grant:* So that this Authority fails; it neither proves it no Liberty, nor to be a meer Capacity.

That of Bro. Tit. *Corporation*, proves less; for *Capacity* is of larger Signification, and incident to Natural Persons, as well as Corporate Persons; and such Instances are set down under that Title of *Alienees*, &c. and it is a great Imputation to the Memory of so learned a Person, that he should think that *Corporations* and *Capacities* were synonymous, or that he should tautologize in a Title in an Abridgement.

The Definition Mr. Recorder gives of a Corporation, that it is a *Capacity of suing and being sued*, which served him for many a Jest in his Discourse, is no better than to define a Man to be *Animal bipes*; or, which is nearer, a meer Capacity of walking with two Feet. Although the Authorities fail, and prove not the Matter, yet it is of that Importance to the Cause, that a Corporation be no Liberty, that something must be thought upon to make it out. For if it be admitted to be a Liberty, the Authorities will be

too strong, that every Liberty and Franchise carries with it a Condition, that it be used, and well used, the Breach of which will amount to a Forfeiture. And therefore, when nothing else can be found to prove it no Liberty, Recourse must be had to the negative Argument, backed with strong Averments, that it was never so stiled in any Authority of Law; except in one Case, in the Town of *Helmshy*, *Co. Ent. Quo Warranto*, and Mr. Noy's Opinion in *Hayward and Fulcher's Case*, grounded only upon the Case of *Helmshy*. But one Swallow makes no Spring; and it was well Mr. Recorder spied it in that Case, otherwise the Averment had been without Exception.

If the Point had rested upon that Precedent, and Mr. Noy's Opinion, it would have better Authorities for it, than any could be produced against it. But there are Multitudes of Authorities, whereby Corporations are not only called, but appear to be Liberties and Franchises; several have been cited by Mr. Recorder, but not seen, or overlook'd by him.

In the Case of *Cusack* and others, in all the Parts of the Record it is stiled a Franchise or Liberty; and particularly in the Continuance, *Curia advisare vult*, and Time taken to advise upon it as a Liberty. So in the Case of *Farrer*, and others of the *Virginia Company*, throughout the Record stiled a Liberty and Franchise, even in the Judgment itself. Mr. Noy knew of these Cases, and many more before this Time; but knew it to be the Guise of Learned Men, in clear Cases, and of daily Experience, not to repeat many Authorities.

The Records of the Cases cited by Mr. Recorder, of the Borough of *Hebmerly*, the Case of the *Musicians*, and *Bermudas Company*, &c. do all call it a Franchise or Liberty. The Cases I have already cited do so too; against the Bailiff and Burgefs of *New Malton*; against the Mayor and Commonalty of *Canterbury*; against the Portreeve and Burgefs of *Chard*. Many more I have perused, but I conceive it too much to trouble the Court with them at present. It is certainly true in all the Records of *Quo Warranto*, wherever there is a special Article against a Corporation for being a Body Politick, it is always impeached by the Name of a Franchise and Liberty; and Multitudes there are of that Nature. And in so clear a Case I omit to mention the Writs of *Non omittas*, for entering into Corporations, and the Returns of their Bailiffs; which make out evidently, that Corporations are Franchises, and the Limits of the Corporation, and Limits of the Franchises are all one.

(2) The next Argument is drawn from the Nature and Qualities of Bodies Politick, That they are invisible, immortal, impeccable, and therefore impatible, with a large Jargon of *non ens, & ens rationis*. Certainly this Argument was fetch'd from the Clouds at the City's Charge; and it cost them dear: For I cannot believe it could enter into the Reason of any Man, much less of learned Men, that a Body framed by the Policy of Man can be immortal; or that a Body, compacted of many bulky visible Bodies, can be invisible; or a Body, whose very Parts and Members are mortal, is in its own Nature immortal. Mr. Recorder admits, that the Death of all ends the Corporation; and therefore if any learned Men have used such hyperbolical Expressions, most certainly they never intended the Citizens of LONDON, or other populous Town or City within *England*, of whom the Question is, but of some Corporation in *Eutopia*, where the Citizens neither eat, drink, nor die, or at least of some Corporation, that never had other Existence but in the Brain.

The Authorities cited were *Co. 1 Inst. 9. Bulstrode. 233. 21 Edw. 4. 13.* and many others; and many more might have been cited, and to as much Purpose; as *Co. 10. fol. 32. Sutton's Hospital* brings in a whole Regiment of Authorities speaking to the same Purpose. I do not remember that Book was cited, and there was Reason for it; for, in Conclusion, it spoils the Argument, viz. that these Expressions are of Corporations in Abstracts, not coupled with particular Men of this or that Town; where the Men act all, and the Corporation doth nothing otherwise than what the Men do. If it be consider'd abstracted from particular Men, it is but a bare Right, and coupled in the Notion of it with Men in general, who are the proper Subjects of Government, and remains only in Notion, and may well enough sustain these Epithets which have been given it, as all other Rights and Notions may; but whilst it remains such, it can no more sue or be sued, than commit Treasons, Felonies, Riots, or other Trespases; either against the Government or particular Men; neither hath it any Existence *in re & facto*, but in the Brain.

The Case, in deed, that is cited *1 Inst. 9.* is applicable to any particular Corporation; the Case is thus put: If a Man gives Lands to the Mayor and Commonalty, or other Body aggregate, consisting of many capable Persons, without naming Successors, the Law construe it a Fee Simple, because in Judgment of Law they never die. If this be any Authority, it is from the Immortality of many Persons capable; for they are the Persons who are said in Judgment of Law not to die. Where my Lord *Coke's* Sense is plain, that these natural Persons, though capable to take in their natural Capacities jointly, which the Law would adjudge an Estate for Lives; yet the Grant being made to them by their Corporate Name; they take in that Capacity, and the Grant is not determinable upon their Death, but shall continue with the Corporation whilst it continueth. That my Lord *Coke* never dreamt of Immortality of a Body Politick, fully appears in his Writings, *1 Inst. 13.* where he puts the Case insisted on by Mr. Recorder, of a Dissolution by Death of Abbot and Monk. He after puts the Case generally of other Corporations, as Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty: If Lands be given to them, and the Corporation be dissolved, the Lands shall escheat to the Donors, upon a Condition in Law: In the first Grant, if the Law raise such Condition upon Grant of Lands, much rather doth it upon the Grant of the Incorporation, where the Intent of the Donor is as special, and upon a greater Trust. That my Lord *Coke* understood it of other Dissolutions than by Death only, he refers in the Margin to the Case of the Knights Templers, which was not dissolved by the Death of the Members. That Corporations were dissolved many Years before the Statute *De terris Templariorum, 17 Ed. 2.* the Statute recites, the Corporation was dissolved, and that the King and several other Lords had enter'd upon all their Lands and Escheats: The Judgment of the Parliament was, they were well dissolved, and the Lords well intitled by Escheat, as the Law stood; and therefore by Act settles them upon the Hospitallers. This Corporation was dissolved by the Pope, and upon the Ground of *Non user*. The End of their Corporation was for guiding Christian Pilgrims to the *Holy Land* and *Jerusalem*, which the *Saracens* and *Turks* having over-run, and possessed themselves thereof, the Members of the Order never came there, but disposed of themselves in several Parts of Christendom. The Order was erected by Pope *Honorius, 21 H. 1. Anno 1120.* and was dissolved by *Clemens Quintus, 4 Ed. 2. Ann. 1311.* thirteen Years before the Statute; and their Spiritua

ritual Corporation, which was the Principal, being dissolved, the Power of holding Lands, conferred by Temporal Princes, determined, 2 *Inst.* 431. & *H.* 432.

1 *Inst.* fol. 102. the Case is put, where the Tenant held by *Homage Ancestral* of a Body Politick dissolved; the Homage is gone, though a new Corporation be founded by the same Name. That my Lord *Coke* never entertained such an Opinion, appears by his Argument in the Case of the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, when Attorney-General. His Mistress's Heart was much upon that Case to preserve their Lands; and it was well argued by Mr. Attorney; and no doubt well studied; but this Topick, from the Indissolubility of Corporations, never came into his Head. Besides the Statutes of Confirmation, he insisted upon these Things: *First*, That the Words of the Surrender were not sufficient to surrender the Corporation. *Secondly*, That they were the Bishop's Counsel, and in some sort one Corporation with him. *Thirdly*, From the great Mischiefs which would ensue. This new Invention alone would have done the Business, if he had been so fortunate as to have found it out; or if any of the Judges had thought of it, they would not have gone about it so long, as at length to ground their Resolutions only upon the Points which did arise upon the Statutes. *Fitzherbert* is of the same Opinion, That if an Abbey be dissolved, a Presentation shall escheat to the Lord of whom it was held.

(3) The next Argument produced by Mr. Recorder was, *That a Corporation could not be surrendered*; upon which Head I will not entertain your Time, for these Reasons: *First*, Because it was not to the Question, and that Mr. Recorder admits, that many Things may be forfeited, which cannot be surrendered. *Secondly*, Because the Point may come judicially into Debate, some Dislike having been taken to Surrenders lately made; and I choose to refer myself to that Question which comes properly in Judgment. *Thirdly*, But my last and principal Reason is, that he hath produced no Authority of Law to make good his Assertion.

The Authorities of the Cases of the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, *Mich.* 40. & 41 *Eliz.* and *Hayward* and *Fulcher's Case*, *Hil.* 3. *Car.* 1. which both relate to the same Surrender, and are in Effect the same Case, only in the latter Case the Surrender is disclosed to the Court to be larger than did appear in the former Case; and though many Books are cited, yet they all contain but these two Cases, which make strongly against him. For throughout these Cases, both in stating the Question, Arguments of Counsel, and Resolutions of the Judges, it is plainly admitted that a Corporation might be surrendered: Otherwise the stating of the Question in the first Case, upon the Effect of the Words in the Surrender, of all their Possessions and Cathedral Church, Whether sufficient to surrender the Corporation? and the Arguments thereupon, and the Resolution of the Judges was needless; but it was plainly admitted, that a Corporation may be dissolved; and it was the Common Law Point they did resolve, that they were all idle and illusory. And so in the second Case, Whether the Dean and Chapter, without the Bishop, could surrender the Corporation? it is all along admitted, both by the Counsel upon the Grounds they went upon, and by the Judges in their Resolutions, that it might be surrendered, *concurrentibus his que in jure requiruntur*; and therefore, by the Resolution of the Judges, it could not be done without the Bishop, because he had an Interest in them. And when *Whitlock* in his Argument had Recourse to a more general Reason, which was, That the Surrender could not be

good, because then they should be *Felo se se*, which is against Nature; *Jones* takes him up, and flatly denies it, and saith, That a Dean and Chapter might dissolve themselves by *Cesser*; or if all die, or resign, the Corporation is dissolved; but concurred with him, that the Surrender did not dissolve it, because the Bishop was no Party, nor consenting; and in the End *Whitlock* concludes his Argument, that it could not be done without the Bishop. And the Saying of *Whitlock* in that Case, *That the King may grant, but not dissolve a Corporation*, is certainly true in the same Sense as it is of Lands, and all other Rights whatsoever; the King may grant, but cannot resume without Cause; yet all may be forfeited upon due Cause, and by Judgment of Law returned to the King.

(4) The last Topick of Argument, by which Mr. Recorder concluded a Corporation cannot be forfeited, is a *Non user*; because never any Corporation was forfeited, nor did it ever enter into any Man's Imagination, that it could be forfeited. This, indeed, doth put the Proof upon me; and Mr. Solicitor hath already made it out with great Learning, by several Instances of Corporations seized into the King's Hands for Forfeitures committed by them; some by Judgments, others by Inquisitions finding those Forfeitures. But Mr. Recorder, with one Blast, hath blown them all away, that they are but meer Sounds, and look big with Seizure, and seizing of Liberties into the King's Hands; but, when strictly examin'd, they are of no Substance; and the Fruit of all the Examination ends in a Difference he hath found out between Seizures and Forfeitures; much such another Difference as was that between a Liberty and a Capacity, upon which the whole Weight of the Argument turned, *That a Corporation was no Liberty, but a Capacity*. And if so little a Distinction be enough to answer the Weight of Mr. Solicitor's Arguments, it will be in vain for me to attempt further Instances, unless I can reconcile this little Difference, and shew it to be as ineffectual as that between a Liberty and a Capacity was before; and therefore I crave Leave, in the first Place, to examine this short Answer to so many and so great Authorities.

It is objected, That those are Precedents of Seizures, but not of Forfeitures; for Seizures, in Case of the King's Suits, and of the Bishop's Temporalities, are of the same Nature as Seizures upon the Grand Cape's and *Distingas* in Suits between Party and Party, only to answer Issues. And when Liberties of Towns are mention'd to be seized, the Towns only are seized, and not the Corporation, which remains *in statu quo*; but where a Forfeiture is, there must be Judgment of Ouster. Every Sentence almost of this Answer is contrary to all the Books and Records of Law that I know of. The Authorities cited to prove the Differences are *Nat. Brev.* fol. 161, 162. which saith, Inquire into the Causes of Seizures, and Causes of Forfeiture; but what these Causes are, which may be Causes of one, and not of the other, are not disclosed. But my Lord *Coke*, in the Countess of *Shrewsbury's Case*, determines the Difference, and makes them all one. There are, saith he, three Causes of Forfeiture or Seizure of Offices for Matter of Fact, *Abuser*, *Non user*, and *Refuser*. He makes the Causes of both to be the same; Forfeiture is but the Fact upon which the Seizure is grounded, where the Subject hath Title of Entry for a Forfeiture, in the Causes of the Entry, different from the Causes of the Forfeiture. So in the King's Case, where Liberties are seized for an *Abuser*, whether it be by Judgment, or upon an Inquisition, or Presentment, finding the Abuse; can it be a Question with any learned Man, but the Seizure

Fitzh. N. Brev.
fol. 33.

Palmer 501.
Jones 168.
Palmer 503.

is for the Forfeiture? The King cannot seize without Cause, and the Cause must be some Fact in Breach of the Condition in Law annexed to the Liberty. The other Authority produced is of the *Quo Warranto* against Roger Mortimer, cited 2 Ed. 3. 29. in *Strata Marcella*, Co. 9. fol. 28. where, upon Denial of Aid, and the Defendants not answering over, Judgment was given of Fore-judger of the Liberty, and Error brought; where *Scroop* saith, That in some Cases Franchise shall be put into the King's Hands, in some Cases seized in the Right of the King until Fine; and in some Cases it shall be fore-judged, which holds for ever. I do admit this Case to be good Law, but it makes nothing to the Purpose to prove the Difference; or that Seizures by the King for Misusers are not for Forfeitures, or that Judgment of Ouster are only Evidence of Forfeitures, or to prove a Seizure in the King's Suit, is of the same Nature as the *Grand Cape*, or *Distringas*, upon Mean Process in the Suits of common Persons. And because neither the Book Cases, nor Mr. Recorder have given any Light into the Cases, which may vary the Judgment in a *Quo Warranto*, I will endeavour to state the Matter, how it stands upon Seizures of Liberties.

(1.) Liberties may be seized into the King's Hands by Award of the Court, which in that Book is styled, *Put into the King's Hands*; and that in two Cases principally:

Where the Defendants are summoned to appear at the King's Suit, and make Defaults.

Where a Contempt appears upon Record, in returning or executing the King's Process.

I shall give Instances of each. For the latter, 2 Ed. 4. fol. 5. in Case of Bailiffs, upon Error, the Bailiff appeared, and prayed a Day to bring in the Record; they failed at the Day. The better Opinion is, their Franchise shall be re-seized. And *Vavasor* there saith, If a Lord of a Franchise do any Trespas or Contempt to the King's Court, it is Cause in the same Court to re-seize the Franchise. For the former, 15 Ed. 4. 6. in *Quo Warranto*, if the Defendant appear not at the Day, the Liberties shall be seized; and if he do not replevin them, as in *Eyre*, they shall be absolutely forfeited; for the Statute of *Quo Warranto* directs the King's Courts to proceed in *Quo Warranto* as in the *Eyre*.

Trin. 16. Jac. 1. Briggs's Case, in *Quo Warranto*, the Defendant appeared not at the Day; the Liberties were seized, *Roll. Rep. 2 Part, fol. 46.*

Trin. 17 Jac. 1 Roll. 2. Part. 92. Quo Warranto against the Mayor and Burgeesses of *Wygmore* in *Com. Lancast.* upon Default made at the Day, it was agreed by the Court, That if they shewed not good Cause to excuse their Default, their Liberties should be seized into the King's Hands: This being in the Case of a Corporation, the *Capias in manus* should be of the Politick Person which made the Default. Where Seizure is by Award of the Court for a Contempt in Court, the Court may admit the Parties to affix and order Restitution; so where by Award of the Court, on Default of Appearance at the King's Suit a Seizure is made, which is in Nature of a Distress, to bring in the Party, by putting him out of the Possession of the Liberty, till he appear and replevy: The Court (if the Defendant's come in Time, and pray it) may deliver them the Possession upon Replevin; and this by the new Statute *de Quo Warranto*, 30 Edw. 1. Before that Statute the general Writ of Summons to answer to Liberties, as also the particular Writs of Summons upon the King's special Suits, superseded by the Use of any Liberty till the Justices met on the Day of Re-

turn. Which Mischief was remedied by that Statute; if they appeared not that Day, the Liberties were to be seized in Nature of Distress, to enforce their Appearance. And upon Appearance, if they demand to replevy them, the Judges might deliver back Possession of the Liberties, upon Security to prosecute the Claim, and answer the main Profits, if any, in Case Judgment were against them; much in the same Manner as the Practice is in the Court of *Exchequer* upon all Seizures to this Day, by the Seizures the King is in Possession: But if the Party appear and plead, and put in Security, he is, by Rule of Court, permitted to receive the Profits. But the Statute not limiting any Time for his Appearance, or to reply, that remained as it did before upon the Statute of *Quo Warranto*, 18 E. 1. which refers to the Practice in *Eyre*: So that if the Party did not replevin in Time, the former Seizure would amount to a Seizure after Judgment by Default, which is final.

(2.) Again, Liberties are seized into the King's Hands by Judgment of Court in the King's Suits, whether the Judgment be by Default, or *Nihil dicit*; upon Demurrer or Issue tried, this Judgment is final, and the Court cannot admit to a Fine, or award Restitution, unless upon Error brought. This Court is to set the Fine upon the *Capiatur*, but not the Fine for Redemption, that is purely in the King's Breast, & *ex gratia Regis*. There is no such formal Judgment of Seizure until Fine, but this upon Judgment and another Seizure upon Inquisition, or Presentment; which I shall mention, are the Seizures in the King's Right, represented in *Mortimer's Case*, but frequently entered *quousque Dominus Rex aliud preceperit*. What was intended by a Judgment of Ouster in that Book; and in what Cases by the Course of the King's Courts it ought to be, will best appear by antient Rule, taken and agreed by the Judges in *Edward the Fourth's* Time, before they were promiscuously used. The Rule is thus: Where it clearly appears to the Court, that when a Liberty is usurped by Wrong, and upon no Title, either by the King's Grant, or otherwise, there Judgment only of Ouster shall be entered: But where it appears, that the King or his Ancestors have once granted a Liberty, and the Liberty be misused, Judgment of Seizure into the King's Hands shall be given. These Rules carry their own Light with them: That which came out of the King's Hands, as *Bracton* useth the Words, is properly returned there again by Seizure, or (as our antient Books phrase it) by Re-seizure. But that which never came thence, but meerly usurped upon him, shall be vacated, and by Judgment of Law declared null and void.

There is another Case, which is there likewise resolved, and that is, where it is doubtful to the Court whether the Liberty commenced by Grant, or by Wrong; that for the Uncertainty the best and safest Course is, that Judgment be given of Seizure. This last Case was the Case in that Book, the Question arising upon a Default; What Judgment should be given? And by that Rule Judgment was given of Seizure, not of Ouster. And agreeable to these Rules, all the Judgments which I have met with have been given; and this Course hath been found most beneficial to the Subject, who, though by Forfeiture, Mispleading, or Default, he may lose his Liberty, may have Recourse to the King's Mercy for Restitution.

In the Case of the Bailiffs and Aldermen of *Mich. 20. Jac. New Radnor*, which was by Default, Judgment 1. Rot. 17. of Seizure was only given.

In the Case of *New Malton*, though the Issue, that the Corporation was by Prescription, was Rot. 3. tried against them; yet having long acted as a Corporation

Corporation; they might have mispleaded their Title, as the City of LONDON hath done, in claiming that by Prescription which commenced by Grant within Time of Memory, Judgment only of Seizure was given; and not of Ouster. In all Cases of Disclaimer, Judgment only of Ouster shall be given; upon the same Rule Judgment only of Ouster was given in the Case of *Staverton*, reported in *Yelverton* and *Crook*: But the Entry there is mistaken; for it is entered *Mich. 8. Jac. 1. Rot. 2.* for it appeared to the Court, that it was a meer Usurpation without Title, for that no such Court as he claimed, could be gained by Prescription, nor indeed by Grant, through the Meanness of his Estate. Mr. Recorder insisted upon this Judgment, as a Measure for all Judgments upon Forfeitures of Liberties, but plainly mistook the Reason of it. Upon the Reason of these Rules, in such Cases were Grants do appear, but either the Parties are not capable of taking, or the Liberty granted, not allowable by Law, the Course hath been to enter a mixed Judgment both of Seizure and of Ouster.

Hil. 27 Eliz.
Rot. 15.
Co. Ent. 537.

In the Case of the Inhabitants of *Denbigh*, who claimed by Charter several Liberties; but it appearing they had no Capacity to take, yet the Usurpation being by Colour of Letters Patents, the Judgment was mixed both of Seizure and Ouster; for there was no Possibility of Restitution, because they were not capable.

Paſch. 17 Jac.
1. Rot. 2.

And in the Case of *Cusack* it appearing to the Court, that the Liberties granted did not pass, nor could be lawfully used; yet the Usurpation being by Colour of a Grant, Judgment of Seizure was given, as well as Ouster in these Cases, as likewise in *Sir George Reynell's* Case; and by Multitudes of Cases of Offices seized, it appears how vain the Objection was, that the King cannot seize a Corporation, because he cannot have it, or be the Mayor and Commonalty; for not only what the King may have or hold, but what he may dispose of, are in Judgment of Law, said to be in his Hands; and it is the proper Office of the Hand *disponere*, as well as *tenere*. And what but colourably came out of the Crown, though it cannot subsist by Law in a Subject, shall be seized, as in *Cusack's* Case.

(3.) In the last Place, there are other Seizures, which are by Process by Commission of Inquiry upon Inquisition found, or upon Presentment; and such are always for Forfeitures, upon Faults found in Breach of Conditions annexed by Law. That the King is in Possession of all incorporeal Rights by such Seizures upon Inquisition, appears by the Resolution in *Sir George Reynell's* Case. In these Cases of Seizures for Forfeitures, no Court, or the Lord of the Liberty, whether Body Politick, or Natural, can admit to a Fine, and thereupon make Restitution; neither is there any other Way by Law to take off the King's Hands, but by direct Traverse of the Fact, if the Fact found be not true; or by Demurrer, if the Fact found be not in Law sufficient Cause of Forfeiture. The Facts upon which such Seizures have been made, have been generally so notorious, and the Consequence of Law upon them, taken to be so evident, that I never met with any such Inquisition ever traversed or demurred to; but the Application for Restitution hath still been to the King's Grace. And these Inquisitions have been taken either *ex officio* by the Sheriff, or by special Commissions. The Sheriff by his general Commission is intrusted with the Preservation of the whole County, and the publick Peace thereof.

And though in the Grant of Corporations and other Liberties, there be special Clauses exclusive, *Ita quod*, &c. Yet these Clauses, as the Grants themselves have another *Ita quod* annexed to

them by Law, that they preserve good Government, and do not abuse the Franchise, by committing or permitting Riots and great Disorders in Breach of the publick Peace; which if they do, is by Law a *Non omittas* to the Sheriff to enquire and take Care of the publick Peace within the Liberty.

The Town of *Hereford* was seized into the King's Hands by the Sheriff of the County, for holding of a Market contrary to the King's Prohibition. Upon Certificate thereof into *Chancery*, the King's Writ issues to the Sheriff approving thereof, and commanding him to keep it in the King's Hands, *Donec Dominus Rex aliud inde precepit. Rot. Clauso 15 H. 3. memb. 7. Hales lib. K. fol. 41.*

Of Seizures made upon Presentments, and Inquisitions taken by Commissions, there are many Instances, some whereof I shall mention when I come to the Precedents. The Seizures upon Judgments, or for a Forfeiture, which are always in the King's Right, do as effectually put the King into Possession, and oust the natural Persons from using the Right, as any Judgment of Ouster whatsoever. And the Difference between such Seizures, and those upon the *Grand Cape*, which are only upon Mean Process, and in Right of the Subject, and in his Aid, is too apparent to be further enlarged upon. There is some Resemblance between this Seizure upon the *Grand Cape*, and that in the King's Suit for Default, that Appearance for both are upon Mean Process, and both repleviable, if the Defendant or Tenant come in Time.

There is also a further Resemblance between them, which makes not for Mr. Recorder's Purpose; and that is, in that both are lost for ever, if the Parties come not in Time. For at Common Law, if upon a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and the Lands seized into the King's Hands upon the *Grand Cape*, the Tenant makes Default, and come not within forty Days, he could not wage his Law to excuse his Default, but the Demandant should have Judgment to recover the Land presently, 15 Ed. 4. fol. 7.

The Difference that it was not the Franchise or Liberty of the Corporation, but the Towns themselves were seized into the King's Hand, is as void of Authority as of Law. Sometimes indeed *Civitas & Villa* in Records are used promiscuously for the Franchise and Freedom, which is jointly used and enjoyed by the Inhabitants, exempt from the Common Law Jurisdiction: And in such Case the Seizure of the City or *Ville*, and of the Franchise, is all one; and the Inhabitants thereby put under the Government of the Common Law, discharged of the Franchise. But if the Town or City be taken for the natural Persons who are the Inhabitants, or for the Houses wherein they inhabited, which they must be upon Mr. Recorder's Distinction, otherwise it will be a Distinction without a Difference: Neither the Inhabitants nor Houses were ever seized, or could be seized into the King's Hands upon such Inquisitions as have been found, and Judgments of Seizure that have been given. The only Proof for this Difference was a strong Averment, that whilst the City of LONDON lay under the several Seizures, sometimes of the Mayoralty only, at other Times of the whole Franchise, the Corporation was as vigorous as ever, and in *statu quo*; not so much as suspended; but did exercise all corporate Acts as before. An Averment against the express Sense of all the Citizens, when under those Seizures, and against many Authorities of Law.

At the Parliament, 18 Ed. 1. the Citizens (for they had then no Mayor) petitioned the King in Parliament, *Quod Rex velit eis concedere pristinum statum, se majorem & antiquas Libertates.* Roll. Prerog. 204.

bertates. They petitioned not for their Houses, or the Liberty of their Persons, those were never seized; but to be restored to the Mayoralty, and their antient Liberties, which were under Seizure in the King's Hands. If the Corporation had been in *statu quo*, they would not have troubled the Commons to present such a Petition, nor the King to grant so idle a Petition, as *eis concedere pristinum statum*; but they who know their Condition better than Mr. Recorder, could admit themselves out of Possession; both of the Mayoralty and their antient Liberties, and pray to be restored to them. And the King's Answer was, He was not at present advised *statum mutare*. My Lord Coke's Opinion is, that the Chapter, when no Dean, or Commonalty, when no Mayor, have not Capacity so much as to make continual Claim, nor to take by Purchase, nor sue any Action.

If the Commons of LONDON meet on Michaelmas Day, and choose a Mayor, the old Mayor not present, the Election is void; and so any other Act without the Mayor. If the Commonalty, in the Vacancy of a Mayor make Obligation under their Common Seal, it is void; how much stronger will the Case be, when the whole Franchise is seized?

I have now removed the Objections which lay in my Way, by opening the Nature and Effect of Seizures of Liberties into the King's Hands, and where Judgment of Seizure, and whereof Ouster are properly given; whereby it may appear, that this special *Capias* of *Capias in manus Regis*, is as proper an Execution against the Body Politick, as the Common *Capias* against the Body Natural; and in Judgment of Law the Politick Person is as properly said *civiliter mortua*, by Judgment of Seizure, as the Natural Person is said *civiliter mortua*, by Judgment of any Attainder for any capital Offence. Mr. Recorder acknowledges, that in Case of Natural Persons, when the Law gives Forfeiture of the Body, or of the Liberty of the Body, it is all one in Judgment of Law; the Law is the same when it speaks of Bodies Politick, to forfeit the Liberty of the Body Politick, and to forfeit the Body Politick.

3. My Way thus cleared, I will lay down the Grounds and Reasons of Law, upon which I conceive, with some Clearness, that Corporations may be forfeited and seized into the King's Hands, as well as Offices; or any other Liberties whatsoever; and then shall instance in some further Precedents, whereby it will appear they have been forfeited and seized. My Grounds are principally these:

1. That there is a Condition in Law annexed to the Franchise of a Corporation upon its first Erection, as strong, if not stronger, than to any other Franchise or Liberty whatsoever.

2. That there is nothing extraordinary or peculiar in the Nature of a Corporation, to hinder taking Advantage of the Condition broken, or to exempt from the common Condition of other Liberties in Consideration of Law.

1. As to the first, Wherever the Law introduceth or alloweth any Right upon a Trust, or for the Benefit of the Publick, it implies a Condition, that the Trust be discharged; and the Ends of its Creation complied with. This Condition implied by Law is of stricter Obligation than Considerations express; it shall bind Infants and Females Covert, 8 Co. 44. The principal Case is of Offices; but the Book saith, *So it is of Liberties and Franchises*. And indeed throughout our Books, the Cases of Offices of publick Trusts and Franchises run parallel; and the greater the Trust is, or of greater Necessity to be performed, the Condition is still the stricter. And therefore in Franchises, as well as Liberties, if the Franchise be for the better Administration of Justice, and of Necessity,

Non user will be adjudged a Breach of Condition; but where not of Necessity, bare *Non user* will not be a Breach; yet *Refuser*, which is an obstinate and willful *Non user*, may be a Breach; but in Case of all Liberties and Franchises whatsoever, *Abuser* was ever judged a Breach of the Condition. This Matter, upon the Question of Forfeiture of an Office is well stated in the Countess of Shrewsbury's Case, 9 Co. 50. Now this Franchise of a Corporation is granted upon a far greater Trust and Confidence than any other Liberty whatsoever; as I have already shewn, *viz.* For the Government and Peace of the Inhabitants, and others coming within the Liberty of the Franchise, in Subordination to the general Government of the King; and that they are intrusted therewith by the King upon the publick Account of Government only, and not for any private Respect or Benefit whatsoever. Other Franchises are either subordinate and auxiliary to this, as to hold Courts, have Jails, and such like, for the better Administration of the several Parts of Government; or else are of Profit or Ease; *pro meliori sustentatione* of the Charge and Burden of this subordinate Government. And therefore Banks, in the Argument of Hayward and Fulcher's Case, Palmer 495, calls it the *Principal Liberty*, and other Liberties the *Accessories*.

In the Case of *Knights Templers*, the Corporation was dissolved upon the Account of *Non user*, though without Default, but the End of their Institution ceased. The Case is much stronger where it is a voluntary *Cesser*, as where the Abbots and Monks put off their Habit, and leave their Houses, this *Non user* will be a good Cause of discharging the Order. Where the Commonalty have Power to choose every Year a Mayor, if they do not choose a Mayor, their Franchise shall be forfeited, or they may be fined, upon this Reason, that common Justice fails for want of such an Officer. Which was a Breach of the Condition annexed to their Liberty by *Non user*, 21 E. 4. 14. It appears by this Case, That the Commonalty, in the Vacancy of a Mayor, are to this Purpose a Corporation, to choose a Mayor to perfect the Body; and 'tis the only corporate Act that they are by Law enabled to do without a Mayor; and this Right may be forfeited too. And as by never choosing a Mayor, they themselves would dissolve the Corporation; so by forfeiting their Right, it is in the Power of the Law to dissolve them. It also appears expressly by this Case, that the King may proceed either for a Fine, or upon a Forfeiture, as he may do in the Cases of all Offices and Franchises whatsoever, as he shall be advised.

If *Non user* in some Cases (as I have shewn) will forfeit a corporate Right, no Shadow of Reason can be offered, why *Misuser* or *Abuser* will not do it as well as in all other Liberties. For as greater the Trust is, or stronger the Condition, so an *Abuser* of that Trust is a far greater Breach of the Condition, than a simple *Non user*. Single Bodies Politick have indisputably such Conditions annexed to them upon the Trust of their Creation; and the Breach of the Condition is in Law good Cause of separating the politick Person from the natural, by Deprivation, which in the Civil Law is of the same Effect as Judgment of Ouster by the Common Law; and their Suspension hath some Resemblance with our Seizures into the King's Hands. If Mr. Recorder had but observed the different Laws that Spiritual Corporations and Civil Corporations are guided by, he would not have raised his Wonder to that Height, that *Quo Warranto's* were never brought against Monasteries, Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Parsons and Vicars, and that bringing it now against the City

of LONDON threatened the whole Hierarchy of the Church; when, with his Leave, all these, if they offend, may by Law lose their corporate Right; which may be severed from them by a certain Instrument called *Deprivation*, the Edge of which is no sharper than Judgment of Seizure, or Ouster in our Law. And certainly the Union between the politick and natural Body is as close and as strong in single Corporations, as in aggregate; and the same Authors have bestowed upon them the same Epithet, and that they cannot commit Treason and Felony; and the Body corporate of the Bishop, Parson, Prior, Alien, &c. is as invisible, immortal, and as politick as that of aggregate Bodies. Yet not only Treason and Felony, but far less Misdemeanors committed by the natural Persons will forfeit the corporate Right, and amount to a Breach of the Condition annexed by Law. So little Crimes, as Waste and willful Dilapidations, will be Causes of Forfeiture; many of the Cases thereof are put in Sir *James Bagg's Case*, to which I refer; 11 Co. 98. For I do take that Case to be an express Judgment in Point, That there is a Condition annexed by Law to every Corporation, and that the Breach thereof is a Forfeiture. The Resolution there is, that any Member of the Body may forfeit his corporate Right, and may by Law be divested of it, which Right is there called his *Freedom and Liberty*. And it is the same Right or Liberty, in which all, jointly considered, have an Inheritance, wherein each Member hath a Freehold; for they are not seized of this Right in their corporate Capacity, but as natural Persons, the Question being of that Right which gives them the corporate Capacity. And what any Member may forfeit, every Member may; and the same Acts which will forfeit the Right of every Member, separately considered, if done jointly by all the Members, will have the same Effect. What Act will amount to a Forfeiture, that Case generally determines, whatsoever is contrary to the Duty and Trust of a Member; especially if the Fact be contrary to his Oath, the Oath of Allegiance by the Statute 7 *Jac. cap. 6.* is made a Part of the Freeman's Oath. The Case goes further, and assigns many Particulars, which will be Breaches of the Condition, *viz.* Attainders, Forgery, Perjury, Conspiracy, or any other infamous Crimes at the King's Suit; if these will be sufficient Cause, there can be no doubt but Treasons, Felonies, and Oppressions, Seditions, and other Attempts in disturbing the Government, will be good Causes of Disfranchisement of any or many of the Members, who commit such Crimes. And this upon the Trust and Condition implied by Law, upon the first Erection of the Corporation; for the present Members are under no other Trust or Condition as to this Matter, than what the Law imposed upon the first Members.

I cannot see how the Counsel for the City can evade the Force of Sir *James Bagg's Case*, unless it be by a Distinction or two:

- (1.) Between every Man, and all Men; every Man may forfeit his Part, but all Men cannot forfeit the Whole: Just such another Distinction as was made to all the Precedents between Seizures and Forfeitures.
- (2.) The other Distinction seems to have a little more Colour, and it is between the King and the Corporation.

The Corporation, say they, are intrusted by Law with Power over their Members to remove them for acting against their Duty; but the King cannot disfranchise any particular Member; and if he cannot disfranchise any one Member, much less can he all Members, or seize their

Liberties into his Hands; which in Law amounts to a Disfranchisement of all the Members.

I answer, the King may do both the one and the other; and in saying the King can do it, I mean in the Course of Law.

1. The King doth it, when the subordinate Ministers and Governors within the Corporation do it; for they do it as his Ministers, in Execution of his Laws; and it is their Duty to do it, according to the Trust he hath reposed in them, and the Power he gave them; and this Authority is greater or lesser, as he is pleased to grant it, as appears by Sir *James Bagg's Case*. If the King grant them express Authority to remove, they may remove the Offender before Conviction at Law. But if no express Power be granted, a Conviction at Law must be first had; and the Judgment of the Law directs their Duty, and they are accountable herein to the King in his Courts of Law. If they mistake the Law, and displace a Member convicted of an Offence, which amounts not to a Forfeiture, the Party shall be restored by *Mandamus*; an excellent Precedent of Restitution, if they do not their Duty, to disfranchise where the Offence requires it.

2. The King may do it, by commanding them to do it by his Writ out of the Court where the Conviction remains, or out of the *Chancery*, as he may the Coroner of the County, Mayor, and other Officers, as the Precedents have been: A Writ to remove the Mayor of *Berwick*. So where an Alderman is dead, the King may send his *Mandamus* to choose another, as done in the Case of *Lanceston*, P. 8. Car. 1.

23. *R. Hale, Corporat. Pl. 5.* If they yield not Obedience, they may be fined, or may incur the Forfeiture of their Liberties, as the Case may require.

3. In Case the Corporation cannot do Justice in punishing and displacing the Offenders, either because the Majority are Offenders, or favouring or abetting the Offenders, there being a Failure of Justice in the Franchise, which the Law will not permit, by Judgment of Law the City or *Ville* shall be restored to the Government and Jurisdiction of the Common Law, by Seizure of the Franchise into the King's Hands.

4. Failure of Justice, and the not suppressing and punishing of notorious Riots and Tumults, have been adjudged good Causes of Forfeiture of Liberties, and the Plea of *Non Ability* to suppress them, disallowed as any Cause of Excuse, as to the Point of Forfeitures of the Liberties, which doth and will appear by the Precedents insisted on by Mr. Solicitor, and what I shall superadd. So that I conceive the Authority of Sir *James Bagg's Case* remains unshaken, that there is a Condition annexed to the Franchise of a Corporation, the Breach whereof will be a Forfeiture. The greater the Trust of any Member of a Corporation is, the stricter is the Condition; as where any of the Members are chosen into any Places, which more immediately concern the good Government of the Corporation, a less Crime will be the Cause of his Removal, than will be of Disfranchisement of a private Member, as in the Case of an Alderman.

It was resolved, for being a Drunkard and Haunter of Taverns, he being a Magistrate more immediately intrusted with the Government, was Cause of Removal; though we have Freehold in the Place, yet it is upon special Trust and Confidence. The Law will be the same, if the Magistrate gives the least Encouragement to popular Tumults, or frequent Conventicles, and unlawful Assemblies. And it is no Objection to say, that some Statute Laws have laid a Penalty for the Offences,

Taylor's Case,
Trin. 14.
Jac. 1. B. R.
Roll Resti-
tution 435.
pl. 1.

Offences, as it is in the Case of Drunkenness, and many Offences of Officers; and in Common Law Offences, the Law provides a Penalty against the Offender by Fine or Imprisonment; and yet the same Offence, if a Breach of Condition, will be Cause of Disfranchisement, as appears in Sir James Bagg's Case. The Penalties inflicted by Statutes or Common Law, are for the Breaches of particular Laws; but the displacing of a Magistrate is for Breach of the general Trust of his Place, wherewith he is intrusted for the Publick; and having broken that Trust and Condition, the Law adjudgeth him unfit to be intrusted, *ne quisquam detrimenti capiat Respublica*. The Question, What Acts of a Member will forfeit his corporate Right, is no where in our Books so distinctly put as in Sir James Bagg's Case. But the Question, What Acts of the Members, and of what Number of the Members will forfeit the whole Franchise, I know not where distinctly put in our Books, but as they lie scatter'd in the Instances of Forfeitures taken, and Franchises seized, otherwise than upon the general Rules of *Non user & Abuser* of the Trust committed to them. But the Civilians do largely treat upon these Questions; Whether the Cities, Colleges, and Universities may be forfeited and dissolved, and what Acts of the Members will be Causes of such Forfeitures. And therefore I crave Leave, before I conclude this Head, from the Condition annexed by Law to all Corporations; only to mention one of them. It is *Oldradus de Ponte*, in his Book intituled, *Consilia sive Responsa, & Aureæ Quæstiones*. Where he debates the Point at large *Pro* and *Con*, and puts the Objections of some Authors, which are much the same enthusiastick Raptures, as have been made use of in this Case, *viz.* that they have no Souls, but are immortal Bodies, and such like Stuff. But he resolves the Question thus; I will repeat his own Words: *Sed licet non habent veram personam, tamen habent personam fictam fictione Juris. Et ideo dicit Lex, quod Municipium Curia & Societatem personæ sustinent: Et sic eadem fictione animam habent, & delinquere possunt, & puniri, ea tamen pœna quæ possit cadere in eas, scilicet, quod privetur Privilegiis, & sic Capite minuitur. Et sic sicut vera persona per mortem naturalem desinit esse quod erat, sic ista persona ficta per mortem Civilem, quæ est, ut privetur Privilegiis, desinit esse quod erat, quia amodo non erit Universitas.* And then assigns the Causes generally: *Et quod Privilegia possint revocari, cum incipiunt esse iniqua vel damnosa. Et non potest esse magis iniquum, si utatur eo in contumeliam concedentis.* Though this be a full Opinion of a learned Man, as to the Case in Question, both as to the general Question of Forfeiture, and the particular Breaches assigned; yet I use it not as an Authority, but only to shew the Concordance of other Laws with the Law and Practice within this Kingdom; and that learned Men have before now not only dreamt of such a Thing, but have concluded the Point upon Debate and Reason of Law, That Corporations may be forfeited and dissolved, when their Privileges, as used by the Members, *incipiunt esse iniqua vel damnosa*.

(2) My other Ground is, that there is nothing extraordinary or particular in the Nature of Corporations aggregate, to exempt them from the Condition of single Corporations, or of other Liberties: If there be, it hath not yet been shewn. It must arise either from the Number of the Persons who take, and are the Subjects of this Liberty, because they are many, or from the Right conferred upon them. The Number of the Persons constituting this Body contributes nothing towards the Indissolubility thereof, pleaded for. They were several natural Persons before the Union, and remain so many natural Persons; and

by retaining their natural Capacities, are as capable of being separated, as they were before capable to be united by taking this Right. And as to the Number of the Persons, a Corporation differs nothing from other Communities, which may assemble and act in a Body: As the voluntary Societies in Inns of Court and Chancery, and Armies, which act under Commissions, to some Persons to collect and assemble, others to act jointly under them. These Societies have their peculiar Rules and Laws to act by, and act jointly and in a Body as Corporations do: But yet, in the one Case, if the Members so agree, or in the other Case, the Commission be revoked, they are all separated, and the Union dissolved: So as to the Nature or Numbers of the Persons collected, a Corporation differs nothing from other Societies not incorporated. From Number may be presumed a greater Duration, and it is most probable many may outlive one; but it is certain that many shall die as one Man, and probable that all may die before others elected, which was admitted to be a Dissolution of the Body Politick; but ingeniously distinguished, that this was rather a Separation of the Persons from the Body, than of the politick Body from the Persons. Be it so, it is admitted then they are separable, and that Number cannot protect the natural Persons from being severed from the Body Politick by natural Death. And I have already shewn, that Number contributes nothing to the Indissolubility of a Corporation, by Separation of the Members one from the other, which is called a Civil Death; and in Cases of Civil Death, the separating the Liberty from the Person, or the Persons from the Liberty, is all one. To take the Office from the Officer, or remove the Officer from the Office, is all one; and so in Disfranchisement, to take away the Freedom of a Member, or to remove him from his Freedom, is all one: And so in Forfeiture of Franchises, the Judgment of Ouster is formally putting the Persons from the Franchise, and Judgment of Seizure taking the Franchise from the Persons; but in effect they are the same, *viz.* a Separation between the Persons and the Franchise. And this Separation being wrought by a Condition in Law annexed upon the Union, the Number of Persons can no more prevent it, than where Lands, or incorporate Inheritances are granted to many, and their Heirs, upon an express Condition, that no Advantage could be taken of the Condition broken, because the Grant is to many Men.

From the Nature of the Right or Franchise, as little can be inferred for this inseparable Union pretended.

(1) In its Creation, it is meerly by the Policy of Man, and the Rule is taken in *Calvin's Case*, 7 Co. fol. 25. That what is by the Law of Man, may be altered. And divers other Books speaking of the Effects of human Constitutions, laying down as a certain Rule, *Quicquid colligitur, dissolvi potest*; mortal Beings cannot confer Immortality.

All Rights whatsoever are incorporate, and sometimes *abusive* are stiled immortal, which by Intendment of Law is only, that they have Continuance so long as any Persons subsist capable of having them: And in this Sense the Right to Lands and Corporate Inheritances are of greater Duration than many Liberties, and particularly those of Corporations; because they subsist when they return to the Crown, which many Liberties do not, but are then extinct. *Strata Marcella*, 9 Co. & 15 Ed. 4. fol. 6.

(2) As to the Nature of this Right, whether it be consider'd as a Right of taking and holding in another Capacity than that of natural Persons, or as a Right of taking in Succession; under neither Consideration can it import any inseparable

separable Quality. In the former, it is both the same with that of single Corporations, and plainly implies a Trust. In all the Cases of our Law, wherever any Persons take in another's Capacity, than their own, it is always upon Trust, as Executors or Administrators, Churchwardens, &c. and all single Corporations: And where the Law creates the Trust, the Law provides Remedy, if the Trust be broken, for putting the Trust into safer Hands. And likewise, if consider'd as a Right framed by Policy, to take in Succession, it is in Substance the very same with that of single Corporations; and if any Advantage be in Point of Duration, it inclines to the Side of single Corporations, as better framed by Policy to have Continuance, than the other of aggregate Corporations.

(1) Because the Choice of the Successions, whether elective, donative, or presentative, is placed elsewhere, and not in the Person himself, that it cannot be in his Power to prevent the Succession.

(2) Because the Law leaves it not in his Power to determine the Corporation, either by Surrender, or Forfeiture, but during his Life; and so cannot prejudice his Succession.

But in Lay-Corporations the Power of Succession being intrusted with them by Elections to continue it, the whole Right is in them, and consequently in their Power to determine it, either by not electing, or electing those the Law incapacitates, which is the Case of *Worcester*; or every Man of them may for good Cause be disfranchised, or the Franchise for Cause seized, and consequently, for want of Succession, fail. Besides, to go in Succession does not necessarily imply a Perpetuity: Goods may go in Succession, as to Church-Wardens. A Chattel Lease may go in Succession. The King grants Lands for Years, rendering the Rent to the Aldermen of *Chesterfield*; they take in Possession as a Corporation, *Cro. Eliz.* 35. (*Mich* 26). The same Case, *Hales Corporation*, pl. 25. Upon these Grounds that there is a Condition annexed to all Corporations, as well as other Liberties, and that there is nothing peculiar in the Nature of Corporations aggregate, to exempt them from being liable to Seizure for Breaches of that Condition, I conclude, Corporations may be taken into the King's Hands by Seizure; which is a Separation of the Liberty of being a Body Politick from the natural Persons, who (as *Bracton* phraseth it) were but *Usu-fructuarii*, and had not *Absolutum Dominium*. And by this Separation the natural Persons are only restored to the Government of the Common Law.

The Mischiefs that would inevitably follow, were the Law otherwise, have been insisted on by Mr. Solicitor. It were to set up independent Commonwealths within the Kingdom; and, according to the Judgment of the Parliament, 21 *Ed.* 3. would certainly tend to the utter Overthrow of the Common Law, and the Crown too, in which all Sovereign Power to do Right, both to its self and the Subjects, is only lodged by the Common Law of this Realm.

The Answer Mr. Recorder applied to the Mischiefs, That they may be otherwise punished, is of little Avail. Though he did not express in what Manner they might be punished, yet it must be intended by Fine, or at the Suit of the Persons injured by their Oppressions. The same Answer may be applied to the Oppressions by Officers, and the Abuses of all Liberties whatsoever, and likewise to excuse the Disfranchisement of any one Member of a Corporation: But that is no sufficient Remedy to cure the Mischiefs, whilst the Cause still remains, and is in as great Power to oppress, as before; which nothing can sufficiently restrain, but the Loss, at the least the

Fear of the Loss of that Power. To put the Subjects grieved to contend with Corporations for their Relief by their several Actions, were for the Common Law to lay a greater Burden upon them, than what they suffered from the Corporation, as was sufficiently experimented in the Case of the Duty of Water-bailage of *LONDON*, before the *Quo Warranto* was brought to rescue them: And if they recover Damages, those Damages can only be levied upon the common Goods and Estate of the Corporation, 8 *H.* 6. 1. And many Corporations have had nothing in common Stock; and few Corporations sufficient to make Satisfaction for all their Oppressions. And to prosecute for a Fine is no Satisfaction to those who are injured, nor doth remove the Cause of the Oppression. And the Law would be very deficient, if such inferior Jurisdictions, or Corporations, were not subject to the Common Law upon the like Conditions as other Liberties, Franchises, and inferior Jurisdictions are.

Mr. Recorder hath affirmed it with great Assurance, That never any till this Suit ever so much as thought of resuming Corporations, which are subordinate Governments. I shall only request of him, and of the other Gentlemen of the City's Counsel, to shew me the Opinion of one learned Man of this Kingdom, or any other Nation, deliberately deliver'd upon the Question, That feodatory and subordinate Governments can not, for any Cause whatsoever, be forfeited or resumed. That *de facto* they have been resumed in other Nations, is testified by many Authors, with their Opinions, that *de Jure* they may be; which I forbear to trouble the Court with. Within this Kingdom of that Nature Counties Palatine, the Cinque-Ports, the Liberties of Lordships, Marchers, and such like, and the Corporations of Cities and Towns; which are all held of the Crown of England. What the Practice and judicial Opinions have been concerning these Liberties, according to the Law of this Land, Mr. Solicitor hath shewn in several Instances; which I shall not report, but shall produce some others to prove the same Matter. I beg Leave to rescue a very considerable Precedent produced by Mr. Solicitor, from the Gloss Mr. Recorder was pleased to put upon it, That it was an Act of Parliament; when 'tis no such Matter, but a Judgment of the King's Bench in Point upon a Forfeiture; it is the Case of *Sandwich*, cited p. 9. *Ed.* 1. *Rot. majus*, 35 *Kane*. the Record is amongst the Plea Rolls, in the Treasury or Tally-Office.

It was upon an Information at the King's Suit, presented by the Sheriff of the County against the Mayor of *Sandwich*, and three others, for assaulting the Sheriff's Bailiff upon Execution of the King's Writ within *Stanore*, beating the Officer, and taking the Writ from him, and tearing it, and stamping it under his Feet. They plead to the Jurisdiction, that *Stanore* was within the Liberty of *Sandwich*; within the Cinque Ports; and that, *De aliqua seductione fac' corporis Regis, non tenentur respondere alibi*, than at the Court at *Shepway*. The Plea was overrul'd upon this Ground, that none could claim such a Liberty without express Grant; and they shew no Charter for it, and were ruled to answer over. They insist upon that Exemption, and refuse to give any farther Answer; whereupon Judgment was given, that they be committed to Prison: And the Judgment goes farther, *Et quia Johannes Dennis Major de Sandwich convictus est de transgressionibus predictis; & factum Majoratus in his quæ tangunt Comitatum est factum ipsius Communitatis, consideratum est quod Communitatis de Sandwich amittat Libertatem suam*. This is an express Judgment of this Court upon the

19 H. 6. 64.

9 H. 6. 36.

Fitzh. Ex. 128.

the Forfeiture of the Liberty, for a Crime committed by the Mayor and others, in a Matter relating to the whole Liberty. Before this the Franchise of *Sandwich* was seized, as forfeited into the King's Hands for a notorious Riot committed by the Inhabitants, in Obstruction of Justice, 3 Ed. 1.

Pasch. 3 Ed. 1.
Kanc' 54.
Dorso Rot.
majus.

The Case upon that Record was thus: Upon an Inquisition found of Purprestures within the King's Warren of *Dover*, by stopping a Water-course, whereby the Warren was overflowed, a Writ issued from the Court of *Dover*, to distrain the Offender by his Goods, to amend and remove the Purpresture: The Officer distrains the Cattle of *Simon Ercheston*, who was the Offender, and lived at *Sandwich*, within the Cinque-Port. Some of the Men of *Sandwich* make Rescous; and when the Constable of *Dover* sent Messengers to complain to the Mayor of *Sandwich* of this Rescous, and to require Redress; after the Complaint made, and no Redress had, several of the Men of *Sandwich* fell upon the Messengers, and severely beat them. Then the Constable sent more Officers to see Right done; against whom the Town was barricadoed and chained, and his Officers kept out by the Townsmen in hostile Manner. Then the Constable went in Person, and after some Time suppressed the Tumult, and upon their Submission, the Commonalty prayed the Constable would deliver their Submission to the King, which they then deliver'd to him under their Common Seal; and accordingly was deliver'd by the Constable to the King and Council, and adjourned into Parliament: And the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty, order'd to be at a certain Day, before the King and his Council in Parliament. Upon hearing thereof in the Presence of the Mayor and Bailiffs for the whole Commonalty, Judgment is thus enter'd upon that Record: *Consideratum fuit per Dominum Regem & Concilium suum in Parlamento, quod Majoratus & Libertas de Sandwich pro predictis Transgressionibus in manus Regis capiatur, & tradatur in custodia Constabulario de Dover, ad disponendum de predicta villa secundum communem Legem & Consuetudinem Regni, non obstante aliqua Libertate.* It evidently appears, both by the Form and Matter of it, that that Form was judicial, and not legislative, and agreeable to the Forms of Judgment in the other Common Law Courts, and in our Law Books. Here is a Judgment only of Seizure upon a Forfeiture, yet it amounted to a real Ouster; for the Town was actually divested of the Liberty, and deliver'd up to the Government of the Common-Law. For, *capiatur Majoratus & Libertas de Sandwich in the singular Number, in manus Regis tradatur in custodia Constabulario suo*, who is the Common Law Officer, within the Cinque-Ports, is no more than leaving the Town to the Government of the Common Law; which is fuller explained by the subsequent Words of *disponendum de Villa secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Regni.* And it appears by this Record, that there is a Difference between the Liberty and the *Ville*, though sometimes *Ville* is used for the Liberty of the *Ville*; but here the Mayoralty and the Liberty are seized, and the *Ville* deliver'd over to the Common Law Officer.

5 R. 2. N. 45.
to 66.

The next Precedent I insist upon, is that recited by Mr. Recorder, the Case of the Town of *Cambridge*, but lamentably defaced by my Lord Coke's marginal Note, and Mr. Recorder's Averment, that by the Record it appears to have been by common Consent of Parliament. I rather insist upon this, for that Mr. Recorder hath acknowledg'd its Force, that it worked upon the corporate Right, and was upon a Forfeiture, but lays the Force of it in its being an Act of Parliament, when in Truth it is a plain Judgment

of a Court of Law; and it appears by the Record it was no Act of Parliament. Mr. Recorder cited the Record, 8 R. 2. No. 11. 4. Inst. 228. and it is probable Mr. Recorder looked no further than that Book for it: In the Margin it is so cited, but miscited; yet in the Body of the Book, in putting the Case, it is truly cited; for the Record is 5 R. 2. 45. to 66. and it is evident by the marginal Note; and my Lord Coke saying it was the common Consent, misguided Mr. Recorder, to affirm it to be an Act of Parliament, when the contrary appears by the Record. The Complaint to the King and his Council in Parliament against the Town of *Cambridge* was for a Riot committed, and an Assault upon the University; and the Fact in Substance is the same as related in the Fourth Institutes. It was prosecuted at two Suits, the one against the late Mayor and Bailiffs, who were at the Time of the Riot in their natural Capacity; the other against the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty in their corporate Capacity; the Writs returnable *coram nobis & concilio nostro*. The former Mayor and Bailiffs appear, and plead in their natural Capacity, that they were neither assenting nor aiding to the Riot; neither did or said any Thing, that might turn to the Damage of the University, unless only by Coaction and outrageous Compulsion: And there seems to have been no further Proceedings in that Suit. Upon the other Writ the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty appear, and pray they may have a Copy of the Articles, which were read to them, and Counsel allowed them, and Time to answer; and such Answer was returned, as is mention'd in the 4th Inst. But in the Record it is said, it was answer'd by the Court; and that the Court told them, that at present they should not be put to answer to the Crime (which must be in order to a Fine) but only touching their Liberties. Then touching their Liberties, they put in a Plea by their Counsel, to the Jurisdiction of the Court, which is omitted in my Lord Coke; only he saith, after many dilatory Shifts and Subterfuges following therein, the Court over-ruled the Plea to the Jurisdiction, and ruled them to answer in chief; and if not, Judgment should be enter'd by *nihil dicit*. They then pleaded a frivolous Plea, partly not guilty, partly in Excuse; and the King's Serjeant replied, and the Plea was held naught. Thereupon they submitted, as to the Franchise, to the King's Grace, saving that it might be no Conclusion to them, if they should be called in question for the Crime. Whereupon Judgment of Seizure was only given. The Words of the Record say thus: *Nostre Seigneur le Roy de Assent des Prelates & Seigneurs en cest Parliament fist seiser la dic Franchise en sa maine come forfeit pur la ditz Causes.* Throughout the Record it appears by all the Proceedings they were judicial; but the Plea to the Jurisdiction of the Court, and the Judgment by the King and Lords, only are Demonstrations it was no Act of Parliament, nor adjudged by the legislative Power, but by a Court of Law.

Cotton's Records.

It appears upon the same Record, that the King granted several of the Particulars which were seized; to the University, who enjoy them to this Day. *Et la Remnante de la Franchise de la dit Ville* the King granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to hold of him and his Heirs, at the antient Rent of 101 Marks.

33 Ed. 1. Plac. parl. 277. The Liberty of the City of *Winchester* seized into the King's Hands by Judgment of the King and Lords, for suffering a Hostage of *Baion*, who was committed to their Charge by the King for safe Custody, to escape, to the King's great Damage. The Writ of Seizure is directed to the Sheriff of the County, *quod predictam Civitatem Wintonie & Libertatem*

tem ejusdem Civitatis, cum omnibus ad eas tangentibus sine dilatione capiat in manum Regis, & eas salvas custodiat, donec Rex aliud præceperit. Whereby the Franchise being seized, the Men of the City are put under the Government of the common Law Officer. Afterwards the City compounded with the King for 500 Marks, and then the King *reddidit eisdem Majori & Civibus Civitat. & Libertat. prædict. habend. & tendum in forma qua eas tenuerunt ante captionem earundem in manum Regis,* and Letters Patents of Restitution were granted; and a Writ of Restitution directed to the Sheriff.

These were Judgments by the King and Lords in Parliament, upon Forfeitures, and were Judgments of Seizure only, according to the settled Rule and Practice in the Common Law Courts.

Mich. 18. Ed. 3. Rot. 161. B. R. in the Treasury or Tally Office. A Judgment of the King's Bench, against the Town of Ipswich, upon a Forfeiture. The Bailiffs of Ipswich are impleaded by the King, upon a special Information, reciting that in the King's Bench, sitting there, several Malefactors were indicted for the Death of one John Holtby, and that many of the said Town, *tam de majoribus quam de mediocribus,* did comfort and encourage the Felons after the Felony committed, and treated and entertained them with Viands and great Joy: And, after the Departure of the Justices, kept a mock Court publicly, and summoned the Justices and the Officers of the Court, to appear under several Pains. To which the Bailiffs appeared, and were opposed by the Court, why they did not attach and stay the Malefactors? They answered, The Malefactors flew to Sanctuary: Being further opposed, that they did not attach those of the Town, that furnished the Malefactors with *esculenta & poculenta,* they pleaded, *quod non ausi fuerunt, eo quod tanta fuit multitudo gaudentium, & plures eorum fuere e parentela Malefactorum:* Whereupon Judgment was given *contra Ballivos & Communitat. quod custodia ejusdem Ville seisiatur in manum Regis, & quod aliquis ex Parte Domini Regis, qui sit ausus ad pacem Domini Regis manutenendam, se intromittat in eadem Villa, quousque Dominus Rex aliud inde dixerit.* Which the Record shews, is the Bailiff of the County, the Common Law Officer. And the Mayor and Bailiffs in open Court surrendered their Staffs of Office. This Judgment is agreeable to those in Parliament, and of Seizure only.

R. Claus. 7. Johan' Memb. 24. Civitas & Libertas Norwici was seized into the King's Hands, for hanging Approvers without the Licence of the King, or his Justices; and the Mayor was summoned to answer for the Damage done to the King, *Rot. Fin' Memb. 10. (13 Ed. 1.)* the Liberties of Norwich seized for a great Riot, and burning the Church: The Case is mentioned *Roll. Prerogative, fol. 204.* The Liberties of Norwich were again seized, *21. H. 6.* upon a Presentment of a great Riot taken before *Forrescae,* and afterward regranted to them, *27 H. 6. Pat. Roll. Memb. 19.* The Case is cited by Mr. Noy, in the Case of the City of LONDON, concerning the Death of Dr. Lamb, *Cro. Car. 252.*

The Liberties of Oxford were seized, *32 H. 3.* for a great Riot committed by the Townsmen, when the King's Brother was there, and killing of his Brother's Baker. The Writ to the Sheriff runs thus; *Quod capiat in manum Regis villam de Oxen, ut eam salvam custodiat ad opus Regis, ita quod Major & homines ejusdem nullam inde habeant administrationem;* the King in the same Year pardons them, and grants them Restitution, and a Writ to the Sheriff to put them in-

to Possession, *32 H. 3. Memb. 13. Hal. Lib. L. f. 326.*

Again, the Liberties of Oxford were seized, *29 Ed. 3.* and Part of their Liberties granted to the University, which are enjoyed by them to this Day, and the Residue restored to the Town; the Seizure was for a Riot committed, *Rot. Claus. 29 Ed. 3. M. 21.*

20 H. 3. the Liberties of Eversham, for using false Measures, when the King was there, and afterwards, upon Submission of the Abbots and Monks, the King makes Restitution to them, *R. Cl. 20. H. 3. M. 8.*

18 Ed. 1. the Town of Southampton was seized into the King's Hands, for wounding, even to Death, an Officer in serving the King's Writs: They after submitted to a Fine, and took a new Grant, and raised their Fee-Farm Rent to *20 l. per Ann. Roll. Prerog. fol. 204.*

It would be too great a Trouble to the Court, to cite more Precedents of Seizures for Forfeitures. In all these Instances Restitution was never made by the Court, but by the special Grace of the King, after Submission to him, and upon such Terms as he was pleased to accept; and in some Cases was pleased to restore them to the Whole; in other Cases, but to the Part of the Liberties. That this Liberty of being a Body Politick may be seized into the King's Hands by *Quo Warranto*, Mr. Recorder, in Effect, hath admitted it, if the Suit be brought against particular Members; and the Cases produced by him prove it. For in the Case of *Cusack*, the *Curia advisare vult* was upon that very Point of being a Body Politick: And the Case of the *Virginia Company*, the very Liberty of being a Body Politick is, by the Judgment, seized into the King's Hands.

I will give some Instances where it hath been done, in Cases of *Quo Warranto*, against them by the incorporate Name.

Fitzh. Avowry 129. In the Iter of Lancaster, a *Quo Warranto* against the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Lancaster: They appear, and claim by a Charter of King John; whereby the King grants to them all such Franchises, which the Borough of Northampton had; but do not set forth upon Record what Franchises Northampton had; nor do make Title to the Franchise by Prescription: And for that Reason Judgment was given, that their Franchise be seized into the King's Hands as forfeited.

In the Case I before cited, a *Quo Warranto* against the Bailiffs and Aldermen of New Radnor, and Judgment against them by Default, that the Liberty should be taken and seized into the King's Hands, though afterwards it was reversed, because in *miser cordia* was entered instead of a *Capiatur pro fine*; yet it is a Judgment in Point, that a Corporation might be forfeited and seized by Default in Pleading.

The Case of *New Malton, Trin. 6. Jac. B. R. 3.* is an express Authority, that this Liberty may be seized by Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* against the Inhabitants of a Town, by their corporate Name. It is brought against the Bailiffs and Burgesses of *New Malton*; and the Form of the Information is the very same with this against the City of LONDON. They plead by their corporate Name, and intitle themselves to the Liberty by Prescription; and Verdict and Judgment against them by their corporate Name of Seizure only, that the Liberty be taken and seized into the King's Hands; and which is more, the *Capiantur pro fine* against them, is entered against them by the corporate Name of *Ballivi & Burgeses*, though the Corporation by the Seizure was dissolved; and the Reason, no Doubt, was, that that general Name was a sufficient

B. R. Mich.
20 Jac. 1.
Rot. 17.

cient Description of the Persons who were liable to the Fine for their Usurpation. And, no Doubt, can be made, but that the true Liberty may be forfeited and lost, by insisting upon a wrong Title; as well by Default, or any other Forfeiture whatsoever. This Town lies under the Weight of that Judgment to this Day, and are no Corporation; and being opposed by the Interest of the Lord *Eure*, who prosecuted that *Quo Warranto*, did never obtain any Restitution or Regrant.

Mich. 15.
Car. 2. 23 R.

A *Quo Warranto* against the Bailiffs and Burgesses of *Berkhamstead*, in *Com. Hertford*: They appeared, and Judgment *pro defectu responsi* given of Seizure, *Pasch. 16 Car. 2.* and they are no Corporation at this Day. In the antient Eyres, the Justices in Eyre, when upon Claims put in, the Liberties were lost, either upon some Defect in Pleading, or for some small Abuse or Mistake, the Justices were entrusted with the King's Mercy, to admit to a Fine for Redemption, and make Restitution: But Judgment first passed for Seizure. And regularly upon the general Summons of *Quo Warranto* in Eyre, or special Suit of *Quo Warranto*, which are all founded in the same Right, nor other Judgment can be given, if for the King, but a *Capias in manus*, or of *Ouster*; if for the Defendants, a Judgment of Allowance, or *Eat sine die*. The *Capias pro fine* is collateral, and for the Usurpation, not for the Cause of Forfeiture or Seizure. It was one of the Articles of Inquiry in Eyre, how they had used their Liberties; if an Abuse was found, though never so small, Judgment of Seizure was given; though afterwards redeemed by Fine upon Submission. *Quo Warranto* upon a Claim of Frank-Pledge in Eyre. It was demanded of the Defendant, if he had any Pillory or Tumbrel: He answered, he had not. Judgment was prayed on Behalf of the King; for that amounted to a Forfeiture; and, if that were not sufficient, then it might be inquired on Behalf of the King, how they had used the Liberty. The Jury find, that the Defendants and their Ancestors had View of Frank-Pledge, but find that the Defendants had taken Amerciaments of Offenders against the Affize for Bread and Beer, amounting to two Shillings, in such Cases where the Offenders should have been punished by the Pillory and Tumbrel. *Ideo consideratum est, quod. Visus capiatur in manus Regis.* And then they pray they may have their Liberty again upon a Fine, which is granted to them, upon Pledges for well using of their Liberties. And there is no Difference where the Liberty is lost upon a defective Claim or Mispleading, or for a Forfeiture in *Quo Warranto*; the Judgment is the same of *Capias in manus*; and it is all one, whether the Cause of Forfeiture be found by a Jury, or confessed upon the Pleadings, in a *Quo Warranto*.

The next preliminary Point which was moved is, Whether the Acts of Common-Council be the Acts of the Corporation, and do oblige them?

It seems a strange Question, That when to assemble, consult, determine, and to make Orders and By-Laws for the Rule and Government incident to every Corporation, without special Clauses of Grant, and that herein only consists the Exercise of the politick Reason of the whole Body, it should be doubted, whether what they determine and resolve upon, being so jointly assembled, be a Corporation Act, or may affect the Corporation? Upon the Erection of all Corporations, this Power of assembling, deliberating, and determining for the Corporation, is either intrusted with a few particular Members, whose Continuance in that Trust (both as to the present Members and the Succession of them)

is directed by the several Charters: Or else it is intrusted with the whole Body, and that either expressly in plain Words, or by Implication of Law, when the Charters are altogether silent therein: The Law in such Case lodgeth the Power of assembling, debating and determining for the Corporation in all the Members, and the whole jointly assembled (or so many of them as upon Notice shall appear) constitute the Common-Council: And such Assembly is not stiled the Common-Council from being retained and giving of Counsel, as Mr. Recorder would have it, in which Sense he only, and the Common-Sergeant are the Common-Council of the City; but they are so called from their joint assembling and consulting for themselves, who constitute the Body Politick. In the same Sense, the Parliaments of *England*, by many Authorities, are called *Communia Regni Concilia*. This Power thus lodged in the Whole, may be the Whole, or the major Part, which always binds the Whole, being lodged or delegated to a certain Number, which may represent the Whole. In such Case, where the Power is transferred, those Members to whom it is transferred constitute the Common-Council in the same Manner, and their Acts are of the same Obligation, as where all meet, unless the Delegation were not general, but certain Cases reserved for the Determination of the Whole, as hath been done in several Corporations; but in all Cases not excepted, their Acts are the Acts of the whole Body. Where the Common-Council is constituted of the whole Body, or of all the Members, who will meet upon Notice, there is no Room left for Doubt, but their Acts, and the Acts of the whole Corporation are the same. Mr. Recorder seems the only Person that ever doubted it, and is not to be beaten from his Holds:

First, That the Common-Council consist only of particular Members, and their Acts bind only the Members; & *Actio non egreditur Personam*.

Secondly, That no Corporation Act can be without the Common-Seal.

Thirdly, That the Acts of the Common-Council of LONDON are under the Protection of the Statute or Charter in Parliament of 1 Ed. 3. their Acts are Personal, and they but Ministers of the City; and that the Charter provides, that the Liberty of the City shall not be taken into the King's Hands for any personal Trespas of any Minister of the City.

For the first, I have already demonstrated, that there are no Acts of the Corporation, but what are performed by the particular Members; I will not repeat. I have produced many Instances, that in Point of Crime the Acts of particular Members do affect the Corporation, touching their Liberty. That they do so in Point of Wrong between Subject and Subject, the Cases are infinite; I will only mention the Authorities: 9 H. 6. 36. b. 8 H. 6. 1. a. & 14. b. 45 Ed. 3. 2. b. 15 Ed. 4. 1. b. 5 H. 7. 26. a. 4 H. 7. 13. a. 32 H. 8. 9. a. 7. I shall add one Case more that absolutely destroys Mr. Recorder's Hypothesis, upon which he relies, *That a Corporation cannot do or suffer any Wrong*; it is 48 Ed. 3. 17. b. The Mayor and Commonalty of *Lincoln* bring Covenant against the Mayor and Commonalty of *Derby*, upon a Deed of Covenants made by the Predecessors of those of *Derby* to the Predecessors of *Lincoln*, that those of the Town of *Lincoln* should be discharged from Toll for their Merchandizes brought to *Derby*. In their Count they assign for Breach, that two of the Burgesses of *Derby* by Name did exact and take Toll of several

veral of the Burgesſes of *Lincoln*. The Defendants firſt take Exception to the Count for Variance from the Writ; that the Writ ſuppoſeth and alledgeth the Breach to have been committed by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Count aſſigns the Breach by two Burgeſſes: The Exception is over-ruled, and the Count held purſuant to the Writ for the Breach of Covenant, which binds the Whole, and muſt be made by the Members. Then it was inſiſted upon in Point of Law, That the Act of the two Burgeſſes did not oblige the Corporation. It was admitted, that the Act of all the Members met together would oblige the Corporation: But it was reſolved, that it was a Breach, and obliged the Corporation; and that the taking of Toll by their Officers, was a taking Toll by the Corporation; and the Reaſon given is, that all the Members of the Corporation cannot, by any common Intendment, be underſtood to meet together to take Toll. Here is an expreſs Judgment, that *Crimen egreditur Perſonam*, and ſhall render the Corporation liable for Wrongs done to a particular Member of another Corporation. Much ſtronger is the Caſe of the King upon Breaches of the Condition in Law, as I have ſhewn, where the Acts of the particular Members, committed againſt the King's Officers, are adjudged done againſt the King, and render the Corporation liable; but when all meet together, and do an Act, I may ſay it was never yet doubted, but the Corporation was obliged.

Trin. 17. Car.
1. Cro. 540.

The Caſe of *Warren*, which was cited, of the Place of Common-Council-Man of *Coventry*, is nothing to this Purpoſe; nor the Reaſon given, That ſuch Place was collateral to a Corporation; which was no more, than that the Court could not *ex officio* take Notice of it as a fixed Place or Office, but muſt take it upon the Return; it being variously uſed in ſeveral Corporations, as I have ſhewed; and the Cuſtom being returned to chooſe and remove them *ad libitum*, the Court could not judge otherwiſe, as they may of the Freedom of any Member, which is the ſame in all Corporations. And therefore in the Caſe of *Eſtwick* and *Bret*, Common-Council-Men of LONDON, where the Court could take Notice, they were choſen for a Time certain, the Court adjudged they could not be removed without Cauſe, and granted Reſtitution. That the Members of a Corporation can be puniſhed only in one Capacity, and not in both Capacities, and impeaching them for Treasons and Felonies in their Corporate Capacities, will be licensing them, or at leaſt giving them an Exemption and Encouragement to commit theſe Crimes *impune* in their natural Capacities, is a Strain ſo much above *Ela*, that I cannot underſtand it: Sir *James Bagg's* Caſe teacheth other Doctrine, That the puniſhing of any of the Members criminally for infamous Offences, by Fine, Impriſonment, or Pillory, at the King's Suit, doth not exempt the Criminal from Diſfranchiſement.

Trin. 23. Car.
1. Rol. Reſtit.
Pl. 8. fol. 456.

The many Precedents I have produced do prove, that the Rioters or Members, who committed the Cauſe of Forfeiture, were not diſcharged by proceeding againſt their Liberties. In the Caſe of *Norwich*, for hanging the Approvers, the Liberty was ſeized for Miſgovernment, and Proceſs iſſued againſt the Mayor to answer it at *Westminster, criminaliter*. And in the Caſe of *Cambridge*, the Court told them, they did not put it upon them to answer criminally, but as to their Liberties. And they themſelves knew, that by Seizure of their Liberties they were not diſcharged of their Crime: And therefore in the Plea of Submiſſion, they inſert a Saving, that it might be no Concluſion to them, in Caſe they were impeached criminally. Mr. Recorder doth admit, that if all the Members commit Treason,

and be executed, the Politick Perſon is deſtroyed as well as the natural Perſons, and that juſtly too for ſo great an Offence, and therefore the Extent of Forfeitures doth not encourage; but deter Offenders from Commiſſion of the Crimes. And the Citizens, when they know that their Riots, Oppreſſions, and Libelling of the Government, do not only ſubject their Perſons to Punishment, who are the immediate Actors, but alſo ſubject the Conſtitution and Government of their City to be queſtioned, will look upon themſelves under ſtricter Bonds for diſcharging their Duties, than common Subjects are. And therefore the Nobility, who have ſo great a Share in the Government, for Treasons do not only forfeit their Lands and Lives, but their Right of Peerage, which is a ſpecial Truſt for Government; and that was forfeited in Caſes where their Lands were not forfeited, but only during their Lives, upon the Condition annexed to that ſpecial Truſt; as before the Statute of 26 H. 8. of a Nobleman (to him and the Heirs Males of his Body) having entailed Lands, commit Treason, his Lands are not forfeited from his Heir in Tail; but the Dignity is forfeited and extinct, and not ſupported by the Statute of *Donis*, by Reaſon of the Condition annexed, *Nevil's Caſe*, 7 Co. fol. 34. The Law is the ſame, where the Dignity is granted in Parliament, or by Act of Parliament, it is no leſs forfeitable in one Caſe than in the other; the Condition the Law annexed is ſtill the ſame. If when the Members of a Corporation, *corporaliter* aſſembled, commit Treason againſt their Prince, it muſt certainly be acknowledg'd to be againſt their Duty, in whatever Capacity they be conſider'd; eſpecially ſince the Statute of King *James*, which makes the Oath of Allegiance to be Part of every Freeman's Oath; and the corporate Right is held of the King. If the Law allowed no other way of taking Advantage of Forfeiture of the corporate Right, but by executing of all the Members, the Law itſelf might be accused of as great Tyranny as ever was practiſed by the greateſt of Tyrants. And to this, and nothing elſe, the Principle laid down by Mr. Recorder, that Treasons, Murders, and Felonies of the Members do not affect the Corporation in Law, doth directly tend, *viz.* to introduce Cruelty.

The Objection that no Acts are corporate Acts, or can affect the Corporation, but what are under the Common Seal, nothing certainly can be more vain than ſuch an Aſſertion. Then no Mayor, Sheriffs or other Officers, ever acted legally in their Choice by the Corporation, becauſe not under the Common Seal: Then no By-Laws are valid as corporate Acts, becauſe not under the Common Seal: The ſame may be ſaid by moſt of the corporate Acts in Cities and Towns.

In the Caſe of *Cambridge* before the King and Lords, 5 R. 2. *Birdfield* and other Burgeſſes appear'd on the Behalf of the Commonalty; the Court demanded of them, if they had Authority under the Common Seal of the Town? They answer, The Town had no Common Seal, but that they were choſen at a Common Aſſembly of the Town ſummoned for that Purpoſe, which is the Common-Council, to appear for the Commonalty, to answer and receive *ce queux la ley volt*; and the Authority was judged ſufficient. The Common-Council, ſay they, are but Miniſters of the City, and the Liberty of the City hath a ſpecial Protection againſt the Perſonal Acts of their Miniſters by the Charter in *Parl.* 1. E. 3. I have a Copy of that Charter by me from the Records in the Tower. The King's Grant, indeed, is *de aſſenſu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, & totius Communitatis Regni in inſtanti Parlamento*. The Conſiderations of the Charter are *pro melioratione Civitatis*; and for the

the laudable Services of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, performed to the King and his Ancestors; but the Grant is only *Civ. Civitatis prædict. habendum sibi & successorib. suis*. The Words of the Grant are, *Quod pro aliqua personali transgressione vel judicio personali alicujus ministri ejusdem Civitatis, non capiatur libertas illius in manum nostram vel heredum nostrorum, nec custos in eadem Civitate ea occasione deputetur, sed hujusmodi Minister prout qualitas transgressionis requirit, puniatur*. These are all the Words in that Charter, which refer to this Matter; and the same were granted to them in some former Charters out of Parliament. This appears by this Charter in Parliament, that *Libertas Civitatis*, which is the Franchise or Corporation, had been seized and might be seized for some personal Miscarriages of the Ministers; for it is merely the King's Grant that exempts them from it for the Time to come. I do agree, that every personal Miscarriage of their Ministers was never any Cause of Forfeiture, but it must be Miscarriages of Omission or Commission, which amounted to a Misgovernment within the Corporation. As 30 H. 2. Rot. Cl. memb. 5. The City of LONDON was taken into the King's Hands, for not levying a Hue-and-Cry upon the Death of Persons who were slain, *Hale, Lib. L. fol. 269. H. 3. memb. 2.* Their Liberty seized for giving of false Judgment in the Hustings, *Lib. L. 309.* These are sufficient to shew what are the *Personalis Transgressio*, and *Personale Judicium* intended to the Charter; though many the like Instances may be produced. Who are the Ministers intended partly appears by the Charter, but fuller by other Authorities, viz. Mayor, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who are in that Charter expressly mention'd. But this Charter did not prove of any great or long Advantage to the City, in differing them as to this Privilege from other Corporations; for they were met with, either by excessive Fines, set upon their Officers for personal Defaults and false Judgments; or that it excused the City only upon the first Offence; and if again they committed the like Offence, it was no longer personal, but become their Offence, because they did not displace their Officer to provide against his reiterated Crimes. And therefore, as Mr. Solicitor hath shewn, the Liberty of the City of LONDON was after this seized into the King's Hands for Misgovernment; besides, the Punishment of their Ministers became difficult, because the Offences being committed in LONDON, the Inquiry of them must be by Men of the same, who favour'd these Officers. And thereupon, to settle this Matter, an Act of Parliament was made by the same King, which is in Print. The principal Grounds of the Act, as the Act recites, 28 Ed. 3. c. 10. were, that the notorious Errors, Defaults, and Misprisions for Default of good Governance of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of LONDON, could not be inquired of, nor found by Men of the same City. The Act settles the Rule, That for the first Default of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, they shall forfeit 1000 Marks; for the second Offence 2000 Marks; and for the third Default, the Franchise and Liberties of the City shall be taken into the King's Hands, and this for the Defaults of their Ministers; which is a plain Judgment in Parliament, that the Franchise of LONDON may be forfeited; and explains the Charter of 1 Ed. 3. And to make the Remedy effectual, these Defaults are omitted to be inquired after by the Juries of Foreign Counties; and so shut the Door against all Pretences for the Charter, 1 E. 3. and former Charters. It is enacted, that the Ordinance shall be held firm and stable, notwithstanding any Franchises, Privileges, or Customs. By this Law the Fines of their Ministers

for their first and second Offences, in Breach of good Government, are ascertained, which by the former Charters were at Discretion; but for the third Offence of their Ministers, their Franchise might be seized as before, 1 E. 3. and their other Charters might, for the Offence of Misgovernment, and from thence till this Statute for the second Offence. But neither the Charter 1 E. 3. or this Law, did extend to any outrageous Acts of their Members, as Breach of their Duty and good Government, but only to the personal Acts of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, in their several Trusts committed to their Managery. Under this Law the City of LONDON stood till 1 H. 4. from which King the City expected greater Favours than ordinary, as having merited them by being the chief Instruments of his Promotion to the Crown; but the Manner wherein they were instrumental, I forbear to mention. Yet from that King they could obtain no more, as to the Forfeitures for the personal Offences of their Ministers and Officers, than to be put into equal Condition with other Cities and Boroughs. The Statute, after Recital of 28 Edw. 3. That our Lord the King consider'd the good and lawful Behaviour of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, and of the Commonalty of LONDON towards him, and therefore willing to ease and mitigate the Penalty aforesaid, by Assent of Lords and Commons hath ordained and established, that the Penalty aforesaid, as well of the 1000 and 2000 Marks, and the Seizure of the Franchise, shall not be limited in a Certainty; but the Penalty in the Case shall be by the Advice and Discretion of the Justices, as other Cities and Boroughs be within this Realm; and that the Remnant of the Statutes stand in their Force: So that from 1 H. 4. the City of LONDON never could pretend to any other Exemption from Forfeiture of their Franchise, than other Cities and Boroughs may.

Here I crave Leave to join some other Records to those produced by Mr. Solicitor, particularly relating to the City of LONDON.

2 Pat. Roll. pars 2. memb. 9. The King appoints John Lord Breaton Custos of the City, with Commission to amerce and punish the Aldermen and others of the City, according to their Demerits.

8 Ed. 2. Memb. 3. dorf. A Writ issues for the orderly choosing of the Mayor and Sheriffs, which began then to be tumultuous, and, as the Record saith, *Quod quidem populares & plebes, conspiratione inter eas habita, dissidia innumeraque facinora in dicta civitate nocte dieque perpetrantes, conventiculaque clandestina in locis privatis facientes, non vocati & summoniti; hujusmodi Electionibus se immiscent communicationibus & clamoribus*. The Writ recites the Elections to have been per Aldermannos & alios Cives discretiores & potentiores; and commands that they be so done, prout in eadem civitate antiquit' fieri consuevit: Otherwise, that the King would not admit them, when presented to him or his Exchequer.

14 Ed. 2. pars 2. memb. 22. The King grants the Office of Mayor, seized into his Hands at the Iter in the Tower, to Robert Kendall, durante bene placito.

15 Ed. 2. pars 1. memb. 2. The King first replevins to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, the Office of Mayor, who present to the King Hamond de Chigwell for the Office, and the King admits him; and then the King grants to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, the Mayoralty to hold at the King's Pleasure.

26 Ed. 2. memb. 5. The King absolutely restores to them the Mayoralty, to choose as before the Seizure into his Hands.

16 R. 2. pars 1. memb. 28. dorf. A Commission issueth to the Duke of Gloucester, and several Lords and Judges; to enquire of the Defaults of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, upon the Statute of 28 Ed. 3.

16 R. 2. memb. 2. dorso. The Commissioners sat at *Faton, in Com. Bucks*, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, were convicted of several Miscarriages, and the Liberty of the City (by the Judgment of the Court) seized into the King's Hands; and the King (by the Advice of his Council at *Windsor*) constituted *Baldwyn Badington* Mayor, in the Room of *William Venner*, and two other Sheriffs, and 24 Aldermen, to hold during the King's Pleasure; and they all took their Oaths before the King and his Privy Council: And in that Record the Prior of *Christ Church* was sworn an Alderman.

16 R. 2. pars 2. memb. 31. In the same Year the King, at the Intercession of the Queen, grants to the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Citizens, that they might use their Franchises as they did before the Seizure; but with this Clause of Restriction, *Quousque aliter ordinaverimus*. Upon which the City chose *John Hend* Mayor, and *John Shadworth* and *Henry Venner* Sheriffs, who were removed the same Year by the King, and *Henry Dalingrugs* appointed Mayor, to hold during the King's Pleasure.

16 R. 2. pars 1. memb. 36. The Record assigns the Cause, *Pro minus discreta & insufficienti gubernatione & regimine civitatis nostræ*.

20 R. 2. The King makes full Restitution to them of their Liberties, in Print, and in the Charter pleaded.

22 H. 6. memb. 25. dorso. Elections of Mayor and Sheriffs beginning again to be tumultuous, a Writ in the Nature of that in *Edward the II'd's* Time issued, command the Choice to be *per Aldermannos, necnon discretiores dictæ civitatis, adhuc specialiter summonitos*, according to the antient Custom: And after in *Edward IV's* Time the Choice was settled upon the Liverymen by Act of Common-Council.

So then there can remain no Question, but that the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and all the Commons in the Council assembled, may commit Acts for which their Franchise may be seized: And though there may be no real Difference where all the Commons assemble, and where only a certain Number elected by the rest; yet I shall not farther discuss that Point at this Time, because that Question doth not arise upon this Record. For the Offences wherewith they are charged are both laid, in the Replication, to be committed by the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of LONDON, by which must be intended the whole Body.

The whole Body plead to it; but in the Rejoinder they do not traverse; and deny they did the Facts: So that as to the Actors, it must be intended they are the same Persons, who are sued and defend upon Record, which are all the Members of the Corporation.

There are two Branches of the first Offence laid in the Replication:

1. That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty in Common-Council assembled, did make and publish a Law for levying of Money.
2. That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, by Colour of that illegal By-Law, did exact and levy upon the King's Subjects divers great Sums of Money.

In the Rejoinder they take it by Protestation, that no Act or Fact of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council, is an Act or Fact of the Body Corporate or Politick; which is *Protesta-*

tio Juris, non Facti, and is that Error I have endeavoured to refute, that the Acts of all the Members of the Corporation assembled in Common-Council, are not the Acts of the Corporation. But yet by this Protestation of Matter of Law they would insinuate a *Not guilty*, as to a making the Law; and seem afraid to own it, and do not bare-facedly own it. But after they have intitled themselves to the Markets, in such a Manner as I afterwards consider, then they proceed to number the People, which surely was not done upon any legal Ground to move your Judgments. Then say they, that Time out of Mind there hath been a Common-Council, not exceeding 250 Persons, elected out of the Freemen; but do not say of what Number it doth consist, nor by whom elected, whether by Citizens or Foreigners, by the Mayor, Aldermen, or by whom chosen, so as the Court may judge of the Matter of Law so strongly protested, whether they were the Representatives of the whole Body, or no. Then they say, Sir *William Hooker*, Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City, *ac communiarii, sive cives de Communi Concilio ejusdem Civitatis*; which may as well be intended of Mr. Recorder and the Common-Serjeant, who are *de Communi Concilio civitatis*, as of any other; for the Persons are not named, nor is it said they were elected, nor by whom, nor any Words of Reference to the Custom alledged; but generally, that they met in *Communi Concilio secundum consuetudinem civitatis*, not referring to the former Custom alledged. But being met, they made the By-Law for the several Sums of Money, to be received for the Use of the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty. Which Rates, and no other, the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, *exegerunt & perceperunt*, according to the By-Law. *Qui quidem Actus sive Ordinatio est eadem Lex*, supposed by the Replication to be made by them the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty. And Traverse *absque hoc*, that any Law was made for Monies of Persons coming to the Markets *aliter vel alio modo*, than they had before set forth. I know those learned Gentlemen who signed this Plea, and the other to the Charge of the Petition, if they could have found sufficient Matter of Justification to either, they would not have suffered them to appear upon Record in such uncouth Dresses; and therefore Deficiency of Matter may excuse the Insufficiency of Pleading; for there is Skill shewed in the Contrivance to have drawn on a Demurrer; for nothing was dreaded more than an open Examination of the Facts upon a publick Trial, which would have fallen very little short in both Cases, as to the Aggravation laid in the Replication.

Upon this Pleading the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty have confessed, that the By-Law was made for them, and the Monies to be levied for their Use. They have also confessed, that by Force of that By-Law they exacted and received the Monies; and their Justification will be considered by and by. But as to the making the Law, they neither confess it made by themselves, nor by any deriving Authority under them; neither do they Traverse or deny it. For the Averment, that it is the same Law, and the Traverse, that any Law was made *aliter vel alio modo*, is no legal Denial that the whole Corporation (consisting of Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty) did not make that Law upon which an Issue could be taken. Besides, if Mr. Recorder would have the Court intend, that the Common-Council set forth in the Rejoinder, is a distinct Body of Men from the Politick Body of the whole City, the whole Plea amounts but to the General Issue. What the Consequence thereof will be, I will consider upon the

the Point of the Crime set forth ; but at present the Court cannot otherwise intend, but that they that made this Law and that Petition, were the same Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, who are expressly charged therewith, and in their Pleas they do not traverse or deny it. It is just such another Plea, as where an Information is brought against several Persons for killing and taking away of the King's Deer ; the Defendants should plead, that certain Persons (not naming them, nor from whence they come, nor by whom sent) pretended a Custom to kill the King's Deer, and according to that Custom they killed the King's Deer, for the Defendants Use, and the Defendants carried away the Deer. Who (I pray) shall the Court intend killed the Deer, but the Defendants, or some by their Authority ?

I now come to the main Point of the Case :

Whether by any Thing disclosed upon those Pleadings, there appeared a sufficient Title to the King, for the Court to give Judgment of Seizure of the Franchise of the City of LONDON ? The Title I insist upon for the King, is for a Forfeiture by Acts done by the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Breach of their Duty, and the Publick Trust reposed in them upon their first Election. It is my Part to maintain, that the Causes assigned are sufficient in themselves, and sufficiently disclosed to the Court, for the Court to give Judgment upon ; I shall consider them :

First, As they stand upon the Replication, as Crimes laid to their Charge, which will amount to a Forfeiture of the Franchise.

Secondly, How they stand upon the Rejoinder and other Pleadings, whether sufficiently traversed or denied, confessed and voided, or in the least extenuated.

First, The Crimes laid in the Replication, are two in general :

1. Oppression of the King's Subjects, by Colour of Law : And,
2. Stirring up Seditions, and Libelling their Prince and his Government.

These two are only laid in the Replication, but collected out of many sufficient Causes for Seizure of any Franchise. The notorious Riots committed in the Face of Justice, to the comforting and abetting of Criminals, and Terror of the Judges ; and those not only not suppressed or punished by the Magistrates ; but countenanced and encouraged by them. The Tumult of many Thousands, exposing and burning in Effigy several of the King's Protestant Subjects, not suppressed or punished by the Magistrates ; but by some encouraged, and by Contributions supported. The Encouragement of Libels and Libellers of the King and Government, by and within the City. These and many more I could enumerate, are common Offences to the City of LONDON, with other Cities, and populous Corporations ; but these are such as have been in the Cases produced adjudged Causes of Forfeiture of the Franchises for Misgovernment.

And in these LONDON hath but imitated itself in former Times, and other Cities and Boroughs.

But in the Cases insisted upon, LONDON hath outdone itself, and all other Cities and Boroughs too, by assuming a Power to make Laws for levying of Money upon Foreigners for their own Use ; and to deliberate, adjudge, and condemn their Prince's publick Actions, and publickly libelling of them to his Subjects. Never did LONDON before now, or any other City or Borough (in Times of Peace, and not under an actual Rebellion) commit the like Breaches upon the Government, to assume a Power superior to any

the King hath in like Cases, to lay Burdens upon this People, and to levy Money, and to invade the King's Prerogative, by deliberating and determining of his publick Actions to the Consequences thereof, and publickly libelling them to the rest of his Subjects. And in Execution of such unjust Power, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, did make and publish a Law for levying of Money upon the King's Subjects, as well Foreigners, as others, coming to the publick Markets with Provisions. And chargeth several Particulars, and divers other Sums imposed upon all Comers to the Markets, whether they sell or no ; and that if any Person refused to pay, he should be put out of the Market.

Again, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, by Pretext of this Law (made by themselves, and for their own private Lucre) did exact and levy yearly of the King's Subjects ; Sums of Money amounting to five thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and converted and disposed the same to their own Use, in Subversion of the good Government of the City ; in Oppression, and depauperating the King's Subjects coming to the Markets ; in raising the Prices of Provisions in Markets, to the Damage of the King's Subjects ; to the manifest Dishonour of the King and his Crown, contrary to the Trust reposed in them as a Body Politick.

In the first Branch of their levying Money, there is this Crime laid to their Charge : An Abusion of the Liberty of a Body Politick in its highest Point of Trust, *viz.* of making Laws for the better Government of its Members, and other the King's Subjects repairing to the City. This is no distinct Liberty from the Body Politick, but incident to it, as hath been shewn, and therefore cannot for any Abuse be singly lost, or severed from their Body Politick, no more than the Body Politick can subsist or attain the Ends of good Government without such a Power, which Law raiseth for a better Discharge of that Trust. But the Law entrusteth no Corporation with a Power to levy Money for their private Profit, be the Colour what it will ; nor can such Power be derived from the Crown to any Corporation ; neither can any Authority be produced, that gives the least Countenance to such Authority : The Case of *Blackwell-hall* is expressly against it ; that was ruled good, because it was *pro bono publico*, and not *pro privato lucro* ; it was but a small Reward for the Officer who attended that Business ; the City got nothing thereby. Corporations, as well as other Communities not incorporate, are by Law entrusted with Power to raise Money for Uses publick to the Community ; but such Power is confined to the Precincts of the Community ; they cannot lay their Charge upon Foreigners ; as for Reparation of Churches, Highways, Bridges, and such like publick Charges. These Crimes, at Common Law, came the nearest Treason of any. Sir *Thomas Halley*, 20 R. 2. for preferring a scandalous Bill, was adjudged to die as a Traitor ; his Life spared at the Instance of the Bishops ; and after 1 H. 4. N. 9. upon his Petition the Judgment was reversed. To lay Impositions upon the King's Subjects was not only an Incroachment on Royal Power, but of the Power of Parliaments. And what Incroachments of Royal Power were Treason, what not, was in the Breast of Judges, as appears by the Petition in Parliament 21 Ed. 3. N. 15. and after settled by the Statute 25 Ed. 3. Certainly that they have an immediate Tendency to a Rebellion, is evident. To alienate the Subjects Affection from their Prince is a great Step that Way ; and for so great a Body of Men (both for Riches and Reputation) to adjudge and publish, that the King, by his Prerogation, hath interrupted the publick Justice

Justice of the Kingdom, and the necessary Provisions for his own Safety, and the Preservation of his Protestant Subjects, is, in Effect, to determine and publish the King unfit for the Government, and by necessary Consequence would aliene the Affections of such as should believe them. Add to this the Power they assume, and justly, to levy Money to their own Use, upon Foreigners as well as Citizens, and that to any Sum; which Mr. Recorder pressed as the Force of his Argument, that little or more made no Difference. When those they had persuaded to draw their Affections, shall be assured of such a Legislative Power to assist them with Supplies; what Consequences may be expected, every Man may judge: Especially if one Thing more had been effected, as was contrived and endeavoured to be established; that LONDON should become the *Asylum* of all Malecontents, as *Rome* was heretofore, who might there vent their Gall against the Government *impune*, and without Fear of Conviction.

I shall consider the Offences particularly, as they stand upon the Replication, as to the levying of Money.

1. They are charged, that they in Common-Council assembled, respecting only their private Lucre, and in Breach of the Trust reposed in them for good Government, did assume upon them an illegal and unjust Power and Authority, to levy Money upon the King's Subjects to their own Use, without any lawful Authority: And the City of LONDON have, by several Charters, such express Power given them, but it is confined to their own Members; neither the King nor the Law never gave them any Power over Foreigners, to charge them for the private Profit of this City. Now to assume such a Power is a plain Usurpation to a Body Politick upon the Crown and the Law, and is a manifest Breach of that Trust for good Government, by an open and avowed Oppression of the King's Subjects by Colour of Law, which is the worst of Oppressions; and therefore the Law not only gives a new Name, but layeth heavier Penalties upon Oppressions committed by Persons in publick Trust. It is called Extortion and Oppression, where committed by any Person in publick Offices or Trusts. It is not sufficient that the injured Persons may have their Actions, or that they may be fined at the King's Suit; but the Law gives a Forfeiture of the Places of Trust, and all may be exacted from them, if the King please. The Persons injured may recover their Damages: They may be fined at the King's Suit, and their Offices seized, the Law adjudging all these Penalties but equal to the Crime. The Markets, as they stand upon the Replication, must be intended free Markets, as the Streets of LONDON are for all the King's Subjects to have Recourse to with their Provisions, for Supply of the Inhabitants, without Payment of any Toll. The Sums of Money, for buying whereof the Law is made, as set out in the Replication, cannot be for any Toll of Markets, nor for Piccage or Stallage, which may be annexed to Markets; but Imposition upon the Persons, or Goods, coming and brought thither, whether they sell, or not, and whether they have Stalls, or not. And the Process is admirable, that if the Person refuse to pay, he shall be turned out of the Market; as if the Law were, that every Man that walks in the Streets should pay 6*d.* and if he refuse, he should be turned out of the City. I must confess, the Process is as good as the Law. Thus this Crime stands upon the Replication. How have the Mayor, Citizens and Commonalty varied it in their Rejoinder? Not one Jot; for as to this Point of Charge, that they usurped such a Pow-

er, and did execute it by making a Law for levying of Money in Oppression of the King's Subjects, they give no Answer at all, either by traversing or denying, confessing and avoiding. If they have traversed their making of the Law, the special Plea had amounted to the General Issue; but as it is, there is no Answer at all given to it. And therefore, if the making of such a Law in the Manner set forth in the Replication, be an Abusion of the Franchise, Judgment of Seizure must be given for that Abuse.

The Reasons given by Mr. Recorder, that the making of this Law will not forfeit the Franchise, were these:

(1.) That if the King had made such a By-Law in the Charter of Incorporation, that would not have forfeited the Corporation; no more can it, if it be made by the Corporation afterwards.

I do not understand the mystick Inference of this Argument, unless it be to continue the Allegory of resembling Corporations to Kings, that they can do no Wrong, and consequently can forfeit nothing by their Acts, though against Law. Where the King annexeth any Power to any Offices or Corporations, which the Law allows them not to exercise, the Law doth not adjudge the whole Grant void, but only those Powers: But if Officers or Corporations shall resume upon themselves to exercise Powers which the King could not grant, against the End of their Institution, by Execution and Oppression of the King's Subjects, it is not sufficient that the Acts are void, because illegal; but the Offenders shall be punished in such Manner as the Law provides.

(2.) In all the Suits where By-Laws have been adjudged unreasonable and void, it was never held or said, that such By-Laws forfeited the Corporation; and if it should, every little Mistake in the By-Law should forfeit the Corporation, which would render the State of Corporations very unsteady and uncertain.

(1.) I answer, first, That in those Suits between Party and Party, there was no Occasion for the Court to declare how far the By-Law has intrenched upon the Prerogative, by Breach of the Condition in Law annexed to the Liberty. But I remember, in the Case of the Mayor of *Wiccomb*, *Mich. 27 Car. 2.* upon Complaint in this Court to my Lord Chief Justice *Hales*, of his Refusal to sign the Poors Rates, he publicly declared to him, That if he persisted in his Obstinacy, a *Quo Warranto* might be brought to seize the Franchise.

(2.) There is a plain Difference between By-Laws, for regulating the Actions of the Members, and others within the Corporation, with a Penalty to enforce Obedience, and a Law directly for levying of Money: In the latter Case, the levying of the Money is the principal End of the Law; and to levy it *pro privato lucro*, and upon Foreigners, can receive no Palliation from being a Mistake against all the Laws and Authorities that are extant. But in the former Cases they have a Semblance for common Benefit, and possibly might be for the Benefit of all the Members, could the Restriction be made by Law; and the Penalty is but collateral, to enforce Obedience, and will stand and fall as the Law determines of the Principal. And the Law no where determines all the Cases, where the Liberty of any Members (as to Trade) may not, or may be restrained, whereby there is Room left for Mistakes; but against so known and universal a Principle, that no Corporation can levy Money for their private Profit, no Excuse of Mistake can be admitted.

(3.) That which shelters all other By-Laws from Oppression, is wanting in this; that as to the Recovery of the Penalty, they refer to a Course of Law, whereby they submit their By-

Law to the Judgment of Law for its Validity, that if they have committed any Mistake, it may be corrected by Law. But here the Remedy is plain Force; if the Person do not pay, he shall be turned out of the Market with his Goods: What was settled by Wrong, shall be recovered by Force. Thus Mr. Recorder's arguing makes the Duty a meer voluntary Payment; it is *solve, aut abi*, he hath his Election to pay, or be gone. I have not met with a more arbitrary Principle asserted, or defended in a Court of Law. Should the King lay an Imposition of 12d. on every one that entered *Whitehall*, with Order to the Porter to turn him out upon Refusal of Payment, What a Dust would this make, that the Subjects Rights to have Access to their Prince were invaded? Why, it is no more than *solve, aut abi*. The Right of all the King's Subjects, to come with the Provisions to publick Markets, is far greater, and as great as of the Lord Mayor, or of any of the Citizens to come there; and the putting such Terms upon their Right is absolutely illegal in the worst Sense that Word is at any Time used. And herein Mr. Recorder was in the Right, that more or less are not material, because every Sum imposed in such Case is illegal, and what is illegal, cannot be reasonable; which absolutely precludes the Averment, that the Sums were reasonable; which obtains only in such Cases, where, of common Right, some Sum may be taken.

(4.) In the last Place, the questioning of a Liberty in a *Quo Warranto*, whether upon the Title; or for a Forfeiture, is upon the Right between the King and the Corporation. In Case of Mistakes and common Errors committed, those are not to be justified upon a Question of Right; and if they be, they are no longer Mistakes, but wilful Crimes. And therefore, in all Times such Mistakes, both in making of Laws and Matters of Fact, have been passed by, and pardoned by the Charter of Confirmation, *etiamsi abusi fuerint*. And in the Multitudes of *Quo Warranto*'s that have been brought, most ended by Submission before Pleader. But where it shall be insisted upon in Point of Right, though in a smaller Point of Oppression, upon such Grounds as may equally intitle them to commit the greatest Oppressions, *Magis & Minus* do not affect the Case in Point of the Right of Forfeiture; but the Question is, Whether they have broken their Trust? And if so adjudged, Forfeiture is a necessary Consequence.

(3.) The third Reason Mr. Recorder insisted upon is 19 H. 7. cap. 7. That there had been no Need of that Law, if Corporations By-Laws would be Cause of Seizure.

(1.) I answer, That Statute extends not to the By-Laws of Cities and Boroughs incorporated; but to Guilds and special Fraternities.

(2.) It extends to good By-Laws as well as bad, for greater Caution, that they put no new By-Laws in Ure till allowed; but the Allowance makes them neither better nor worse, only shelters for the 40 l. Penalty, as in the Taylors of *Ip-swich's* Case, c. 11. b. f. 54. So that the By-Laws are but of the same Force they were before that Statute, &c. If they are good Laws they may be executed without Allowance; and I have before shewn, that the Addition of another Penalty doth not dispense with the Penalty upon Breach of the Condition given by the Common Law. The other Crime of Oppression they are charged with, is, that they did exact and levy, to their own Use, the several Sums, and others, amounting to 5,000 l. per Ann. in Oppression of the King's Subjects, and raising the Prices in the Markets for their own private Lucre.

Secondly, In their Rejoinder, taking by Protestation they are not of that Value, the Mayor, Ci-

tizens, and Commonalty acknowledge the exacting, and receiving the Monies to their own private Use, but say not of what Value they are; but be they of what Value they will, attempt a Justification. It must be admitted, that if the Justification be insufficient, the Court cannot otherwise judge of the Crime than as it is laid in the Replication; where it appears to be as great Extortion and Oppression of the King's Subjects, and continued for many Years together, by Colour of an Authority usurped by them, as ever was practised by any Subjects upon their Fellow Subjects; which cannot be denied to be an apparent Breach of that Trust committed to them, for the better Administration of the Laws and Justice to the King's Subjects.

The Parts of Justification are these:

(1.) A Custom, that, Time out of Mind, there have been publick Markets within the City.

(2.) They make Title to these publick Markets by Prescription, but claim not any Toll of common Right belonging to these Markets.

So that both upon the Custom alledged, and Prescription made, the Court cannot otherwise intend but they were free Markets, as in Truth they were. Then they alledge a Custom, that, Time out of Mind, they used at their Charge to provide Places where the Markets were held, and Stalls and Stations, and other Accommodations for the Market-People, and Surveyors, and other Officers, for the better Government of the Market-People; and did cleanse, and were bound to cleanse the Market-Places. And for defraying of their Charges for all the Time aforesaid, they had, and used to have, *diversa rationabilia Tolneta, Ratas, sive denariorum summas*, of all Persons coming to the Market, for Stalls, Stations, and other Accommodations for the selling of their Provisions. Although they received Monies, Time out of Mind, and until the By-Laws, they cannot tell what these Sums were, nor what to call them, whether Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money. Tolls they could not be, that is admitted of all Hands, because against common Right, and to be paid upon Entry into the Market, whether sold or not. They do not intitle themselves so much as to Pickage, or Stallage; for they make no Title to the Land where the Markets have been, or are held. And we all know, that before, the Act of Parliament provided, at the publick Charge, fit Places, and settled them upon a publick Trust for Market-People, what Provision was made of Places by the City, viz. in the publick Streets, where there ever was a free Market for Provisions, as would have been made evident, had the City tendered a sufficient Issue. Besides, the Sums charged in the Replication can neither be of Pickage or Stallage, but laid upon Goods brought within the Market, whether the Vender made Use of any Stall, or Breaking of the Ground, or no. Neither is it averred in this Plea, or by any Words of Reference can it be inferred, that the Sums in the Replication are the same with those they claim; they claim only by Custom, *rationabilia Tolneta, Ratas, sive denariorum summa*.

(3.) Mr. Recorder would justify this Plea, that such a general Claim, with an Averment that they are reasonable, is a sufficient Justification of particular Charges, which are against common Right; and insisted upon the Claim of the City of LONDON of the Water-Bailiff's Office, with the Fees thereto belonging; and the Case of *Maidenhead*, in *Palmer's* Reports, of the Market, with the Toll thereto belonging. These Precedents answer themselves, there was no particular Charge for the Toll or Fees, but what is charged particularly is answered; besides, the Toll and Fees

Fees are claimed of common Right, as belonging to the Market and Office. In *Malden-head's Case* the Judges agreed, that Toll, according to common Right might be granted by general Words; but Toll against common Right could not, nor be prescribed for but in Certainty. In that Case reported by my Lord *Hales*, Franchise, Pl. 11. the Difference is expressly taken; and the Authorities cited of 9 H. 6. 45. 11 H. 6. 14. *Fit. Avovery* 126. That Demands against common Right ought to be prescribed for in Certainty; and the Authorities produced by Mr. Recorder in the Lord *Cobham's Case*, 1 Len. 218. *Flickman's Case*, 2 Roll. Abridg. 125. and Roll. 2. Abridg. 265. The Case of *Dublin* for *Keyage* or *Craneage*, so the Case of *Hill* and *Hawks*, and the Bellman of *Litchfield*, prove it. No Man questions but Cities and Boroughs, upon good Consideration, may prescribe for Sums of Money against common Right; and may prescribe for an apt Remedy for Recovery of such Sums; but all the Authorities prove it must be prescribed for Certainty, that the Court may judge of the Reasonableness of it. And whoever claims against common Right, must make out his Demand, both in Certainty, and that it is reasonable; it is otherwise, where according to Right, as in Fines for Copyhold Estates, it is incumbent on the Tenant to shew if unreasonable. Besides, this Custom is void, because they do not intitle themselves to any Remedy for these uncertain Sums.

(4.) The next Part of the Justification is, that Time out of Mind, within the City there hath been a Common-Council; the Imperfection whereof I have already observed.

(5.) They set forth a Custom for this Common-Council to make Laws for the better Government of the Markets, and appointing convenient Places and Times for the Markets. *Et ex Assessione & in certitudinem reductione* of reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money to be paid by Persons coming to the Market, *pro Stallis, Stationibus, & aliis Accommodationibus*; so as these Laws be profitable to the King and his People, and not contrary to the Laws of the Land. For the first Part of a special Custom, for the better Government of the Markets, and appointing convenient Places and Times, it needed not; for it is incident of common Right to every Lord of a Market, and the Grantee of every Market, without special Clauses, hath the same Power and Trust: And yet it is ushered in with great Solemnity, a Confirmation by *Magna Charta*, a Charter in Parliament, 1 Ed. 3. & 7 R. 2. to make good a Custom, which is but the Common Law. Unless they set up this Custom to divert themselves, who have pleaded themselves Lords of the Markets, and so to fix it in others who are no Lords of the Markets; and thence to infer that the Custom having intrusted others, than the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, with the Government of the Market, they the Lords of the Market ought not to suffer for the Misgovernment of those other Members. The second Part of the Custom is insensible. To make Laws and Orders, *ex Assessione & in certitudinem reductione* of reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, to be paid by all Persons coming to the Markets, for Stalls, Stations, and all other Accommodations. What is meant by *Assessione* without an *Anglice*, I cannot imagine; it is no Law Term; in its proper Signification, it signifieth sitting together; whence our Sessions quarterly, and Sessions of Parliament, have their Name. The general Rates set by the Parliament upon the several Counties are sometimes called Assessments, and those intrusted with equally dividing the Rates in the several Parcels upon the Inhabitants, are called Assessors. In which of these Senses, or what Sense, the City's

Counsel apply this Word, I cannot resolve; for Mr. Recorder did not resolve it. It seems by the subsequent Words to be explained *in certitudinem ponere*, and to have some Resemblance to the Parochial Assessments, where the Duty before is imposed by Law, but the ascertaining of every Man's Proportion is done by the Assessors: And this Mr. Recorder inclined to in his Endeavours to support the Custom, generally for reasonable Rates. And in this Sense too the City seems to understand it, by waving of the Assessment in their Re-butter. In our Sur-rejoinder we traverse the Prescription of taking of the Rates mention'd to be by the By-Law assessed, and reduced into Certainty; which Issue they wave, and insist only upon their Prescription generally alledged. Now, if taken in this Sense, the Clause is wholly insensible and uncertain, because the Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money to be paid, are not referred to any former Law that imposed them; they do not so much as refer to the Prescription, and the Sums claimed thereby; but the Clause is independent and absolute of itself. Neither can the Court now intend it to refer to those Sums claimed, because we would have so intended it; and therefore took an apt Traverse; but the City waved it in their Re-butter; and they do lie under this *Dilemma*, that either it must be so intended, and then being traversed and waved by them, the Issue must be taken against them; or it cannot be so intended, and then the Custom is uncertain and insensible. And it cannot be intended by the Court for levying of Money by a new Imposition for the private Advantage of the City; that (as I have shewn) would be against Law, and is contrary to the Prescription they have made, and would vitiate their Plea, by claiming the Thing by Prescription, and by a new Law.

(6.) They set forth a By-Law, which imports a new Imposition throughout, of several Sums to be paid to the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty; and they provide a new Remedy, that the Refuser shall be removed out of the Market. They aver, indeed, the Sums are reasonable, but set out no Fact upon which the Court may anyways judge they are so; which are incumbent upon him that will claim any thing against the common Right. They do not so much as aver, that the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty laid out one Penny out of their Revenue for providing the Markets and Stalls, or what other Stations or Accommodations they furnished the Market-People with, so as to give the least Support to this extraordinary By-Law.

And this Averment was industriously left out, lest Issue might be taken upon it; and sufficiently proved, that both the Places, Stalls, and Conveniencies, were provided for out of the publick Monies granted by Parliament, in Trust for all the King's Subjects coming to the Market, as we have set out in our Sur-rejoinder. Then it would have evidently appeared, that this By-Law was not only in Breach of the common Law Trust reposed in them for good Government, but in Breach of that Trust reposed in them by Act of Parliament. For all the King's Subjects, and these publick Monies receiv'd and laid out upon that Trust, are made the Consideration to ground the Subjects Oppressions upon by this By-Law. Though they laid out not one Penny, as appears to the Court, yet they acknowledge to have received all the Money to their own Use; and their Justification failing, it must be intended, they did it in such Manner as is set out in the Replication, which chargeth the highest Oppression that can be possibly committed by Subjects upon Subjects, and is destructive of common Justice and good Government. It is likewise as great an Usurpation upon the Crown to lay Taxes

Taxes upon the King's Subjects without his Authority, and openly and avowedly to justify it. How much superior this Offence is to those, whereupon Instances of Seizure have been given, I leave to the Observation of the Court. Their Reply, that the Toll only can be forfeited, or at most the Markets, can weigh little. That the Markets cannot be forfeited, Mr. Recorder admits upon the Authority of the Case of *Maidenhead*, that Toll is not incident to a Market. This Imposition is wholly foreign to the Markets, which must be intended Free-Markets, wherein all the King's Subjects have Right to sell and buy, discharged of Toll, which shall be intended to have its Commencement by Erection, not by Grant to any Person, which the King may do in Cases of Fairs and Markets. Or if they be granted to any Person, if without Tolls, such Grants are upon Trust, for Benefit of the King's Subjects to buy and sell in; and the Grantee intrusted with the Rule and good Government thereof, for the Benefit of others. Besides, the Seizing of the Markets is no Punishment of the Corporation, but of all the King's Subjects, who are the Persons oppressed, and whose Rights are invaded by this Imposition. The Oppression is by the Corporation, and by an Authority they claim over the King's Subjects, to lay an Imposition upon their Goods, and to levy it by Force; which is an Abuse of the Power the Law hath intrusted them with, and a Misuser of the Franchise to Oppression. To forfeit the Sums exacted and levied is idle, and no Punishment; for they never had Right to them, and so no Right can be forfeited. In the Case of *Maidenhead*, where a reasonable Toll was granted, they had a Right to Toll, which may be forfeited by Abuser, in taking an unreasonable Toll; but where there is no Right to take any Thing, there is no Right to be forfeited, but that Right by Colour whereof the Extortion or Oppression is committed. If an Officer, by Colour of his Office, oppresses, the Office is forfeited, or the Officer may be fined; the Cases were cited by Mr. Solicitor. The Levying of two Shillings for the Penalty of breaking the Assize, forfeited the View of Frankpledge. Using of false Weights and Measures forfeited the Franchise of *Evesham*. And generally, whatever is an apparent Breach of good Government, wherewith every Franchise is intrusted, will in Point of Right between the King and the Franchise amount to a Forfeiture; because it is a Breach of publick Trust reposed in them by Law.

2. I shall conclude with the last Branch of the Crimes laid to their Charge:

For invading the King's Prerogative, and publickly libelling of him, and his Publick Acts to the People.

The Replication chargeth the several Facts thus:

(1.) That the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, in Common-Council assembled, maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, and without any lawful Authority, took upon them to censure the King, and the Prorogation of Parliament made by the King.

(2.) That they gave their Suffrages, and order'd a Petition should be presented to the King, in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, containing the scandalous Matter alleged.

(3.) That they maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, and to the Intent the said Petition should be dispersed and made publick, to persuade them, that the King, by the Prorogation, had obstructed the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and to stir them up to a Dislike of the King's Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace of the Kingdom, did order the said

Petition (containing the said scandalous Matter) to be printed.

(4.) They afterwards maliciously, advisedly, and seditiously, and to the Intent that the Petition should be dispersed and published among the King's Subjects, to alien and withdraw their Affections from the King and his Government, did print, and cause to be printed and published the said Petition, in Contempt and Scandal of the King and his Government, and to the promoting and exciting of Sedition and Disturbance of the Peace within this Kingdom.

These Crimes, at Common Law, were *contra Pacem*, and punishable by Fine and Imprisonment in particular Subjects, where committed by Persons in publick Office, or intrusted with Government and Preservation of the Peace, they are of a deeper Dye. In the Title of the Statute, 13 Car. 2. cap. 1. for Preservation of the King's Person and Government, they are called Seditious Practices and Attempts; for Prevention whereof that Law provides, "That if any Person or Persons shall maliciously and advisedly (by Writing or Printing) express, publish, or declare any Words, Sentence, or Thing, to incite or stir up the People to Hatred or Dislike of the Person of his Majesty, or the established Government; such Person is made incapable of any Office or Place of Trust, and to be further punished, according to the Common Law and Statutes in such Cases."

This Law takes Notice, they were Crimes at Common Law, and punishable as seditious Practices. Sir James Bagg's Case allows Conspiracies and ignominious Crimes to be Causes of Disfranchisement; much more a Conspiracy of all the Members to libel the Government, and alienate the Affections of the People from their Prince.

Now what Answer do they give to these Charges in either Rejoinder?

To the first and last they give none at all; they shew no Authority for them in Common-Council to debate, deliberate upon, and to determine of Prorogations of Parliaments by the King; or the Consequences thereof; which are, *inter ardua Regni*, and not to be treated of but by the King's Writ: They are not of the King's and Kingdom's Common-Council, but intrusted to advise in Affairs of the City, and *ne futor ultra crepidam*. They are charged to have done this advisedly, seditiously, and without any Authority; and it is charged Precedent to the Petition.

To the fourth for printing or publishing of it, to the Intent that it should be dispersed amongst the King's Subjects to alienate and withdraw their Affections from the King, laid to be 13 Jan. 32 Car. 2. they saw it was printed by Samuel Roycroft, by the Mayor's Appointment; *Quæ quidem Petitio & Impressio sunt eadem Petitio, Impressio, & Publicatio*, in the Replication mention'd; and traverse, *Absque hoc quod aliqua Petitio concern' Prorogationem præd' fact', ordinat', publicat' sic impress' fuit aliter, vel alio modo quam*; but do not add *vel alio tempore*. In which Respect this Plea is stronger than the former, to involve the City in the Guilt.

Then they own the Petition was voted and order'd to be preferred and printed *Nemine contradicente*, to be sure to leave not one Citizen out of the Guilt; but they do aver, the Printing was to undeceive their Fellow Citizens, whereas the Charge is, that it was to deceive them. The whole Plea amounts but to the general Issue, admitting the Petition were justifiable, and the making of the Petition lawful. Many Things in themselves are lawful, yet done with an evil Intent, and for an evil Purpose, become unlawful and

Lukner and
Cruchly,
4 Car. Cro.
140. Lock
and Lock,
15 Jac. 1.
Roll Abr. 50.

and criminal, and upon *Not Guilty*, Proof must be made of the evil Intent where the Thing itself is unlawful; there needs no other Proof. To lie under an Hedge on *Suters Hill* is lawful; but to lie there in wait to kill or rob a Man, is unlawful, and imports Scandal. To lay Wooll near the Sea-side is lawful; but laying it there with an Intent to export it, is criminal, and forfeits the Wooll. And it is not good in Pleading to answer such Intent with contrary Averments; but where the Intent is Substance, it must be traversed or denied specially, otherwise the Plea amounts to but the general Issue. This Manner of Defence, or Shadow of Justification, proves one special Ingredient of the Charge; that it was done *adviseate*. The City say it was done upon weighty Considerations, and many Occurrences deliberated upon, and relate to them, all upon Record, that the Court may judge whether they had not good Reason for what they did. And if they could judge, that their whole History taken together are not sufficient Considerations for any Subjects to agree or order any Petition to be preferred and printed, to stir up the Subjects to a Dislike of the King's Person and Government, which is charged upon them, and not answered; the Court must adjudge the Fact to be done maliciously, and seditiously: But the Words of the Petition are in themselves scandalous to the King and Government. Petitioning is lawful, and the City of LONDON have often petitioned the King with good Acceptation, and observed a good Decorum, becoming Subjects, both in the Matter and Manner of their Petitions; they used not to advise or meddle in Matters of State, but when sent for to advise, they confined themselves to the Affairs of the City. They never before, as I have met with, charged the King's Acts of State as Interruptions of the Prosecution of the publick Justice.

The Words of the Petition are, *Your Petitioners were extremely surprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Prosecution of the Publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making the Provisions necessary for the Preservation of your Majesty, and your Protestant Subjects, hath raised an Interruption.* To delay, interrupt, or deny Justice, spoken of any Person intrusted with the Administration of Justice, and spoken of him in Point of his Trust, always imports Scandal; in the Case of the common Magistrates, they do necessarily import Breach of Duty; neither in common Parlane amongst the Vulgar, nor any History or Author, that I have met with, were they ever used in any Sense of Credit or Reputation to the Person of whom they were spoken or published. Interruption of Justice is a greater Imputation than Delay barely, because the one may be a meer Omission, but Interruption imports some Act, whereby Justice is stopped; but both are temporary Denials of Justice, as Denial is an absolute Stop of Justice. *Nulli negabimus aut differemus Justitiam*, are not only the Words, but the Duty of every King. To say or publish of, or to a King, in the Point of the Exercise of his Kingly Office, and a Point of as high Trust as any is, that of the Prorogation of Parliaments, that he hath interrupted the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, imports the greatest Scandal imaginable. For it was more of the King's Duty than of either Houses of Parliament, to promote the Prosecution of publick Justice, especially in the Cases set forth, which so nearly concerned his Person; and therefore the charging of the King with the Interruption of that Justice, is of greater Imputation to the King; and the more Instances they give, it is an Aggravation of their Crime, by charging the King with interrupting the publick Justice in all these Instances. And there is as much Venom

concealed in as few Words, as ever I met with. *Tacitus* did never outdo the Penner of that Petition, whereby all the principal Attributes, the Law makes necessary for Princes, are impeached at once, both the Judgment, Mercy, and Wisdom of the King. The Interruption of the publick Justice reflects upon his Justice in a high Manner. The Interruption of the Means of his own Preservation, besides his Justice, reflects upon his Wisdom; that the King should not take Care thereof, or did not foresee the Danger he put himself into, by the Prorogation. The Interruption of the Means for the Preservation of his Protestant Subjects, impeacheth his Mercy too, and chargeth the King with Cruelty to his Subjects, in taking no better Care for their Preservation, when under such imminent Dangers; with a secret Insinuation, that as he had stopped Justice against his Popish Subjects, so he was regardless of the Preservation of his Protestant Subjects. What greater Malice could be inclosed in a Nutshell? If Words were dubious and of a double Signification, and might be taken in a good Sense as well as bad, they ought not to be published by Subjects of their Prince; and when charged to be spoken or published in the worst Sense, to withdraw the Subjects Affections from their Prince, the Court cannot intend them spoken in any other Sense; that must appear upon the Evidence, which cannot be in this Case, because they have not pleaded the General Issue, nor traversed that Point. But here the Words can bear no other Sense, but a direct Scandal to the King and his Government, in the Point of Prorogation of Parliaments. That the City so understood them is evident by the Petition, in that very Clause, where they say, they were extremely surprized at the late Prorogation. Why should they be surprized? If the King had done nothing thereby, but what was just and good for his People, they had often tasted of his Goodness, and could not be surprized at that. It must then be some very ill Thing in the Prorogation, that so extremely surprized them, and filled them with such Terrors, as throughout the Petition they express. And they discover their Minds plainly, that the Effects of the Prorogation were the Causes of their Surprisal, *viz.* the Interruption of the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and of making the necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King and his Protestant Subjects; and in the next Paragraph they explain themselves further, and call that a Delay, which before they called an Interruption; that they were even impatient of the least Delay, of the long hoped for Security, whilst they see the King's Life invaded, and the true Religion undermined, and their Families and innocent Posterity likely to be subjected to Blood, Confusion, and Ruin. The panick Fear, and dismal Consequences, are charged upon the Prorogation. And to what other Purpose do they publish this severe Sentence upon the Prorogation, with their dismal Fears, but to affrighten the King's Subjects, and beget the like Fears in them? The natural Consequence whereof is to withdraw their Affection: *Oderunt quem metuerunt Populi.*

Mr. Recorder, though he could not produce one Authority, that to interrupt publick Justice, was ever used in a good or justifiable Sense; yet endeavours to evade the Scandal of the Words by proper Answers.

That these Words are not spoken of the King, but of the Prorogation, as Consequences of it. Is not this Quibbling? The Prorogation is only the King's Act of proroguing the High Court of Parliament. And to charge the Acts of a King, or other subordinate Magistrate in Execution of his Office, with Injustice, Folly, or Insanity, is the

the same Thing as to charge the Persons themselves.

No, saith Mr. Recorder, unless the Action had been charged to have been done with such Intention; but they do not charge the King: And that it is so explained in another Part of the Petition, by saying, "But that which supports them against Despair, is the Hopes they derive from your Majesty's Goodness; that your Intention was, by this Prorogation, to make way for your better Concurrence with the Counsel of your Parliament." Evil Intention may make an Act, otherwise good, to be bad and against Law, by Intendment of Law; the Intention is evil, and the Person answerable for all the Consequences thereof. If a Man throw a great Stone over the Wall, and a Person is killed, the Law judgeth it Murder: He cannot justify it by averring he had another Intention. So in the Matter of Scandal, if an unlawful Act or Crime, which purports Scandal, be charged upon a Person, it is no Justification, or Excuse, to aver he did not charge the Person, nor his Acts, with doing it with an evil Intent; but as the Law supplies Malice in the Criminal, where the Act is unlawful, so it intends Malice in the Libeller, in a Matter which in itself imports Scandal. Several Cases may be put to this Purpose: To charge the Wife with poisoning her Husband, is actionable, though not alledged done voluntarily; or with an Intent to kill; the Law intends it. In this Case they charge that the King, by his Prorogation, interrupted the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and with the dismal Consequences, which in their Judgment would follow thereupon, and publish this to affrighten the whole Kingdom; and that they were near despairing of their Safety, but hoped his Majesty did likewise intend by the Prorogation to make way for his better Concurrence with the Counsel of his Parliament. A pretty Compliment for so infamous a Charge; and if it import any thing, it is a further Reflection upon the King; that he had not before concurred with the Counsel of his Parliament. But to fix the Matter home, Mr. Recorder in the last Place justifies this Libel from the Truth of the Fact, that the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and finding out Means for Preservation of the King and his Subjects, had received an Interruption by the Prorogation. This toucheth to the Quick, and is more than the City have averred in all their Pleadings; they have nakedly represented their several Facts, precedent to the Petition, and leave it to the Court to judge, whether there be sufficient to justify them, to make and publish such a Petition. But to aver it to be true, is to equal the Crime of the Petition, in charging the Prorogation with the Interruption of the publick Justice. But I hope, upon better Consideration, he will change his Opinion, and likewise upon the Inference he made, that if true, it is no Scandal to print and publish it to the King's Subjects; for in both Points he is apparently mistaken. It is admitted there was a Plot, and such Proceedings as are set forth against Delinquents; and that the King by his Proclamation, and in his Speech, expressed his Sense of the Plot, and pressed the Parliament to proceed to Trial of the Lords in the Tower committed for the Plot, and that there are many such Bills depending in Parliament. And it shall be admitted, that upon the Prorogation all these Proceedings were stayed, and if Mr. Recorder please, received an Interruption; and to say so is true. But in this Case, if the City had been of an Opinion, that the Parliament, upon the King's Signification of his Pleasure that they should proceed to the Trial of the Lords, did not make such Haste to try them, as the City judged was necessary for the Preservation of their Lives

and Fortunes; and thereupon the City should have petitioned the Parliament to proceed to the immediate Trial of the Lords in the Tower, and thereby charge them, that they had delayed them the publick Justice of the Kingdom, by not proceeding sooner to the Trial of them, according to the King's Desire, Mr. Recorder would not have averred the Matter of Justice to be true, and therefore no Scandal to the Parliament; but he would then have found out the Difference between staying of Suits, and Proceedings in Courts by the proper Judges, and the Delays and Interruptions of common Justice; the latter are unlawful and criminal, and against the Duty of the Judges, but the former, upon just Grounds, are lawful, and many Times in Prosecution of common Justice; and many Times to proceed in such Cases would be great Injustice either to the Criminal or the Publick, where the Witnesses on either Side are not ready, or for some other good Cause the Judges put off Causes till another Time; or adjourn a Court before all the Causes be tried. No Lawyer can truly say, that by putting off the Cause the Prosecution of Justice hath been interrupted; or will it be any just Justification for him for such Scandal, that there were Causes depending before the Adjournment. The Acts of inferior Magistrates are not to be examined, censured, and adjudged, much less scandalized by those that are under their Magistracy; that would let in Confusion, and tend to the Overthrow of all Government. To say of a Justice of the Peace, *You have perverted Justice*, is actionable, *Seignior de la Ware* and *Pawlet*, Trin. 37. El. More 409.

Mich. 1. Car. 1. Cro. 14. *Sir John Isham versus York*; I have been with Sir John Isham for Justice, but could never yet get any at his Hands but Injustice.

Trin. 7. Car. Cro. 223. *W. Marsham versus Briggs*; Sir William Marsham is but an half-eared Justice; he will hear but one Side.

Mich. 8. Eliz. Rot. 1. *Walsh* was indicted for scandalizing one Sir Robert Catline, Chief Justice, and this Court, by saying, *My Lord Chief Justice is incensed against me, I cannot have Justice, nor can I be heard; for it is made a Court of Conscience*. He was afterwards discharged upon the general Pardon, 8. Eliz.

They may be judged by Superiors, but not by Inferiors. Where the Common Law alloweth or authorizeth the Staying of Proceedings by Adjournment, or otherwise; to say the Act is done to delay or interrupt the publick Justice of the Kingdom, or that thereby the publick Justice of the Kingdom hath received Interruption, is not only highly scandalous, but absolutely untrue; for it is according to the Rules of Common Law, and the Publick Justice of the Kingdom, and may be the promoting of common Justice, and for the Benefit of the Publick, and ought to be so intended, when done according to Law. For the Reasons of such Acts, much less the secret Intention of the Judges, or of the Persons, whom the Law hath entrusted with such Powers, are not to be examined, censured, or condemned by any Subjects, by any Corporation, whatsoever Petitions may be rejected by either House of Parliament, and so may Bills too, though they have the greatest Semblance of common Benefit; yet this is no Denial of Justice, nor to be scandalized under any such Notion: They may defer the Consideration thereof, or enter upon other Business, that is no Delay or Interruption of common Justice.

The King may do the like, he may reject the Bills passed by both Houses, or he may advise upon them by these Acts, which the Law al-

lows to be no Interruption of publick Justice: The King may adjourn or prorogue the Court of Parliament. Antiently those Words were used and taken promiscuously, though now from the different Effects they are differently used. And Mr. Recorder owns, that the King is by Law intrusted with this Power; and it is happy for the Subjects he is so intrusted, it being for their Benefit; which is a flat Contradiction to his Position, that it is true that the publick Justice of the Kingdom is interrupted, or hath received an Interruption by the Prorogation: Because what is just and lawful, *secundum legem terræ*, cannot be unjust or unlawful, which every Interruption of publick Justice is; and if the Act be not unlawful, it is no Delay or Interruption of Justice. And if the Subjects cannot examine into or censure these lawful Actions of their Princes, but must intend them to be upon just Grounds, and for their Benefit; and in order to their common Safety; to charge their Prince's Actions with the interrupting of publick Justice, and of the Means for his own and his People's Preservation; and to publish this to all his Subjects; is, in Judgment of Law, a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel; and if not sufficiently punished, where will it end? To publish a Libel is in no Case lawful, be the Matter never so true, nay, though the Party who is libelled be dead; and the Degrees of the Crime, where against a private Person, and where against a publick Person, appear in the Case cited by Mr. Solicitor in the Reports, fo. 125, and that it is against all Laws both of God and Man, and the Mischiefs there represented. In the Case of all Common Pleas the Offender shall be fined, and by the Statute of 13 Car. 2. all natural Persons are for the future disabled, and incapable of any Office or Place of Trust, where the Libel is against the King. But where the Matter is false, and the Libel published against the King, to withdraw his People's Affections from him, and that by the joint Counsels of a Corporation, there can little Room for a Question remain, but they have broken their original Trust for good Government, and misused their Liberty to Licentiousness. How criminal is it for private Subjects to deliberate of and determine, and publickly to censure the Counsels and Actions of their Princes, will appear by the Case of *Stubbs*, Mich. 21. & 22 Eliz. Rot. 3. where the Case was, that a Treaty of Marriage being on Foot between the Queen and Duke of Anjou, John Stubbs published a Book called, *The Discovery of a gaping Gulph, whereinto England is like to fall by another French Marriage*, containing a Dissuasive against the Marriage: And therein amongst other Things chargeth, *That this Marriage hath Sin in itself, and of itself only, for being against the Law of God.* And in another Place, *That it opens all the Ports of foreign Enemies*, with several bad Reflections upon the Duke. This Book was delivered by Stubbs to Hugh Singleton, a Stationer, to print, who caused it to be printed and published. They were both indicted for it in this Court, and the Indictment laid to be, with Intent to hinder the lawful Purpose of the Queen and Duke to marry, and to animate and stir up the Queen's Subjects to Rebellion, and to raise Discord between the Queen and her Subjects, and to subvert the good Government of the Kingdom. Upon *Not Guilty* pleaded (for they had not the Confidence to justify) they were found Guilty, and Judgment given for cutting off their Right Hands upon the Statute 1 Eliz. cap. 6. for libelling the Queen. In this Case the censuring of the Queen's lawful Purposes, in a more private Matter than the Administration of her Regal Office, by common Subjects not called to advise, is a Subversion of good Government within the Kingdom; and the

publishing the Effects and Consequences thereof to be sinful and dangerous to the Kingdom, is a libelling of the Queen and her Government within the Statute. The censuring of the Exercise of the King's lawful Prorogation, and charging it with the Interruption of publick Justice, is of a more dangerous Nature. Every natural Person convicted of this Offence, is by the Statute of 13 Car. 2. disabled for any publick Trust; the Proceeding against the natural Person could not be for want of Proof, it being transacted in their Council. In this Process against the Whole, they have confessed it with the Aggravations laid. If the King pass not a Bill which the City of LONDON have a Mind to, this Rejection of such Bill shall in Print be published to all his Subjects, to be a Denial of Justice. If the King reprieve a Malefactor, it shall be a Delay or Interruption of publick Justice. To pardon a Malefactor, shall be a Denial of the publick Justice of the Kingdom. So that the Tenor whereby the City of LONDON hold their Franchise, and all their Liberties, will be quite changed and altered, without the Aid of an Act of Parliament. The City will no longer hold all their Liberties from the Crown *quam diu se bene gesserint*, which was their antient Tenure, reserved by the Crown and the Laws of the Land upon their first Erection, but will gain *absolutum Dominum*. And the King shall exercise no just Prerogative, but at their good Pleasure; otherwise they will blast him to the People, and aliene their Affections from him. I have done with the Case. I have nothing more to offer. I have at large proved, that the Corporation of LONDON is a great Franchise and Liberty. I have proved that Point of Forfeiture, and their Demeanors towards the Crown: They stand in the same Level with other Cities and Boroughs, which be forfeited and seized. I have presented to the Court two superlative Offences, both against their Prince and their Fellow Subjects, as well as can be; wherein they have exceeded all other Cities and Boroughs, and themselves too in any former Age. The Manner of their Pleading, and Defence at the Bar, argue the Disease to be dangerous and infectious to other Cities and Boroughs, and of the Nature of the King's Evil, incurable without the King's Hands. I have this Day brought them into Judgment before the Court, in order to their Cure. Nothing remains for effecting of the Cure, but the Judgment of the Court for Seizure of the Franchise of LONDON into the King's Hands, which I demand for the King.

Mr. Attorney-General having taken up so much Time, the Court put off the Hearing the Counsel for the City till another Day, when Mr. Pollexfen argued; and, this being a Matter of such Importance to the City, we shall give his Arguments, as we have done the others, at full Length.

Mr. Pollexfen. In this Case, when I consider the Greatness and Consequence of it, that it affects the King, the Parliament, the Laws, the very Government under which we have lived, this great City of LONDON, and all other Corporations and People of England, and their Posterities for ever, I cannot but be troubled that I should be the Man to whose Lot it should fall to argue it; but that which comforts me is, that your Lordship and the Court, upon whom the Judgment of this great Case depends, will help out my Defects, and according to what is required in the great Places you bear, take Care and provide, that by your Judgment the antient Government and Laws of this Kingdom receive no Damage or Alteration. The King's Counsel have on their Side only some general Words out

of old Records of Forfeitures and Seizures of Liberties, which are of uncertain and doubtful Sense; but there is not on their Side produced any one Precedent, Judgment, or Opinion, to maintain the Point in Question, *viz.* That a Corporation, or Body Politick, ever was determined, or dissolved, or taken away for a Forfeiture: No, not in the maddest of Times, in the Times of *Edward* the 2d, and *Richard* the 2d, when the Tumults and Disorders were so great, that they not only seized and took away Liberties and Franchises, but the Lives of Princes, Nobles, Judges, Lawyers, and all that stood in their Way: In those Times, though they have hunted and searched with all Diligence, not one Instance of a Corporation taken away, or dissolved by a Forfeiture, is cited. So that from hence I hope I may safely conclude, that I argue in this Case for the old and known Laws, as they have been ever practised through all Ages, and against that which never hath been practised or known, which is a great Encouragement to me. The Pleadings being very long, I shall only repeat so much of them as I use, when I come in order to speak of them.

I. The first Thing proper to be spoken to, is the Information itself, and therein I make this Question: Whether as to that Part thereof that chargeth the Corporation with usurping upon themselves the Being of a Corporation, whether that be properly brought against the Body Politick, as this is, or ought to have been brought against the particular Persons? I do agree, that as to the other Things mentioned in the Information, the having Sheriffs, Justices, &c. the Information is properly brought against the Corporation: And I do also agree, that it may be good as to those Things, though bad and insufficient as to the charging the Corporation with Usurpation of their Being, without lawful Warrant or Authority. And that I may come singly to this Question, I do put out all the other Franchises in the Information, and take only what concerns this Point, and then the Information, as to this Point, chargeth, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, by the Space of a Month last past before the Information, did use, and claim to have and use, without any Warrant or Regal Concession, within the City of LONDON, the Liberty and Franchise following, *viz.* to be a Body Politick, *Re, Facto, & Nomine*, by Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded; which Liberty, Privilege and Franchise, the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, upon the King, by the Time aforesaid, have and yet do usurp. This is the Substance of the Information as to this Point; and, Whether this Information thus brought, as to this Matter, be sufficient in the Law, upon which a Judgment can be given, or ought to have been brought against particular Persons, is the Question. I conceive it ought to have been brought against particular Persons, and is insufficient as it is, and that no Judgment can be given upon it, supposing the Defendants had demurred, or pleaded nothing to it. To make out the Insufficiencies, I desire to consider what it imports.

1. The very bringing the Writ, and exhibiting the Information against the Corporation, imports and admits the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, to be a Body Politick, capable to be sued and impleaded, *respondere, & responderi*, otherwise there is no Defendant, no Person in Court against whom the Suit is brought. It is not enough that the Person sued be a Person by Supposition, or a pretended Person, but none in Reality. If a Writ or Information be brought against a Baron and Feme really and

truly; and if there be any Thing after in the Writ or Information, that shews that they are not truly and really Baron and Feme, but that they do wrongfully and unduly take upon them to be Baron and Feme, when in Truth they are not, this would be contrariant and repugnant, and abate the Writ or Information. The like is supposed by the bringing the Writ or Information against the Body Politick; it supposeth and affirmeth them really and truly to be such, and the subsequent Affirmation that they usurped so to be, and are not so really, is contrariant and repugnant.

2. When in the Information it is alledged, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, the Liberty, Privilege, and Franchise of being a Body Politick *Re, Facto, & Nomine*, and to be sued and impleaded, upon the King have and yet do usurp; to usurp or do any Act of Necessity, imports and admits a precedent Existence of the Person that doth usurp, or do the Act, to the Act done. Particular Persons may usurp, and take upon themselves that which they have no Right unto: The Persons that do the Act did before exist, and had a Being. And when a Corporation is said to usurp, it of Necessity must be supposed to have a precedent Being. The Sense of Usurpation in a *Quo Warranto* is the Subject's taking upon him Franchises without Warrant.

My Lord Coke saith, That Usurpation in the Common Law hath two Significations, *Inst.* 1. 277. b.

(1.) The one, when a Stranger presents to a Benefice, and his Clerk instituted and inducted, he gains the Advowson by Usurpation.

(2.) The other when any Subject without lawful Warrant doth use any Royal Franchises, he is said then to usurp upon the King.

So that an Usurpation supposeth of Necessity a Subject or a Person precedently *in esse*, that useth the Franchise, or that doth usurp. That which is not *in esse*, that hath no Existence, cannot use any Franchise, cannot usurp. The very alledging that they usurp, doth admit of Necessity an Existence precedent in the Corporation, such as can usurp or act, and therefore this Information is inconsistent with itself.

(3.) But another Reason to prove that it ought to be against particular Persons, and cannot be against the Body Politick, is drawn from the Judgment that must be given upon this Information, if Judgment for the King. The Judgment must have two Things in it:

(1.) To damn the Corporation, *Quod penitus extinguatur & excludatur* from being a Corporation for the future; for being wrongfully usurped, it cannot be continued: A Judgment to continue Wrong and Usurpation can never be a right Judgment.

(2.) A Fine to the King for the usurping it for the Time past. This Judgment may and ought to be given, where the Information is against particular Persons, for usurping upon themselves to be a Corporation, and they shall be fined and imprisoned; but this cannot be where the Information is against the Body Politick; for by the Judgment the Body Politick is extinguished and dissolved, and no Fine can be imposed upon that which is not; so that hereby the King must lose his Fine, which the particular Persons usurping ought to pay, and the Law is agreeable always to itself, and the Means answerable to the End. I suppose no Man will affirm, that where a Suit or Judgment is against a Corporation, that the Fine or Execution shall be against all, or any particular Member.

For the Precedents and Authorities in this Point:

(1.) I

(1.) I do agree that there be Precedents in the Crown-Office of *Quo Warranto's* brought against Corporations in such Manner as this is brought, for usurping to be a Corporation, and to claim divers other Liberties.

Quo Warranto against the Bailiffs and Burgeses of *Stratford*, for claiming to be a Corporation, and to have divers Liberties and Franchises; thereupon a Plea put in, and a Confession of their Claim by the King's Attorney, *P. 2. El. r. 1.*

The like against the Corporation of *Reading*, the like Plea and Confession, the very next Term after the Information filed, *M. 3. & 4. El. r. 4.*

Against the Corporation of *Horsham*, a Plea and Confession by the Attorney, *H. 14 Jac. r. 37.*

The like against the Corporation of *Dover*, but nothing done upon it besides Plea put in, *H. 19 Jac. r. 26.*

The like against *Bath*, a Claim put in, and confessed, *H. 20 Jac.*

The like against *Brackley*, and a *Noli prosequi*, *H. 20 Jac. r. 58.*

The like against *Boston*, a Claim put in, and confessed, *T. 3 C. 1. r. 22.*

The like against *New-Sarum*, Imparlance, and nothing more upon it, *T. 2 C. 1. r. 47.*

The like against *Bridgeport*, Claim and Confession, *T. 6 Car. 1. r. 43.*

The like against *Biddesford*, a Claim and *Noli prosequi*, *M. 2 C. 1. r. 36.*

The like against *Wiccomb*; they plead themselves a Corporation by another Name, and traverse the Name in the Information; nothing more on the Roll, *M. 8 C. 1. r. 42.*

And it is probable there may be more like these, but if any Authority, they are for me, and not against me.

(1.) For that they all being for claiming other Liberties, as well as to be a Corporation, and being good and sufficient as to the other Liberties and Privileges that the Corporation claims; though insufficient for this of claiming to be a Corporation, they must be proceeded upon, if the Attorney pleaseth. But is any to be found where only the claiming to be a Body Politick, and nothing else? Or if other Things questioned, yet only proceeded in as to this Particular of claiming to be a Body Politick, as in this Case? That will be like.

(2.) In all these nothing is done; a Claim or Plea put in, and that confessed, or *Non prof.* or not proceeded upon to Judgment. Perhaps not proceeded in because insufficient, and so are Authorities for me: For there being so many of these, which are neither *Non prof.* or not proceeded in, perhaps the Reason might be, because insufficient in the Law, as to the Corporation, and so are Authorities for me in this Case. But one there is found.

Quo Warranto vers. Bailiffs and Burgeses of *New-Malton* in *Yorkshire*, *T. 6 Jac. 1. r. 3.* *Quo Warranto* they claim divers Liberties, as Courts, Markets, and others, and amongst the rest, to be a Body Politick. They put in a Plea, and make their Claim by Prescription; Issue is joined, and tried by *Nisi Prius* at *York*, and found against the Corporation, and a Judgment entered, *Quod Libertat' & Franchis' predict' in manus Domini Regis capiantur & seisiuntur, & quod Ballivi & Burgeses capiant' ad satisfaciend' Dom' Reg' pro Fine suo pro Usurpacion' Libertat' & Franchis' predict'.*

There is no Mention of this Case in any Book or Report, as far as I can learn; so that this passed *sub silentio*. Next, how can this Judgment be good?

[1.] How can that be a right and lawful Judgment, which shall be given for the continuing a

thing that is by the very Judgment adjudged to be unlawfully usurped, and a Fine for it? It is directly *oppositum in objecto*.

[2.] How can the Corporation be seized into the King's Hands? *Extinguatur & excludatur* is proper; the Corporation cannot be in the King.

[3.] How could the Bailiffs and Burgeses be fined? when they are vanished and gone, there is no Corporation in Being; that which is laid upon a Corporation cannot be levied upon the particular Members.

I have made Inquiry after this Borough of *New Malton*: It is a small Borough, within the Manor of the Ancestors of my Lord *Eure*; it did antiently send Burgeses to Parliament, but from the Time of King *Ed. 1.* to the Beginning of the Long Parliament, 1640, it sent none then; upon Petition a Writ was order'd, and they then and ever since have chosen Burgeses: My Lord *Eure* being Lord of the Manor, and offended with them, did prosecute this *Quo Warranto*, and they having neither Lands, Revenues, or Estates to defend themselves, he easily prevailed; they never in Truth being incorporate, nor having any Charter. But that which I give for Answer to these Precedents is,

[1.] They are all, where not only the Being of the Corporation, but also divers other Liberties were in question; so that the Informations were good in Part, and not worth the while to question whether good, as to that Part of their being a Corporation. The Fine upon them for usurping the other Liberties, would have been more than they could bear or pay.

[2.] That this is but one Judgment, and in a Case of a small Borough, and that Judgment, as enter'd, not agreeable, but inconsistent with the Rules of Law or Reason. The Body Politick could not be seized into the King's Hands; but whenever a Judgment is given for the King, for Liberty which is usurped, or extinct in the Crown, the Judgment must be *quod extinguatur*, and that the Person that claimed them *deinceps Libertat' & Franchis' predict' nullatenus intromittat'*, *sed ab usu earund' amodo omnino cessat*; *quodque* the Person that used them, *pro usurpacion' Libertat' & Franch' predict' super Dominum Regem capiat' ad respondendum dict' Dom' Reg' de fine suo pro Usurpacione Libertat' & Franch' predict'.* That this is the Form, *C. En. 559. a 537. 527. b.*

[3.] That this Judgment of *New Malton* passed *sub silentio*; for there is no Mention of it in any Book, nor doth it appear that ever the Question was moved or debated. And for Precedents in Matters of Practice and Process, they are of Authority; but in Point of Law, unless they have been upon Debate, are of little Authority to prove what the Law is. *Rep. 4 94. Statle's Case, L. 5. E. 4. 110.*

But on the contrary, all the Precedents that are in any printed Books of Informations, were brought to question, Whether Body Politick, or not, are against particular Persons by Name?

Against *Christopher Helden*, and others, *C. En. 527. Pal. 9. fo.*

Quo Warranto against *Cusack*, and others, *Rot. 2. r. 113, 115.*

Quo Warranto against the *Virginia Company* was brought against *Nic' Farder*, and others, *Quo Warranto* they claimed to be a Corporation, *Rot. 2. 455.* Some of them pleaded insufficiently, upon which there was a Demurr, and a Question, How the Judgment should be enter'd? for that the Master and Chief of the Company were left out of the *Quo Warranto*. By which it appears, that it ought to be brought against the Master, and particular Members by Name.

Next, for the express Authorities in this Case, to prove it cannot be against the Corporation.

Rot.

Roll. Rep. 2. 15. is express, That if a *Quo Warranto* be brought to dissolve a Corporation, the Writ ought to be brought against the particular Persons; for the Writ supposeth that it is no Corporation. The Difference there taken, when the Attorney General supposeth the Defendant to be a Corporation, otherwise when he questions them as Inhabitants of a Ville, then they ought to enable themselves, they must then shew themselves a Corporation, also prove it.

My Lord *Hales*, in his Common-Place-Book in *Lincoln's-Inn Library*, fol. 168, saith thus: *Nota, Sc. Quo Warranto soit port pur usurper de une Corporation serra port vers. particular Persons, quia in disaffirmance del Corporation, & Judgment serra donne que serra ouste; mes si le Quo Warranto soit port pur Liberties claim. per Corporation, serra port vers. le Corporation.* This is positive.

This, if it were only my Lord *Hales's* Judgment, were of no little Authority; but I think it is a Report taken upon the Case of the *Quo Warranto* against *Cusack* and others: But Mr. Attorney finding, as I believe, all the Precedents to be against him (for in them all there are either *Non prof.* or no Proceedings to Judgment, the Causes whereof, or at least some of them, probably might be the Insufficiencies of these Informations) and finding also the Authorities in Print, which have been cited to be all against him, and none for him, endeavoured to maintain the Information as brought not against the Corporation, but against the Citizens or Inhabitants of the City in their natural Capacities, and to that Purpose cited the Case, *C. En. 537.* of a *Quo Warranto* against the Inhabitants of a Village. *Quo Warranto* they claimed to be a Body Politick; and argued, that a *Quo Warranto* lies against the *Cives* of such a City, or *Burghes* or Tenants. This seems to be rather a sudden Conceit, and altogether undigested, and not well considered. But in answer thereunto, and to prove that this Writ is brought against the Defendants as a Corporation, and cannot legally be taken in any other Case; if a Mayor and Commonalty plead that they are seized in Fee, they need not say in Right of their Corporation, the Name shews them to be a Corporation, it need not be alledged, *Leo 1. 153.* An Action there brought by the Guardians and Fellowship of Weavers; the Book saith, That they need not set themselves out to be incorporate, the Name shews it; so of Cities, saith the Book, *Hob. 211.* So then, when the Writ is brought against a Mayor and Commonalty, or Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, the Law takes Notice of them to be a Corporation, and the Writ against them as such; the Name shews it. But against Inhabitants of a Village, a Writ brought by that Name, that cannot be taken to be other than Inhabitants, the Name so shews it; and in such Case, some of the Inhabitants, by Name, (*viz.*) *A.* and *B.* appear in Person, in their own, and Names of the rest of the Inhabitants, and plead, and are Defendants, *Co. En. 537.* So did they, as appears in that Precedent. No Appearance ever was of Inhabitants in other Manner. But in this Case here are no Persons that do appear by Name, but the Corporation appear, and make an Attorney under their Common Seal. The Corporation, and no particular Persons, are the Defendants before you, or else you have no Defendants before you; for there is none appearing in Person, here is no Defendant, nor none against whom you can give Judgment; but all the whole Proceedings vain, and against no Body. So that if we should admit, as Mr. Attorney argues, That this Information is not brought against the Corporation; then there can be no Judgment for Want of Defendants appear-

ing in their natural Capacities; you must have it against the Corporation, or no Body. A Mayor cannot be, but where there is a Corporation; therefore this Notion is impossible, as I conceive. So that if there were nothing else in the Case, if the Information be ill brought, they can have no Judgment against us.

II. But admit that the Information as to this Point be sufficient, then I proceed to consider in the other Parts of this Case, the Plea: That contains the Defendants Title (*viz.*) That she is a Corporation, Time out of Mind, and many Confirmations by Acts of Parliament and Charters. It is not denied, but that the Title made by the Plea is good.

But next the Replication; that contains,

1. An Issue upon the Prescription (*viz.*) That the Citizens of LONDON have not been, Time out of Mind, a Corporation by Name of Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, &c.

2. A Pleading over, That the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens taking upon them (*assumentes super se*) to be a Body Politick, and to have Power to make By-Laws.

(1.) *Colore inde*, but for their private Gain, & contra fiduciam per Dominum Regem & Leges hujus Regni in them reposed, took upon them to levy Money upon the King's Subjects by Colour of an Ordinance by them *de facto* made; and in Prosecution of this usurped Power, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, in their Common-Council assembled, published a Law for levying Money upon the King's Subjects that came to the Markets within the City, 17 Septemb. 26 Car. 2. (*viz.*) *De qualibet Persona*, for every Horse Load of Provisions brought into any publick Market within the City to be sold, 2 d. a Day, for every Dorser of Provisions, 1 d. a Day; for every Cart Load drawn with not more than three Horses, 4 d. a Day, if with more, 6 d. a Day: That if any refused to pay, he should be amoved from his Place in the Market: That by Colour of this By-Law, the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have extorted great Sums of Money for their own private Gain, amounting to five thousand Pounds *per Annum*.

(2.) And farther, That whereas there was a Session of Parliament holden 21 Octob. 32 C. 2. and continued till the 10th of Jan. 82, and then by the King prorogued to the 20th of that Instant January; the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, Jan. 13, in their Common-Council assembled, *malitiose, advisate, & seditiose, absque legali Autoritate, in se assumpserunt ad censendum & judicandum dict' Dom' Regem nunc, & Prorogationem Parliamenti*, by the King prorogued; and in the same Common-Council, *vota & suffragio sua dederunt & ordinaverunt*, That a Petition *sub nomine* the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council assembled, to the King should be exhibited: In which Petition it was contained, That by that Prorogation the Prosecution of the publick Justice of this Kingdom, and the making necessary Provision for the Preservation of the King, and his Protestant Subjects, had received Interruption: And that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens in the same Common-Council, did unlawfully, *malitiose, advisate, & seditiose*, with Intent that the same Petition might be published and dispersed amongst the King's Subjects, to induce in them an Opinion, that the King had by that Prorogation obstructed the publick Justice, and to incite Hatred against the King's Person and Government, and to disturb the Peace, did order that Petition, containing the said scandalous Matter, to be printed, and thereupon to those ill Ends and Purposes they caused it to be printed and published: By which the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens,

Citizens, the aforesaid Liberty and Franchise of being a Body. Politick *forisfecerunt*; and after, by the Time in the Information; have and yet do usurp it.

Before I come to the Matter; I would speak to the Pleading herein, and in the subsequent Surrejoinder: And for the Pleading in it, I think it is as singular and unprecedented as the Matter of it is. This Replication, supposing the Matter had been the Act of the Body Politick, and good and sufficient, yet, as pleaded, is insufficient, and not warrantable by any Law or Practice ever known. It contains,

1. An Issue, *viz.* no Corporation Time out of Mind.

2. Two Causes of Forfeiture of the Corporation, admitting they once were a Corporation.

So that though the Point in Question be but one, *viz.* Whether we are lawfully a Corporation or no Corporation, though the Plea is single, that we are a Corporation by Prescription, Time out of Mind, yet here is, to try this Point,

1. An Issue.

2. A double Plea, alledging two Causes to avoid it for a Forfeiture.

This I conceive cannot legally be done, though in the King's Case. I do agree, the King hath great Prerogatives in Pleadings, and as far as ever they have been allowed or enjoyed, let them be so still; but that the King can to the same Matter both take Issue, and also plead over at the same Time, that I deny. It is most reasonable, that the Law should be careful to preserve the King's Rights; but on the other Side, I think it is not reasonable, that the Law should admit or allow as legal, any Way of Proceeding that should destroy or render the Subjects Right indefensible, be his Right as good as it may be. If so be that Mr. Attorney may both take Issue upon the Fact, and also plead over, I would, by your Leave, ask how many Issues, and how many Pleas over the King's Attorney may have? Suppose the King bring a *Quare Impedit*, or Writ of Right, or any other Action, the Defendant makes his Title, which is usually done, by many Grants and Conveyances from one to another, to bring it to himself: May the King's Attorney now take as many Issues as Facts issuable, plead as many Pleas as he pleaseth, and all this *simul & semel*? It is true, that in this Case Mr. Attorney hath assigned only two Breaches, or Causes of Forfeiture; but he might, if he had pleased, by the same Reason, have assigned two hundred. If this may be, are we not all at Mr. Attorney's Mercy? If this may not be, then how many Pleas? Is it in Law defined? *In favorem Vitæ* a Man may plead a special Plea, and plead also Not Guilty, but not several special Pleas; but that there is any such Prerogative for Mr. Attorney, in Suits betwixt the King and his Subjects, I can find no Instance or Authority for it: For though it be true, as I have said, that the King hath great Prerogatives in Pleading, yet it is as true, that this is not boundless; but that if in the King's Writs there be Mistakes, or his Writ or his Action misconceived, he shall be bound by it in like Manner as Subjects are or shall.

Partridge against Strange, Com. 84. a. 236. a. and in the same Book, in my Lord Berkley's Case, it is expressly said, That though the King hath many Prerogatives concerning his Person, Debts, and Duties; yet the Common Law hath so admeasured his Prerogative, that it shall not take away, or prejudice the Inheritance of any.

The King hath a Prerogative that he may wave his Demurrer and take Issue, or wave his Issue and demur upon the Plea: But, saith the same Book, *fol. 236*, he must do it the same Term, not in any other Term; for then he may do it

in infinitum, without End, and the Party hereby may lose his Inheritance; and for that the Common Law will not suffer the King to have such a Prerogative. These are the Words of the Book. And in the Point, that this Prerogative must be made use of the same Term, and that the King's Attorney cannot vary in another Term, and wave his Issue, is *13 E. 4. 8. Bro. Prer. 69. 28 H. 8. 2.* So in making Title to a *Quare Impedit*, he, at the End of the Term, waved his first Title, and made another. But it is true also, that as to the Point of waving Demurrers, and taking Issue in another Term, there is Authority that he may so do, *Rex vers. Bagshaw, Cr. 1. 347*, but whether it may be done or not in another Term is not material to our Case: But the Use I make of these Cases is to prove that the King's Attorney should not have both together *simul & semel*, as in this Case he hath done; he must wave one before he can have another Plea. For those Debates about his varying his Plea by waving his Issue and Demurring, or waving his Demurrer and taking Issue, signify nothing, if he may, in one Plea, and at the same Time, take Issue and demur, or plead over to the same Matter or Point, as is done in this Case; therefore those Books strongly prove, that the Prerogative that the King hath, is by waving or relinquishing one, and choosing the other; and therefore not to have or use all together and at once, as is done in this Case.

The King shall be bound by one Issue; he shall not have divers, *9 H. 4. 5.* So that as this Replication is at the same Time *simul & semel* to the same Matter, to take Issue that we were not a Corporation Time out of Mind, and to plead two Matters of Fact for Forfeiture, is the first Attempt that ever was of this Kind, and in its Consequence confounding the Right of the Subject, and leaves him, perhaps, only but a Colour of Law, but most difficult, if not impossible by it to be defended, let his Right be what it will, if Issues and Pleas without Number may be by the King's Attorney joined and pleaded, and the Subject must answer. The very Charge besides will undo the Subject, and wrest him out of his Estate by the Law that should preserve him. This Point, if I mistake not, will deserve Consideration, if it be new, and the first Project (for so I beg Leave to call it) of its Kind; for I know no Book or Instance of the like, unwarrantable by old Laws and Rules of Pleading. The old Laws and Ways are good and safe: *Eventos varios res nova semper habet.* Perhaps the Consequence and Mischiefs attending this Way of joining Issue, and at the same Time pleading over as many Pleas as Mr. Attorney pleaseth, are as great as any other in this Case, and not less to be minded or regarded. As of the one Side great are the King's Prerogatives, and most necessary to be preserved and maintained; so it cannot be denied but that the Law hath set Limits and Bounds, which must be kept and observed in Pleading, which is the Method and Mean of preserving and determining Rights, without which no Man can be preserved by the Law. But supposing that several Causes of Forfeitures may be assigned, yet they must be all Facts done at the same Time, or they confound one the other; for if the first Fact was a Forfeiture, thereby the Corporation was determined, and at an End, and the Subsequent could not be the Act of the true lawful Corporation; for that was forfeited, determined, and gone, by the precedent Forfeiture: And if so, that it was forfeited and gone by the precedent Act, *viz.* the making the Ordinance *Septemb. 17. 26 C. 2.* then how could it act and forfeit itself six Years after, in the Year Thirty-two? This seems impossible. But to avoid this, Mr. Attorney in his Argument doth hold,

hold, that though the Act be a Forfeiture, yet till there be a Judgment, or something on Record to determine the Corporation (and in this Case the Judgment to be given shall do that Work); till such Judgment, the Corporation remains. Then taking it as Mr. Attorney will have it, and as the Truth is, supposing a Forfeiture, until that Forfeiture appear on Record, or that there be some Office or Inquisition that finds it, and that returned, and on Record, were it of any Estate in Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, or Offices, it is not determin'd or vested in the King, but continues. This is quite contrary and contradictory to all that you have done, and the very Foundation of this *Quo Warranto*; for if you admit, as then you do, that the Forfeiture *ipso facto* did not determine, but that it must be this *Quo Warranto*, or Judgment upon it, that must determine the Corporation; and that the Corporation, notwithstanding such Act, was or is in being; then they have not usurped upon the King, they are the same Corporation they were; they have the same Power to act as they had; they have the same Warrant and Right they had, only subject to a Judgment against them, that may be given hereafter, for a Fact ready pass'd; for since that an Usurpation is a tortious and wrongful using a Liberty or Franchise upon the King, without lawful Authority. Then, supposing such an Act of Forfeiture doth not *ipso facto* determine or dissolve, but a Judgment, or some other Act of Record, must first be had before such Dissolution; then till such Judgment, or Act of Record, they are lawfully a Corporation in being, and their lawful Warrant remains, and they did not, nor could so long usurp their Being; and then hereby is your own Information destroyed and abated: For there you say that they did, by the Space of a Month, without any Warrant, use and usurp the Liberty to be a Corporation: But hereby you grant, that it was not used unlawfully, nor usurped; but notwithstanding the Forfeiture; the Corporation lawfully continued, unless there had been some Judgment, or other Act on Record to determine it. This I rest upon as impossible to be avoided. Is it possible that a Corporation or Body Politick can at the same Time be lawfully and rightfully such, and not lawfully and rightfully such? Can Right and Wrong be the same? Can the same Thing rightfully be, or have its Being, and at the same Time not rightfully be, or have its Being? Can we possibly be at the same Time, *viz.* the Time mention'd in the Information, a lawful Corporation, and yet an usurped or unlawful Corporation? Could we then have a lawful and rightful Authority to be a Corporation, and at the same Time have no lawful or rightful Authority to be so? These seem to be Contradictions; and if so, are the most difficult of all Things to be believed or imposed; therefore, to be plain in this Matter, either tell us that we are yet, till Judgment, a Corporation or Body Politick lawfully and rightfully, or not. If you say we are, then as yet we are no unlawful Corporation, nor have usurped to be one, as in your Information and Replication you have alledged; we have not then unlawfully taken upon us to be a Corporation, and therefore cannot have Judgment against us, or be fined for having or being that which we lawfully have or be, as you now admit we are; consequently you must go some other Way; you have destroyed your own Information, and can have no Judgment upon it. But, perhaps, this Concession of Mr. Attorney, that the old and lawful Corporation and Body Politick is still in being, and shall so continue, till by Judgment or Matter on Record determined, may only be some sudden Thoughts; for not only the Matter, but the whole Proceedings in this Suit, being at

least unexperienced, and perhaps much out of Practice, it might easily happen, that in an hasty Proceeding all Things might not be thought on, nor all the Objections or Inconveniencies foreseen, and perhaps the Consequence of the Position, that a Miscarriage, or doing an unlawful Act, should, *ipso facto*, forfeit the Body Politick or Corporation, might make a Man start and cast about how to avoid it, and flying from one Danger run into another. These are Things ordinarily happening, and perhaps have in this Case happen'd, and were the Cause of this Concession, that the old and lawful Corporation is yet in being, which is contrary to the whole Frame and Scope of both the Information and Replication, and probably never thought on or intended when the Information or Replication was made, being quite contrary and inconsistent with the Frame and Foundation of them both. If it be holden according to this Concession, that the old and lawful Corporation was not by the supposed Acts of Forfeiture dissolved and determined *ipso facto*, but remained and continued lawfully a Corporation, and yet is so; then we have not usurped, but are a lawful Corporation during the Time in the Information, and not as therein supposed by Usurpation, and without lawful Authority, and thereby the Information confounded and abated.

But supposing, according to what the Information and Replication suppose, that the Acts of Forfeiture did *ipso facto* dissolve and determine the Corporation, for they will at last, I doubt, come to that again; for this present Thought, that it shall be forfeited, but not dissolved or determined till Judgment, will be subject to almost all the same Inconveniencies; for when Judgment is given, the Forfeiture must relate to the Time of Offence, and to avoid all mean Acts, as in other Cases it doth. But to pass this over,

III. Supposing the Information good, the Replication good, and the Matters alledged for Forfeiture to be as in the Replication alledged: The next Thing I pray Leave to speak unto, is, Whether the Matter alledged in the Rejoinder be not sufficient to justify or excuse the two Facts alledged for Cause of Forfeiture: I conceive they are. The Pleadings here must first be stated.

1. As to the Ordinance or By-Laws for the Toll in the Markets. As to that the Defendants in their Rejoinder have alledged, that the City of LONDON is, and was always the capital and most populous City of the Kingdom. That there are and always have been great publick Markets within the said City. That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, are and always have been seized of those Markets in their Demesne as of Fee; and at their own proper Charges provided Market-places, Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations for Persons coming to those Markets; and Overseers and Officers for better Regulation and keeping good Order, and cleansing the same: That for defraying those Charges, they have, and always had and received divers reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, of all Persons to those Markets coming, for Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations by them had, for exposing to Sale their Victuals and Provisions in those Markets: That the Freemen of the City of LONDON are numerous, above Fifty Thousand. That there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and certain Freemen annually elected, not exceeding the Number of two hundred and fifty, called the Commons. That there is a Custom within the City, that the Common-Council make By-Laws and Ordinances for the better Regulation and Government of the publick Markets, and for the appointing convenient Places and Times when

and where, within the City, the Markets shall be kept; and for the assessing and reducing to Certainty reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money, to be paid by Persons coming to the same Markets, for their Stalls, Stations, and other Accommodations by them had, for exposing to Sale their Victuals as often as and when to them should be thought expedient, so as their Ordinance be useful to the King and his People, consonant to Reason, and not contrary to the Laws of the Land. That this Custom is confirmed by *Mag. Char. Stat. 1 E. 3. Stat. 7 R. 2.* That after the Burning and Rebuilding LONDON, and the Alterations thereby made, Controversies did arise within the City concerning the Markets and Tolls. That thereupon Sir William Hooker, then Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, did make an Ordinance, intituled, *An Act for the Settlement and well ordering the several publick Markets within the City.* By which reciting, That whereas for Accommodation of Market-People with Stalls and Necessaries for their Standings, for Cleansing and Paving the same, for defraying incident Charges about the same, reasonable Rates had always been paid: To the End the Rates to be paid might be ascertained, that the Market-People might know what to pay, and the Officers what to take, to avoid Extortion, it was order'd there should be paid by the Market-People for their Stalls, Standings, and Accommodations in the Markets, For every Horse-load of Provision under publick Shelter, 2 d. a Day; for every Dosser 1 d. a Day; for every Cart-load drawn with not above three Horses 3 d. a Day; with more Horses 4 d. a Day; and upon Refusal to pay to be removed. Then they aver that these Rates are reasonable. That they are all the Rates that are paid by such Market-People to the Use of the City. That these Rates they have received since the making these Ordinances. That there is no other Ordinance for raising Monies for such Provisions exposed to Sale in their Markets in any Manner made.

To this Rejoinder Mr. Attorney hath sur-rejoined, and taken it by Protestation, That the City were not seized of the Markets, nor at their own Costs provided Stalls and other Accommodations; and that the Rates by the Ordinance appointed were not reasonable. For Plea sets forth an Act of Parliament made 22 Car. 2. enacting, *That to the End apt and convenient Places within the City should be put out for Buildings, and keeping the Markets; and that the Royal-Exchange, Old-Bailey, and common Fairs and Prisons within the City should be made more commodious;* for the enabling the City to do these Things, they should have a Duty out of Coals imported betwixt May 1670, and Mich. 1687, into the Port of LONDON, 12 d. per Chaldron; which Duty they have accordingly received, amounting to a great Sum, and notwithstanding that Duty, without Title or Right, the Defendants made by the By-Law for their private Gain, *absque hoc*, that the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens have, Time out of Mind had, or accustomed to have *Tolneta, Ratas, sive denariorum summas per ipsos Majorem, Communitatem, ac Cives Civitatis predictæ superius suppositæ fore per præfatam legem sive ordinationem predictam assessas & in certitudinem reductas prout per placitum superius rejungendæ supponitur.*

The Defendants they rebut, and say, that they have always had reasonable Tolls, Rates, or Sums of Money of all Persons coming to their Markets to sell their Provisions, for their Stalls and Accommodations: *Et de hoc ponit se super patriam.* The Attorney demurs. Upon his Pleadings the Questions are, Whether the Matters alledged by

the Defendants, in Justification of the Ordinance, or By-Law, be a good Justification in Law, or not? If it be, Mr. Attorney in his Sur-rejoinder hath given no Answer to it at all; he hath neither confessed it, nor denied it. The Rejoinder saith, that the Defendants are, and always have been seized of the Markets in Fee. That they, at their Charge, provided Market-Places, Stalls, Standings, and Officers, for the Accommodations of the Markets, and Cleansing them. That for defraying those Charges they have always had divers reasonable Tolls and Rates for Standings, and other Accommodations. That the Common-Council have, as often as expedient, always made Ordinances for regulating those Markets, and for assessing and reducing to Certainty, reasonable Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money to be paid by the Market-People for their Accommodations. That according to this Custom, they made the Ordinance and By-Law. Mr. Attorney, in his Sur-rejoinder, hath not denied any Part of this, but offers a Traverse to that which is no where alledged or supposed. It is never pretended that the City have had, Time out of Mind, the very Tolls and Sums of Money for Toll assessed by the Ordinance. There is not a Word in the Rejoinder to that Purpose, but to the contrary, (*viz.* That they in their Rejoinder claim a Power by Ordinance of Common Council to assess and set the Rates of these Tolls and Payments, as often as and when to them shall seem expedient. It is admitted in the Rejoinder, that these Sums were not Time out of Mind, only they had Power to set, assess, and ascertain, as often as expedient. Therefore when Mr. Attorney traverseth our having Time out of Mind the Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money by the Ordinance assessed, and *in certitudinem reductas* this is plain, besides any thing claimed or pretended unto, if he had intended to traverse what we have alledged, that we have had, Time out of Mind, divers reasonable Tolls and Sums of Money for Stalls and Accommodations: Or if he would have traversed the Instance alledged for the Common Council assessing those Tolls, as often as expedient, that was plain and easy to do; but that he hath not done: He hath only traversed whether the Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money, by the Ordinance assessed, and reduced into Certainty, have been Time out of Mind. This is the proper Sense of his Traverse, but if doubtful in its Sense, his Traverse is nought for that Cause; for dubious Words can make no Issue for the Jury to try, else Men should be tricked and ensnared by doubtful Words to pervert Right. So that if the Matter alledged in the Record be sufficient in Law to justify the making this Ordinance or By-Law, then what is done therein by the Act of Common-Council is lawfully and rightfully done, and no Forfeiture. I do agree, that for a Lord of a Market to prescribe to have a Toll uncertain, and as often as expedient, to ascertain it, is no good Prescription. But that is not our Case; I do distinguish betwixt that and his Case: Where there is by Custom, confirmed by Acts of Parliament (for I shall shew that they are Acts of Parliament, notwithstanding what hath been objected against them) a Power and Authority vested in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, to regulate and order the People, Trades, and Markets in the City, and the Places, and Conveniencies, and Officers, from Time to Time, and consequently to regulate and ascertain the Tolls or Rates to be paid by the Market-People, to prevent Extortion and Disorders; that such Custom is legal. The Chamberlain of LONDON's Case: An Ordinance that no Broad-Cloth shall be sold in the City, before it be brought to *Blackwell-Hall* to be searched, and a Penny for every

every Cloth to be paid for Hallage, under Pain of forfeiting 6 s. 8 d. a Cloth, to be recovered in the City Courts, *Rep.* 5. 69. Though objected that this was an Imposition of Payment of Money upon the King's Subjects, yet adjudged good, and a *Procedendo* granted.

An Ordinance that no Unfreeman shall use a Trade in LONDON, adjudged good, *City of LONDON's Case*, *Rep.* 8. fol. 1. A Multitude of Ordinances they have for regulating all Manner of Trades, and of Rates and Prices; and as much Reason there is to object against them, as this Ordinance, or the Custom in this Case: But the City of LONDON have a Government and Power of making Ordinances, for governing and regulating Trades, buying and selling within the City, placed in the Common-Council, and confirmed by Act of Parliament; and therefore not like the Case of any private Lord of a Market. But it is true, their Ordinances must not be unreasonable. The Payments that are imposed by this Ordinance, are only imposed upon those that are under Shelter; it is Reason a Recompence should be paid, and there is no Unreasonableness or Injustice appears in the Ordinance, but a reasonable Recompence. But the Custom or Power of the Common-Council is not denied, as I take it: For they have not denied the Power to regulate and ascertain the Tolls or Sums of Money alledged to be in the Common-Council; if they had, that must have been tried: Nor have they denied the Rates set to be reasonable. So that I think, as to this Matter, we have well intitled ourselves, and justified our making our By-Law, and taking the Tolls or Rates thereby appointed; and nothing in the Sur-rejoinder against us to the contrary is objected.

But for confirming and making good our Customs, in the Plea, there are three Acts of Parliament pleaded;

1. *Magna Charta*.

2. *Stat.* 1. *E.* 3.

3. *Stat.* 7. *R.* 2.

The King's Counsel have not denied *Magna Charta* to be a Statute, but have denied the other two to be Statutes, or Acts of Parliament; and the Reasons given by them are;

Because not in Print, nor Roll of it to be found; or because no Body knows where to find it.

As to the first, private Acts of Parliament do not use to be printed, few are.

As to the second, suppose there were no Roll to be found, doth this after so long a Time conclude there was none such, especially since Mr. Solicitor was pleased to acknowledge that there are no Parliament Rolls of *E.* 3. till 4 *E.* 3? It is true that almost all the Parliament Rolls of *H.* 3. *E.* 1. *E.* 2. and till 4 *E.* 3. are indeed lost. But besides, in those Days publick Acts were not only entered upon the Parliament Rolls, but from thence transcribed, and sent under the Great Seal to be published by the Sheriffs of the Counties, in the Cities and Boroughs, and also by Writ to the Courts in *Westminster-hall* to be there entered and recorded, of which there are many found, especially in the *Exchequer*; and hence came the Rule in Law, that Judges, *ex Officio*, are bound to take Notice of general Acts of Parliament: But for private Acts they were put under the Great Seal, and the Parties interested had the same to produce. But that these in this Case should be questioned to be Acts, is strange.

But to prove them Acts: As to the Act 1 *E.* 3.

(1.) We have pleaded it under the Great Seal of King *E.* 3. that made it with a *profert hic in Cur'* and shewn it with our Plea as we ought; and this is Evidence sufficient of itself. If the same, produced under the Great Seal put to it

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when made, be not sufficient Evidence to satisfy, what can be?

(2.) But in this Case it is enrolled upon Record also, *Inter placita Corona penes Camerarios in Scaccario*; it is enrolled there, *Trin.* 1. *E.* 3. r. 61, 62.

But perhaps it may be objected also, That this was no Act of Parliament, but only a Grant or Patent in Parliament; because it is that the King *de assensu Prælator' Comit' Baron' ac totius Communitat' regni in præsentì Parlamento*.

I answer, That Acts of Parliament observe not any certain Form. In the Case of the Earldom of Oxford expressly, *Jones* 103, that there was Variety in penning Acts of Parliament in ancient Time, *Dominus Rex per Consilium fidelium subditor' suor' statuit*, and other Forms there, are yet good Acts. But that they were antiently in Form of Patents, or Grants in Parliament, *Magna Charta*, c. 1. is in Form of a Charter, or Grant. The Form of the Act of Parliament, 11 *E.* 3. *Prince's Case*, *R.* 8. fol. 8. for creating the Prince, Prince of Wales, begins, *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. in Form of Patent, and is *De communi assensu & consilio Prælator' Comit' Baron' & aliorum de consilio nostro in præsentì Parlamento*, and adjudged a good Act of Parliament; and the Authorities and Reasons to prove it an Act of Parliament are fol. 18, 19, 20. so full, that it might be thought that this Objection would never have been made: And that this is in the same Form that all the rest of the Acts of this very Parliament of 1 *E.* 3. *Mem.* 17. are, appears by the Patent Roll of the same Parliament. A Charter granted by the King *de assensu Prælator' Comit' Baron' Communit' Regni in Parlamento apud Westm'* to enable the City to apprehend Felons in *Southwark*. An Act in the same Form, for the annulling the Conviction of Treason, that was against *Roger Mortimer*, in the Time of *E.* 2. *Rot. Claus.* 1. *E.* 3. An Exemplification then entered of an Act made in the same Form, in the same Parliament, for the annulling the Attainder of *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, attainted *tempore E.* 2. *Rot. Pat.* 2 *E.* 3. *P. S.* 1. *M.* 17. Divers other Acts of Parliament in the same Form made 1 *E.* 3. for annulling divers other Attainders that were *tempore E.* 2. So that as to this Act of Parliament 1 *E.* 3. I think the Objections are answered, and that it is an Act, as pleaded, *Rot. Pat.* 2 *E.* 3. *P. S.* 2. *M.* 11. *Inst.* 2. 5, 27, 639.

And as to the other Act, 7 *R.* 2. that that is no Act of Parliament, only a Prayer of the Commons, that there might be a Patent granted to the City, confirming their Liberties, *licet usi vel abusi fuerint*; and the Answer was, *Le Roy le veult*.

They object for Reasons against that being an Act of Parliament,

First, That it wants the Assent of the Lords.

Secondly, It is only a Prayer of the Commons to have their Liberties confirmed, and the King's Answer *Le Roy le veult*, but nothing done to confirm it.

As to the first Objection, supposing it true that there is no Mention made of the Assent of the Lords, yet the Act is a good Act.

(1.) It appears to be in Parliament, *ad instantiam & requisitionem Communitat' Regni nostri in præsentì Parlamento*.

(2.) The Answer in Parliament, that is given by the King to the making all Laws, is given to this, *Le Roy le veult*.

(3.) And next, it is admitted to be upon the Parliament Roll, 7 *R.* 2. *Num.* 27. I have before said, that Acts of Parliament are not in any certain Form; sometimes entered as Charters or Grants, sometimes as Articles, sometimes, and frequently, as Petitions; the Books I have

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already

already cited prove it. But according to the Course of Parliaments, let it be in what Form it will, let it begin in which House it will, yet it must go through both the Houses of Parliament, before it can come to the King for his Royal Assent. If either House rejects or refuseth, there it ends, it comes not to the King; nor is the Royal Assent in these great operative Words, *Le Roy le veult*, in Parliament given to any Thing, but what the whole Parliament have assented and agreed unto. So that this is an Objection grounded upon a Reason contrary to all the Course of Parliaments, which shews, that the Lords Assent was to it, though not mentioned. *Selden's Mare Claus.* 249. gives a full Resolution herein: *Certissimum est*, saith he, that according to Custom no Answer is given, either by the King, or in the King's Name, to any Parliamentary Bills, before that the Bill, whether it be brought in first by the Lords, or by the Commons, hath passed both Houses, as it is known to all that are versed in the Affairs and Records of Parliament. And in the Prince's Case before cited, there the Act is said to be *de Assensu & Consilio* of the Lords, but doth not name the Commons; And this answers the other Reason also, *viz.* That it should only be a Prayer and Petition also, to have a Charter of Confirmation granted: For since the Forms are in Manner of Petitions, since the Royal Assent or Words, *Le Roy le veult*, is never put to any Bills in Parliament, but such as are thereby made and passed into Laws, the giving the Royal Assent is sufficient in this Case to prove it a Law. But for further Evidence, we have it under the Great Seal of King R. 2. thus penned: *Ad instantiam & requisitionem Communitatis Regni nostri Ang' in presenti Parlamento nostro, pro majori Quietate & Pace inter Legeos nostros facendis, & pro bono publico de assensu Prælatorum, Dominorum Procerum, & Magnatum nobis in eodem Parlamento assistentium, &c.* So that hereby it is fully proved, and shewn, that though the Assent of the Lords be not mentioned in the Copy, yet that it was had, and under the Great Seal of R. 2. it so appears. We have also, in our Book of the Acts of that Time in the City, the Proclamation made upon the first promulging this Act, in the Time of Sir Nicholas Brember, Lord Mayor, *Lib. H. f. 169. a & b.* and therein it is also entered in the same Words, as before, under the Great Seal of R. 2. *de assensu Prælatorum, &c.* Next, our Books and continual Practice ever since. It is true, that in 7 H. 6. fol. 1. when it is said, that the Customs of LONDON were confirmed by Statute, *Quære* what Statute; but it is not there made a *Quære* whether this were a Statute, *Instit. 4. 250. Rep. 5. 63. Rep. 8. 162.* All say that the Customs of LONDON are confirmed by Parliament, 7 R. 2. Justice Jones 283, hath it *verbatim* out of the Parliament Roll. The constant Course of Pleading the Customs of LONDON is to plead a Confirmation of them by this Act of Parliament: So that as to this Point, there is not any one Book or Opinion, before this Day, in Favour of what is affirmed, that these are not Acts of Parliament; and our Plea stands good in Law, and the Ordinance, and By-Law, and Custom is good, and then no Forfeiture thereby.

But suppose, and admit, that this By-Law be the Act of the Corporation, and not good and sufficient in Law, nor in Law justifiable, *Quid sequitur?* Then it is void in Law. Then if it be void in Law, how can it make a Forfeiture? Suppose a Lessee for Years, or for Life, makes a Feoffment, but it is not duly executed for want of Livery and Seisin, by which it is void in Law; can this make a Forfeiture of the

Estate of the Lessee? Suppose a Corporation *Tenant pur auter vie* makes a Feoffment, which is void for want of Livery duly made, will this forfeit their Estate? A void Act shall not destroy or forfeit a precedent Estate. A Person, that hath a former Benefice, accepts a second Benefice incompatible, was instituted and inducted, but did not read the Articles, his first Benefice was not forfeit or void hereby, because by the Statute the not reading his Articles had made his Institution and Induction void, *Dyer 377. b.* so that then whether this By-Law or Ordinance were good, or void in Law, perhaps is not much material; it cannot make any Forfeiture of the Corporation, it can have no such Effect; for if it be a good and lawful By-Law, no Forfeiture can be for doing a good and lawful Act. If the Ordinance be not warrantable by Law, then it is void in Law; if void in Law, a void Act can make no Forfeiture.

But you received, say they, and exacted from the King's Subjects Sums of Money by this Ordinance.

I answer, suppose we did, and that we had no Right to have this Money; if an Officer, by Colour of his Office, receive more than his Due, it is Extortion, and the Crime punishable: But if a Person, that is no Officer, take Money that is not due, or more than is due, the Parties injured have their Remedies by Action; but this is no Crime for which any Forfeiture or Penalty is incurred by the Person that so takes or receives the Money. Suppose a Lord of a Manor exact or take greater Fines, or Sums of Money from Copyholders or Tenants, than he ought, they have their Remedies by Actions against those that receive; so if a Corporation receive or take Money, supposed to be due, but in Truth is not, how can this forfeit any Thing?

But you took upon you, say they, a Power and Authority to tax the King's People, and to take and receive the Money so taxed.

I answer, This is but the same Thing, only put into greater Words. It is still but the making of an unlawful By-Law, and thereby appointing Money to be paid which ought not, or more than should be; and as to the turning of it, or expressing it in stately Words, of taking upon you, or usurping to impose upon, and tax the King's People; whosoever doth any Act or Thing he takes upon him, and doth also execute the Power and Authority of doing that Act or Thing, which is comprehended in the Thing done. The making a By-Law, or Ordinance, whereby more is ordered to be paid than ought, or Money appointed to be paid where none is due, is still all the Fact and Thing done; and if that make no Forfeiture of the Corporation, or Crime punishable by Indictment or Information, except only as the Statute 19 H. 7. c. 7. which I shall hereafter mention, hath appointed for Forfeiture of 40 s. the taking or usurping the Power to do it, cannot be more, or effect more, than the doing the Thing which comprehends it.

2. As to the other Cause alledged in the Replication for Forfeiture, the Petition, printing, and publishing it; in the Replication 'tis alledged, That the Parliament the 10th of January was prorogued to the 20th of January. That the 13th of January, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, in their Common-Council assembled, *malitiose, advisate, & seditiose*, took upon them, *ad judicand' & censend'*, the King, and the Prorogation of the Parliament by the King so made; and that the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, so in the said Common-Council assembled, did give their Votes and Order, that a Petition, in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons,

mons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council assembled; should be exhibited to the King. In which Petition it was contained, that by that Prorogation the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King, and his Protestant Subjects, had received Interruption: And that the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, in Common-Council, as aforesaid, assembled, maliciously, and seditiously, to the Intent the same should be dispersed among the King's Subjects; and to cause an Opinion that the King obstructed the publick Justice, and to stir up Hatred and Dislike against the King's Person and Government, did order the said Petition to be printed; and afterwards they did print it, and caused it to be published.

The Defendants, in their Rejoinder to this Breach set forth and alledge, That there was a Plot against the Life of the King, the Government, and the Protestant Religion; and set forth all the Proceedings upon it, the Attainders and Impeachments of the Lords in the Tower in Parliament depending, the Proclamations declaring the Dangers by this Plot, that they could not otherwise in human Reason be prevented, but by the Blessing of God upon the Consultations and Endeavours of that great Council the Parliament, and commanding a General Fast to be kept in LONDON the 22d of December, and that it was kept accordingly. The Proceedings in the Parliament towards the Trial of the Lords, and preparing Bills to be enacted into Laws, for Preservation of the King and his Subjects against these Plots and Conspiracies. That divers of the Citizens, loyal Subjects, being much affrighted, and troubled in their Minds, with the Apprehension of these Dangers, did exhibit their Petition to Sir *Patience Ward*, then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council then assembled, containing their Fears, and Apprehensions, and Expectations, from the King and that Parliament; did petition, that the Common-Council would petition for the sitting of that Parliament, at that Time prorogued. And thereupon the Mayor and Aldermen (naming them) and Commons in Common-Council assembled, from their Hearts truly loyal to the King, and for the Satisfaction of the Citizens, who had exhibited that Petition, and of Intent to preserve the Person of the King, and his Government, did give their Votes, and order a Petition should be exhibited to the King in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and set forth the Petition in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled *in hæc verba*: Wherein among other Things it is contained, That they were extremely surprized at the late Prorogation, whereby the Prosecution of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, and the making Provisions necessary for preserving the King's Person, and his Protestant Subjects, received Interruption. And did farther agree and order, that that Petition, after it had been presented, should be printed, which was so order'd with Intent, that false Reports concerning the Petition might be prevented; the Enemies of the King, and the Conspirators, from proceeding in the Conspiracy, deterred; the Troubles in the Minds of the Citizens alleviated, and the Citizens know what had been done upon their Petition. That the Petition was deliver'd to the King, and afterwards printed. That this is the same Petition and Printing in the Replication mention'd *absq; hoc*, that any Petition of or concerning the Prorogation of the Parliament was made, ordered, published, or printed in any other Manner than they have alledged, as the Attorney-General supposeth. To this Part of the Rejoinder

Mr. Attorney hath demurred generally by the Demurrer, the Fact alledged in the Replication is admitted to be true: And it is true, that there are no Words, that are written or spoken, but are subject to various Constructions: But I take it that no Words, whether written or spoken, ought to be taken in an ill Sense, if they may reasonably be taken in a better, *Nemo præsumitur esse malus*; and therefore the Words must stand as they are penn'd. And having first expressed their Fears, and next their Hopes, from the King and Parliament's Proceedings in Trial of those that were impeached; and making Laws for their Security, and how they were surprized at the Prorogation, then they say, That by that Prorogation, the Prosecution of the publick Justice of this Kingdom, and the making necessary Provisions for the Preservation of the King and his Protestant Subjects had received Interruption. It is mention'd only as a Consequence of the Prorogation, it is not said or expressed that the King did interrupt; for I think there is great Difference betwixt the one Sort of Expression and the other: An ill Consequence may attend a good, and commendable, and most necessary Act; but no Consequences can make an ill Act good; and therefore the expressing the Consequence doth not necessarily condemn or declare the Act to be an ill Act. Suppose that in the Time of the great Plague a Man had had a Suit in *Westminster-Hall*, wherein all his Estate had been concerned, and had said or writ, that by the Adjournment of the Terms by the King, the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice in his Suit had received an Interruption, Had these Words been punishable? The Adjournment was then the most necessary and commendable Act that could be for the Preservation of the King's Subjects in that raging Pestilence; and the Act itself being so good and necessary, though there were such Consequence as to that particular Suit, the writing or saying that it had such a Consequence, such an Interruption did not, I conceive, condemn, judge, declare or express the Act to be ill. Suppose a Man had had a Bill depending in that Parliament, to be enacted for the enabling him to sell his Land to pay his Debts, to free him from a Jail: Or, suppose that some one of the Lords impeached in that Parliament had made a Petition for the Sitting of the Parliament, and had therein expressed as a Reason and Ground of his Petition, the like Words as in this Petition, What would the Court have judged of it? are not the Cases much the same? If they are, there will be no Distinction of Persons in Judgment; I am sure there ought not. Perhaps when this Petition was made, there might be too much Heat in the Minds of Men; and it is true, that Heat increaseth Heat, and Fire kindles Fire; it is Time for all Sorts to grow cool and temperate, and to weigh and consider we are, or should be, considering Men. This Petition was made *Nemine contradicente*, and undoubtedly among such a Number as the Common-Council, there must be Men of Variety of Tempers and Dispositions: But for the greatest Number of the Aldermen, and Common-Council, think of them; we know the Men, many of them; can we imagine, that they had either the least ill Thought or Meaning towards the King, his Person, or Government, in this Petition, or the printing it? And as for the printing it, that, my Lord, stands upon the same Reasons and Grounds: For if there be nothing ill or unlawful in it contained, then the printing and publishing of that which contains nothing ill or unlawful, is not, as I conceive, ill or unlawful. Printing is but a more expeditious Way of Writing, and is good or bad as the Matter printed is good or bad. The Defendants in their Rejoinder have set forth their whole Case,

the Reasons and Grounds of what the Common Council did, and the Manner and Intent of their doing it; all which Fact cannot be denied to be true, but is now confessed by the Demurrer. It hath not, nor can be said, but it is well pleaded, and might have been traversed and denied, if not true: But it is confessed by the Demurrer to be true, and therefore that must be taken to be the Fact, and not as alledged in the Replication, and then so taken, I must submit to your Judgment.

3. But the next thing considerable is, Whether, supposing and admitting, that if done by the Body Politick, it had been a Miscarriage or a Crime, whether not being done by the Body Politick, nor under the Common Seal, but by Common-Council, whether thereby the Being of the Corporation shall be forfeited?

A Common-Council in Corporations is generally a select Number of the Body corporate, constituted to advise and assist the Corporation in their ordinary Affairs and Business. There is no certain Rule nor Measure of their Power, wherein all the Common-Councils agree. In some Corporations the Common-Council have greater Authority; in some less, according to the several Authorities by the respective Charters where the Corporations are by Charters; or by Custom or Usage; where the Corporations are by Prescription. But in all they are a subservient Number of Men, constituted and authorized for particular Ends and Purposes. And in this Case I think the Court can take Notice of the Common Council no otherwise than upon the Record they appear to be. The Replication doth not say what they are, but would go in the Dark, by Intention and Presumption, the best Way and Method to arbitrary Determination. The Rejoinder saith, that the Citizens and Freemen are a great Number, Fifty Thousand, and more. That there hath been, Time out of Mind, a Common-Council, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, and of certain Freemen, not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty, annually elected to serve as Common-Council-Men, and are called Commons of the City. That Time out of Mind there hath been a Custom, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and such Citizens, so elected to be of the Common-Council, according to Custom, have been accustomed to make By-Laws and Ordinances, for the better Regulation of the publick Markets, for appointing Times and Places, and assessing and reducing into Certainty reasonable Tolls, Rates, and Sums of Money, payable for Stalls and Standings in the Market. For any Thing appears upon the Record, this is all they have Power to do: *Non constat* to the Court that they have other Power or Authority over Lands, Estates, or any thing else. Next, if this which in the Rejoinder is alledged, of the Being and Power, be true, and so admitted, then what they did in making the Ordinance, was done by good and lawful Power and Authority, and then can be no Offence: But if to make the Ordinance be an Offence, and an unlawful Act, you deny the Custom to be good, and say, the Custom is void, and against law, and for that Reason the Ordinance illegal. Then, *non constat*, that they had any Power at all to do any thing, and then a Common-Council to advise without Power to do any Act: And if so, how can a Parcel or Part of a Corporation, not authorized to do any Act, do an Act that shall forfeit? Suppose a particular Company, as the Mercers, had done this; could this be a Forfeiture? But if to avoid this you will say, that the Court shall take Notice of the Common-Council of LONDON, to have the Management of the Business of the Corporation belonging to them; this, I think, the Court cannot do; and I cannot see how possibly they can,

as a Court, judicially take Notice thereof. Suppose our Question had been concerning another Corporation; could the Court then, as a Court, judicially have taken Notice of the Power or Authority of their Common-Council? Mr. Solicitor, in his Argument held, that there was no Difference betwixt LONDON and another Corporation, except that LONDON was the biggest. Then put the Case of any other Corporation, could the Court judicially have taken Notice of their Power or Interest, without having it specially set forth? Is it possible the Court can, since they differ one from the other, as much as their Charters or Constitutions do differ, of which there is hardly to be found two in England that do agree in their Powers? If it had been of another Corporation, of Necessity the Constitution of the Common-Council must have been set forth. If you are upon a By-Law, made by any other than the Body Politick itself, must not the Power and Authority of those that made it be shewn, and set forth in Pleading, in any Case where there is Occasion to use it? How otherwise could the Court judge or determine of it? So that taking the Law to be as the other Side saith, that LONDON differs not from any other Corporation; it is no where alledged in the Pleading, that they have Power to make By-Laws, for the ordering and governing the City, or that they can bind all the Corporation in Sale or Disposition of their Lands, or have the Power of the Common Seal: Therefore, when the King's Counsel argue from these Powers, their Power of forfeiting, they argue quite out of the Record; they have no where alledged or pleaded what they are, or what Power they have, as they should have done, if they had so intended. So as to this Particular, here is nothing before the Court, nothing upon Record, to shew how or which Way the Body Politick should be concerned in these Acts of about Two Hundred and Fifty of their Members, called the Common-Council. Wheresoever any By-Laws or Ordinances are pleaded, the Power to make these By-Laws or Ordinances is pleaded, and so are all particular and derived Authorities, whenever Occasion to plead them, and necessary they should be so: For it is Fact that the other Side may and ought to be at Liberty to deny it, if he see Cause; and therefore if they will have it that the Common-Council have abused some Power or Authority they have, thereby to forfeit the Corporations, they ought to have shewn it; so that Notice shall be taken, or it shall be intended or presumed, is in truth a Presumption upon the Court, as if the Court should take Notice of, intend, or presume, what the King's Counsel would have which the Court cannot, nor will do, more in this than in other Cases. But supposing the Court will take more Notice of LONDON than any other Corporation, and will take Notice of the Common-Council there, and of their Power and Authority; and I will suppose, as the other Side do, that they have the Power of making By-Laws, of leasing, granting, and managing the City Lands and Revenues, and of sealing with the Common Seal, and that this they have by Custom; then surely, say the other Side, they have the same Power of surrendering and forfeiting the Corporation. If I should answer, surely and without doubt they have not, this would not argue they have not; but the Argument should come of the other Side, to prove they have; they have not, nor can produce any Case or Opinion to prove it; and the very Thought that they could is so new, that I believe none can be found like it. But let us consider the Nature of this Thing a little particularly: Tho' general Discourses are most easy, and florid, yet, perhaps, a particular Enquiry may best discover. Admit that

that they have the Power the other Side say they have; yet they are not the Corporation, but a Part constituted for these particular Ends and Purposes, for which they are impowered. Corporations had their Creations by Charter; that gives them their Being, and the Form, Method, and Power of Action. Suppose that the first Charter of Incorporation that was granted to LONDON did grant, that the Citizens should be incorporate, and a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens; that there should be a Mayor, so many Aldermen, and so many of the Citizens, annually elected, that should be a Common-Council; and that they should have Power to make By-Laws, to demise or grant their Lands, under the Common Seal, in the Name of the Corporation: If they do any Act not within their Commission, is not that void? Suppose a Grant made to the Common-Council, would not that be void? Suppose a Grant made by the Common-Council, in the Name of the Common-Council under Seal, or in the Name of the Corporation, but not under common Seal, is not all this void? This I only instance to shew that their Charter and Authority is their Power and Warrant they are to act by. Did ever any Man hear of, or see a Charter giving the Common-Council Power to surrender the Corporation? Or was it ever thought of before these Days? If then no such Power by the Charter be given, if they cannot do it without Power given them, shew me their Power, or else I think I may conclude sure they cannot surrender the Corporation without Power. But the Common-Council in LONDON, that is by Custom, and their Power is by Custom. Then if the Question be, What is their Power? It is answer'd, what they have used and accustomed to do, that they may do; what they have not used or accustomed to do, that they cannot do; for if Custom and Usage be the Authority, that Authority can go no farther than their Custom and Usage goes. Then put the Question, Have the Common-Council used to surrender or forfeit the Charter? No body can say it. What Reason then is there for any Man to say they can do it? It is probable that the Common-Council in LONDON had first their Institution from some By-Law or Ordinance, though now not to be produced, but consumed by Time. But be it that, or any other imagined Commencement, can it be imagined that those that gave them their original Authority, gave them Power to surrender the Corporation, or forfeit it? Suppose that the Power given them did authorize them not only to make By-Laws and Ordinances for the good Order and Government of the Corporation, to grant or demise their Lands and Revenues, but had some general Words in it to act and manage the Matters of the Corporation: Is it not against all Sense to suppose, that that which is deputed and constituted for the well ordering and managing of the Corporation, should have Power to surrender it? Then as the Counsel of the other Side argue, that because they may surrender, they may forfeit: By the same Reason, I hope, I may argue, if they cannot surrender or dispose of the Corporation, they cannot forfeit. Next, those Acts of the Common-Council are not done neither in the Name, nor as the Acts of the Corporation, nor under any Seal; but do import in themselves only to be the Acts of the Common-Council: The Ordinance, that is made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled: The Petition is the Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Council assembled: Their Leases or Grants are in the Names of the Corporation, and under the Common Seal, and the Common Council only ministerial to the Corporation in ordering,

managing, and disposing all for the Benefit and Advantage of the Corporation, to avoid the Inconveniency of assembling the numerous Body. But that any Thing that hath but a ministerial Power, for the Service and Benefit of their Principal, should have Power to dispose of, sell, convey, or surrender, and destroy their Principal, is no Consequence in Law or Reason. No Deputy, Assistant, or Bailiff hath such Power; if he exceed his Authority, his Act is void. Is it not so with all Authorities and derived Powers? What they do beyond their Authority cannot bind those from whom they derive it. It cannot be the Act of the Corporation; for a Corporation cannot make a Petition, no more than they can make a Deed, or subscribe a Writing, except under the Common Seal. Corporations cannot make a Lease at Will, licence a Man to enter upon their Lands, or do any like Act, but under their Common Seal; nor can they commit a Trespass or Disseisin, but by Command precedent, or Assent subsequent, under their Common Seal. How then can this be their Act? There is nothing in it that imports it should be theirs, nor ever intended to be theirs; it is not done by them, nor in their Names, but by the Common-Council, and in the Name of the Common-Council. If we may take Notice of what is out of the Record, we know that they have in LONDON a greater Assembly than the Common-Council, viz. the Common-Hall, wherein the Common-Council are no more than others. Can the Petition of the Mayor, or Mayor and Aldermen, in their Names, be taken to be the Act of the Corporation? If that cannot be, why should the Petition of the Common-Council in their own Names be any other than their own Petition, as their Ordinance and By-Law are theirs, and not the Corporation's? 12 H. 7. 25, 26. 9 E. 4. 39.

The Case of Corporations take Notice of their Power, as Common-Councils, to exclude the Commonalty and the rest of the Corporation. The Act allows the Common-Council's ordering Petitions. But where is it to be found that it was ever said or thought on before, that they could forfeit or dissolve the Corporation? Rep. 4. 77. 13 C. 2. cap. 5.

4. But supposing all that I have said against me; and supposing the Acts of the Common-Council to be the Acts of the Corporation, and supposing those Acts, viz. the making the Ordinance and Petition, not justifiable or excusable; then the great Point will be, whether they or either of them are such Miscarriages or Offences in Law, for which the Charter, that is the very Being of the Corporation, shall be forfeit: This I call the great Point, for I think it to be as great in Consequence as ever any at this Bar, as if *Magna Charta* were at Stake; for in my Apprehension, not only LONDON, but all the Corporations of England, and the Government of England, will be deeply concerned in the Question. For let us but consider what a vast Part of England is concerned in the Corporations of England:

(1.) Ecclesiastical, or mix'd, as Archbishops, Bishops, Dean and Chapters, Parsons, Vicars, Universities, Colleges, Hospitals of all Sorts.

(2.) All the Cities and considerable Towns and Boroughs in England.

(3.) The very Frame of our Government is concerned; for one of the Estates of the Kingdom, viz. The Commons in Parliament, consists of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses; the Citizens and Burgesses are usually chosen by them that are free of the respective Cities and Corporations, and where not chosen by them, yet the Elections are generally under their Power and Influence, and the Return made by them.

Perhaps also a Peerage is a Sort of Corporation. Perhaps the World itself, at least this little World, will no longer be able to subsist in Health, than the due Order and just Temperament of the several Parts and Powers therein are preserved, and contain themselves within their own Bounds. The taking away or infeebling any principal Part brings a Lameness and Deformity, Pain and Disorder upon, and at length confounds the Whole. The Laws answer their Ends, whereof the principal is the Preservation of the Government, which preserves the Laws, they cannot subsist one without the other; therefore whatsoever it is that tends to the Subversion, or leaving at Will and Pleasure, that which is so considerable in our Government as Corporations are, ought to be thoroughly considered.

The better to examine and consider this great Point: In the first Place, the Reasons given on the other Side are,

First, That if Corporations be not forfeitable for their Miscarriages, they will attempt and do extravagant Acts, raise Sedition or Rebellion, and there will be no adequate Punishment to their Miscarriages.

In answer to this Reason, I say, that there is no illegal Act that they can attempt or commit, but that they are under the same Severities and Corrections of Law, as any other the King's Subjects not incorporate are. Though it be true, that the Corporation itself is only a Body Politick, an invisible Body; yet the Members of it they are visible. If they as Members of that Corporation commit or do any unlawful Act, they are punishable for it in their own private Capacities: If they make any Ordinance or By-Law to raise Money unlawfully upon any of their Members, or others, the By-Law or Ordinance is void: If they receive or collect any Money by it, the Receivers and Collectors are to answer it, they are to be sued as any other Subject. Suppose a Lord of a Manor or Market, make an unlawful Order to collect or take Money from his Tenants or Copyholders, or unreasonable Tolls in his Markets; this Order is void in Law, and those that collect or receive any Money by it, are answerable for it, and the Parties grieved have their proper Actions and Remedies, and perhaps the Markets, or at least the Tolls, may be seized, or forfeit for this Miscarriage: This is the Provision that by Law is made against such Exactions, and this is just and adequate, and reasonable. And if a Corporation make such Ordinance, By-Law, or Order, and thereby there is the same Receipt or Exaction, the Subject hath the same Remedy, and there is the same Forfeiture of Toll or Market, as in Case of any natural Person, or Lord of a Manor, and the Provisions by Law made are just and reasonable, and adequate, in this Case of the Corporation, as of the other. The like for any Offence that can be committed, it must be done by particular Members, and they must answer for it. And this is no new Opinion; 21 E. 4. 14. is express, that a Mayor and Commonalty, or other Body Politick, cannot commit Treason, although all the Commonalty do commit Treason; every of them is a Traitor in his own Person. I might cite other Authorities to this Purpose, but they have been already cited by Mr. Recorder in his Argument; and though the Counsel for the King would make these Books to be but some slight Opinions, yet unless they could shew some Authority, Book, or Case, to the contrary, their despising or little valuing what they can find no Answer for, will not render the Authority and constant Opinions of our Books of less Esteem than they ought to be. It is no Excuse if they do an unlawful Act, that they are Members of a Corporation, or did it as a Corporation. No

Body can say this will excuse them; so that, notwithstanding their being a Corporation, they are as subject to the Law, be the Offence Treason, Sedition, or any other Crime or Offence, as any other the King's Subjects are; every particular Member that acted or committed that Offence, is answerable to the Law for it. The particular Members that commit the unlawful Act, and all that act under their Authority, are subject to the same Law as all other the King's Subjects. And therefore this Reason, that else there will be no Punishment upon them adequate to the Offence, and consequently a Mischief and Inconvenience, is but a Shadow, and nothing proportionable to the Mischiefs and Inconveniencies attending the Position of a Forfeiture of the other Side. But consider the Injustice that that would be of the other Side, if this should be for: We know Assemblies determine their Acts by the Major Vote, and great Struggling there is, as we too frequently see in their Debates and Resolutions, and carried by Majority of one or two Votes, sometimes by Surprizes and undue Management, sometimes by Fear and Terror: Suppose an evil Act so carried or managed, is it Reason that all the whole Corporation should be thereby forfeit; and thereby all other Men, to whom they owe any Debts, must lose them, and the many Interests and Livelihoods depending upon the Corporation, the Customs, Courts, Offices, and Privileges belonging to it, endless to enumerate, shall be undone and destroyed?

Secondly, The next Reason that hath been given is, that it is a general Rule in Law, that the abusing or misusing of a Franchise, is a Forfeiture of the Franchise.

I answer, This is true in the Sense that the Books do say it; for if a Man misuse or abuse a particular Franchise, he shall forfeit that particular Franchise; but he shall not forfeit any other, except it be depending upon, and incident to it. And the Cases cited prove nothing farther: That when a Man hath divers Franchises not depending one upon another, and misuseth one Franchise, he shall not thereby forfeit the rest, but only that which he misuseth, 22 Aff. p. 34. Br. Fran. 34. And therefore the Cases cited, where the Abbot of Crowland and the Abbot of St. Alban's had Franchises of Custodies of Jails; one would not be at the Cost of a Commission of Jail-Delivery, the other did retain in Prison after legal Discharge and Fees paid, 8 H. 4. 18. Rep. 9. 96. b. 24. E. 4. b. Inst. 2. 43. This was a Misuser of those Franchises and Forfeitures. So also, perhaps, if there be a Franchise that hath Incidents to it, as Pypowders to a Fair, Pillory to a Leet. An Abuser of the Incident, as the Court of Pypowders, or the not having a Pillory, may forfeit the Market or the Leet. If the Lord of a Market take outrageous Toll, he shall forfeit the Market, Stat. West. 1. cap. 31. Inst. 2. 219. But doth this prove that if a Corporation have Fairs, Markets, Jails, or Leets, and misuseth any of them, that the Body Politick, the Corporation, shall be forfeited? If this be so, the Abbots, they being Corporations, in the Cases of the Abbots of St. Alban's and Crowland, should have forfeited not only the Liberties of having Jails, but the very Corporations or Bodies Politick, of being Abbots; a Conceit never yet imagined. Can you say the City of LONDON is either dependent or incident to the Markets; or, on the contrary, that the Markets are so incident or dependent upon the Corporation, that they cannot be one without the other? Can this be said? If this cannot be said with Reason, how can then the taking these Tolls, admit they were outrageous, and a Forfeiture of the Market, forfeit

feit the Corporation? The making the Ordinance, supposing they made it, is but the Mean by which they took it. Your Books only prove the Abuse of a Franchise, a Forfeiture of that Franchise, or Incidents to it; and no other: But the Inference in this Case is not the Forfeiture of that particular Franchise, but of the Being of the Corporation that owned the Franchise; which is a plain *non sequitur*, unless you say the Corporation is incident to the Market. Arguments from general Rules are the most fallible, especially in Law; and that this is such, I hope most plainly to shew in the distinguishing the different Nature of Franchises; which I shall do presently, only taking in my Way their next Reason that they offer, and answer both together; which is,

Thirdly, That a Corporation is a Franchise; that it commenceth by Grant, and therefore is forfeitable and surrenderable, as other Franchises are; and if they be surrenderable, then also are they forfeitable.

I do agree, that *Franchise* is a large Word, it is of the like Sense of Liberty or Privilege. Therefore in *Quo Warranto* Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges, seem to be of the same Sense. To be a Subject born, and to have Liberty and Privilege of a Freeman, and no Villain, is a great Franchise; and therefore in Law, when a Villain is made free, we say he is enfranchised, he hath the Franchise, Liberty, and Privilege of being a Freeman. An Alien, he is made Denizen by Letters Patents, a Person attainted is pardoned by Letters Patents, and a Restitution in Blood granted, and made a new Creature. By these Grants the Alien and the Person restored have such Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges granted them, that though before they were not capable to take, hold, or enjoy, or act as natural born Subjects or Freeman; yet hereby they have such Capacity granted. Next, I think it will be granted, that this Franchise, Liberty, Privilege, or Capacity, is not surrenderable or forfeitable, except only in Cases of Treason, or Felony, where they forfeit their Lives; by these Instances this is proved, that it is no true Position, That whatsoever is grantable is surrenderable, and if surrenderable forfeitable; which is one of the Reasons given by the King's Counsel, why a Corporation is forfeitable; for these Franchises or Privileges are by Grant, and yet not surrenderable or forfeitable; and this also shews that Arguments general and from general Rules are most fallible, and fit only to take weak Apprehensions. But next, consider what it is to be a Body Politick or Corporation. A Body Politick is framed and constituted in Similitude or Likeness of a natural Body, with Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy, and act as a natural Body, and can no more surrender or forfeit his Being, while the Members of that Body are subsisting, than a natural Body can while alive. It is only a Capacity framed and created in a Multitude to be and act as one Person; they are incorporate and made one Body Politick, that have Power, and Capacity, or Franchise of acting, taking, holding, and granting; this is their Franchise, admit it so, but differs from others. Franchises and Liberties of all other Natures are Estates and Inheritances grantable, and conveyable from one to another, as other Estates are; this is no such Thing, grantable or transferrable; other Franchises and Liberties affect the King's Subjects, and are Privileges claimed, wherein the King and the rest of his Subjects not claiming the Franchise, are more concerned than in this of being a Body Politick; for other Franchises either convey some Profit from the King, as Felons Goods, Waifs, Estrays, Wrecks, or the like; or affect his Subjects, as Courts, Jails, Returns of Writs, Fairs, Mar-

kets, and the like: But this of being a Body Politick is only a Capacity to be a Person capable of having and holding what may be granted unto it, and of granting and acting as a natural Body, and affects the King, or other his Subjects, no otherwise than giving Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy what they can get, as other Persons capacitated may. Other Franchises, Liberties, and Privileges are distinct and separate Estates, and if any one be forfeit, as it may for Misuser, the rest are not; except Incidents and Appurtenances. But if the Being of a Corporation be forfeited, all their Estates, Lands, Goods and Chattels are gone at once: So that though you admit and call this a Liberty or Franchise, it is nothing like in its Nature to those Things generally known and understood by the Name of Franchises or Liberties; and general Sayings are generally to be understood of such Things as are generally so taken and called. If then there be such great and apparent Difference betwixt this of the being a Body Politick, supposing it being, in a general and large Sense, a Franchise, Liberty, or Privilege, and other particular Franchises, admitting that which is said, that the Misuser of a Franchise is a Forfeiture, holds generally true, yet it is not in every Particular true; where there is such apparent Difference and Reason to distinguish, as betwixt the Being of a Corporation or a Body Politick, which is only a Capacity, and other particular Franchises, which are Estates; there is also apparent Reason to distinguish betwixt one and the other, they being so much differing one from the other in Nature and Reality. But next, that this was never taken in Law to be such a Franchise, Liberty, or Privilege, as was comprehended under the general Meaning of Franchise or Liberty: By *Stat. of Glost' 6 E. 1. Inst. 2. 278*. Writs were to go to all Sheriffs forty Days before the Eire, of general Summons, for all to come in at the Eire to claim their Privileges; and the second Day of the Sitting of the Justices in Eire a Proclamation made to the same Purpose. In the Comment upon that Statute it appears, *Inst. 2. 281, 282*. that if the Party did not appear, his Franchises were seized into the King's Hands, *Nomine districtionis*, and if not replevied, sitting the Eire, they were forfeit or lost for ever. If the Party did appear, and did not claim, then they were lost for ever. In all the Proceedings in Eire there is no such Thing can be found, that the Corporations did come in and make Claims to their being Corporations or Bodies Politick, or that ever any were seized, if it be seizable, into the King's Hands, or was forfeit for not claiming. *Fulcher and Heyward's C. Palm. 491*. It appears, that the Dean and Chapter there surrendered their Charter, and all their Manors, Lands, Possessions, Privileges, Franchises, and Hereditaments, Spiritual and Temporal, and this with Intent to surrender; that there might be a new Corporation erected; as is recited in the Letters Patents of new Erection.

In this Case, *Rep. 3. 75. And. 2. 120. Jones 168*. resolved, That by this Surrender the old Corporation was not surrender'd. This Judgment doth conclude, and must be given, either because by the Word Franchise, and the other general Words, the Franchise of being a Corporation was not comprehended; or if the Word is sufficient, and did comprise it, that it could not by Law be surrender'd. This, I think, sufficiently shews that Corporations were in Law as Persons natural are, and in like Manner claimed, and that the being a Body Politick, or Corporation, was not to be claimed, comprised, or meant within the general Word, Franchises, no more than the Liberty or Franchise of Denizen,

of Manumission. Next, no Instance can be given of any Seizure of any Corporation, or Body Politick, for any Forfeiture: Seizure of their Liberties, or putting Officers upon them, is quite another Thing, as I shall shew presently. So that these general Sayings in Law Books, that Misuser of a Franchise forfeits the Franchise, neither in Law or Reason extends to the Being of a Body Politick or Corporation, but is applicable only to particular Franchises of other Natures; and the Reason, that that which is grantable is forfeitable, is as fallacious, as before appears.

3. As for the Records cited to prove that the Corporation or Body Politick may be forfeited, I will state those that are most effective, and do them Right therein.

Johannes Dennis, Mayor of *Sandwich*, P. 9. E. 1. and three more, were attached to answer *Domino Regi de placito transgr' & unde Robertus de Stokko*, Sheriff of *Kent*, qui sequitur pro ipso Rege, complains that he had sent his Bailiffs (naming them) to make Execution of the King's Writ, in *villa de Stanore*, quæ est Baronia Domini Regis, and that the Defendants, with Swords drawn, took away the King's Writ, and trod it under their Feet, and would not suffer it to be executed; unde dicit quod deterioratus est, & damnum habet ad valentiam 2,000 Marks. The Mayor appears, and pleads to the Jurisdiction, that he ought not to answer this Matter, except in the Court of *Shipway*. The Sheriff replies, that *Stanore* is the King's Barony, belonging to the Barony of *St. Austin's*, and relies upon a Record before Justice in Eyre, where an Amerciament upon that Ville was formerly set. The Mayor refuseth to plead over. Then a Day is given over, then it is enter'd thus: *Posteaq; coram Domini Rege & ejus Concil' quia Barones de'l Cinque-Ports nec aliqui alii in Regno nostro possint clamare talem libertatem, quod non responderent Domini Regi de contemptu sibi fact' ubi Dominus Rex eas adjornare voluerit; & quia prædict' Barones non protulerunt aliquas Chartas a Regibus concessas, in quibus non fuit excepta Regia Dignitas consideratum est quod respondeant; & quia le Defendants would not answer any otherwhere than in Shipway; consideratum est quod habeantur in defensionem, pro convictis de prædict' Transgr' & Contempt'. Et quia the said John Dennis is convicted of the said Offence, and the Fact of the Mayor, in those Things, which touch the Commonalty, is the Fact of the Commonalty, consideratum est quod Communitas de Sandwich amittat Libertatem suam, &c.* Then follows, *Postea, in præsentia* of the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, then Chancellor, and others, cum Assensu Regis, an Agreement betwixt the Abbot of *St. Austin's*, the Men of *Stanore* and *Sandwich*, de omnibus contentionibus. And then goes a long Agreement betwixt the Abbot and the Men of *Sandwich* and *Stanore*, concerning their Jurisdictions and Courts: *Et si aliqua pars contra concordantiam illam ire vel facere, alia pars habeat suam recuperare per breve Domini Regis de Judicio exeunt de isto Recordo. Et pro hac prædict' homines vadiant prædict' Abbati 100 Marks, which the Abbot remits for 10 do-lis Vini; pretii 30 Marks, to be paid at the Feast of St. John the Baptist.* This is the Record at large; and for the Extract in the Collections at *Lincoln's Inn*, whether it be of this Record, or any Execution that went out upon it, non constat. But that I think it could not be upon this Record; for the Record is not 30 Marks annuatim, as the Abstract is, and the Entry of the *Videtur* at the Conclusion; quod Judicium extendit contra Barones quinque Portuum, & eorum Libertates, ut mihi videtur; that is not my Lord *Hales's* Note, nor doth it appear whose it was.

Out of this Record how can a Man infer, that a Corporation shall be forfeit for the Miscarriage of the Mayor or Officer? How doth it appear from hence, that they should lose or forfeit their being a Corporation? By *amittat Libertatem*, all that is meant thereby is their Liberty in *Stanore*, or the Liberty they claimed to be implead in the Court of *Shipway*; and the Note in the Extract, *videtur quod Judicium extendit versus Barones*, must be, I think, taken to be as to their Liberty in *Stanore*, or to be sued only in the Court of *Shipway*. I have taken the more Notice of this Record; because it hath Countenance of a judicial Proceeding: But as to all the other Records cited,

A Writ to the Sheriff of *Glocester*, reciting, That the King, for Injuries and Contempts done by the Mayor and Commonalty of *Bristol*, the Liberty of that Ville by *Bartholomew de Badlesmere*, Custos of that Ville, into his Hands had seized, 6 E. 2. R. Cl. m. 5. The Writ commands the Sheriff, that the Custos should have the Execution of Writs as the Mayor and Bailiffs used to have. And in the Times of *Henry III.* *Edward I.* *Edward II.* and *Richard II.* there were frequent Seizures of the Office of Mayor; and the Kings did put in a Custos in the Place of Mayor, or made a Mayor; and these are called Seizures of Liberties.

King *Henry III.* put in a Custos over *LONDON*, which continued till the 54th of his Reign, and then was taken off, and the City restored to its Election, 49 H. III.

Edward I. put in a Custos, and continued so to do till the 25th of his Reign, and then was taken off, 15 E. 1.

The 14th of *Edward II.* a Seizure of the Office of Mayor by *Henry de Staunton*, and his Fellows, Justices in Eyre in the Tower, and Mayors put in by the King till the 20th of *Edward II.* and then restored: But for that of *Richard II.* give me Leave to digress, and give you the State of it out of the City Registers, which are more full than these cited.

A Writ from the King to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, commanding them to come with twenty-four principal Citizens, before the King and his Council at *Nottingham*, in crastino *Sti. Johannis Baptist' tunc prox' fut'*; and to bring sufficient Authority from the Commonalty to answer such Things as should be objected, 16 R. 2. July 22. Lib. H. fol. 269. b. City Reg. They appeared, and had a Letter of Attorney, ubi pro diversis defectionibus in Commissionem sua sub communi sigillo, & aliis de causis, the Mayor and Sheriffs were discharged of their Offices, and committed, diversis Prisonis; and afterwards, the first of July, Sir *Edward Dallingrigg*, made Custos by the King, came to *Guildhall*, and his Commission being read, he was sworn before the Aldermen, secundum quod Majores ante jurare solebant; the King also made the Sheriffs, and they were also sworn. This is also entered in the City Register, Lib. H. fol. 270. b.

It appears that the King first swore the Custos, and the Sheriffs, to be true to him; and also turned out the Aldermen. And that the Proceedings were before the Duke of *Glocester*, and other Lords; by a Commission to enquire of all Defaults in the Mayor and Sheriffs, in the well governing of the City, awarded upon the Statute made by the King's Grandfather; and that they were convicted by their own Confession; and thereupon the Liberty of the City seized.

The Pardon and Restitution enter'd, and thereby it is recited, that the Proceedings were upon the Statute, and the Judgment was, That for the first Offence they should forfeit one thousand Marks; for the second, two thousand Marks; and for

for the third Offence, that the Liberty should be seized, 19 Sept. 16 R. 2. *Lib. H. fol. 272. a. ubi supra.*

The Statute 28 E. 3. cap. 10. enacted, That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of LONDON, which have the Governance of the same, shall cause the Errors, Defaults, and Misprisions in and about the same, to be corrected and redressed from Time to Time, upon Pain, that is to say, to forfeit to the King for the first Default, one thousand Marks; for the second Default, two thousand Marks; and for the third Default, the Franchises and Liberties of the City shall be seized into the King's Hands. And that the Trial of these Defaults shall be by Inquests of foreign Countries, and the Pains levied upon the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen. Upon this Statute were the Proceedings of R. 2. grounded.

The other Side have likewise much relied upon another Seizure made of the Liberties of the City of Cambridge.

A great Riot committed by the Town upon the University, heard in Parliament by Way of Petition, and Form of Articles exhibited by the Scholars against the Mayor and Bailiffs. Upon reading of which it was demanded of them, what they could say, why their Liberties should not be seized? After many Shifts they submitted themselves to the King's Mercy. The King thereupon, by Common Consent in Parliament, seized the same Liberties into his Hands, as aforesaid, and then granted divers Liberties to the Universities; and certain Liberties the King granted to the said Mayor and Bailiffs, and increased their former. These are the most substantial; it would be too tedious to repeat all, for there have been in those Days, but not since, many like Seizures of Liberties, as these; only general, but nothing particular to our Purpose; and though not cited, I shall also mention those in *Crook. 5 R. 2. Rot. Par. N. 45. Inst. 4. 228.*

Certiorari to the Mayor of *Fith*; they disobeyed the Writ, and gave scurvey Words, *Cr. 1. 252. Tyndal's Case*; and thereupon Mr. *Noy* cited two Cases of Seizures of Liberties: The Bishop of *Durham* had contemned the King's Process, and imprisoned the Messenger. An Information exhibited against him, the Offence proved; adjudged he should pay a Fine, & *quod capiatur*, and should lose his Liberties for his Time; because *justum est quod in eo quod puniatur*, 33 E. 1. *Rot. 101.* Another *in Banco Com'* a Prohibition awarded to the Bishop of *Norwich*; and he excommunicated the Party that brought the Writ, 21 E. 3. *Rot. 46.* The Party brought his Action, adjudged against the Bishop, that his Temporalities should be seized till he absolved the Party, and satisfied the King for his Contempt; and that the Party should recover 10,000 l. Damages. I answer to them,

(1.) That they were all above three hundred Years ago, except that of 16 R. 2. which is above two hundred and ninety, and no such Thing ever was done since; What Strefs or Weight can be given to such Proceedings? To what Rules or Law, since known or practised, can we bring these Proceedings? Are they now legal Precedents for the like Things to be done? The Writs out of old Records for the Ship-Money, and the Knighthood-Money, had as good Records to warrant them, and much more plain to the Purpose than these. The Precedents of *Edward II.* and *Richard II.* either of their Lives, or of their Deaths, or of the Lives or Deaths of some of the Judges of those Days, ought, as I conceive, to be no Examples. And for *H. 3. E. 1. E. 2. and R. 2.* and those Times, they were Times of great Troubles and Disorders; and what was then done is no Rule or Precedent for this Court, or any other Court of Justice, to go by, unless by

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later Times allowed or approved. No Law-Book or Report of any judicial Proceedings, either of *E. 2.* or of *E. 3.* or any later Book of Law, that I have yet heard of, or met with (and I doubt not but if there had been any, the King's Counsel would have made use of them) hath ever given so much Credit or Countenance to these Proceedings, as to take any Notice of them. To make use of old Records or Precedents, the Grounds or Reasons whereof cannot now be known, to subvert any Law or Government established, is neither adviseable nor commendable. But for further Answer to them:

(2.) As to that of 16 R. 2. that you see is grounded upon the Statute 28 E. 3. cap. 10. and can signify nothing to the present Purpose; for there, according to that Statute, they condemn the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, upon their Confession, that they had misgoverned the City. The Mayor and Sheriffs being committed to Prisons, and this done before Dukes and Earls, by special Commission to that Purpose appointed, and convicted by their Confession, for the first, second, third Offence, all at once, is this of good Authority in Law? And for the others, that of *E. 2.* was before Justices in Eyre at the Tower, the Office of Mayoralty seized into the King's Hands, and replevied from Year to Year. And that Seizure that was made by King *E. 1.* for what Reasons or Grounds, or by what Sort of Proceedings, doth not appear; all that doth appear of it is, that *de facto* Custodes and Mayors were put upon the City, but *quo jure*, who can tell? We know these Times were Times of Trouble, in the Barons Wars. The Barons, *Simon Mountford*, Earl of *Leicester*, being their General, fought a Battle with the King at *Lewes*, and took the King and Prince *Edward I.* both Prisoners, 48 H. 3. The Barons differing among themselves, and the Earl of *Glocester* joined with the Prince, who got out of Prison, another Battle was fought at *Evesham*, and the great Earl *Mountford* slain, 49 H. 3. and then at *Winchester*, by Parliament, all his Party, and the Liberties of the City of LONDON, seized; and in such Times as these, and which followed in *E. 1. E. 2. and R. 2.* it is not to be marvelled if there were many Seizures and Custodes put on the City; it is more a Marvel they were not destroyed. The Statutes made in these Times shew not only the Disorders, but that the Liberties were greatly infringed, or else there would not have been Statutes to confirm them: Whether the infringing or seizing were the Cause or Effect, is hard to know; but just before, in those Times, there were undoubtedly many extravagant Acts of all Sides, which produced *Magna Charta*, made 9 H. 3. for confirming of the Liberties and Privileges not only of LONDON, but of all other Towns; and after these Times, in the three Reigns of the three succeeding Kings, How many other Statutes for confirming the Liberties and Privileges of the Cities and Towns were made, 1 H. 4. cap. 15? The Penalties and Forfeitures imposed by the Statute 28 E. 3. cap. 10. upon the City of LONDON put into the same Condition with other Cities and Boroughs as to Penalties and Seizures. A Statute confirming to all the Cities and Boroughs the Liberties and Franchises, which they by former Grants or Confirmations had, viz. 4 H. 4. cap. 1. confirmed in like Manner by 7 H. 4. cap. 1. Again confirmed in like Manner by 3 H. 5. cap. 1. Again confirmed by Statute of 2 H. 6. cap. 1. By which it appears, what a Sense and Memory they had of the Seizures that had been of their Liberties and Privileges, that they never thought them sufficiently confirmed; but they were sufficiently confirmed; for from the Time of *R. 2.* to this Day, we do not find any Seizure of any Liberties or Franchises,

chises, or Custos made or, put upon them. That which was in those Days of Violence done, shew them the worst of Times, but are no Precedents for the best. But next,

Supposing and admitting these Records of these Times of good Authority, and as authentick Precedents as can be, they are so far from proving against me, that I hope to make it most plainly to appear, that they are strong and plain Authorities and Evidence against them, and for me. It is ordinary in disputing or arguing to lose the Point disputed or argued. That I may not commit so great an Error, but may evince and make plain what I have affirmed, give me Leave to look back to the Information and Replication, and from thence to make the Points that we argue, single, clear, and open. The Information, that saith, that we usurped upon the King to be a Corporation and Body Politick, but, in truth, are none. The Bar sets forth the Title to be a Corporation by Prescription, Time out of Mind. The Replication, that endeavours to avoid the Bar, by allowing that we were once a Corporation lawfully; but that by our Miscarriages we have forfeited our being a Corporation, and thereby became none, and after that usurp'd to be one. So that, that which the other Side maintains, is, That by our Misseasances we have committed a Forfeiture of our old lawful and rightful Corporation: These I deny; the Affirmation is upon them to prove, and they producing no Record that expresses any such Forfeiture of a Corporation, but only Records generally saying, that the Liberties should be forfeited or seized, the Question is, What the Meaning is in these old Records of forfeiting and seizing Liberties? Mr. Attorney was pleased to take it, and so did Mr. Solicitor, as I think, that forfeiting and seizing were much one; I shall not dispute that; but whether in any of those Records the Corporation or Body Politick were by these Words taken to be forfeited? Mr. Attorney was so careful to avoid the Consequences of a Forfeiture of a Corporation, which are so great and destructive, that he would not, by a Judgment in a *Quo Warranto* against a Corporation, have the Corporation determined, no more than he would by the Forfeiture, *ipso facto*, have it determined, but that there should be some Seizure into the King's Hands; but what that is, or how to be understood, I cannot imagine. For if the Corporation be not to be dissolved and determined, in whom should it rest or remain after such Forfeitures, or during such Seizure? Shall it after Forfeiture remain in the same Persons that it was in? Shall it subsist, live, and act as before? or shall it be in *Limbo Patrum*, or in *Nubibus*? Is a Corporation transferrable to any other Person or Persons? Can a Corporation be conveyed or transferred? that is impossible; and so it appears in the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich's Case*, and *Fulcher and Heyward*, and 1st *Inst.* in the Case of the Homage Ancestral before cited, That a Corporation is not transferrable from one Body of Men to another; therefore the King cannot possibly have it, nor can he grant it. Ay, But saith Mr. Attorney, it shall be seized, and in the King's Hands: What is meant by these Words? How can it be in the King's Hands, if not transferrable? Next, What shall the King do with it? Shall he grant to others? No, that is impossible; by the Cases cited, it so appears the King may make a new, but he cannot grant an old Corporation, because not transferrable. Then if he cannot grant, if it be not transferrable, if a Corporation or Body Politick be by Law framed in Similitude of a natural Body, then it is no more transferrable than a natural Body is. The Body cannot be taken out of the Hands of the Persons incorporate. From hence then, if this be so, it

will follow of Necessity that the Corporation, if it cannot be transferred to the King, or by the King's Grant, out of the Persons in whom it is, to others, it must remain where it is, or be dissolved. Next, that which I shall shew is,

That by the Words *forfeiting* and *seizing* Liberties in those old Records, it cannot be meant forfeiting and seizing a Corporation or Body Politick; they still continued. But that which is the true Sense of these Words, forfeiting and seizing Liberties in those Records was, if the Abuse or Misuse were of a particular Franchise, as of Courts, Prisons, Markets, or the like, the King had them forfeited to him. If the Abuse were by a Corporation, they acted by their active Parts, by their Mayors, Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Coroners, or the like; the King seized these Offices, turned the Corporation Officers out, and put others into their Places. This was the Course in the Eires, where these Seizures in those Days usually were: But for seizing Corporations as forfeit, there hath been no Instance of it in any Time; but the contrary is most evident: For the Corporations, notwithstanding the supposed Forfeitures or Seizures remained still in being; and this is evident even to Sense. The Seizures that have been mentioned, have been of LONDON, Bristol, Gloucester, Cambridge, and Cinque Ports, Ipswich, and Winchester.

I offer to your Consideration, whether these Cities of LONDON and Bristol, Gloucester, Cambridge, and also the Cinque Ports, ever since, have not continually in all Pleadings, Claims, and Titles, made themselves a Title by Prescription? Are they not by Prescription to this Day? Do they not claim their Markets, Tolls, and all their Privileges by Prescription? Do not the Acts of Parliament that immediately follow these Seizures made by H. 4. H. 5. H. 6. in the Times succeeding, all confirm their Privileges? Not a Word of granting new Privileges, but confirming the old; which shews plainly, that in those Days the Corporations were not thought or imagined to be determined or dissolved. By these Seizures, or supposed Forfeitures, the Enjoyment or Possession, for the Space of three hundred Years, is Evidence sufficient of their remaining and being Bodies Politick by Prescription, which they could not be, if they were forfeited, as pretended. For by Forfeiture they must mean the losing their Corporation, or being divested; no other Sense can be, or ever was of Forfeiture. Could they forfeit them, and yet keep them? Could they lose them, and yet have them? If they could not, then it is plain that since they always have had them, they never forfeited or lost them. But for farther Evidence hereof, I shall make it most plainly to appear, that during the very Times of these Seizures the Corporations remained and acted as Corporations; and that at that Time it was never thought or imagined that during the Seizures the Corporations were forfeit; all that was done was, that the Election of their Mayor, or of their Sheriff, was *de facto* taken from them, and either a Custos, or a Mayor, by the King put over them, and continued till those King's Displeasures were over, and then they chose their own Officers again: But no thought then of forfeiting the Corporation. By the City Books, as well as Records, this is most evident. The putting a Custos by King E. 1. continued for the Space of eleven Years, from 15 E. 1. to 26 E. 1. and then they chose their Mayor again. By the City Books it appears, that their Court of *Hustings* all along continued, as at other Times, Aldermen all along, *Lib. A. fol. 50, 51, 135.*

Radulphus de Sandwyco Custos Civitat' LONDON. Henricus le Walleys, and others, Aldermen (naming them) & universalis Communitas ejusdem

ejusdem Civitatis, make a Conveyance of a House to *John de Bangwell*, 18 E. 1.

The Court of Aldermen holden before the *Custos* and Aldermen, 18 E. 1. *Lib. A. fol. 110.*

With the King's Remembrancer in the *Exchequer*, *Cives LONDON. venerunt coram Baronibus, & præsentaverunt Johannem de Canluar' & Willielmum de Betoyn ad respondend' pro Civitat' prædict' & Com' Middlesex, de his quæ ad Officium Vicecomitis pertinent, & ad hoc faciend' præstiterunt Sacramentum*, 16 E. 1. Ro. 1.

Ibidem, The Presentment and Swearing two other Sheriffs, 18 E. 1. Ro. 1.

Ibidem, The like, 21 E. 1. Ro. 3.

Ibidem, The like, 23 E. 3. Ro. 3.

Auby le Artheir attachiatus fuit ad respond' Communitat' Civitat' LONDON. de placito, for that he, being no Freeman, merchandized in the City, 21 E. 1. *Lib. C. fol. 19. b.*

Another like Suit against an Unfreeman, *Lib. C. fol. 7. b.*

A Writ of Right in the *Hustings*, brought by the Corporation. *Communitas Civitat' LONDON. per Radulphum Pecocks Attornatum suum petit versus Hugonem Episcopum de Bedlam unum Messuagium, &c.* 22 E. 1.

All the Aldermen, and twelve Citizens were called before the King and his Council, and the King restored them the Election of their Mayor, and they chose *Henry de Gabey*s Mayor. And on Monday following comes the King's Writ, whereby the King, for good Services, *reddidimus & restituimus Civibus LONDON. Civitatem, una cum Majoritate & Libertatibus suis, quas certis de causis dudum capi fecimus in manum nostram*. So that hereby it most evidently appears the Corporation was not forfeit, lost or dissolved, only a *Custos* put over them, which acted in the Place of Mayor; and when removed, they chose their Mayor again, 26 E. 1. *Lib. B. fol. 38.*

The Liberties not forfeit, only seized into the King's Hands; so saith the Writ *dudum capi fecimus in manum nostram*. The Record of *Cambridge* I have looked upon; it plainly appears in it, that the Corporation was not forfeited and dissolved, as you suppose: For it appears, that when they submitted to the King to do with their Franchises what he pleased; yet it was *salvo* to the Mayor and Bailiffs, their Response to all other Matters. And afterwards, at the same Time, the King grants to the same Mayor and Bailiffs divers Liberties, by which it appears that the Corporation was not forfeit, but still in Being, notwithstanding the Seizure and Forfeiture.

The Seizure that was by King *Edward 2.* was in no Sort any Forfeiture or Determination of their Corporation; but either under a *Custos*, or under a Mayor put in by the King.

The *Custos*, Aldermen, and Commonalty appeared, and turned out some of their Aldermen, *Lib. E. fol. 11. b.*

They chose and swore their Sheriffs, and by this Time they had a Mayor again; but the Office of Mayoralty, granted them by the King, *Lib. D. fol. 6.*

The King grants to *Nicholas de Farrington* the Office of Mayor, *quam diu nobis placuerit*, 16 E. 2. *Lib. E. fol. 146.*

They had a Writ restoring to them the Office of their Mayor again, 20 E. 2.

Then for the Seizure of 16 R. 2. that continued but from the 22d of July unto the 19th of September following; and the Form or Colour of Law that they had for that, was the Statute of 28 E. 3. and the *Custos* put in sworn at *Guildhall*, and took the Oath of the Mayor, as appears in the Book which I cited; where it is men-

tioned to be upon that Statute, *Lib. H. 269. b. 16 R. 2.*

But for further Evidence; in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the *Exchequer*, 4 E. 3. Rot. 2. in *Bagode Quo Warranto in Itinere Northampton & Bedford, Quo Warranto versus Villam de Bedford*; in that Record are these Things: First, that the Village of *Bedford* had not at the last preceding Eire made Claim of divers Liberties, and thereupon in that Eire adjudged, *quod omnes Libertates non clamat' capi' fuissent in manus Domini Regis*, and had not been replevied, but the Corporation not seized. Thereupon the Corporation offer a Fine of eight Marks to the King, *pro licentia clamandi*, their Liberties, and admitted to fine: But then it appeared, that the Mayor, and the Coroners had sat in Judgment, and condemned Men for Felonies committed out of the Jurisdiction; and thereupon *Consideratum est, quod prædict' Libertas de Infangtheife, & Officia Major', Ballivorum, & Coronatorum ejusdem Villæ capiant' in manus Domini Regis. Sed quia cætera Libertates & Consuetud' Villæ prædict' absque Ministris pro communi utilitate Populi ibidem nequeant conservari*, the Court puts *Johannem de Tound, Custos, Johannem Wymound and Richardum Rounds, Bailiffs, and Nicholas Astwood and William de Knight, Coroners*, who are all sworn to execute those Offices; and to answer the King the Profits. Hereby it appears, that the Course was not to forfeit or dissolve the Corporation; they never were so unreasonable; for hereby all their Lands and Goods, and all the Debts owing by them, or to them, would all be lost: All they did was, they put in Officers to preserve Corporations. So that I think there is nothing more plain, that though the Liberties were seized, and that Officers, *Custodes* or Mayors, were put upon them; yet the Corporations, or Bodies Politick, or their Liberties, were not forfeit, or determined. If they had been either forfeited or determined, could the Writs of Restitution have set them up again? The old could never be restored or set up again, but by Act of Parliament; they might have had new Charters, and have been made new Corporations, but the old could never have been restored, if once forfeited, as now imagined. So that the Point betwixt us is, Whether the Records of E. 1. E. 2. and R. 2. of Forfeitures and Seizures of Liberties, supposing the Causes or Offences for which they were seized, were very great and provoking; as in all Probability they were, do prove that thereby the Corporations were forfeit, dissolved, or determined: It appears they were not forfeit, you can never void it. If abusing the Franchise or Liberty of being a Corporation be a Forfeiture, as you affirm, and that they were seized for being forfeit; then the Offences that were committed by these Corporations in those Princes Times, were Forfeitures, and consequently the Seizures dissolved the Corporations. They could not forfeit and lose their Corporations, and yet keep them. And that they still had their Being is most evident by the Records of those Times, shewing, that they acted, and enjoyed their Corporations under those Seizures, only a *Custos* instead of a Mayor, all other Things the same. That they have in all Ages ever since been allowed to be Corporations by Prescription, never denied or questioned. That the Acts of Parliament immediately following, confirming their Privileges, never questioned their having them. Never any Thoughts of making void any Forfeitures by these Acts, or any new Grant, but always pleaded by Prescription. These Things plainly shew, that the Offences committed in those Times did not forfeit the Corporation; and all that dark Authority they have

out of those Records is directly against them, proves only that these Abuses gave only Cause of Seizure of some Offices, but no Forfeiture of the Corporation, that still continued.

Having thus answered those old Records, and shewn that they are of Authority for me against them; and since it hath been stirred in this Case, whether a Corporation or Body Politick be surrenderable, or not, and insisted upon by the other Side that it is, and from thence an Argument drawn to prove, that if surrenderable, it is forfeitable: Whether it be surrenderable or not, perhaps is also doubtful, so that I think a Man cannot argue from it any Thing. First, I am sure there is no great Reason why it should be; for since that Men that are of the Corporation take, upon their coming to be made Free, an Oath to preserve the Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of it; and since the active Members are intrusted for all the other Members that elect and choose them, and also for their Successors, I cannot see how a Man can satisfy himself in so doing.

Sir James Bagg's Case, Rep. 11. 98, they forfeit their Freedom by doing contrary to their Oath and Trust. If every Freeman by his Oath and Trust be obliged to seek the Benefit of the Corporation, to surrender is against the Oath. The Law seems to have a Care of preserving Corporations; and therefore provides that the taking any new Charter, though there be many Alterations in Offices and Names, yet doth not surrender the old. But were it of any other Franchise, the taking a-new of the same Thing is a Surrender of the Old.

Dean and Chapter of *Norwich's Case*, Rep. 3. 73.

Fulcher and Heyward's Case seems a strong one to prove it not surrenderable, *Jones* 266. And though the Bishop did not in that Case join in the Surrender, that cannot hinder; because the Bishop is no Part of the Corporation, and therefore cannot hinder them to surrender, if they will.

A Ville incorporate by the Name of Bailiffs, 4 H. 26. 22. b. The King, *de novo*, incorporates them by the Name of Sheriffs; Are their Privileges, that they before had, gone? No, *Dieu defend*, saith the Book. But this being not my Question, I intend not to debate it thoroughly, but to keep to the Point of a Forfeiture of a Body Politick or Corporation, and farther, to examine the Reasonableness and Justice of this Doctrine of Forfeiture, and see how adequate and just it is; for that is the Thing, I perceive, desired.

First, Their Position is, That a Corporation, or Being of a Body Politick, is a Liberty or Franchise, and if abused or misused, is forfeited, determined, and dissolved.

That I may a little understand this Position, and consider of Abuse and Misuse, and of the Extents and Consequences of it: By Abuse or Misuse, every Act that a Corporation doth, that is not justifiable by Law, is, as I take it, an Abuser or Misuser. If a Corporation receive any Money, that is not due to them, if it be by Virtue of any By-Law, that is a Forfeiture, though it be but a Groat. What if they, by their Common Seal, command their Servant to enter into such Lands, or distrain such a Man's Cattle for Rent not due; Is not this a taking upon them to oppress the King's Subjects, and to extort from them their Lands or Monies where not due? This is a Misuser. A Body Politick, as I have said, is but a Person created in Resemblance of a natural Person, to have Capacity to take, hold, and enjoy, to particular Ends and Purposes. And hold or enjoy is not possible, without acting; and all that act must of Ne-

cessity be subject to Errors sometimes, in their Actions, as natural Persons are. And must it be so penal to them, that every Error, Misuser, or Abuser, must be a Forfeiture? Can it be reasonable or just in Law that this can be? Laws are made for Preservation, not for Destruction; if every Abuser or Misuser forfeit, be it a small Transgression, is it either reasonable or probable, that any Law shall punish it with Destruction of the Body? The greatest Offence, be it Treason or Rebellion, or the least illegal Act, Offence, or Misdemeanor, must have the same Measure of Punishment by this Rule; and the Law then doth not distinguish. If a natural Body or Person hath a Market, and orders his Servants to take such Tolls, and he takes them, what would this Crime be, besides Forfeiture of his Market? Why should a Corporation then not only in such a Case, or for any Offence or Miscarriage to the Value of a Penny, forfeit and lose, as in the Case of High Treason, his Life or Being, Lands, Goods, and all? This cannot be agreeable to any Rules or Reason of our Law; and therefore I take it, it cannot be Law. The next Thing I design to insist upon is,

Secondly, The Mischiefs and Inconveniencies that must attend this Doctrine or Law of forfeiting or surrendering, if the Law be so.

Let us then consider, whether this, at one Stroke, does not make all the Corporations in *England*, of all Sorts, forfeit at once, and perhaps many Years since. Is there any Corporation in *England* that hath not offended or transgressed? All Manner of Corporations fall under this Rule. If they have transgressed, or done any such Act as makes a Forfeiture (as every Miscarriage, for any Thing I can see to the contrary, doth) whether the Corporation be, *ipso facto*, dissolved by the Offence committed, or else by the Judgment, which must relate to the Offence, to avoid all mean Acts done by the Corporation; all that they have done since such Miscarriage, they have done without Right; and all that they think they have a Title to, as a Corporation, they are mistaken in, they have none. Perhaps if a Parliament should be called, those forfeited Corporations can lawfully send no Burgesses. I do not know whether I am mistaken or not: I only offer this to Consideration amongst others: As (give me Leave to venture a little farther upon these Considerations of Surrenders and Forfeitures of Corporations) Can a Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Prebendary, Parson, &c. surrender his Corporation or Body Politick? If they can, most of them, perhaps, are of the Foundation of the Crown, and had their Lands from thence. We have many Statutes made to restrain their Alienations: Those of Queen *Elizabeth* did not extend to hinder their Alienations to the Crown; but, perhaps, out of Hope of Preferment, they aliened to the Crown till the Statute of 1 Jac. cap. 3. took away that Power also of conveying to the Crown: Can these forfeit the Corporations? Perhaps we are Sinners all, or at least, as the Balance at some Time or other may be holden, may be found too light: We are upon a Point that goes to Posterity: Fear, and Favour, what may it do, and what may it not do? If they may surrender or forfeit, what Effects may this have upon the whole Ecclesiastical Estate? If this had been known in the Days of King *Henry VIII.* perhaps there would have been no great Need of Acts of Parliament to make him Head of the Church, or to have dissolved the Monasteries. Suppose that Colleges, Hospitals, and other Corporations founded for Charity, can surrender or forfeit, the present Masters and Fellows, and the Heirs of the Donors may truck; what Effect may this have upon them? What Ways may they find out? Also Cities and Boroughs; what Divisions and Con-

tentions hath it already produced, some for furthering, others for defending, what Animosities are about it? The End of the Law is to preserve Peace and Quiet. Divisions and Dissentions frequently end in the Destruction of both Parties. The Citizens and Burgeses are, I think, three Parts of four of the House of Commons. It is considerable what Effects this may have in Parliaments, our Laws and Posterity perhaps not a little concerned herein; and if so, surely this is a great Case: But if only the City of LONDON, give me Leave to see what the ill Consequences and Mischiefs will be. Arguments from Mischiefs and Inconveniencies are forcible Arguments in Law. So saith *Littleton*, and my Lord *Coke* upon *Littleton*; and Men must be desperate and sensual that despise future Mischiefs and Inconveniencies, and many other Places there cited. *Inst.* 1. 11. 60.

1. All their Lands will be gone and revert to the Donors, and their Heirs. By Dissolutions of Corporations, all their Privileges are gone, and their Lands revert to their Donors, or Lords, of whom they were holden. *Jones* 190. *F. N. B.* 33. *k.* *Inst.* 113. *b.*

2. All their Markets, Tolls and Duties, that they claim by Prescription; whereby the Government, and the Honour of the City, the Publick Halls, Gates, Prisons, Bridges, and other Edifices, are in a great Measure maintained.

3. All the Debts owing to the City, and all their personal Estate, by the Death or Dissolution of the Corporation, will be gone; but who shall have them? Perhaps; *non definitur in jure*.

4. All the Liberties and customary Privileges that the Freemen of the City, their Wives and Children claim, *viz.* to have customary Shares in their Husbands or Fathers Estates; to be exempt from Tolls in other Towns, Ports, and Markets; to exclude Foreigners and Unfreemen from using their Trades in LONDON, and many others.

5. All the Acts of Parliament that give particular Powers and Authorities to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or Common-Council, or Corporation, respecting either the Government or Justice of the City; as about Ministers, and Payment of their Dues, Buildings, Paving of Streets, Sewers, Insurance-Office, and many others.

6. What shall become of the Orphans, and all the Monies and Debts the City owes, and all the Charities in the City? We have seen the City burnt, and may remember what a Swarm were unhived thereby; but we never yet saw it dissolved, nor are the Consequences measurable. And though it please his Majesty upon the Dissolution of this, to grant a new Charter, yet it will be impossible any of these Things can be preserved: Their Lands, Estates, Debts, Privileges, Customs, are all Personal, and annexed to the Corporation, and must live and die with it; the said Acts of Parliament are all fixed to this Corporation, and so are the Charities, and cannot, as I conceive, be ever transferred to another to be new created. A new Corporation can be in no Succession or Privity with the old. If a Body Politick be once dissolved, though a new one be founded of the same Name, that can have no Succession to the old, nor come in Privity to it: Therefore is it that in the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich's* Case, and in *Fulcher* and *Heyward's* Case, the Preservation of the old Corporation is insisted on, *Inst.* 1. 102. *b.* If every Abuser committed by a Corporation be a Forfeiture, Determination, or Dissolution, is there any one in *England* not forfeited and dissolved? Abuse is a Word of wonderful large Sense: When the Law speaks of a Franchise abused or misused, it is applicable to a particular Franchise, as to a Market, Court, or the like; and if that Franchise be misused, or abused, in Oppression or Misuse, contrary to the Ends of it, some Certainty there is in it: But the Abuse of a Corporation extends to all its Acts, and all Estates of the Corporation; and all the Privileges of all the particular Persons, and all that are concerned in them, are Sufferers for every Abuse, or Misuse, or Misact, or Trespass, how small soever. Who can tell in the Actions of a Person what may be taken to be ill, or illegally done, or an Abuse? Who will trust a Corporation, if its Duration and Existence be so fickle and infirm, that every Abuser or Misuser shall forfeit it? There will be no Need of Officers to be amoved, thereby to determine this Corporation at Will and Pleasure, this Position contains enough to do all. These great Consequences, attending this Doctrine of Forfeiture, are Reasons to prove the Law otherwise.

But, saith Mr. Attorney (if I understand him) We do not intend to destroy the Corporation, though we say in our Pleading, that you have forfeited your old Corporation, that you have, without any lawful Authority, usurped upon the King, and pray in our Replication, that *de Libertate, Privilegio, & Franchesia illa (viz. the being a Corporation) abinducantur & excludantur*. These are but Words of Form, we only will lay the King's Hands gently upon it, and seize it, but the Corporation shall not be destroyed or dissolved.

I answer, This is wonderful, and a great Compliment to the City, as I take it; let us not flatter or deceive one another. We are not now in the irregular Days in the Records mentioned, nor in such Sort of Proceedings as in those distracted Times. Let us not go by blind Conjectures, out of old Records, and bring in unknown Ways. We are now in a *Quo Warranto*, which Mr. Attorney truly saith, is in the Nature of a Writ of Right; and a Writ of Right is the highest Writ that is in the Law; and the Judgment therein, and in this *Quo Warranto* must be conclusive to all Parties. If given against the Defendants, it must exclude them for ever, and dissolve their Corporation; and if given against the King, he shall never hereafter bring it in Question for any Cause precedent, *Rep.* 9. 28. *Inst.* 2. 282. 495. *Cook's Entries* 527. *D.* hath a Precedent of it, *Consideratum est, quod the Defendant de & in Libertatibus, Privilegiis, & Franchesiis præd' in Informatione prædict' specificat' nullo modo se intromittat, sed ab iisdem penitus excludatur*. The like against *Ferrers*, and the *Virginia Company*, and many others may be found, *M.* 21 *Fac.* 1. r. 9. The Court cannot alter the Judgment, it will be erroneous if they do. And to talk of a Judgment of a Seizure, what is the Meaning of it, or such Judgment? Is it final, or not final? The Court must give a final Judgment, that the Party, if he think fit, may have his Writ of Error. The Court will not take any of your old Records to go by, if any such are to be found, that would warrant any other Judgment: Therefore a Seizure, without a Judgment, that determines the Corporation, cannot be any Way brought to pass, as I believe, nor can I understand in whom, by your Seizure, you would have the old Corporation to subsist. Transferred from the Persons, in whom it now subsists, I think is impossible, but dissolved by your Judgment it may be: And, I hope, your Lordship will not be induced by singular unwarrantable Things, that a Judgment should be given that neither dissolve the Corporation, nor continue it, that shall neither be for Plaintiff or Defendant, that shall leave the Corporation

Corporation neither alive nor dead, but in *Transitu*, or *Limbo Patrum*: A Judgment, *quod capiuntur*, or *quod Libertates & Franchisæ prædictæ seſſantur in manus Domini Regis*. Was there ever any the like? What ſhall be underſtood by it? Shall we be afterwards a Corporation? Shall our Magiſtrates continue? Shall we have our Lands, Markets, Tolls, Customs, or Franchiſes, or not? Or ſhall we be none, and yet not diſſolved? I muſt confeſs, I am confounded in theſe Notions.

Next, as to the Authorities in Law for me:

1. I take it to be a great Authority for me, that there is no Precedent, or Judgment, or Book Caſe, produced or found, that ever a Corporation was forfeited. It lies upon the other Side to produce it, or ſhew it; and no doubt they would, if there had been any, but there is none by the Authorities they cite; you may eaſily perceive any Sort would not be omitted.

2. The Nature of a Corporation, as our Books do deſcribe it, ſhews it not forfeitable. I take it plain out of the Caſe of *Sutton's Hoſpital*, and the other Books there cited, *Rep. 10. 92. b. 21. E. 4. 72.* A Corporation aggregate is inviſible, immortal, and reſts only in Intendment and Conſideration of Law, cannot commit Treason or Felony, be out-lawed, excommunicate, hath no Soul, cannot appear in Perſon, cannot do Fealty, cannot be imprifoned, not ſubject to Imbecillity or Death, *Br. Corp. 24. 34.* They cannot commit any actual Treſpaſs or Diſſeiſin, except under their Common Seal, by Command, Precedent, or Aſſent ſubſequent: When our Books ſay, that they are a Body Politick, and reſt or have their Being in Intendment or Conſideration of Law, thereby is meant, that they are by Law enabled to act to particular Ends and Intents answerable to their Ends and Creations. Their Ends or Creations are only to be ſubſervient to the publick Good, and Government, and Preſervation of the City or Town incorporate, and of the Members thereof. And if there be any Act done by the Members that are the active Part of ſuch Corporation, to any other Intent, End, or Purpose, this is not the Act of the Corporation, but of the particular Members, and they only are answerable for it. And as to particular Offences and Miſcarriages in this Caſe alledged, it cannot be denied but that the particular Members are answerable for it; and if they, then according to all Books they ought not to be doubly chargeable or answerable in both Capacities. And the Argument cited out of *Bagg's Caſe*, of a Freeman convicted of Perjury, and thereupon diſfranchiſed, doth not prove that they ſhall be puniſhed in a double Capacity; for the Corporation is not thereby puniſhed, but preſerved. The Being of a Body Politick is only a Capacity, and in Reſemblance of a natural Body, and no more forfeitable than a natural Body. It is ſeizing and forfeiting of Liberties that we meet with, that is, ſuch as are generally ſpoken of, as Markets, Courts, Jurifdictions, and the like: And in the old Records, by ſeizing the Liberties of a Corporation is meant the taking from them their Officers, and putting in others upon them for a Time. But a forfeiting, diſſolving, and determining the Body Politick, never was yet done or known, nor, as reaſonable to believe, ever entered into any Man's Thoughts till now; for I have already ſhewn that Offences and Miſcarriages, that were committed by the Corporations in thoſe troubleſome Times of *E. 1. E. 2. and R. 2.* for which their Liberties were ſeized, were not Forfeitures and Determinations of thoſe Corporations, they all remain Corporations by Preſcription to this Day: And I have alſo taken Notice, that the Acts of Parliament that were made

in the ſucceeding Kings Reigns, of *H. 4. H. 5. and H. 6.* are only Acts of Confirmation to the Cities and Boroughs of their Liberties and Privileges. From that Time till within theſe three Years, I believe it never entered into any Man's Thoughts, that a Corporation was forfeitable; for farther Proof whereof divers other Statutes, and the whole Series of Matter is Argument.

The Statute 15 *H. 6. cap. 6.* that provides againſt Abuses and Exactions made by Societies incorporate, by their By-Laws and Ordinances, and appoints a Forfeiture of ten Pounds, and of their Power to make By-Laws: To what End ſhould this be, if the Corporations themſelves were forfeited, or thought ſo to be?

The Statute of 19 *H. 7. cap. 7.* recites the Statute of *H. 6.* and the Exactions and Abuses by Fellowſhips, by their By-Laws and Ordinances, and appoints a Penalty of forty Pounds if they exact Money by an unlawful and unwarranted By-Law, not examined and ſigned by the Chancellor and Chief Juſtice.

The Statute of 12 *H. 7. cap. 6.* ſets forth grievous Exactions by the Fellowſhip of Merchant Adventurers, by their By-Laws, and impoſeth a Penalty for the future.

The Statutes 22 *H. 8. 4. 28 H. 8. 5.* ſhew like Exactions by Corporations upon Apprentices by their Ordinances and By-Laws, provides Remedy, and enacts Penalty. If in thoſe Times it had been thought or imagined that a Corporation had been forfeitable, every of theſe Offences forfeited it, what Need farther Remedy? In the Caſe of *Hoddy and Wheehouſe*, of exceſſive Toll by the Town of *Northampton*, *Moore 474. 39 Eliz.* In the *Quo Warranto* againſt a Corporation, though the Queſtion was concerning their taking Toll, and whether they had forfeited their Market, or only their Tolls; no Thought of forfeiting their Corporation was ever mentioned. So that, I think, I may conclude with the tumultuous Times of *E. 1. E. 2. and R. 2.* what was then done, doth plainly ſhew the Corporations were not forfeited or diſſolved: That by all the Acts of Parliament, and Proceedings in almoſt all the Reigns of any Length or Duration, from that Time to this very Caſe, the Opinions and Thoughts of Men were otherwiſe; as by the Statutes and Tranſactions appears: Not one Opinion, Book, or Authority, produced, or to be found. The great Concern not only of this great City, but of all other Cities, Towns, and Corporations, Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, all depend upon it. And which is more than all, the very Government by Law eſtabliſhed will be in great Danger of Alteration by it.

I have argued long, and tried your Lordſhip's Patience; the Weight and Length of the Caſe, and Rareneſs of the Matter, there never having been the like before in any Age, will, I hope, excuſe me. But beſides the whole Frame and Foundation, that the other Side have laid, being all built upon general undigeſted Notions, as I take it, *viz.* that Abuser and Miſurer of Liberties forfeits them, without diſtinguiſhing betwixt one Thing and another; that the Words forfeiting and ſeizing Liberties, found in old Records, ſhould be Authorities to prove forfeiting Corporations or Beings of the Body Politick, tho' no ſuch Thing then, or at any Time ſince, till very lately, was never thought on, or imagined: It was neceſſary for me to open and ſet forth theſe general Notions, and to explain and diſtinguiſh; which, I hope, I have done, that it may appear what the Senſe of them is, how far they agree with Law and Juſtice, and how far not. And if, in the doing hereof, or the ſetting out the repugnant or inconfiſtent Matters

or Opinions arising in this Case to maintain this *Quo Warranto*, I have expressed myself in any other Manner than became me, I humbly beg Pardon for it; and that it may not reflect upon the Cause, nor prejudice it.

Upon the whole Matter, if this Information brought against the Body Politick for usurping to be a Body Politick, ought to have been brought against the particular Persons; if it be repugnant or contradictory, that a Corporation can usurp to be a Corporation; that a Body Politick or Being can usurp to be a Body Politick or Being, before it had a Being, or to be that same Body Politick or Being, which it was when it did usurp; if forfeiting a Franchise, or Liberty, or other Estate, cannot determine or vest that Franchise or Estate in the King, till the Forfeiture appear on Record; then the old Corporation supposed to be forfeited, if it were so, did notwithstanding, and yet doth continue in Being, there being no Record to determine it; and consequently that which is pretended a new one by Usurpation is impossible. If by Seizure into the King's Hands (as pretended) the Continuance of the Corporation be intended, how inconsistent is it with Law or Justice to continue any thing in the King, that is wrongfully usurped, and the Parties to be punished, fined, and committed for usurping? If Mr. Attorney's Replication, taking Issue upon our Prescription to be a Corporation, and going over, and alledging several distinct Causes of Forfeitures, cannot by Law be maintained, and in the Example doth introduce a Way to bring all Mens Estates subject to Mr. Attorney's Will and Pleasure (for, let any Man's Right be as good as can be, it will be scarce possible to defend it, if such Pleadings as in his Replication be allowable by Law); then be the Matter in Law as much against us as possible, yet Mr. Attorney can have no Judgment for him upon this Information. Next, supposing the Information all good in Law, yet, if the Judgments, Records, and Authority, that have been cited by them for Seizures, do plainly shew that Seizures and Forfeitures are very different in their Natures; that the Corporations all continued notwithstanding the Seizures; and the Seizures was only the King's putting in Mayors and Officers to act in them instead of the others elected or constituted by the Corporation, and they remain Corporations by Prescription to this Day, and never were forfeited, dissolved, or determined by such Seizures; if the general Authorities in Books, that the misusing or abusing a Franchise be truly applicable to Franchises, (that are Estates and Interests grantable or conveyable from Man to Man) and never were intended of such a Thing, as is rather a Capacity or Being, than a Franchise; if there be no Case or Precedent, or Opinion to be found for it; if, on the contrary, the particular Cases cited prove, that where the Corporation have by Miscarriages forfeited particular Franchises, they do not forfeit their Corporations; if there be scarce any Corporations in *England*, that have not, at some Time or other, done something they should not, or omitted to do something they should, and thereby forfeited their Corporation, and consequently all are Usurpers, and their corporate Acts since done, all void: If the Corporation here hath done nothing, but that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, are only Delegates, Deputies, or Ministers of the Corporation for particular Purposes; if Servants, Deputies, or Delegates, do that which they have no Authority to do, they must answer for it in their own Persons; but their Masters, or those that deputed or delegated them for another Purpose, they are innocent; they shall not suffer by it, though no Acts of Parliament had been in the Case. If the Acts of Par-

liament against seizing the Liberties of the City, for or by Reason of any Miscarriage of their Officers or Ministers, extend to these Acts of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council; if so be that these Acts were the Acts of the Corporation, yet, with Submission, if they have shewn a good and legal Right, by their Custom and Title, to make By-Laws for regulating and settling the Markets and Tolls, and that which they have done be, as pleaded, reasonable, and that there was reasonable Ground at that Time for their Petition which they have set forth: If all these Particulars, that I have now summed up, be against me, then Judgment must be against me; though I know not what that Judgment can be. But if any one of these Particulars, thus repeated, be for me, against Mr. Attorney, then Mr. Attorney can have no Judgment against the City, but Judgment must be for them; which I humbly pray.

The next Term, viz. *Trin. 35 Car. 2.* (the Lord Chief Justice *Saunders* dying the Day of the Judgment given, or the next Day after) Mr. Justice *Jones*, Justice *Raymond*, and Justice *Withens*, being in Court, Justice *Jones* pronounced the Judgment of the Court, and Justice *Raymond* and Justice *Withens* affirmed, that Chief Justice *Saunders* was of the same Opinion with them, and that they all agreed,

Judgment given for the King against the City.

1. That a Corporation aggregate might be seized. That the Statute 28 E. 3. c. 10. is express, that the Franchises and Liberties of the City, upon such Defaults, shall be taken into the King's Hands; and that Bodies Politick may offend and be pardoned, appears by the general Article of Pardon, 12 Car. 2. whereby Corporations are pardoned all Crimes and Offences. And the Act for Regulating Corporations, 13 C. 2. which provides that no Corporation shall be avoided for any Thing by them misdone or omitted to be done, shews also that their Charters may be avoided for Things by them misdone, or omitted to be done.

2. That exacting and taking Money by the pretended By-Law, was Extortion, and a Forfeiture of the Franchise of being a Corporation.

3. That the Petition was scandalous and libellous, and the making and publishing it, a Forfeiture.

4. That the Act of the Common-Council was the Act of the Corporation.

5. That the Matter set forth in the Record did not excuse or avoid those Forfeitures set forth in the Replication.

6. That the Information was well founded. And gave Judgment that the Franchise should be seized into the King's Hands, but the Entry thereof respited till the King's Pleasure was known in it. Justice *Raymond* and Justice *Withens* declare, that they were of the same Opinion *in omnibus*.

And accordingly, after Entry made by Mr. Attorney, That as to the Issue joined to be tried by the Country; as to the claiming to have and constitute Sheriffs; as to the having the Mayor and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, and to hold Sessions, *quod ipse pro Domino Rege ulterius non vult proseguere*; Judgment is enter'd:

Ideo consideratum est, quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' Lond' as to the Issue aforesaid, betwixt our Lord the King and them joined; and as to the Liberties and Franchises aforesaid by them claimed, to have and elect Sheriffs, and to have their Mayor and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, and hold Sessions, eant inde sine die, salvo jure Dom. Regis, &c. Et quoad dictas separales materias in lege unde tam præd' Att' Gen' quam præd' Major

Major & Communitas & Cives Civitat' præd' posuerunt se in Judicium Curie; the Court advise till Trinity Term, and then pro eo quod videtur Curie hic quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' præd' forisfecerunt Domino Regi nunc Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef: præd' et causas in Replicacon' præfat' Attorn' Gen' superius specificat' quod placita præfat' Major & Communitat' ac Civium Civitat' præd' superius rejuugendo & repellendo in ea parte placitat' materiaq; in iisd' content' minus sufficien' & insalub' in lege existunt ad præcludend' dict' Dom' Reg' a Forisfactura præd' aut ad Major' & Communitat' ac Cives Civitat' præd' ad clamand' Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. præd' sibi allocand' & adjudicand' manutenend' maturaq; deliberacione superinde prius habu' Considerat' est, quod Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. præd' fore de seipsis unum Corpus corporat' & Politic' in re, facto & nomine per nomen Majoris Communitatis & Civium Civitat' Lond' ac per idem nomen placitare & implacitari, respondere & responderi per eosd' Majorem & Communitatem, ac Cives Civitat' London' præd' superius clamat' capiantur & seiscantur in manus Domini Regis; & quod præfat' Major & Communitas ac Cives Civitat' Lond' præd' capiantur ad satisfaciend' dict' Dom' Reg' de Fine suo pro Usurpatione Libertat' Privileg' & Franchef. prædict'.

The City petition the King when their Liberties were seized.

The City's Liberties being thus seized by King Charles II. the Citizens found it necessary to present a Petition to him in Council at Windsor, upon Monday the 18th of June, 1683. when the Lord Keeper made a Speech concerning this Affair. The Petition was to the following Effect :

“ SHEWING, That his Majesty's Petitioners were most heartily sorry for the Misgovernment of this his City of late Years, whereby the Citizens had fallen under his Majesty's Displeasure: Which occasion'd a *Quo Warranto* to be brought against them; upon which Judgment had been pronounced for Seizure of their Liberties and Franchises into his Majesty's Hands. They acknowledg'd the great Favour of this Opportunity of Application to his Royal Grace vouchsafed them, by Reason of his Majesty's not requiring Judgment to be immediately enter'd thereupon. That considering their distressed Condition, they humbly cast themselves at his Feet, imploring his Princely Compassion and Grace to be extended towards this his antient City, and begging his Majesty's Pardon for all Offences that they did, in the Name of themselves and all the Citizens humbly tender'd: And prayed his Majesty to accept their most solemn Promises and Assurance of constant Loyalty and Obedience to him, his Heirs and Successors; and of their regular and dutiful Administration of the Government of the City for the future; submitting to his good Pleasure, and begging his Commands and Directions.

Upon the Reading of which Petition, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, were commanded to withdraw. And after a while being called in again, the Lord Keeper spake to this Purpose :

“ That for the Sake of so many of the present Magistrates and other eminent Citizens of undoubted Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty and his Service, the King would shew the City all the Favour they could reasonably desire, &c. That it was not for Punishment, but meerly for the Good of the City, that he took this Course. That it was not his Intention to

“ prejudice them, either in their Properties or Customs. Nay, lest entering a Judgment upon Record might have Consequences fatal to them, he had caused his Attorney to forbear the same at present, that the City might have some Time to consider with their own Condition. That the City had not been well advised to defer their Application to his Majesty thus long, till even the Court had pronounced Judgment. That his Majesty's Affection was too great to reject their Suit for that Cause. That he had resolved to make the Alterations as few and as easy as might be consistent with the good Government of the City, and Peace of the Kingdom; and they to be these following :

That no Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, or Coroner of the City, should be capable of, or admitted to, the Exercise of their respective Offices, before his Majesty shall have approved them under his Sign Manual.

That if his Majesty shall disapprove the Choice of any Person to be Lord Mayor, and signify the same under his Sign Manual to the Lord Mayor; or, in Default of a Mayor, to the Recorder, or senior Aldermen, the Citizens shall within one Week proceed to a new Choice. And if his Majesty shall disapprove the second Choice, he may, if he please, nominate a Person to be Lord Mayor.

That if his Majesty shall in like Manner disapprove the Persons chosen to be Sheriffs, or either of them, he may appoint Persons to be Sheriffs.

But this Election of Officers may be according to the antient Usage of the City.

That the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen may, with Leave of his Majesty, displace any Alderman, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Coroner of the said City, and Steward of the Borough.

Upon the Election of any Alderman, if any presented by the Ward to the Court shall be judged unfit; upon such Declaration by the said Court, the Ward shall proceed to the Choice of other Persons in their Room: And if the Court shall disapprove such second Choice, then the Court may appoint others in their Room.

The Justices of Peace to be by the King's Commission: Which his Majesty will grant according to the usual Method, unless upon extraordinary Occasion, when his Majesty shall think it necessary.

Then the Lord Keeper went on thus :

My Lord Mayor,

“ These Regulations being thus made, his Majesty will not only pardon this Prosecution, but confirm your Charter in such Manner as may be consistent with them. That the City ought to look upon this as a great Condescension on his Majesty's Part, it being but the Name of a Reservation of a small Part of what is already in his Power by the Judgment. That if the City should look upon it with another Eye, and neglect a speedy Compliance, yet his Majesty hath done his Part. And if there should be any heavy Consequence of this Judgment, (which would behove them well to consider) the Fault would lie at their own Door. That it was his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Mayor should return to the City, and consult with the Common-Council, that he might speedily know their Resolution hereupon, and give his Direction. And that they might see the King was in earnest, he (the Lord Keeper) was commanded to let them

“ know, that the King had given Order to the
“ Attorney-General to enter upon Judgment on
“ Saturday next, unless prevented by their Com-
“ pliance.

And in this Condition stood the City from thence, viz. from 35 Car. 2. and all along King James II's Reign, the Mayors and Sheriffs being appointed by Commission from those Kings, till the Year 1688, when King James, terrified at the News of the Prince of Orange's intended Invasion, thought fit to restore their Charter, October the 6th, and order'd the Lord Chancellor Jefferies (who had been very instrumental in getting Sentence pronounced against it) to carry it back in great Formality to Guildhall; whereupon Sir George Treby was restored to his Place of Recorder, and the rest of the Magistrates, according to the antient Constitution of the City.

The City re-
stored to its
Franchises,
by Act of Par-
liament in the
Reign of
W. and M.

And thus it remained, till by a Statute of the 2d of William and Mary, the Proceedings were declared illegal and arbitrary, and that Judgment, and every other Judgment given and recorded in the said Court, for seizing the Franchises of the said City, were reversed and made void, and *Vacats* enter'd upon the Rolls; and that the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON did remain a Body Politick, by the Name of Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON; and to have and enjoy all their Rights and Charters: And that all Charters, Letters Patents, &c. concerning any of the Liberties, Lands and Teneiments, Rights, Titles, &c. made since the said Judgment by the late Kings Charles and James, were thereby declared void. Also, the Officers, Companies, and Corporations were restored.

After this Act was passed, Anno 1690, a great many Members of the Common-Council, to the Number of 117, subscribed a Petition to the Parliament to this Purport:

“ That they hoped the late Act of Parlia-
“ ment for reversing the Judgment in the *Quo*
“ *Warranto* against the City would have restored
“ it to its antient Rights and Privileges: But
“ that the contrary happened. For notwith-
“ standing the said Act, several Aldermen made,
“ or elected by Virtue of Commissions or Char-
“ ters from the late King James under the Great
“ Seal, acted as Aldermen by that Authority;
“ under Pretence, that by some doubtful Ex-
“ pressions in the said Act, they were continued
“ as well as ministerial Officers. That by Co-
“ lour of the assumed Authority and illegal Pro-
“ ceedings, Sir Tho. Pilkington was by them, on
“ the Day of Election appointed by the said Act,
“ declared and made Mayor, though not duly
“ returned by the Common Hall, according to
“ the Usage of the City. That by the Contri-
“ vance of the said Mayor, Leonard Robinson
“ was imposed upon the Citizens as Chamberlain
“ of the City, notwithstanding another Person
“ was duly elected into that Office, and decla-
“ red so to be by the Sheriffs, and the Hall
“ thereupon dissolved. That divers Members of
“ the Common-Council were illegally excluded,
“ and others, duly elected, were refused Ad-
“ mittance. That the Place of Town-Clerk
“ having been vacant three Months and upwards,
“ and only eligible by and in Common-Council,
“ the Mayor and Aldermen had, of their own
“ Authority, appointed several Persons to the
“ Execution thereof, without the Consent of the
“ Common-Council, against their constant known
“ Rights. That the Petitioners had not been suf-
“ fered to meet and consult about the necessary
“ Affairs of the City, according to their antient
“ Rights and Customs. That a Common-Coun-
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“ cil being summoned, and assembled about the
“ 3d of October, many Debates arising concern-
“ ing the Premises; and several Motions being
“ made, and the Majority of the Common-
“ Council agreeing that for settling the Rights
“ of the City, an humble Address should be
“ made to the Honourable House, to explain
“ the said Act; and the Question being there-
“ upon desired to be put, the Mayor refused it,
“ and, to prevent any Application, immediately
“ dissolved the Court, and went away.

The first Names to this Petition were:

William Dodson, Ralph Box, Robert Ayle,
William Withers, Richard Holder, Robert Be-
dingfield, John Midgely, John Alexander, John
Wright, John Genew, — Thomas Blackmore,
— Robert Bearcroft, — Thomas Gardiner,
— Benjamin Aloff; John Johnson; Francis
Brerewood; William Lewen, Peter Floyer; Robert
Littlebury, Samuel Gerard, Richard Hoare; Sa-
muel Ongley, Thomas Short, &c.

And here it seems not improper to subjoin Great Sums
the vast Sums of Money that have been paid to parted with by
the Crown by the City, for their several Grants the City, for
and Confirmations, as they are taken out of the their Privi-
Rolls and other authentick Records. Some of leges.

In the 9th of Richard I. the Citizens gave 1500 Marks, for the preserving of their Liberties.

The Citizens of LONDON gave 3000 Marks for the Confirmation of their Liberties granted them by King John, in the first of his Reign; as appears by the *Oblata* Roll, which ran thus: *Cives LONDON. Domino Regi tria Millia Marcar' pro habend' Confirmatione Domini Regis de Libertatibus suis. Et liberabitur Galfrido Filio-Petri, &c. i. e.* The Citizens of LONDON give to the Lord the King 3000 Marks for having the King's Confirmation of their Liberties. And it shall be delivered to Jeffrey Fitz-Peter on these Terms, that if they will give those 3000 Marks, they shall have the Charter; but if not, they shall not have it.

In the 2d of Henry III. they paid the 15th Part of their moveable Goods, that the City might have all its antient Liberties and free Customs.

In the 9th of Henry III. they paid another 15th of their Moveables, that LONDON might have all the old Liberties and Customs which it had been used to have.

In the 36th of Henry III. the King granted to all the Citizens of LONDON, all their Liberties, Laws, and Customs; and which they also had in the Time of King Henry I. used and not used. And the King granted the Sheriffs 7 l. yearly for certain Privileges or Ground belonging to St. Paul's Church. Which was long after allowed by the Barons of the *Exchequer* to every Sheriff, when he made up his Accounts in the Office of the Pipe: And they then paid the King 500 Marks for having that Charter.

In the 38th or 39th of King Henry III. Ann. 1254, the King seized the Liberties of the City, because the Mayor had not done Execution upon the Bakers, for lacking of their Assizes; but restoring it soon again, that is, within four Days following the Feast of Edmund the Bishop, or by the 19th of November; the Citizens agreeing with the Earl of Cornwall, and giving him 600 Marks.

Again, Anno 1255 (but a Year after) the King seized the Liberties again. And the Cause pre- tended

tended was, for certain Monies which the Queen claimed as her Right. And now, for a Time, the King made his Under-Treasurer Custos of the City. But giving the King 4000 Marks, they were restored to their Liberties, and the King's Under-Treasurer discharged.

Yet it is remarkable what a Regard King Henry III. had to the Citizens of LONDON in the Barons Discontents, when he was jealous of the City's joining with them; being minded to call a Parliament there without him. There is extant in the Records of the Tower, a common Letter of that King, writ in the 44th of his Reign, from St. *Audoens* in France, to the Barons of the Five Ports, to the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and to the Mayors and Commonalty of LONDON and *York*, concerning this Rising of his Subjects, and their Meeting in LONDON; exhorting them to Obedience, and to obey *H. de Bygod*, his Justiciary, till his coming into *England*. He observed to them how they of his Kingdom did accompany together with Horses and Arms, in Disturbance of his Peace, and against his Command, as unmindful of their Fealty; and so intended to rush into a Parliament to be called in his City of LONDON: Whence, he added, any one might clearly see, that this Meeting sounded more to draw the Sword, than to further Peace. And were it granted, that the Intention of each of them were good, yet the Manner was very bad, and the Example pernicious to all Kings and Kingdoms of the Earth, &c. And thus by the Address of a Letter, and Arguments used therein, did that King think it worth his Time to secure the City's Loyalty.

But yet in the 50th of the same King were 20000 Marks paid, for a further Confirmation of their Liberties.

King Edward I. in the 26th of his Reign, restored the City their Liberties and Franchises that had been kept from it 12 Years and more. But these were not redeemed, saith *Fabian*, without great Sums of Money. And some say, the Citizens paid 3000 Marks.

The City, in the 6th of Edward II. to defer his laying a Tallage upon their Rents and Chattels, on Pretence the City was the King's Demesnes, and to forbear it till next Parliament, lent him 1000 *l.* and two Years after 400 *l.* more, on the same Account.

Anno 1392, King Richard II. took ill Will to the Citizens, because they would not lend him 1000 *l.* Finding therefore somewhat to charge them with, he imprisoned the Mayor; with the Aldermen, and took from them their Privileges: Which afterwards they redeemed at 10,000 *l.* and besides gave him another 10,000 *l.* for his Entrance into the City, with many other Jewels, as a Crown, then presented to him, and another to his Queen.

The Citizens have, at all Times, insisted on their Charters, knowing that the good Order and Government of the City depended thereon; and they have, besides the late Contest on the *Quo Warranto*, had several other Contests with the Prince, and sometimes with others concerning them: Whereof the following Passages are collected out of the Records of the Chamber, the Tower, and elsewhere:

“*Ewardus Henrici Filius existens in Scotia, &c.*
 “Edward (the First) Son of Henry, being in
 “Scotland at *Lanercost*, directed his Brief to the
 “Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, in the
 “35th Year of his Reign, that they should ob-
 “serve the Articles and Statutes set forth at
 “*Wynton*. And this was the Return of the City
 “to the said Brief:

Adhuc respondemus, &c. We answer further, That at the Eves, as it is fit, in Wards, and also at taking Inquisitions of Transgressions and Felonies, when Need requires in the City, in each Ward, about Malefactors and Receivers; we were always ready; and will be, for the keeping of the King's Peace. But to keep the Statute of *Winchester*, in all its Articles in the said City, as it is contained in that Brief, *onerari non possumus*, i. e. We cannot be charged in the aforesaid City, by Reason of divers Customs in the said City hitherto used. Yet Vagrants, Wanderers up and down, and such as are suspected of Evil in the said City, being found, we have arrested; and always, when there shall be Need, will cause to be arrested, and will have them forth-coming before the Justices of the Lord King, as it hath been appointed before, and after hath been accustomed to be done in the same City.

Concerning the Inquisitions, as to returning under Seals the Articles contained in the Brief before you, without the City, it never was accustomed to be done, and therefore we have returned none thence.

In the Reign of King Edward II. there was an Order made by the King's Council to lay a Tax upon the Estates of those that held Demesne Lands of the King. And under that Denomination it was concluded upon to tax the City also. Upon which the City had a notable Struggle with the Court. The Particulars are set down in one of the City Records, and are there to be seen in the Book *Horn*, under this Title, *Memoranda de Allegationibus*, i. e. some memorable Things concerning the Allegations that were made by the Mayor and Citizens of LONDON, before Lord King Edward, Son of King Edward, viz. that they ought not to be taxed of their Rents and Chattels, as they who are of the Demesnes of the Lord the King.

Memorandum, That on Saturday next before the Feast of the Circumcision of the Lord Christ, in the 6th Year of King Edward, Son of King Edward, John de Gisors, Mayor of LONDON, the Aldermen and Sheriffs were called before the Council of the Lord King, viz. Lord Walter, Bishop of Worcester, then Chancellor of the King, the Lord Adomar de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, Lord John de Sendale, the said King's Treasurer, and others of his Council, met together at the Friars Carmelites, (i. e. White-fryars.) To which Mayor and Aldermen on the King's Part, it was intimated, That it was provided by the King's Council, that he should lay a Tax upon his Demesnes, Cities, and Boroughs throughout England, as he might well by the Right of his Crown; by whom it was asked of the aforesaid Mayor and Citizens, if they would make a Fine for their Tallage, or that they be assessed by their Heads, as well of their Rents as Chattels. And when the said Mayor and Aldermen had spoken together upon the Premises, they sued, that they might from hence have Conference with the Commonalty of the City; and it was granted them. Afterwards Conference being had with the Commonalty, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens came and said, that although the said Lord King at his Will might tax his Demesnes, Cities and Boroughs, yet they understood, that they of the City of LONDON were not talliable. For, they say, that they and their Predecessors were free, and ought to be so, and by this Charter of the Kings of England, the Progenitors of the Lord the King, and of the King now. Wherein it was contained, that the Citizens of LONDON have all their Liberties and free Customs, which they have had in the

the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather of King *Henry*, Great Grandfather of King *Edward*, the King's Father now. From which Time hitherto, as they understood, they had been quit of such Tallages.

That moreover, it was contained in the Great Charter of the Liberties of *England*, that the City of *LONDON* might have all her antient Liberties and free Customs. Whence, from the Time that they antiently were so free, that in the before-noted Form they had not been accustomed to be taxed, they sue, that now, if it please the King, they may not be taxed.

Besides, they say, that because as well the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and the rest of the Nobles of the Realm, as the Citizens themselves, do possess some Rents and Tenements in the said City, the Citizens themselves, without the Counsel of the said Nobles, cannot grant such Tallage. Because this would be to the disinheriting of the said Nobles, and the too heavy burdening of their Tenements.

In like Manner they say, that the Citizens themselves hold the aforesaid City of the Donation and Grant of the now Lord King, his Progenitors, heretofore Kings of *England*, for a certain Fee-Farm *per Ann.* to be paid to the Lord King's Treasury for all Services. By which it seems to them, that they ought not to be taxed in the aforesaid Form.

And they sue, if it please the Lord King, that this Tallage be deferred till the next Parliament, that then they, together with others the Nobles of the Kingdom of *England*, who possess Tenements and Rents in the said City, may obtain that which is just in this Behalf.

The aforesaid Reasons, and many others, being propounded, at length it was granted to the said Citizens by the aforesaid Council of the Lord King, that if they would lend the said Lord King, for the present, 2000 Marks, they would cease to assess the aforesaid Tallage till the next Parliament.

And because the Citizens would not presently yield this, there came Lord *William Jagge*, *Gilbert de Ronberi*, Mr. *John de Everdon*, and *John Abel*, Justices appointed to assess the said Tallage at *Guildhall*: And they caused their Commission to be read, &c. And by Reason of the Shortness of the Day, they prefixed to the said Citizens a Day to begin the Assize of the said Tallage to *Friday* next following, &c.

Afterwards, on *Wednesday* next after the Epiphany of our Lord, the said Mayor and Citizens came before the Lord King's Council, and granted to the Lord King 1000 *l.* by Loan for the present. And sued from thence Letters of the Lord King to be made to them, that any Tallage singly by Poll, or in common upon their Goods, Chattles, Rents or Tenements, be not assessed before the next Parliament.

And hereupon the King made to them certain his Letters Patents; the Tenor whereof is such:

" *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Edward* by the Grace of God, &c. To all to whom the present Letters shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that whereas our Beloved, the Maior and Aldermen, and the rest of the Citizens of our City of *LONDON*, have lately caused to be lent to us a thousand Pounds Sterling, we, willing to satisfy them, the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the same Sum of Money, as we are bound, have granted unto them, that in the next Aid to be granted unto us in our foresaid City, or in the County of *Middlesex*, or in levying Money in the said City and County for our Need, for whatever Cause next to be le-

vied, we will cause the foresaid thousand Pounds to be allowed them.

" We have granted also to the same Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, that we will by no Means cause to be assessed any Tallage singly by Poll, or in common upon them, their Goods, Chattles, Lands and Tenements, or Rents, in the said City, or Suburbs of the same, before our next Parliament, or to be levied upon them, saving always to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the said City, the Assignments before made by us to them for Debt, concerning which they undertook to satisfy us; as in our Letters Patents made to them thereupon, more fully is contained. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at *Windefore*, the 13th Day of *February*, Anno Regni nostri Sexto.

And accordingly the said 1000 *l.* was paid to the Lord *Ingelande de Warlee*, then Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, by a Brief of the King, in these Words:

" *Edwardus Dei Gratia*, &c. *Edward* by the Grace of God, &c. To the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *LONDON*, Greeting. Whereas ye lately freely lent us a thousand Pounds Sterling, under certain Conditions, as in our Letters Patents made to you thereupon, more fully is specified; we command you that you deliver in our Name the said Sum of Money to our beloved Clerk *Ingelarde de Warlee*, Keeper of our Wardrobe, without Delay; receiving from him his Letters Patents, testifying the Receipt of the said Money. Witness myself at *Windefore*, the 15th Day of *February*, in the 6th Year of our Reign.

And accordingly the said thousand Pounds were paid to Lord *Ingelarde*, by five his Letters Patents; which remain here [saith the Book *Horn*] in the Chamber, among the Acquittances of the Account of *John Mayeliner*, then Chamberlain.

Afterward, notwithstanding the King's Grant, for that the Lord King had held his Parliament at *York*, on the next Lord's Day after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, the 8th Year of his Reign, about executing some certain Causes, then relating to his Affairs in the Premises, as well for arduous Businesses touching the King's Crown, by Reason of his Wars in *Scotland*, which were only handled in the said Parliament; as also for that the said Parliament was held in Parts so remote, the Mayor and Citizens did not at all prosecute, whether they were liable or not; the aforesaid Lord King notwithstanding sent his Justices to tax the said City, viz. the Lord *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry Scrop*, *John de Marsfeld*, and *Ralph de Stoke*. And thereupon commanded the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, by his Brief, in these Words:

Rex Vicecomitibus LONDON. salutem, &c. The King to the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, Greeting. Whereas we have constituted our beloved and faithful *Henry de Staunton*, *Henry de Scrop*, &c. three or two of them, to assess our Tallage within the foresaid City, and in the Suburbs thereof, separately by Poll, or in common, as they shall see to be more expedient for our Profit; as in our Letters Patents made, more fully is contained; we command you, that when ye shall be warned by them, three or two of them, ye cause to come before

“ fore them, &c. all those of the City and Sub-
 “ urbs aforesaid, whom ye shall see necessary
 “ for the said Tallage. And that ye be aiding
 “ and attending for this, to the said *Henry, Henry,*
 “ *John* and *Ralph*, three or two of them, as they
 “ shall enjoin you on our Part. Witness Myself
 “ at *Spalding*, the 24th of *October*, the eighth
 “ Year of Our Reign.

There was also another Letter to the Sheriffs
 of LONDON in these Words :

Edwardus, &c. “ *Edward* by the Grace of
 “ God, &c. to the Sheriffs of LONDON,
 “ Greeting. We command you, that ye cause
 “ to come before our beloved and faithful *Henry*
 “ *de Staunton*, &c. at *Gybold*, LONDON,
 “ on this Instant *Sunday*, next after the Feast of
 “ *St. Leonard's*, twelve of the honestest, richer,
 “ and loyaller Sort of Men of every Ward of the
 “ said City, according as the same Wards shall
 “ be greater or less, to hear, do, and receive
 “ what shall be there enjoined them on Our
 “ Behalf. And that ye have there then their
 “ Names, whom ye shall so cause to come there,
 “ &c. Witness, *Henry de Staunton* at *Westmin-*
 “ *ster*, the 6th Day of *November*, the eighth
 “ Year of Our Reign.

And the said Justices came to *Guildhall*, to
 begin the aforesaid Taxation. And upon this the
 Mayor and Citizens repaired to the King's Coun-
 cil, and prayed Respite, until the next Parlia-
 ment, as before. And they granted to the King
 600 Marks in Loan : So that the said Tallage
 should be put off to the next Parliament. And
 the Lord King granted them Respite of the said
 Tallage. And thereupon made to them his Let-
 ters Patents under this Form :

“ *Edward* by the Grace of God, King of
 “ *England*, &c. to all to whom these present Let-
 “ ters shall come, Greeting. Know ye, that
 “ whereas the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest
 “ of our Citizens of LONDON, have lent us
 “ 400 *l.* by the Hands of our beloved and faith-
 “ ful *Walter* of *Norwich*, our Treasurer, to dis-
 “ patch certain our Affairs therewith, we willing
 “ to satisfy the same, the Mayor, Aldermen,
 “ and other Citizens, as we are bound, of the
 “ said Sum of Money, have granted to them,
 “ that in the next Aid to be levied for Us in our
 “ foresaid City, or to be granted in the County
 “ of *Middlesex*, or in Money to be next raised in
 “ the said City and County for our Need, on
 “ what Cause soever, We shall cause the said
 “ 400 *l.* to be allowed them. We have granted
 “ also to the same, the Mayor, &c. as in the
 “ foresaid Letter on the former Loan. Witness
 “ Myself at *Langele*, the 16th of *December*, the
 “ eighth Year of Our Reign.

What became of this Business between the King,
 (who was an extravagant Prince, and wanted Mo-
 ney) and the Citizens, I cannot tell. But by this
 it appears, how the Princes would sometimes en-
 croach upon the Liberties of the City, to squeeze
 Money out of them ; and how the Citizens insis-
 ted upon their Charters and Privileges : However,
 this Tallage upon Cities, Boroughs, and Demesne
 Lands of the King, seemed in the aforesaid sixth
 Year of this King, to go through the Realm ; as
 may be conjectured by this Brief that follows ;
 wherein also may be observed, the King's Care
 of the Privileges of LONDON, and doing
 Justice to them.

A Brief of the King, directed to the Assessor of
the County of Oxon, that they cefs not the

Citizens of LONDON among them to the
Tallage.

“ The King, to his beloved and faithful Ser-
 “ vants, *William Merre*, *Adam de Shobenhange*,
 “ and *Galfride de Padenham*, appointed to cefs
 “ the Tallage in our Cities, Boroughs, and De-
 “ mesns in the County of *Oxon*, greeting. The
 “ Citizens and Merchants of our City of LON-
 “ DON, have shewn to us, that whereas some
 “ of them cause to be brought divers their Things
 “ and Merchandizes from LONDON as far
 “ as *Henly* in the County aforesaid, to sell them
 “ there on Market-Days, and to trade in them
 “ from Week to Week ; and whatsoever their
 “ divers Things and Merchandizes they buy
 “ there, and in the adjacent Parts, to bring to
 “ LONDON, to make their Profit of ; and
 “ cause to be hired small Houses and Places in
 “ the said Town of *Henly*, from Term to Term,
 “ as well for to lay up the said Things and Mer-
 “ chandizes there brought, till they can con-
 “ veniently sell them, as to the said Things and
 “ Merchandizes there and in the said Parts
 “ bought to be laid up, until they may con-
 “ veniently carry them thence ; and have not
 “ certain Houses or Lands or Tenements there,
 “ nor make Abode there ; nor are in Lot and Scot
 “ with the Men of that Town ; you notwith-
 “ standing do not make the said Citizens and
 “ Merchants, upon occasion of such their Houses
 “ and Places, and Things, and Merchandizes so
 “ put into them, to yield Tallage to Us thence,
 “ &c. And that it is not agreeable to Right that
 “ our said Citizens Merchants should be taxed
 “ with the said Men (who dwell there) on the
 “ same Occasion ; especially, when they may
 “ exercise their Merchandizes through the whole
 “ Kingdom freely (by their Charters :) And
 “ they are taxed for them in our said City, with
 “ their Fellow Citizens there, as often as it shall
 “ happen a Tallage to be assessed upon the Com-
 “ monalty of that City. We command you,
 “ that you do not tax those our Citizens and
 “ Merchants with the foresaid Men upon the
 “ abovesaid Occasion ; but that ye permit them
 “ to have Peace hereupon, &c. Witness, &c.
 “ the 13th Day of *February*, in the 6th Year of
 “ our Reign.

Upon another Infringement of their Privileges
 in the Time of King *Edward II.* by Reason of a
 Cause brought before the *King's Bench*, which
 should have been tried within the City, the City
 Jury (however cited) would not appear there.
 And the Mayor, &c. came before the Justices of
 that Bench, and asserted their Liberties ; which
 accordingly were allowed. The Case and Issue is
 thus recorded in the Chamber of LONDON.

Galfrid Fitz-William de Say, was summoned
 to answer to *Johane*, that was the Wife of *Gal-*
frid de Parys, and to certain others, viz. *Roger*
le Graunt and *William Lovechild*, Executors of
 the Testament of the said *Geffery de Parys*, on
 Plea that he render to them 18 *l.* which he un-
 justly detained from them. After some Proceed-
 ings, the said Parties appear by their Attornies,
 but no Juryman comes. But the Mayor and
 Bailiffs of the City of LONDON come and
 say, That an Oath among them ought not to be
 taken in the Court here, (in *King's Bench*) but
 within their City, where the Contract was made.
 And they sue Allowance of their Liberty ; and
 that the Justices come within the foresaid City to
 take the foresaid Oath. And because by Inspec-
 tion of the Rolls of Justice here, this same Thing
 is found, as to the Allowance of the foresaid
 Liberty, in the like Case and others : Therefore
 let

let them have their Liberty. And, moreover, the Justices have prefixed a Day to the Parties at St. Martin's the Great, LONDON, within the City; to wit, the next Sunday after the Feast of St. Valentine next coming: And then let the Oath be taken. And it was told the Mayor and Bailiffs, that then they cause to come there the Jurats of the aforesaid Oath; and in like Manner it was told the Party Complainant, that he produce the Record and the Brief with the Pannel.

Afterward, on the Sunday aforesaid, there at St. Martin's, the Parties came, and in like Manner the Jurymen of the aforesaid City, of the Neighbourhood of the Parish of St. Michael at Corne in Cheap, with the Consent of each Party, before H. de Stanton, one of the Judges, who say upon their Oath, &c.

The like Contention happen'd in the same King's Reign, about Pleas held before the Lord Steward, or Marshal of the King's Household, wherein any Citizen was concerned; and of drawing them into Plea out of the City; which it seems sometimes the said Steward or Marshal would do, contrary to the City Charter: Which caused the City to petition. To which, this favourable Answer was given:

Ad Petitionem, &c. i. e. "To the Petition of the Citizens of LONDON asking Remedy, in that the Steward and Marshal of the King's Household draw them into a Plea without the said City, against the Form of the Liberty, and against the Tenor of the Charters made to them upon this by the King and his Progenitors; it was thus answered: That the King willeth, that if a Transgression be made to any of the King's Household within the Liberty of the City of LONDON, and within the Verge of the King, the Plea of such Transgressions be held before the Steward and Marshal of the King's Household. And if Inquisition must be made, let that Inquisition be taken within the said City. And it is enrolled in the Rolls of John de Kirkeby, of the Parliament of the King held in quindena Sti. Johannis Baptiste, Anno Regni sui 30." And further,

Memorandum quod ad Parliament, &c. "Be it remember'd, that at the Parliament of our Lord King Edward, in the 30th Year of his Reign, by the said King it was granted and commanded, that this Concession be firmly observed; namely, that whereas before the Steward of the same Lord the King, and his Marshal, the King being at LONDON, or at Westminster, or elsewhere near the foresaid City, certain Inquisitions ought to be made upon Transgressions, or other Facts within the foresaid City, between any of the said City, or between them and other Foreigners, or between some of the King's Household, and another of the City, or any Foreigner whatsoever: And of which Transgression the Cognizance belongs to the same Steward and Marshal by Right: That all those Inquisitions be taken within the City, and not elsewhere, altho' the Parties of those Inquisitions have pleaded without the City before the Steward and Marshal, and have put themselves in the former Inquisition, whilst some Jurors of that Inquisition were of the said City, and remained within the same. And this the Lord King granted in Favour of the poor Workmen of the said City, who lived of the Work of their own Hands; that they want not their Food, or be more impoverished. And it was enrolled in the Rolls of Lord Gilbert Fitz-Robert, the King's Justice.

Nor would the Citizens bear a Practice of the Court, sometime done in the latter End of King Henry III. his Reign; which was, to grant a Freedom to some of the Aldermen, and great rich Men of the City, from paying their Shares in the Taxes; when the Burden must thereby lie heavier upon the rest of the Commonalty and meaner Rank. Which Favour, it is likely, was obtained by some Services or Gratifications done to the King, or some of his Great Men about him. Hence it was, that in an Inquisition made 3 E. 1. by the King's Justices, the Jury of some of the Wards presented this Grievance as an Infringement of their Liberties. The Inquisition ran to this Tenor: *Dicunt, quod cum Communitas LONDON. sessata sit libertatib. &c. i. e.* "They say, that since the Commonalty of LONDON hath been seized of Liberties, and the Liberties confirmed from King to King, and the same Liberties ought to be used and enjoyed communiter, indifferently by all in common; certain of the City coming against themselves, viz. Thomas Fitz Adam de Basing, Henry de Waleis, and others, shewed Charters of King Henry; whereby they are quitted of Tallage, and are not taxed with their Fellow Citizens. Whereupon the whole Burden of the Tallage falls upon the ordinary Sort, and not upon the Rich: Which is altogether *ad exheredationem [Regis] & destructionem totius Communitatis, i. e.* to the disinheriting [of the King] and Destruction of the whole Commonalty.

This was thus complained of and presented by the sworn Men of another Ward: "That Stephen de Cornhill, Gregory de Rokeshly, and others, [chiefly Aldermen] have used, and do use certain Charters from the Lord Henry, Father of the Lord Edward the King; which were granted against the Crown and Dignity of the Lord King, and against the Liberties of the City, as it seemed to them; because by Occasion of the said Charters, they were acquitted of Tallages, Quarterages, and from all other Aids which belong to the City of LONDON. By Reason whereof, the greater Part of the City, viz. the middling Sort, and the Poor, are beyond Measure burdened, and worsted, and not a few who were rich before, now are Beggars.

It was customary in former Times, that to what Places soever the King came with his Court to reside for any Time, an Officer of the Master of the Household took up Harbours in any Man's House thereabouts, for the King's Retinue: A Thing sometime very burdensome to the Subject: A Freedom from this the City obtained by their Charter. Notwithstanding, sometimes on this Occasion the King's Officer would take up Lodgings in the Houses of the Citizens. A stout Sheriff of LONDON once withstood this with Force, as we meet with the Passage in one of the Books of the Chamber, relating the Pleas of the Court of the Lord the King at the Tower of LONDON, before Tho' le Blunt, Steward and Master of the King's Household, 19 Edw. fil. Reg. Edw.

John de Causton, one of the Sheriffs of LONDON, was attached to answer to the King for Contempt within the Verge of the Tower, as Alan de Lek, Serjeant Steward of the Household, who sues for the King, saith, That when the said Lord the King with his Family was come to the Tower of LONDON, on Monday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, the 10th Year of the said King, there to abide for his Pleasure; and the same Alan had taken up Harbour for Richard de Ayermyne, the King's Secretary, at the House of the aforesaid John de Causton

Causlon, situate in the City of LONDON at *Billingsgate*, as was incumbent upon him [*Alan*] to do, according to his Office: And for the Knowledge of such Livery, had made the accustomed Sign with a Cup upon the Doors of the said House, as was customary, and had likewise placed Men and Serjeants with the Horses and Harnesses of the said *Richard*, within the said Livery: The said Sheriff, the foresaid Day and Year, in the King's Presence, and within the Verge, &c. permitted not the said *Alan* to make this Livery, and pulled down maliciously the said Sign, and drove away thence the said Men and Servants, in Contempt of the King.

John de Causlon came and defended the Force and Injury, &c. and all the Contempt, and faith, that he is guilty in nothing; and upon this he puts himself upon his Country. In the Process, the Mayor and Citizens come and say, that in the Charter of King *Henry*, Grandfather of the present King, made to the Citizens concerning divers Liberties, it is contained that none should take Harbour by Force, or by Livery of the said Master of the Household within the Walls of the City, nor in the *Portfoken*. Which Charter the present King granted and confirmed to his own Charter; which they produced. And they produced also the said King's Writ, directed to the Steward and Marshal, by which he commanded them, that they permit the said Citizens to use and enjoy their foresaid Liberties without Impediment, according to the Tenor of the Charter of Confirmation; and that they molest not, nor grieve them in any Thing, contrary to the Tenor of the same. And they say, that by Virtue of the foresaid Grant, that such Liveries [*i. e.* assigning of Harbour] in the City, were wont to be done at any coming of the King, by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Presence of the Master of the Household, and not by others. Whereupon they desired their foresaid Liberty to be allowed them.

A Day was given to hear Judgment. In the mean Time they [the Steward and Master of the Household] speak with the King. And at the Day the foresaid *John* was brought in faulty in nothing. And formerly it was testified before the King and his Council by *John de Weston*, late Master of the Household, that in the Times preceding, such Assignations of Harbours were wont to be made by the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City, in the Presence of the Master of the Household, and not by others. And it was consider'd, that the said Mayor, &c. should for the future use this Liberty of Livery of Entertainment within the City, as he and his Predecessors hitherto had used. *Salvo jure Regis.*

Upon the Charters also depended the good Order and Government of the City, and the Power the Magistrates of it had from Time to Time, of rectifying Abuses, and changing and abrogating Customs and Practices found inconvenient, and of constituting Rules and Laws for Trade and Traffic, and of ordering and settling Matters for the Benefit and common Good of the Whole. And for the doing these Things, sometimes the King called upon the Mayor and Aldermen; and sometimes the Commoners complained and petitioned. And many good Articles and Laws have hereupon been made. Which also the King now and then gave his own Consent to, for the better Confirmation of.

And first, To mention some Articles, which the City, Anno 1318, upon mature Deliberation, drew up, for the reforming divers Things: Which they held of such Weight and Moment for the Good of the Citizens, that they preferred them to the King to establish by his Authority; which he did by Letters Patents, yet

making some Alterations and Corrections as he thought good, and they were as follow:

For the Citizens of LONDON, concerning new ARTICLES there made to be observed.

" The King to all whom, &c. Greeting.
" Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of LONDON, had lately ordained and appointed among themselves, for the bettering of the same City, and for the common Benefit of such as dwell in that City, and resort to the same, certain Things to be in the same City perpetually observed and had, instantly beseeched, that we would take Care to accept and confirm them.

" We, having seen certain Letters, Patent-wise, signed with the Common Seal of the City, and the Seal of the Office of the Mayoralty of that City upon the Premises, and to us exhibited; have caused certain Articles to be chosen out of the foresaid Letters, and caused them in some Things to be corrected, as they are underneath inserted, *viz.*

I. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the same City be elected by the Citizens of the said City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of England, made to them thence, and no otherwise.

II. That the Mayor remain only one Year together in his Mayoralty.

III. That the Sheriffs have but two Clerks and two Serjeants; and that they take such for which they will answer.

IV. That the Mayor have no other Office belonging to the City, but the Office of the Mayoralty; nor to draw to himself the Sheriffs Plea in the Chamber of LONDON; nor hold other Pleas than those the Mayor, according to antient Custom, ought to hold.

V. That the Aldermen be removed from Year to Year, on St. Gregory's Day, and not re-elected; and others chosen by the same Wards.

VI. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be assessed for the King's Business, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they shall be assessed by the Men of the Wards elected, and deputed for this, be not increased or heightened but by the common Consent of the Mayor and Commonalty. And the Monies coming from these Tallages and Aids, be delivered into the Custody of four honest Men, Commoners of the City, to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be further delivered by the Testimony of the said four Men; so that they may inform the Commonalty to what Profit, and for what Uses, those Monies go.

VII. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the *Husting*; and that no Inhabitant, and especially English Merchant, of some Mystery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unless by Surety of six honest and sufficient Men of that Mystery or Trade of which he shall be of, who is so to be admitted into the Freedom: Which six Men may undertake for him, of keeping the City indemnified in that Behalf. And that the same Form of Surety be observed of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the *Husting*, if they be of any certain Mystery or Trade. And if they are not of some certain Mystery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom without the Assent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into Freedom of the City, (since we undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Forms prescribed, and they who have gone contrary to their Oath

in this Behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, lose the Freedom of the said City.

Saving always, that concerning Apprentices the antient Manner and Form of the said City be observed.

VIII. That each Year in the same City, as often as Need shall be, Inquiry be made, if any of the Freedom of the same City, exercise Merchandizes in the City, of the Goods of others not of the same Freedom, by calling those Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the said City. And they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to lose the Freedom of the said City.

IX. That all and every one being in the Liberty of the said City, and that would enjoy the Liberties and free Customs of the said City, be in Lot and Scot; and partake of all Burdens for maintaining the State of the said City, and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken, when they were admitted to their Freedom, and who so will not, to lose his Freedom.

X. And that all and every one being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by themselves, or by their Servants, exercise their Merchandizes within the City, be in Lot and Scot, with the Commoners of the said City, for their said Merchandizes, or else be removed from their Freedom.

XI. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Custody of two Aldermen, and two others, Commoners, to be chosen for this Purpose by the Commoners. And that that Seal be not denied, neither to the poor nor rich Commoners, when they shall need it; yet so that they reasonably prove the Cause of their Demand. And that for the putting to of the Seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and especially after the Verdicts of Inquisitions taken, in Cases where Inquisitions have been taken, be not deferred, unless Difficulty intervene; and if Difficulty shall intervene by Reason of this, giving Judgment shall not be put off beyond the third Court.

XII. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weighed between Merchants and Merchants, the Issues coming of which belonging to the Commonalty of the said City, remain in the Custody of the honest and sufficient Men of the same City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the same Commonalty; and that they be, by no Means, committed to others than those so to be chosen.

XIII. That the Sheriffs for the Time being, commit Toll, and other Customs belonging to their Farm, and other Publick Offices belonging to them, and to be exercised by others, to sufficient Men, for whom they will answer, and not commit them to others. And if any deputed by the said Sheriffs to any of the foresaid Offices, take undue Custom, or carry himself otherwise in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and punished according to his Demerits.

XIV. Merchants, who are not of the Freedom of the City, not to sell by Retail Wines or other Wares within the City or Suburbs.

XV. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unless elected to this by Merchants of the Mysteries, in which the Brokers themselves may have to exercise their Offices: And at least upon this to make Oath before the Mayor.

XVI. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, altho' they are not of the Free-

dom of the same, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens for maintaining the said City, according to the State of it, as long as they shall be so common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs shall partake, on the Account of those Dwellings.

Saving always, that the Merchants of Gascoign, and other Foreigners, may, one with another, inhabit and be haroured in the said City, as hitherto they have accustomed to do.

XVII. That the keeping of the Bridge of the said City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept, to two honest and sufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be chosen to this by the Commonalty, at the Will of the said Commonalty, and not to others; and who may answer thereupon to the said Commonalty.

XVIII. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of Guildhall, take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unless one chosen for this by the Commonalty of the City: And that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk, and Common Serjeant be chosen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the same City.

XIX. And that the Mayor and Recorder, and the foresaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk be content with their Fees, antiently appointed and paid, on Account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the abovesaid Offices.

XX. That the Goods of the Aldermen, in Aids, Tallages, and other Contributions, concerning the said City, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which those Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the said Wards.

“ Which Articles, as they are above expressed,
“ and the Matters contained in the same, we accept, approve and ratify; and we yield and
“ grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as
“ in us is, to the foresaid Citizens, their Heirs
“ and Successors in the foresaid City and Suburbs,
“ for the common Profit of those that inhabit
“ therein, and resort thither to obtain the same;
“ and to be observed perpetually.

“ Moreover, we willing to shew ampler Grace
“ to the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, at their
“ Request, have granted to them, for us and our
“ Heirs, that the Maior, Aldermen, Citizens and
“ Commonalty, of the Commoners of the City,
“ and their Heirs and Successors, for the Necessities and Profits of the same City, may, among
“ themselves, of their common Assent, assess Tallages upon their own Goods within that City;
“ as well upon the Rents as other Things, and as
“ well upon the Mysteries as any other Way as
“ they shall see expedient, and levy them without incurring the Danger of us or our Heirs,
“ and our Ministers whomsoever. And that the
“ Money coming from such Tallages remain in
“ the Custody of four honest and lawful Men of
“ the said City, to be chosen to this by the
“ Commonalty, and be laid out, of their Custody, for the Necessities and Profits of the
“ said City, and not otherwise. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the King at York, the 8th
“ Day of June.

By the KING.

These Articles were drawn up and agreed to, upon a great Discontent in the Commoners against the Magistrates, who in these Times had assumed too much Power and Authority to themselves in appointing Officers, abiding divers Years in the Mayoralty, laying arbitrary Taxes upon the Citizens, and sparing or favouring themselves in such Impositions, and the like. Which occasioned King Edward I. Father of Edward II. to send his Justices into the City to make Inquisition into

into these and such like Disorders. And upon certain Articles given to select sworn Men in every Ward, Presentments were made. And it may appear by those Articles abovementioned, corrected and confirmed by the King, that he favoured the Commons, and restored to them such Privileges as seem to have been wrested from them by Mayors, Sheriffs and Aldermen.

King *Edward I.* interposed his Authority for the keeping of Peace and Safety in the City, prescribing divers Orders to prevent Ruffians that revelled at Taverns, and walked in the Streets with drawn Weapons at unreasonable Times of the Night, and made Uproars, and did much Mischief. And this was when the King had assumed the City Privileges into his own Hand, and had appointed Custodes or Guardians over it. Now there are in the Book *Horn*, several Articles in *French*; confirmed by the said King, touching the State of the City, and for firmly keeping the Peace, which were signed under the King's Seal, and they are such as follow :

Ces sont les, &c. These are the Articles which our Lord the King commandeth to be well kept in the City of LONDON, for to observe and maintain his Peace.

First, For that many Mischiefs and Murders, Robberies and Manlaughters have been done heretofore, within the City both by Night and by Day; and People beaten and ill treated, and other ill Adventures happening against his Peace; it is forbidden, that none be so hardy to be found going nor wandering within the Streets of the City after *Coverseu* sounds at *St. Martin's le Graund*; nor to have Sword, nor Buckler, or other Arms, to do Harm, nor whence ill Suspicion might happen, nor in no other Manner: If it be no great Lord, or other discreet Man, well known, or their certain Messager; which shall be warranted by them. Otherwise to be taken by the Guardians of the Peace, and put in the *Tonnel*, appointed for such Ill-doers. And on the Morrow to be brought and presented before the Guardian [*i. e.* the Custos], or the Maior, or the Aldermen. And according to what they shall find he hath trespassed, let him be punished, as hath been accustomed.

No Taverner to keep open his Tavern, or to sell Wine or Beer after *Coverseu* sounds; but to shut up his Tavern close after such Hour, as he will answer to the Peace of the King: And being found guilty, to forfeit 40 *d.* the first Time; and found again, to be amerced half a Mark; and the third Time, 10 *s.* and the fourth Time to pay the whole Pain double, that is, 20 *s.*

And for that those that delight themselves to do ill, will learn to skirmish with Bucklers, and so much the more boast themselves to do their Follies; it is provided and forbidden, that none keep School, nor learn to skirmish with Bucklers within the City, by Night or by Day: And if any do it, to forfeit 40 Marks.

None in such Manner imprisoned to be delivered by the Sheriff, or Officer under him, or of the Agent of the Guardian, or of the Mayor, or of the Aldermen, if the Trespass be not small; nor unless good Mainprize be taken, to appear at a certain Day to receive Judgment according to his Fault.

Lastly, It is required, that every Alderman in his Wardmote intently enquire of such Ill-doers, repairing and dwelling in his Ward. And if any shall, by Presentment or Indictment of the good People of the Ward, or of ill Suspicion, presently let them be attached of their Body, and come before the Guardian, or the Mayor, or Aldermen; and let them be arrested for it, until

they be indicted and presented by them. And those that cannot acquit themselves, let them be punished by Imprisonment, or other Punishment, according to their Discretion, and according to that the Fault requires.

And because any People have come and dwelt in the City, some from beyond Sea, and some without Habitation seek Umbrage and Refuge here, being banished out of their own Countries, or for great Trespass, or other Forfeit are sent away from their own Country; and of all these, some become Brokers, Hostilers, and Harbourners within the City of private Persons and Strangers, so openly as if they were good and loyal Men of the Franchise of the City; and each of these do nothing by Night or by Day, and are well attired, and feed of costly Viands; nor do they use Trade or Merchandize, nor have Lands nor Tenements, nor have whereof to live, nor Friend to find them. From such come many Dangers in the City oftentimes, and many Robberies, Breakings of Houses by Night, Murders and other Evils. It is provided therefore, that none of a strange Land, nor others be received, harboured, nor hosted within the City, unless he be a Freeman of the City, received or affirmed before the Guardian, or the Mayor and Aldermen, as a good Man and loyal; and there be good Testimony of him whence he came, and, that he find safe Pledges, justifiable to the Bailiffs of the City, to be responsible to the King's Peace. And that no Broker be within the City, unless they be received and sworn before the Guardian, the Mayor and Aldermen.

So that, besides Charters and Acts of Grace made to the City, it was not unusual for the Kings of this Land to send their Letters Mandatory in any Emergence, for the well-governing and ordering thereof. Such a Letter, besides those before, was that of King *Edward II.* upon the great Rising of the Prices of Provisions in the Year 1314, setting reasonable Rates upon Flesh and Fowl.

Edwardus Dei Gratia, &c. Edward by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Aquitain*, to the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, greeting. We have heard the Complaint of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and others of the Commonalty of our Kingdom, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council; containing, that there is a great and as it were intolerable Dearth in these Days, of Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs, to the no little Loss and Grievance of them, and all others dwelling within the same Kingdom. For which they have besought us instantly, that we would take Care to provide upon this concerning some suitable Remedy:

We therefore yielding to the aforesaid Supplication, for the common Profit of the People of the said Kingdom, as it seemed expedient to us, have ordained, with the Counsel and Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others being of our Council, in our last Parliament held at *Westminster*;

That a better Sort of Ox, alive, saleable, fat, not fed of Grain, be sold for the Time to come for 16 *s.* and not above.

Or, if it be fed with Grain, and be fat, then to be sold for 24 *s.* at most.

And that a better Sort of Cow alive, and fat, be sold for 12 *s.*

A Hog of two Years old and fat, for 40 *d.*

A Shear'd Mutton, fat, for 14 *d.*

A fat Goose for 2 *d.* ob. in our City aforesaid, for 3 *d.*

A Capon good and fat, for 2 *d.* and 2 *d.* ob.

A fat Hen for 1 *d.* and 1 *d.* ob.

Two Chickens for 1 *d.* and 1 *d. ob.*

Three (four over-written) young Pigeons for one Penny.

Twenty Eggs for 1 *d.*

And that if it happen to be found, that any Persons, or any one Person will not sell these saleable Things for the Price appointed, as is before set forth, then the said saleable Things shall remain forfeited to us. And we will, that the aforesaid Ordinance from this Time be firmly and inviolably observed in our said City.

We command, firmly enjoining you, that in our City aforesaid, and Suburb of the same, where yee shall see it to be expedient, that the aforesaid Ordinance be publickly and distinctly proclaimed; and that ye cause the same from Time to Time to be inviolably observed in all and each its Articles, under the aforesaid Forfeiture, throughout the whole Bailiwick; and this omit by no Means, as you will avoid our Indignation, and preserve yourselves without Blame. Witness myself at *Westminster* this 14th of *March*, in the 8th Year of our Reign.

But the King was fain, the next Year, to send a Brief of Reclamation of his former Ordinance, finding it did more Harm than Good. It was as follows:

The King to the Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting.

ALthough we lately commanded you, that in each Place in the aforesaid City, where it should seem to you to be best expedient, yee should cause it to be publickly proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, and Eggs, should be sold at a certain Price: Because, nevertheless, we have understood, that such a Proclamation, which at that Time we believed would be for the Profit of the People of our Realm, redounds to their greater Damage than Profit; we command you, that in the said several Places ye cause publickly to be proclaimed, that Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, young Pigeons and Eggs, be sold for a reasonable Price, as was accustomed to be done before the said former Proclamation, certifying all and singular, that the former Proclamation was not made by Vertue of the Ordinances late made by the Prelates, Earls and Barons, and Nobles of the same Realm, and by us accepted, nor was contained in them. Witness myself at *Lincoln* the 20th of *February*, in the 9th Year of our Reign.

And this setting Prices upon Victuals in the City, was no more than what Kings had interposed in before. King *Edward I.* in the Beginning of his Reign, *Anno 1274*, commanded the Mayor and Aldermen to make Statutes for governing the Hucksters of Fish and Fowl; and accordingly remarkable Statutes were made appointing also Prices for all Sorts of Fowl and Fish, which remain still in one of the Books of the Chamber of *LONDON*, and have this Title, *Statuta de Poletria & Pisce facta tempore Maioratus Henr. de Waleys*, viz.

TEmpore *Henrici de Waleys*, &c. *i. e.* In the Time of *Henry de Waleys*, Maior of *LONDON*, *Nicholas de Winton*, *Henry de Coventree*, Sheriffs, by the Command of our Lord the King, with the Assent and Consent of the Great Men of the Kingdom and Citizens aforesaid, it was ordained, that no Huckster of Fowle [or Poulter] go out of the City to meet them that bring Poultry into the City, to make any buying from them; but buy in the City, after the Buyers of the Lord the King, of the Barons, and the Citizens have bought and had what shall be need-

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ful for them, namely, after Three a Clock, and not before. And then let them buy thus: That they may afford an Hen of the better Sort for 3 *d. ob.* And two Pullets of the better Sort for 3 *d. ob.* And one Capon of the better Sort for 2 *d. ob.* And from *Easter* to *Whitsuntide* a better home-fed Goose for 5 *d.* And from *Whitsuntide* to *St. Peter ad Vincula*, for 4 *d.* And from that Festival throughout the whole Year always, one of the better Sort for 3 *d.* Also for a Wild-Goose of the better Sort, 4 *d.* Three young Pigeons of the better Sort, for 1 *d.* One Mallard for 3 *d. ob.* And two Cercels for 3 *s.* And two Wydek [Wild Ducks] for 3 *d. ob.* One better Partridge for 3 *d. ob.* And four Begaters, 1 *d.* And a Dozen of Larks, 1 *d.* One better Feasant for 4 *d.* One better Botor for 6 *d.* A better Heron, 6 *d.* One better Corlune, 3 *d.* One better Plover, 1 *d.* One Swan for 3 *s.* One better Crane for 3 *s.* A better Peacock for 12 *d.* A better Coney, with the Skin, 4 *d.* And without the Skin, 3 *d.* The Flesh of a good Hare, 3 *d. ob.* One Kid, from *Christmas* to *Lent*, of the better Sort, for 10 *d.* At other Times of the Year, for 6 *d.* One better Lamb, between *Christmas* and *Lent*, for 6 *d.* And at other Times of the Year, for 4 *d.*

It is also ordained, That no Huckster of Fish, or Fishmonger, who sells Fish again to others, go out to meet those that bring or carry in Fish to the City, to make a Forestal thence; nor have any Partnership with a Stranger, who brings Fish from Sea to the City; but let them seek for Fish in their own Ships, and permit Foreigners to bring it, and to sell when they are come, in their own Ships. Because by such Partnership they who are of the City, and have known the State of the City, and the Defect of Victuals, will hold the Fish at a greater Dearness than Foreigners who shall not have known it. And also, that they who are of the City, when they cannot sell as they will, lay it up in Cellars, and sell dearer than the Strangers would do, if they came without Partnership, and knew [not] where they might be harboured.

Nor let them buy any Thing in the City until the King's Servants, &c. have bought, and not before Three o'Clock. And if they who have brought Fish shall come after Three o'Clock, let them not sell that Day, but let them sell on the Morrow Morning. And if they expect more, let the Fish be taken into the Lord King's Hand; and let them keep no Fish, except Salt Fish, beyond the second Day of their coming; which if it shall happen to be found, let them lose their Fish, and be at the Mercy of the Lord the King [to fine them.]

And thus let the Hucksters, *i. e.* the Fishmongers buy that they afford.

A better Plaife for 3 *ob.* a middling one for 1 *d.* and other less, as consequently they seem to be worth.

Also 12 better Soles for 3 *d.* and others as they are worth.

Also a better fresh Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a less for 1 *d.*

A better salt Mulvel for 3 *d.* a middling one for 2 *d.* a less for 1 *d.*

A better Haddock for 2 *d.* and consequently other less as they are worth.

A better Barky for 4 *d.* a middling for 3 *d.* Less, as they are worth.

A better Mulet for 2 *d.* and others as they are worth.

A better Conger for 12 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Turbet for 6 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Dorac for 5 *d.* others as they are worth.

A bet-

A better Bran, Sard, and Betule; for 3 *d.* others as they are worth.

A better Mackarel in *Lent* for 1 *d.* And after *Lent*, two better for 1 *d.*

A better Gurnard for 1 *d.* others as they are worth.

Four fresh Merlings for 1 *d.* the better Sort. And twelve better Merlings powdered for 1 *d.*

A thousand better Herrings powdered for 4 *s.* that is twenty for 1 *d.*

Of fresh Herring, from the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed *Mary* the Virgin to the Feast of St. *Michael*, six of the better Sort for 1 *d.* And after the Feast of St. *Michael*, twelve for 1 *d.*

A better Bugestokefish for 1 *d.* A middling, to wit, a Mulvel Stokfish for three Farthings. A less for an Halfpenny; saving a Cropling, of which three of the better Sort for 1 *d.*

A Gallon of Oysters for 2 *d.*

A better fresh Salmon between *Christmas* and *Easter*, for 5 *s.* And after *Easter*, for 3 *s.* And other middling and less, as they are worth.

A Piece of Rumb, gross and fat, for 4 *d.* Other as they are worth.

An hundred better Balenes of the same Year, salted, for 16 *s.* that is, 2 *d.* per Pound. And an hundred better Balenes, of above a Year, for 8 *s.*

A better Sea-Hog [Sturgeon perhaps] for half a Mark.

A Strike of Eccles, containing twenty five Eccles, for 2 *d.*

An hundred of better Lampreys, between the Feast of St. *Michael* and the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, for 8 *d.* viz. twelve for 1 *d.* and an hundred of less for 6 *d.* And after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, an hundred of the better Sort for 6 *d.* and the lesser for 4 *d.*

An hundred of the better Smelts for 1 *d.* the whole Year through.

One better and larger Reche, from *Whitsuntide* to the Feast of St. *Michael*, for 1 *d.* And two better middling ones for 1 *d.* And others as they are worth.

One Lucy [Cod perhaps] of three Foot for half a Mark; and of two Foot for 2 *s.*

One Lamprey of *Nauntes*, in their first coming, and of the better Sort, for a Month, for 16 *d.* And after, a better Lamprey for 8 *d.* And after *Easter* for 6 *d.*

Also one better fresh Lamprey of *Severn* or *Thames*, between the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and the Middle of *Lent*, for 4 *d.* And after the Middle of *Lent* to *Easter*, for 2 *d.*

And let the Lampreys of *Nauntes* be sold in the publick Market, wherein they are accustomed to be sold, and not in Houses, unless they be hid by Night.

Also let Merchant Strangers come to the City, make their Abode there, and do as they have been wont to do.

For Provision of Bread, and for a standing Supply of Corn, within the City, against dear Years, the Magistrates were especially concerned, that Care might be taken for the poorer and laborious Sort, which were the greater Number; for a Proof or two of the commendable Care.

In the Year 1586, a scarce Year, it seems, for Corn, a Stay was made of the LONDON Bakers Provision of Grain; the Bringers in of Grain being stoppt by the Country Justices. The News of this coming to LONDON, the Mayor and Aldermen forthwith jointly applied to the Court, and directed their Suit particularly to the Great Statesman their Friend: "That he would please to take it in good Part, that in

" these their more necessary and important Suits
" for the Behoof of their City, they were bold
" to make their special Repair to his Lordship,
" for their better Assistance, and Furtherance of
" their Suits with the rest of their Honours of
" the Privy-Council. That his Lordship best
" knew how great Proportion of Corn was ne-
" cessary for the Year's Provision of that City;
" which could not be supplied by any other
" Means, especially at that Time, in the Win-
" ter, the Number of People being so great as it
" was, if the ordinary Provisions made by their
" Bakers in the Markets about them, in no
" other Sort than the Laws of the Realm did
" permit, or brought in by Badgers and Sel-
" lers of Grain, were stayed and intercepted
" from coming to them; which by certain Jus-
" tices of Peace, and other Officers of late, had
" been done. Of this they had already advertised
" their Honours, and also had made their hum-
" ble Petition for their favourable Aid and Assist-
" ance for Redress of the same. And that herein
" if it should please his good Lordship to vouch-
" safe them [the Mayor and Aldermen] his Fa-
" vour, for the furthering of their reasonable and
" necessary Suit, so far forth as to his Wisdom
" and Equity should seem meet, all of that City,
" especially those of the poorer Sort, should be
" very much bound to his good Lordship; being
" otherwise like to be sore distressed with great
" Extremities within very short Time, if their
" necessary Provision should be thus intercepted,
" and cut off still from them.

And so concluded with their humble Duties and Thanks to his Lordship for his continual Favours toward their City, and Readiness to procure the Good of the same. This was dated from LONDON, Feb. 1, 1586. The Subscription was, *Your Honour's most humbly to be commanded, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON.*

And further, this that follows may deserve to be related also in this Matter, that to provide against a Dearth in the City, the Companies were by the Lord Mayor's Means, to buy each of them such a Quantity of Corn, and to lay it up in a Garner [or Granary] in the *Bridge-house*. And such a dear Year was that of 1594, Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor; who therefore (it being now Winter Time) called upon the Companies, viz. those of them that had not laid in their Proportion, to do it within so many Days; Corn being then brought in from foreign Parts. But such an Obstacle just in this Interval happened, that caused the Mayor to send an earnest Message to the Lord *Burghley*, the great Patron of the City. For Sir *John Hawkins*, that great Seaman, to whom the Care of the Queen's Fleet then belonged, required now the *Bridge-house* himself, for the bringing in and laying up there his Provisions for the Use of the Navy, and the Ovens likewise there for baking their Ship-Bread. In this Streight thus that Mayor addressed the said Lord.

" That according to the Care that his Place re-
" quired at his Entrance therein, by his Means,
" it was ordered that the several Companies of
" the City should presently make Provisions, and
" furnish themselves of Wheat and Rye brought
" from foreign Parts, according to their several
" Portions allotted to them. Wherein they had
" not been so forward as they ought to have
" been, and were yet unprovided of the greatest
" Part thereof. That he had therefore ten Days
" past enjoined them to furnish their Wants of
" these, that were then brought in from foreign
" Parts, and to have the same laid up in the
" *Bridge-house*, in their several Garnets [Garners]
" and before the 8th Day of *January* next coming
" [it being then, at this Writing, within a Day
" or two of *Christmas*.]

" But

“ But that hereupon Sir *John Hawkins*, by
 “ his Men desired, or rather commanded, Room
 “ in the *Bridge-House* to lay in Wheat, and also
 “ the Ovens for baking. But that he [the Mayor]
 “ answered; That they could with no Conveni-
 “ ence spare the same: Alledging truly to him,
 “ That if the same should be yielded unto, that
 “ the Companies would thereby take Occasion to
 “ neglect their Provision, and alledge that they
 “ could not do the same, for that he [the Mayor]
 “ had lent away their Garnets. And that so
 “ thereby the City, which in that Time of Dearth
 “ was furnished only from foreign Parts, should
 “ be unprovided, and the Fault wholly laid upon
 “ him. And that then, either that which should
 “ be brought for the Provision of the City, of
 “ force must have been tolerated to be brought
 “ up by the Badgers, and carried from the City,
 “ as it had been; or else the Merchants discour-
 “ aged from bringing any more. The which he
 “ hoped his Lordship would well consider.

“ AND that for the Ovens, it was told them,
 “ the same were used for baking Bread for the
 “ Poor, that they might have the more for their
 “ Money; and that therefore they could not be
 “ spared. And also the Mayor said, that as he
 “ was informed, her Majesty had Garnets about

“ *Tower-hill*, and *Whitehall*, and *Westminster*.
 “ And also, that if they would not serve, her
 “ Majesty had in her Hands *Winchester-House*,
 “ wherein great Quantity might be laid.

But upon this stout Answer of the Mayor;
 they told him, “ That he should hear more to
 “ his further Dislike. And he bade them, that
 “ if they did procure any Letters for the same,
 “ he doubted not but to answer them to their
 “ Lordships [of the Privy Council’s] good Ac-
 “ ceptance. And that now having received Let-
 “ ters for the same from some of the Council,
 “ he humbly prayed the Lord Treasurer’s good
 “ Favour, that the same Garnets being the City’s,
 “ might be employed for the Use of the same.
 “ That there might be no Want; nor Outcry of
 “ the Poor for Bread. Or else, that if there fell
 “ out a greater Want and Dearth of Grain than
 “ yet there was, and that the City were unpro-
 “ vided, his Lordship would be pleased to hold
 “ him excused. And so most humbly submitted
 “ himself to his Honour’s good Pleasure.

This good Magistrate’s Letter was dated the
 23^d of *December*, from LONDON, the Year
 above-mention’d.

CHAP. V.

Of Laws, Customs and Usages, Antient and Modern. Of Paving, the Streets. Laws of the Market, &c.

LAUDABLE Customs are the principal
 Joints and very Sinews of all good Cor-
 porations and Fellowships; and also the
 Maintainers of a Sacred Unity and nat-
 ural Amity between the Husband and his Wife,
 the Parents and their Children; which (as the
 Wife Philosopher termed it) is the Beginning of
 a City. For what is a City, but a manifold and
 joint Society, consisting of many Households, and
 living under the same Laws, Freedoms and Fran-
 chises? And so the said Customs must needs be
 the Procurers and Causes of sundry good Effects
 to the general Estate of the City, wherein they
 be observed, &c.

AND to come nearer to the Matter, this famous
 and renowned City of LONDON hath many
 laudable and antient Customs; which tho’ they
 derogate and differ from the Rules of the Com-
 mon Law, yet have they been not only approved
 by inviolable Experience of sundry Ages, but
 also have been of old ratified and confirmed by
 sundry Acts of Parliaments, and Charters of
 Princes: And namely, by Statute of *Magna
 Charta*, by these Words following, *Quod Civi-
 tas LONDON. habeat omnes Libertates suas
 antiquas, & Consuetudines, quas habere consue-
 vit.* i. e. *That the City of LONDON have
 all their antient Liberties and Customs, which
 they have used to have.* The Words following
 for other Cities be, *Quod habeant omnes Liber-
 tates & liberas Consuetudines suas.* Which sig-
 nifies, that they shall still retain their Liberties
 and free Customs; that is to say, their Freedoms
 and Immunities, as to be discharged of Toll,

Pontage, and such like; whereas the City of
 LONDON hath Provision made by that Statute
 for all Usages and Customs whatsoever. Verily
 as the City of LONDON beareth Odds and
 Prerogative over other Cities in *England*, being
 the Metropolis, or Mother City thereof, so are the
 Inhabitants of it no less necessary, than profitable
 Members of the Commonwealth, in transporting
 our Commodities into other Lands, and enrich-
 ing us with the Benefits and Fruits of other Coun-
 tries, &c.

LONDON, being worthy of the Title,
Epitome totius Angliæ, in Respect of the neces-
 sary Repair and frequent Assembly of all Estates
 therein, whether it be for Justice by the Laws of
 this Land, which are here administer’d, or by
 Trade of Merchandize, which is here so great,
 that it may be termed *Totius Occidentis Empo-
 rium*; and chiefly because of the favourable and
 often Sojourn of our most Royal and Gracious
 Sovereign, whose Majesty’s Chamber this is,
 the same is no less of sundry Pre-eminences,
 which by Custom and Charter it enjoyeth above
 other Cities of this Land: And,

THAT concerning the Prerogative given this
 City above other Cities in this Realm, (in Re-
 spect of her Customs) we read in the 7th Year
 of *Henry VI.* that in a *Nativo habendo*, brought
 by the Lord to recover his Villain, it was ad-
 judged a good Return made by the Sheriff of
 LONDON, that such was the Custom of
 LONDON, that a Villain having remained
 there the Space of one whole Year and a Day,
 could not be fetched or removed out thence. For
 so

so great is the Prerogative of that Place, that it gives Protection to the Villain, or Bondman, against his Lord, while the said Bondman shall be resiant there.

LIKEWISE it was taken for a good Custom in the City of LONDON, that no Attaint should be maintained for a supposed false Verdict given in that City. In the which Case, the Sheriff of LONDON made Return upon a Writ of Attaint, sued against a *Londoner*; that such was and had been always the Custom of the City, that no Attaint should be allowed against a Commoner, or other Citizen of the same; for which Cause he might not, *Salvis Libertatibus*, without Impeachment of their Liberties, serve or execute the Writ. Then was there a Writ directed out of the Chancery to the Justices of the King's Bench, with express Commandment, *To allow to the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens, all their Liberties, Immunities, and Customs.* And further, out of that Writ was a *Venire facias*, directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, whereby was a Day given them to come and make Declaration of their Custom. At which Day the Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, being present, the Mayor and Sheriffs had full Allowance of their Customs; the Sheriffs were holden excused for their Return; and the Parties Writ was abated, and himself punished by Imprisonment for his Vexation.

I have here (saith the Writer, from whom this is taken) at large remember'd this Case, to the end it may appear, both what Credit and Opinion of Conscience and Truth the Law ascribed to the Citizens of LONDON; and also how careful and vigilant the Mayor and Sheriffs have always been to preserve and uphold their Custom. Altho' since thence that Custom was, for special Causes, abrogated by the Statute of 11 H. 7. and an Attaint given in LONDON.

MOREOVER, we find it recorded in M. 2. E. 3. that whereas a Citizen of LONDON brought an Appeal of Robbery, and the Defendant would have tried his Innocency by Battle, as he may in semblable Case against another Man, *Wilby*, then Justice, answer'd him, That he was not to have Allowance of Battle in an Appeal commenced by a Citizen of LONDON. For that by Custom of their City they were exempted from it. The like Appeal was sued, P. 20. E. 3. wherein the Defendant made Offer of the same Trial. And although he that sued the Appeal would have joined Battle without Regard of this Franchise, the Lord Mayor, with the rest of the Corporation, sued a Writ out of the Chancery, reciting their Custom of Franchise, and prayed Allowance of it, in Disturbance of the Battle.

WHAT the Laws and Customs of this City were in the Times of the Saxons, we might have known, if the old Record called *Doomsday*, writ in Saxon, sometime kept in the Guildhall, were extant. This Book was a Register of the Laws and Customs of the City, and also of the Names of the Portgreves, or Rulers and Guardians of LONDON from William the Conqueror. But after, when the Laws and Customs were changed, it was laid aside, and less regarded; especially, it being writ in a small Hand, and worn with Age: *Sore defaced*, saith *Fabian*, it was at last embezzled and lost. And hence it comes to pass, that as we have no Footsteps of the Saxon Customs and Usages of LONDON, so no Remembrance of such Rulers as were before King Richard I. except two or three retrieved by *Stow*.

BUT here we shall first set down some few of the Laws and Customs (however imperfect) transcribed by *Munday* out of a little Book printed 1562, for the Citizens Use; with various and large Improvements and Additions to them, to

the present Time, to render them more useful and beneficial to the Freemen and Inhabitants.

AND first, we begin with the Statutes for keeping Cleanliness and good Order in the Streets.

THERE were formerly held in the City *Affiza Nocumentorum*, which were appointed for avoiding Annoyances or Nufances in the City, and for the keeping of all Lanes and Passages open: Wherein Informations were to be made of the Stoppages or Incroachments into the Streets by any jetty Buildings by Shops, Cellars, &c. And for these Affizes of Annoyances there were Carpenters and Bricklayers sworn. *Cementarii & Carpentarii jurat. pro Affiz. Nocumentor.* And an Order was made another Time, that Hurds and Grees, and other Annoyances in the Streets be removed. And a Wall being built up once that stopp'd up a Passage from *Pater-noster-row* to *Blow-bladder-street*, at the Gate of St. Michael ad Bladum, i. e. St. Michael the Quern, (or rather at Corn) a Judgment was given to pull it down.

Now follow such Statutes for keeping the Streets clean, as are still in Force.

The STATUTES of this Streets of this City, against Nufances.

1. No Man shall sweep the Filth of the Street into the Channel of the City, in the Time of any Rain, or any other Time, under Pain of 6 s. 8 d.
2. No Man shall cast, or lay in the Streets, Dogs, Cats, or other Carrion, or any noisome Thing, contagious of Air. Nor no Innholder shall lay out Dung out of his House, but if the Cart be ready to carry the same away incontinently, under Pain of 40 s.
3. No Brewer shall cast, wilfully, Dregs or Dross of Ale or Beer into the Channel, under Pain of 2 s.
4. No Man shall incumber the Streets with Timber, Stones, Carts, or such like, under Pain of Forfeiture of the same Thing that so incumbereth the Streets, which is 20 s. Fine, if he remove it not at the Warning of the Serjeant of the Market.
5. Every Builder of Houses ought to come to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamberlain, for a special Licence for a Hourd of 40 s. by him to be made in the High-Street, and no Builder to incumber the Streets with any Manner of Thing taken down, for the preparing of his new Building, under Pain of 40 s. except he make a Hourd of 40 s.
6. No Man shall set any Carts in the Streets by Night-Time, under Pain of 12 d. and Recompence to such Persons as shall be hurt thereby, if any such be, 12 d.
7. No Budge-Man shall lead but two Horses, and he shall not let them go unled, under Pain of 2 s.
8. No Man shall ride, or drive his Car or Cart atrot in the Street, but patiently, under Pain of 2 s.
9. No Man shall gallop his Horse in the Street, under Pain of 2 s.
10. No Man shall shoot in the Street, for Wager or otherwise, under the like Pain of 2 s.
11. No Man shall bowl, or cast any Stone in the Street, for Wager or Gain, or such like, under Pain of 2 s.
12. No Man shall dig any Hole in the Street for any Matter, except he stop it up again, under Pain of 2 s. and Recompence to any Person hurt thereby, 2 s.
13. No Man shall bury any Dung or Goung, within the Liberties of this City, under Pain of 40 s.
14. No

14. No Goungfermour shall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clock in the Night, under Pain of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence.

15. No Goungfermour shall spill any Ordure in the Street, under Pain of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence.

16. No Man shall bait Bull, Bear, or Horse, in the open Street, under Pain of Twenty Shillings.

17. No Man shall have any Kine, Goats, Hogs, Pigs, Hens, Cocks, Capons, or Ducks in the open Street, under Pain of Forfeiture of the same.

18. No Man shall maintain any biting Curs, or mad Dogs, in the Streets, under Pain of Two Shillings, and Recompence unto every Party hurt therewith, two Shillings.

19. No Carts shall be shod with Spig-nail, that shall come upon the Streets of this City, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

20. No Carts using daily Carriage within this City, nor Car, shall have Wheels shod with any Iron, butt bare, under Pain of Six Shillings.

21. No Man shall burn any Straw, Rushes, or other Thing or Woollen in the Streets, by Night or by Day, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

22. No Man shall blow any Horn in the Night within this City, or whistle after the Hour of Nine of the Clock in the Night, under Pain of Imprisonment.

23. No Man shall use to go with Vizards, or disguised by Night, under like Pain of Imprisonment.

24. That Night-Walkers, and Eves-droppers, endure like Punishment.

25. No Hammer-Man, as a Smith, a Pewterer, a Founder, and all Artificers making great Sound, shall not work after the Hour of Nine in the Night, nor afore the Hour of Four in the Morning, under the Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

26. No Man shall cast into the Ditches of this City, or the Sewers of this City without the Walls, or into the Walls, Grates, or Gulleys of this City, any Manner of Carrion, stinking Flesh, rotten Fish, or any Rubbish, Dung, Sand, Gravel, Weeds, Stones, or any other Thing, to stop the Course of the same, under Pain of cleansing them at his own Cost and Charge, under Pain of Imprisonment.

27. No Man shall make any Widrawtes in any of the Town-Ditches, or the Town-Gulleys, under Pain of Twenty Shillings.

28. No Man shall build nigh the Walls of this City, without Licence of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Chamberlain, under Pain of throwing down the same: And no Licence may be granted, except that the Chamberlain freely at all Times have convenient and needful Ingress and Entry, Out-going and clear Recourse.

29. No Man shall go in the Streets by Night or by Day with Bow bent, or Arrows under his Girdle, nor with Sword unscabb'd, under Pain of Imprisonment; or with Hand-Gun, having therewith Powder and Match, except it be an usual May-game and Sight.

30. No Man shall, after the Hour of Nine at the Night, keep any Rule whereby any such sudden Outcry be made in the Still of the Night, as making any Affray, or beating his Wife, or Servant, or singing or revelling in his House, to the Disturbance of his Neighbours, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

31. No Man shall make any Affray upon any Officer which with good Demeanor doth his Message by Commandment of my Lord Mayor, or any Alderman, or Mr. Sheriff, or Mr. Chamberlain, or misbehave himself in any Railing upon any Judge of this City, or their Officers, which

by Commandment are sent to bring any Breaker of this Law and Custom to Ward, or to Distress, or such like, upon Pain of Imprisonment of forty Days, and Forfeiture of double the Penalty: For the Offences aforesaid, railing upon any Alderman, or Mayor in his Office, is Judgment of the Pillory; railing upon Mr. Chamberlain in his Office, forty Days Imprisonment; beating, threatening, and railing of an Officer, is Imprisonment, after as the Trespass is.

32. *Memorandum.* That every Offence found in this City, it is accustomed that the Officer, or a Freeman, finding it, which is called *primus Inventor*, hath half the Penalty by the Grace of the Court.

33. Also, every Freeman may find any Offence, but he hath no Power to bring the Party before any Judge of this City without an Officer, except the Party will come to his Answer by Free-will.

34. No Man hath Power to arrest, attach, or make Distress of any Goods forfeitable, or Offences, except the Constable or Serjeant of the Mace.

35. No Butcher, or his Servant, shall not use to drive any Ox or Oxen a-trot in the Streets, but peaceably: And if an Ox happen to be let go when he is prepared to Slaughter, the Butcher shall forfeit Two Shillings, besides Recompence, if any Person be hurt thereby.

36. No Butcher shall scald Hogs, but in the common Scalding-House, upon Pain of Six Shillings and Eight Pence.

37. No Butcher shall sell any measley Hog, or unwholesome Flesh, under Pain of Ten Pounds.

38. No Butcher shall sell any old stale Victual; that is to say, above the Slaughter of three Days in the Winter, and two in the Summer, under Pain of Ten Pounds.

39. None unseasonable Victual for all Manner of Victuals.

40. No Victualler of this City shall give any rude or unfitting Language, or make any Clamour upon any Man or Woman in the open Market, for cheapening of Victual, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence.

41. No Butcher shall cast the Inward of Beasts into the Streets, Cleaves of Beasts Feet, Bones, Horns of Sheep, or other such like, under Pain of Two Shillings.

42. The Pudding Cart of the Shambles shall not go afore the Hour of Nine in the Night, or after the Hour of Five in the Morning, under Pain of Six Shillings and Eight Pence.

43. No Man shall cast any Urine-Bowls, or Ordure-Bowls, into the Streets by Day or Night, afore the Hour of Nine in the Night: And also he shall not cast it out, but bring it down, and lay it in the Canal, under Pain of Three Shillings and Four Pence: And if he do cast it upon any Person's Head, the Person to have a lawful Recompence, if he have Hurt thereby.

44. No Man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any Pipes, Sespitals, or Wind-Vents, pertaining to the Conduits, under Pain of Imprisonment, and making Satisfaction, tho' he doth it out of the City, if he may be taken within the City.

45. No Man within this City may make any Quill, and break any Pipe of the Conduit, coming thro' his House, or nigh his Ground, under Pain of the Pillory, or take any Water privily unto his House.

46. Casting any corrupt Thing, appoisoning the Water, is Lourgulary and Felony.

47. Whosoever destroy or perish any Cocks of the Conduit, must have Imprisonment, and make Satisfaction.

By a Statute made in the Reign of King Henry VIII. the Mayor and Aldermen, &c. of LONDON, have Power to enquire into, hear, and deter-

determine the Defaults of Paving and Repairing of Streets; and any three Justices in LONDON, whereof the Mayor to be one, may set Fines upon such as do not pave and repair any Street or Lane in LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, to be levied by Distress, or Action, &c. by the Chamberlain, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City; and Conduits in LONDON are to be made and repaired, *Stat. 32 & 35. H. VIII. c. 10.*

THE 22d and 23d of *Car. II. c. 17.* ordains, That the sole Power of Regulating, keeping Clean, Pitching and Paving the Streets of the City of LONDON; and of making and cleansing Drains and Sewers, shall remain in the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, to be executed by such Persons as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council shall appoint; and the Lord Mayor, &c. may impose a Tax upon Houses for the doing thereof.

AND by 2 *W. and M. Sess. 2. c. 8.* (which obliges all Persons within the Weekly Bills of Mortality to sweep and cleanse their Streets, inflicts a Penalty for not Paving before Houses, orders Scavengers to be elected, and a Scavenger's Tax to be made) it is enacted, That the Cleansing the Streets, Lanes and Passages within LONDON, and the Liberties, shall be managed according to the antient Usage of the City.

THE following is an Act of Common-Council for *Lighting* the Streets in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Bateman*.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhaldæ Civitatis LONDON' Die Martis decimo octavo die Decembris, Anno Regni Domini nostri Georgii, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. tertio, Annoq; Dom. 1716, coram Jacobo Bateman, Milite, Majore Civit' predictæ, Johanne Parsons, Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Bar', Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Ricardo Hoare, Mil', Samuele Stanier, Mil', Carolo Peers, Mil', Aldermannis ejusdem Civit', Willielmo Thomson, Mil', Recordatore Civitatis predictæ, Willielmo Lewen, Mil', Johanne Ward, Mil', Willielmo Stewart, Mil', Petro Delme, Mil', Georgio Mertins, Mil', Josepho Lawrence, Mil', Roberto Child, Mil', Johanne Eyles, Bar', Aldermannis Civit' predictæ, & Gerardo Conyers, Mil', Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis, in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblatis.

An ACT for *Lighting* the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, and publick Passages of the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made at Westminster, in the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of the late K. William and Q. Mary, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of LONDON*, (amongst other Things) it is enacted, That the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, should, on or before the 24th Day of June, 1694, demise or grant to Sir Charles Hara, Knt. John Stanyon, Esq; Philip Neve, Esq; and John Lilly, Gent. and all other Persons concerned and interested in the Glass Lights, commonly called or known by the Name of Convex Lights, a Lease or Licence for the sole Use of the publick Lights to be used in all publick Places within the said City and Liberties thereof, for the Term of 21 Years, to be computed from the said 24th Day of June, 1694, reserving the

yearly Rent of 600 l. in such Manner, and by and under such other Articles, Covenants, and Agreements, for Payment of the said Rent, or making void the said Lease, in Default thereof, or otherwise, as by and between the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens; and the said Person above-mentioned, were or should be agreed on for that Purpose, by certain Articles made, or to be made in that Behalf; which said yearly Sum of 600 l. should be, and was thereby appropriated towards raising the Fund, and Payment of the said Interest Money, as aforesaid; from and after the Determination of which Lease, all and every the Rents, Profits, and Benefits whatsoever, which the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, should or might at any Time lawfully make, by farming or granting Licence or Licences to any Person or Persons whatsoever, for the Lighting the Streets within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, by such Ways and Means as the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, should think most proper, should be, and were thereby declared and enacted to be for ever appropriated and applied to and for the Uses aforesaid, as by the said Act may appear.

And whereas such Grant was accordingly made, and is expired, and since the Expiration thereof it is, by Indentures bearing Date the 20th Day of November last past, made or mentioned to be between the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, of the one Part; and Sir Samuel Gerrard, Bart. and Alderman of the City of LONDON, and Sir Fisher Tench of Low-Layton, in the County of Essex, Bart. of the other Part, agreed, that one or more Act or Acts of the Common-Council of this City shall be duly made and passed, whereby all and every House-Keeper and House-Keepers, whose House, Door, or Gateway doth front or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Passages of the said City, or Liberties thereof, who shall be taxed and assessed to and for the Relief of the Poor, or whose House shall be of the Rent of 10 l. per Ann. and whereby the Church-Wardens of the several Parish-Churches, and all Masters, Wardens, and Governors of all publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the said City and Liberties thereof respectively, fronting any of the publick Streets, Lanes, or Passages of the said City, or Liberties thereof, shall be required and obliged in every dark Night, from the 29th Day of September until the 25th Day of March yearly, to hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with sufficient Cotton-Wick Candles lighted therein, the Outside of their respective Churches, Houses, Doors, or Gateways next the said Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Passages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground, of such Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places or Passages, for the Lightning of the same, and to keep and continue the same burning in each and every such dark Night, from the Hour of Six until the Hour of Eleven in the same Night, under a certain Penalty in the said Indentures, and in this Act hereafter mentioned.

Now, in Pursuance of the said recited Indentures, and in Performance of the same; be it enacted, ordained, and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON, in Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every House-Keeper and House-Keepers, whose House, Door, or Gateway doth front, or be next unto any of the Streets, Lanes, publick Places or Passages of the said City and Liberties thereof, shall in every dark Night, that is to say, every Night between the second Night after each Full Moon, and the seventh

seventh Night after each New Moon, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day* yearly, set or hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with sufficient Cotton-Wick Candles lighted therein; on the Outside of his or her House, Door, or Gateway, fronting or next the said Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Passages, not exceeding one Story high from the Ground of such Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Passages where they are Householders, to enlighten the same, for securing the Houses against Robbers and Thieves, for the Prevention of Murther, and the Conveniency of Passengers; and shall continue the same burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the same Night, upon Pain to forfeit and pay to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens; the Sum of 1 s. for every Default, Proof thereof being made (within six Days) after each Default, before the Lord Mayor of the said City of LONDON for the Time being, upon the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnessess, and to be levied and recovered, as is herein after mentioned and expressed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the respective Church-Wardens of the several Parish-Churches, and the respective Masters, Wardens, or Governors of all publick Halls, Schools, and the Occupiers or Proprietors of all other publick Buildings and Places within the said City and Liberties thereof respectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the said publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Passages of the said City and Liberties thereof, shall in like Manner (for like Purposes respectively) in every such dark Night, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* unto *Lady-Day* yearly, set or hang out one or more Lantern or Lanterns, with sufficient Cotton-Wick, Candles lighted therein, on the Outsides of all Parish-Churches, publick Halls, Schools, and other publick Buildings and Places within the said City and Liberties thereof respectively, fronting or adjoining to any of the said publick Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Passages, in such Manner as the Alderman or his Deputy, and the Common-Council-Men of each respective Ward, wherein the same shall respectively stand and be, or the major Part of them have heretofore ordered, directed and appointed, or, after Notice for that Purpose, duly assembled, shall hereafter order, direct, and appoint; and shall continue the same burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the same Night, upon Pain to forfeit and pay to the Use aforesaid the Sum of 1 s. for every Default, to be levied and recovered in Manner as is herein after mentioned and expressed.

And it is hereby declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every House-Keepers living in any Court or Place within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, where there is more than one House or Inhabitant, and where the Door or Gateway of such Court or Place doth or shall adjoin unto, or be next the common Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places and Passages, shall alternately, or by Turns, according to the Situation of the Houses within such Court or Place, and beginning with the first House on the Left Hand, as entering into such Court or Place, in like Manner (and for like Purposes respectively) in each of the said dark Nights, from henceforth unto *Lady-Day* next, and afterwards from *Michaelmas* unto *Lady-Day* yearly, set or hang out Candles with Cotton-Wick lighted, in convenient Lanterns on the outside of such Doors or Gates next to the said Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, publick Places

and Passages, and shall continue the same burning from Six o'Clock at Night until Eleven o'Clock of the same Night, upon Pain to forfeit to the Use aforesaid, the Sum of 1 s. for every Default, to be levied and recovered as is herein after mentioned and expressed.

Provided nevertheless, That no Person or Persons shall forfeit or lose any of the Sums before mentioned for his, her, or their Neglect or Default; as aforesaid, who by Reason of his or her Poverty, shall not be taxed and assessed to and for the Relief of the Poor, and whose House shall not be of the Rent of 10 l. *per Ann.* or who shall make and continue any Agreement with the Proprietors of the Convex Lights; for the Lightning of the said Streets and Places in their Behalf.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Penalties and Forfeitures, by Virtue of this Act to be incurred; shall and may be recovered, and levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being, to be directed to all or any the Constables within the said City and Liberties thereof, or to any other Person or Persons, as the said Lord Mayor shall think fit; returning the Overplus (if any) after Deduction of the Charges of taking and keeping the said Distress, to the Party whose Goods shall be distrained.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Act and Acts of Common-Council heretofore made, touching or concerning the lighting of the Streets, Lanes, Thoroughfares, and publick Passages and Places of the City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, and every Clause and Article therein shall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

The Laws of the Market.

1. In all the Markets of this City, no Victual shall be sold, but by the Price set by the Mayor of this City.

Concerning Markets.

2. No Man shall forestall any Victual coming to the Market; as for to buy in any Inn, or other privy Place; or yet coming to the Market, whether it be found in the Hand of the Buyer, or of the Seller, under Pain of Forfeiture of the same. And no Innholder shall suffer nothing to be sold in his House, upon Pain of Forfeiture of forty Shillings.

3. No Man shall regrate any Victual which is in the Market, or buy any Victual to ingrate in the Market; so that the Commons can or may have any Part of such Victual: As in special such as be known for Hucksters, or other People occupying their Living by such Victual as they would so engross, under Pain of Forfeiture of such Victual so regrated. Provided always, that any Steward for any noble Feast, may buy or ingrate such Victual as is convenient for the same Feast.

4. No Butter shall be sold, but according to the Weight for the Time of the Year allowed.

5. No Poulters shall deceivably occupy the Market, to set any stale Victual. Or such as be Poulters of this City, for to stand in strange Clothing so to do, under Pain of forty Shillings, and the Forfeiture of such Victual.

6. No Hucksters shall stand or sit in the Market, but in the lower Place, and the Ends of the Market; to the Intent they may be perfectly known, and the Stranger Market-People have the Pre-eminence of the Market, under Pain of three Shillings four Pence, if the Hucksters disobey the same.

7. No

7. No unwholsome or stale Viſtual ſhall be fold, under Pain of Forty Shillings, and Forfeiture of the ſame Viſtual.

Orders for
Regulation of
Markets.

The ſeveral Laws and Orders made from ancient Time to later for Regulation of the Markets, for buying and ſelling Food and Proviſions for the City, for Butchers, Bakers, &c. appointed by a Common-Council Anno 1697, to be printed and publiſhed for the better and more univerſal Knowledge of the ſame :

Veneris 6 die Auguſti, 1697. Annoque Regni Regis Wilhelmi Tertii, Angl', &c. Nono.
At a Committee of Common-Council, held for the Publick Markets of the City of LONDON.

At a Committee of Common-Council 1697.

WHEREAS the Company of Butchers, by a Committee for that Purpoſe appointed, hath made Complaint to Us, That divers Perſons, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and the Customs and By-Laws of this City, daily Foreſtall, Ingroſs and Regrate, all Manner of Viſtuals and other Proviſions, coming to and ſold in the publick Markets of this City, and ſell unwholsome and corrupt Viſtuals therein, whereby the ſaid Markets are not ſo well ſupplied, and the Price of Proviſions enhanced, to the great Prejudice of the Inhabitants of this CITY, and Places adjacent ;

And We having by our Order, dated the 13th Day of July laſt, required the Serjeant and Yeoman of the Channel to aſſiſt the ſaid Committee, or any of them, with the Beadle of the ſaid Company, in bringing the Offenders aforeſaid to due Punishment, according to Law, upon Pain of Suspension of their Salaries, for Neglect of their Duty therein ;

Now to the Intent that the ſaid Laws ſhould be perceived and known, that all Perſons concerned might better govern themſelves without offending therein, and the ſaid Officers be inſtructed in Performance of their Duty ; We have thought fit, and do hereby order the Printing and Publiſhing in the ſeveral Publick Markets of this City, this following Abſtract of the ſeveral Laws and Statutes of this Realm, and Customs and By-Laws of this City touching the Premises.

Foreſtallers are they that buy any Thing before the Hour due and appointed in the Town, againſt the Ordinance of the Town and Market ; or, who go out of Town, obviating Market-Wares and buy them out of Town, that they may ſell them in Town dearer to Regrators than thoſe that did bring them would do, if they had come to the Town or Market.

No Foreſtaller ſhall be ſuffered to dwell in any Town, which is an open Oppreſſor of poor People and of all the Commonalty, and a publick Enemy of the Country ; who, thiſtling after unjuſt Gain, doth prevent others in buying Grain, Fiſh, Herring, or any other Thing to be ſold, coming by Land or Water, oppreſſing the Poor and deceiving the Rich, and thus unjuſtly contrives to ſell them much dearer than he who brought them : Who circumvents Market-Strangers coming with their Merchandize, offering to buy them ; and ſuggeſts, that they may ſell their Goods dearer than they propoſed to ſell them ; and ſo by their Craft and Subtilty deceive the Town and Country. He that is convicted thereof, for the firſt Time ſhall be grievouſly amerced, and loſe the Thing ſo bought, according to the Custom and Ordinance of the Town. The ſecond Time ſhall have Judgment of the Pillory. The third Time ſhall be imprifoned and make Fine : And the fourth Time ſhall abjure the Town. This Judgment ſhall be given upon all Foreſtallers, and thoſe that give them Counſel, Help or Favour.

Foreſtallers of Wines, or other Viſtuals, Wares and Merchandizes, that come to the Towns of England by Land or Water, attainted at the Suit of the King or Party, before Mayor, Bailiff, or Juſtices thereto aſſigned, or elſewhere in the King's Court, or at the King's Suit, by Indictment or other Manner, ſhall forfeit, if the Buyer hath made Gree to the Seller, the Things foreſtalled to the King ; if he made not Gree, but by Earneſt, the Value of the foreſtalled Goods computed as he bought them ; and in Default thereof, two Years Imprifonment and more, at the King's Will, without Mainprize or other Deliverance. If attainted at the Suit of the Party, the Party to have a Moiety.

Every Perſon or Perſons that ſhall buy, or cauſe to be bought, any Merchandize, Viſtuals or other Thing, coming by Land or Water toward any Market or Fair to be ſold therein, or toward any City to be ſold ; or bargain, contract or promiſe, for having or buying of them or any Part of them, before they be in the Market, &c. to be ſold ; or make any Motion by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, for enhancing the Price, or diſſwade any Perſon coming to the Market or Fair, not to convey them to any Market, &c. ſhall be adjudged a Foreſtaller.

Any Perſon that by any Means, in any Fair or Market, ſhall get into his Hands or Poſſeſſion, any Corn, Wine, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Pigs, Geefe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pidgeons, Conies, or any other dead Viſtuals brought into any Fair or Market, and ſell the ſame in any Fair or Market kept in the ſame Place, or within four Miles thereof, ſhall be taken for a Regrator.

Any Perſon that by Buying, Contracting, or Promiſe taking, (other than demife, Grant or Leaſe of Land or Tythe) ſhall ingroſs or get into his Hands, Corn growing, or any other Corn or Grain, Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, or any other dead Viſtuals, to ſell them again, ſhall be taken an unlawful Ingroſſer.

This Act ſhall not reſtrain any Fiſhmonger, Butcher, Poulterer, Innholder, or Viſtualler, from buying any Thing concerning their ſeveral Myſteries or Tradings, (otherwiſe than by Foreſtalling) they retailing the ſame at reaſonable Prices.

PUNISHMENT of theſe Offenders.

For the firſt Offence, Imprifonment for two Months without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of the Value of the Goods : Second Offence, Imprifonment for half a Year without Bail or Mainprize, and Forfeiture of double the Value of the Goods : Third Offence, Pillory in the Place of his Abode, Forfeiture of all his Chattels, and Imprifonment during the King's Pleaſure. One Moiety of theſe Forfeitures to the King, the other to the Proſecutor, in any Court of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt or Information, ſued within two Years next after the Offence committed, where no Wager of Law, Eſſoin, or Protection ſhall be admitted.

Juſtices of Peace in Sessions may hear and determine the aforeſaid Offences by Inquiſition, Preſentment, Bill or Information, or Examination of two Witneſſes ; and exact the one Half of the Forfeitures to the Uſe of the King, and cauſe the other Half to be levied to the Uſe of the Proſecutor, by *Fieri facias*, or *Capias* ; and when the Proſecution ſhall be at the King's Suit only, to exact the Whole to the King's Uſe.

No Man ſhall foreſtall any Viſtuals, as to buy in any Inn or other private Place, or coming to the Market, under the Pain of Forfeiture of the ſame, whether it be found in the Hands of Buyer or

the Seller; and no Innholder shall suffer any Thing to be sold in his House under Pain of Forty Shillings.

No Man shall regrate any Victuals in the Markets, such as be known to be Hucksters, or other People getting their Living by such Victuals as they would so regrate, under Pain of Forfeiture of the Victuals so regrated.

No unwholesome or stale Victuals shall be sold, under Pain of Forty Shillings, and Forfeiture of the same Victuals.

Every Country-Butcher, Poulterer, Country-Farmer, Victular, Lader or Kidder, (except Butchers and Poulterers that keep Shops in the City or Liberties, or within two Miles distant of the same) may use Standings, Stalls or Places, in each respective Market, as shall be provided for them, and there sell and put to open Sale their Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, and other Butchery and Poultry Wares, or other Country Provisions, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, Weekly, from Six in the Morning to Eight in the Evening; and on *Saturday* from Six in the Morning till Ten at Night, and not otherwise; and so long only as they shall furnish the said Markets, &c. with wholesome Flesh Victuals and Provisions in his and their own Right, and not as Servant or Servants, or otherwise, in Behalf of any others.

No Butcher or Poulterer, residing in LONDON or Liberties, or within two Miles of the same, shall sell or expose to Sale any Butchery or Poultry Wares, or any other Provisions whatsoever in any of the said Markets, on any *Friday* throughout the Year, on Pain of Forfeiture of Ten Shillings for every Offence.

The Market-Bell in each Market shall ring every Market-Day at Six in the Morning, for Housekeepers and others, that are not Retailers of Victuals, to buy their Provisions; and at Ten in the Forenoon for Retailers, then; and not before, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings, to buy and carry away what Provisions they need, and at Eight in the Evening, (except *Saturday*) and then at Ten at Night, for raising the Market: And those that sell or expose to open Sale before ringing at the Hour of Six, shall be proceeded against as Forefallers of the Market, or after ringing at the said Hours in the Evening, for every Offence shall forfeit Twenty Shillings. *The Markets being principally instituted, that Housekeepers and others, who buy for their own Use, to be spent in their Families, may provide in the Morning at best Hand, and pay moderate Rates for Provisions.*

The better to prevent the vending of unwholesome Victuals, no Person shall bring into any the said Markets after Three in the Afternoon, of any *Saturday*, any Flesh Meat, or other Victuals or Provisions, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of 20 s.

No Person shall sell or expose to Sale, by way of Hawking, or otherwise, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Fish, Meal, Bread, or any other Victuals or Provisions under any private Stall, or at any Tavern Door, or in any private House, Lane, Alley, Inn, Warehouse, Street, Stall, Common Passage, or any other Place, in LONDON or Liberties thereof, but only in his open Shop, or in the publick Market-Place, in Market-Time only, as before appointed, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of the Goods so exposed to Sale, according to the antient Custom of LONDON, to the Use of the poor Prisoners, in such Prisons in LONDON as the Mayor shall direct.

No Person shall buy, or cause to be bought, Victuals or other Things coming to LONDON or Liberties, or to any the Common Markets of this City, to be sold; or bargain,

contract; or agree for them, before they be brought into one of the said Markets, and there, *bona fide*, in Market Hours, be exposed to publick Sale. Nor no Retailer that shall obtain Victuals, Provisions, or other Things, in any of the said Markets brought to be sold before ringing at Ten a Clock aforesaid, shall sell them again in his Shop, or any the Markets, or other Place in this City or Liberties, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings.

All Forfeitures by Virtue of this Act, are to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in the Chamberlain's Name, in the Mayor's Court; whereof one Moiety (Costs of Suit deducted) to *Christ's Hospital*, the other to the Prosecutor; and the Chamberlain shall not have Power to take less for every Offence, than herein is limited to be forfeited.

By the antient Custom of LONDON, the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Butchers Company, or other of their Officers whom they shall direct, with the Officers of each Market, may supervise and inspect the Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Bacon, and other Butchery Wares and Provisions, brought into any the said Markets to be sold, whether it be wholesome Food, and fit for Nourishment of the King's Subjects; and to dispose of what shall be found corrupt and unwholesome, and proceed against all such Offenders, according to the Statutes of this Realm, and By-Laws of this City; and may assist the said Officers every Market-Day, to raise the said Markets at the Hours appointed by the By-Laws of this City. Which Custom is saved by *Hooker's Act* of Common-Council above-mentioned, and the Hours for raising the Markets limited, as is above set forth.

By a late Award, between the Market People and the Farmers of the Markets, grounded on a Rule of Court of *King's Bench*, the said Farmers are ordered, to hold their Markets only on such Days, and at such Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Customs of LONDON are appointed.

Nich. Wilmot, Comptroller.

A Copy of an AWARD referring to the publick Markets of the City of LONDON.

TO all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, Sir *Nathan Wright*, Knt. one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, Kt. send Greeting in our Lord God everlasting.

Whereas Differences and Disputes have heretofore been between divers Butchers, Gardeners, Fruiterers and others, resorting to the publick Markets in the City of LONDON, called *Leadenhall-Market*, and the *Green-Yards*, with other Market-Grounds thereunto belonging, *Woolchurch*, alias *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-Lane*, alias *Milk-street-Market*, and the Market near *Newgate*, commonly called *Newgate-Market*, and *Thomas Burdett*, and *Thomas Kilner* of LONDON, Gentlemen; and others, Farmers of the said Markets, and the Profits thereby arising, touching divers Fines; Sums of Money, Rents, Rates, and Prices, demanded and taken by the said Farmers or their Agents, of the said Butchers, Gardeners and others, resorting to the said Markets for Stalls, Standing and Room in the said Markets for Sale of their Wares and Commodities brought to the said Markets to be sold. And whereas several Indictments have been heretofore prosecuted, and yet are depending against the said Farmers, or some of them, for Extortion in exacting and taking several great Sums of several Persons for Standings and Stalls in the said Markets, or some of them: All which said Differences and Matters by the Rule of Court here-

hereunto annexed, are referred to the Arbitrament and final Determination of us the said Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, as by the said Rule may more fully appear :

Now know ye, That we the said Sir *Nathan Wright* and Sir *Bartholomew Shower* having taken the said Matters in Difference into our Consideration, and being assisted herein by Sir *William Hedges*, Kt, one of the Aldermen of the said City of LONDON, and others the Committee, appointed by the Common-Council of the said City for the better Regulating of the said Publick Markets, do adjudge, award, order and determine concerning the said Premises as follows :

1. We do order and appoint, That the said Farmers shall, within two Months now next coming, deliver up all Bonds and Notes, given to the said Farmers, or any of them, or any other in Trust for them, or any of them, by any Butchers or other Persons resorting to the said Markets, either by themselves, or by any other Persons with or for them, for Payment of any Sum or Sums of Money for Fines for Incomes, or advanced Rents, or for Admittance or Leave to use or occupy any Stall, Standing or Room in the said Markets, or any of them ; and that no Proceeding shall hereafter be had or prosecuted upon any of the said Bonds and Notes for the Recovery of Sum or Sums of Money thereupon pretended to be due and payable.

2. We do order and appoint, That the said Farmers, *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner*, shall within six Months now next ensuing, pay or cause to be paid to *Peter Parker*, Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, and *Isaac Grevil*, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, or Order, the Sum of four hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, to be by them disposed of in such Manner as herein after is appointed, (that is to say) the Sum of sixty seven Pounds, three Shillings, six Pence, Part thereof, to be paid to *John Scott*, Gent. *Thomas Goodwin*, *Robert Roundtree* and *Bennet del Turner*, Prosecutors of the said several Indictments, in full for their Costs : And the Sum of three hundred thirty two Pounds, sixteen Shillings and six Pence, Residue of the four hundred Pounds, to be paid and distributed to and amongst the several Persons mentioned in a Schedule hereunto annexed, in such Shares and Proportions as therein is appointed, the Residue thereof ; being in full Satisfaction of all Sum or Sums of Money, supposed to be had or received by the said Farmers for Fines, or excessive Rents.

3. We do further order and appoint, That from henceforth the said Farmers, their Deputies, Agents, or Servants, or any of them, shall not exact, demand, or take any Fines or Rewards, Sum or Sums of Money for admitting any Person to the Use or Occupation of any Stall, Standing or Room in any of the said Markets, or for Rent of any such Stall, Standings or Room, except such Rents and Sums of Money as are appointed or allowed to be taken for the Stalls, Standings or Room, in the Act of Common-Council made the seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and seventy-four, and in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Hooker*, Knt. late Lord Mayor of the said City of LONDON, intituled, *An Act for the Settlement and well-ordering of the several publick Markets within the said City of LONDON*.

4. We do order and appoint, That no Advance or Increase of Rent shall be taken or received for any Stall, Standing, or Room, in any of the said Markets, upon Pretence of any extra-

ordinary Conveniency or Accommodation hereafter to be made, above or more than the Expence and real Charge of making such extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation. Saving that where, at the Request of any Occupier, any greater Number of Feet, or greater Quantity of Ground shall be allotted to any Stall or Standing than is appointed by the said Act of Common-Council ; then, and in such Case, the said Farmers may require and take an advanced Rent proportionably, and in Proportion to the Rates appointed by the said Act of Common-Council.

5. We do order and appoint, That the said Farmers, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall not remove any of the Occupiers of the said Stalls or Standings now being, or that hereafter shall be by them thereto admitted, out of or from the said Stalls or Standings, without the free and voluntary Consent of such Occupiers ; except for the Non-payment of the Rent appointed to be paid for the same by the said Act of Common-Council, or Breach of the settled and established Rules of the said Markets.

6. We do order and appoint, That the Occupiers of such Stalls or Standings in any of the said Markets, shall not transfer or assign over the Use or Occupation of any Stall or Standing in any of the said Markets to any Person or Persons whatsoever, nor shall use and imploy the same otherwise than according to the Laws and Constitutions of the said Markets.

7. We do order and appoint, That when any Stall or Standing in any of the said Markets shall be vacant, it shall be in the Power of the said Farmers to appoint such Person or Persons to have the same, as they the said Farmers shall think fit, without taking any Gratuity or Reward for preferring one before another, or any advance or increase of Rents.

8. We do order and appoint, That no Person shall hereafter be compelled to pay the said Farmers any Rent or Sum of Money for Weights or Scales, except such Persons as sell Flesh, or other Commodities usually sold by Weight ; and all Persons uttering Flesh, or other Commodities usually sold by Weight, shall pay such Rent or other Sum to the said Farmers, for finding such Weights and Scales, as is appointed or allowed by the said Act of Common-Council ; whether such Person use the said Farmers Weights and Scales or not. And the said Farmers are to provide a sufficient Number of Weights and Scales for the Use of the said Persons, and to keep the same in publick and convenient Places in each of the said Markets, for the Use of the said Persons, and others resorting to the said Markets.

9. We do order and appoint, That the said Farmers shall not let out the Stalls or Standings of the said Market for the Use or Exercise of any Trade, or Sale of any Commodities thereon, other than the Provision usually brought to the said Markets, and by the Laws and Constitutions of the City of LONDON allowed to be sold there : And if the Occupiers of any such Stall or Standing shall employ or use the same for Sale of any other Commodities than as aforesaid, the said Farmers shall, upon Notice thereof, within convenient Time, use their utmost lawful Endeavours to remove such Person from the Use of such Stall or Standing.

10. We do order and appoint, That the Farmers shall hold their Markets only on such Days, and at such Hours in the Day, as by the Laws and Customs of the said City of LONDON for constituting and regulating the said Markets are appointed.

11. We do order and appoint, That the said Farmers shall not lett out the Streets and Lanes of the said City to Hawkers, or other People bringing Food or Victuals, not coming unto any publick

publick Market; nor shall the said Farmers take any Money or other Reward from Persons hawking and selling Roots, Green Pease, or other Provisions, through the said Streets or Lanes; or any of them.

12. *Lastly*, We do hereby order and appoint, That in Case the said *Thomas Burdett* and *Thomas Kilner* do pay the said Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, herein before appointed to be paid by them to the said *Peter Parker* and *Isaac Grevil*, according to the Appointment aforesaid, then all Persons prosecuting, or concerned in the Prosecution of the said Farmers of the said Markets, or their Agents, for or upon Account of any supposed Exactions, Extortions, or unlawful Tolls, Duties, Fines, or Rents, or any other Matter or Thing whatsoever relating to the said Markets, done, had, or committed, or supposed to be done, had, or committed by the said Farmers, their Agents or Servants, at any Time before the Day of the Date of the said Rule of Reference, shall and do declare their free Consent before Mr. Attorney-General, for the Stay of all further Prosecution by Reason of the Premises; and shall and do use their utmost Endeavours for the procuring a *Noli Prosequi* to be enter'd upon Record at the Charge of the said Farmers, to and upon all Indictments and Informations upon the Account aforesaid, found, exhibited, or commenced, or hereafter to be commenced or prosecuted, touching or relating to the said Premises, for any Thing done or committed therein before the Date of the said Rule. In Witness whereof, We the said *Sir Nathan Wright* and *Sir Bartholomew Shower* have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the 10th Day of *June*, in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *William III.* by the Grace of God of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. *Annoq; Dom. 1697.*

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared by the said Sir Nathan. Wright, and Sir Barth. Shower, for and as their Award, the same being duly Stamped in the Presence of

*Randolph Stracey.
Stephen Johnson.*

The RATES, TOLLS, and DUTIES, as settled and appointed to be taken of the Market-Folks by the Act of Common-Council, Sept. 17, 1674. Which the Farmers, in the Covenants of their Lease, are obliged not to exceed, on the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Offence, are as follows, viz.

For every Stall or Standing of eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for Sale of Flesh, Meat, or Fish, 2 s. 6 d. per Week.

For every Stall or Standing of six Feet long, and four Feet broad, 2 s. per Week.

For every Stall or Standing of six or eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for other Commodities, 3 d. per Day.

For every Horse-load of Provisions not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 d. per Day.

For every Doffer of like Provisions, 1 d. per Day.

For every Cart-load, with not above three Horses, 4 d. per Day.

For every Cart-load, with four Horses or above, 6 d. per Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water, and pitched in any of the publick Markets, for each

Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Bushel, one Half-penny per Day.

For each Basket, Doffer, or Maund, holding above two Bushels, 1 d. per Day, to be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of six Feet Square, for the Gardeners, 20 s. per Annum.

For every Standing of the poorer Sort of Country-People, bringing Weeds and Physick-Herbs, of four Feet long, and two Feet broad, 1 d. per Day.

For every Standing for Fruit-sellers, and Standing Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad; or six Feet square, 12 d. per Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Gingerbread-sellers, not above four Feet long, and three Feet broad, 6 d. per Week.

For the finding Beams, Scales and Weights, for the Accommodation and just Satisfaction of Buyers and Sellers of Provisions, usually bought and sold by Weight, no Overseer, Collector, or Receiver, shall, or may demand or receive more than one Farthing for every Draught, or 4 d. per Week.

The Collectors and Receivers of these Duties, not to demand more than according to the aforesaid Rates, without the free Consent and Agreement of the Market-People, for some extraordinary Convenience and Accommodation; unless in *Leadenhall*, where other and larger Rates have been antiently paid for Stalls and Standings.

These Monies for Standings to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON.

The Committee for letting the City Lands, with the Approbation of the Common-Council, to appoint fit Persons for Overseers of the Market, and Collectors of the Profits, and to treat and agree with the same Persons, and allow them for their Care and Pains; provided the Allowance exceed not the tenth Part of the whole clear Profits. These to give a just and true Account of their Receipts and Payments every Week into the Chamber.

One Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered, to be paid unto the Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, towards the Relief of the poor Children; and the other Moiety to him that shall give Information of the Offences.

Formerly before the great Fire, the Markets were kept in *Leadenhall-Street*, *Cheapside*, and *Newgate-Street*: And then there were these Officers, viz. a Serjeant, and Yeoman of the Channel, and Yeoman of *Newgate-Market*, and Foreign Taker, whose Office was to sweep and make clean the said Streets, where the Market-People resorted, and to carry away the Soil thereof, and to furnish the Market-People with Boards and such like Accommodations; who had Allowances from the said Market-People: But since Markets are removed out of the Streets to more convenient Places, and let to Farm, these Officers retain only the Names, not intermeddling with the Markets.

WE have already exhibited a Table of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, as settled and appointed to be taken by an Act of Common-Council, passed *Sept. 17, 1674*; which the Farmers in the Covenants of their Leases were obliged not to exceed, under the Penalty of 10 l. As also the several Laws and Orders made from Time to Time, for the Regulation of the Markets, which were published by Order of Common-Council, *Anno 1697*; likewise the Copy of an Award of two eminent Civilians, referring to the publick Markets of the City of LONDON: And shall insert here,

Another

Another TABLE formerly made, of the Rates, or Duties, and printed and published by the Government of the City of LONDON, in the Year 1678, for the Information of the Market People, to prevent Impositions by the then Farmers, viz. To be paid by all and every Person, and Persons, resorting to any of the said publick Markets within the City of LONDON, to sell and vend their Commodities, unto such Person or Persons, as are now, or shall from Time to Time be appointed to take and receive the same Rates, or Duties, of and from the said Market People to the said Markets, or any of them resorting, for their Stalls, Standings, and other Accommodations therein, of the Dimensions, herein after expressed, and so proportionably:

That is to say,

For every Stall or Standing of eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, for Sale of Flesh, Meat, or Fish, under publick Shelter, in the Beef-Hall at Leadenhall, not exceeding 3 s. per Week.

And for every Stall or Standing of the same Dimensions for the like Commodities, in all and every of the other of the Publick Markets of this City, under publick Shelter, not exceeding 2 s. per Week.

For every Stall or Standing of six Feet long, and four Feet broad, for the like Commodities in the said Beef-Hall, not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. per Week.

And in all other publick Markets, not exceeding 2 s. per Week.

For every Stall or Standing of six or eight Feet long and four Feet broad, for other Commodities under publick Shelter, 3 d. per Day, or 12 d. per Week, at the Election of the Market-People that use the same.

For every Horse-load of Provisions, upon Stalls or under publick Shelter, 3 d. per Day, or 12 d. per Week; and not upon Stalls, nor under publick Shelter, 2 d. per Day, or 8 d. per Week, at the Election of the Market-People as aforesaid.

For every Doffer of like Provisions, with a Board (if desired) of three Feet long, and one Foot and a half broad, three Half-pence per Day; and without a Board, 1 d. per Day.

For every Cart-load of Pease, with not above three Horses, 4 d. per Day; and with four Horses, or above, 6 d. per Day.

For every Cart-load of other Country Commodities, as Carrots, Turnips, and such like, usually brought in and sold in Carts, with not above three Horses, 2 d. per Day; and with four Horses, or above, 4 d. per Day.

For every standing of a Dicker of tanned Leather, under publick Shelter, 6 d. per Day.

And for every standing of a Dicker of tanned Leather, not under publick Shelter, 4 d. per Day.

For every raw Hide, one Half-penny per Day.

For all Fruit brought by Land or Water; and pitched in any of the publick Markets afore-mentioned, for each Prickle or Basket, holding not above one Bushel, one Half-penny per Day.

For each Basket, Doffer, or Maund, holding above two Bushels, 1 d. per Day, to be paid by the People that bring or receive them.

For every Standing of six Feet Square Length and Breadth, for the Gardeners, 12 s. per Ann.

For every Standing for the poorer Sort of Country People, bringing Weeds and Physick-Herbs, of four Feet long, and two Feet broad, 1 d. per Day.

For every Standing for Fruit-sellers and Standing Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, or six Feet Square, not under publick Shelter, 6 d. per Week.

For every or each of the eight fixed Stalls, as now they are in the Stocks-Market, marked with these several Letters P. Q. R. S. T. V. Y. Z. and the four in Honey-lane-Market, marked with these several Numbers, 5, 6, 7, 8, being used by standing Fruit-sellers, not above 2 s. per Week.

For all and every the other Stalls or Standings, for standing Fruit-sellers, or standing Herb-women, not above eight Feet long, and four Feet broad, under publick Shelter, 1 s. per Week.

For every Standing for Bakers and Gingerbread-sellers, not above four Feet long and three Feet broad, 6 d. per Week.

For every Standing of Six Feet long, and four Feet long, for Curds and Cream People, under publick Shelter, 3 d. per Day; and not under publick Shelter, 6 d. per Week.

And for Weighing of all Sorts of Provisions, usually bought and sold by Weight, one Farthing per Draught, or 4 d. per Week, at the Election of the Sellers of such Provisions.

And the said Collectors or Receivers already, or hereafter appointed to collect or receive the said Rate, and who only are empowered to demand and receive the same, shall not demand or require, nor receive or take more than according to the aforesaid Rates, without the free Consent and Agreement of the said Market-People, for some extraordinary Conveniency or Accommodation.

Joseph Lane, Comptroller.

Note, This Table of Rates was to regulate and explain the Rates settled by an Act of Common-Council made in the Year 1674, and was the Rule of Mr. Toby Humfry, (in his Demands and Receptions of the Market-People) who took a Lease of the City Markets in the Year 1677, unto which the present Farmers, Mr. Kilner, and others, are expressly referred in their Lease from the City, as to the Rates and Duties to be taken by them.

But the Farmers of the Market, notwithstanding these Rates, had found out Ways to exact upon the poor Market People, and to make them pay more than those Duties appointed by the said Act; whereof they complained to the Common-Council. The Court, upon this, appointed a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, or any one of the said Aldermen, and two of the said Commoners, to consider the Abuses complained of, and of the Methods to reduce the same. And they did on the 29th of July, Anno Dom. 1696, make their Report, viz. "That they found the Rates received by the Farmers of the several Markets, viz. those of Newgate, Honey-lane, Stocks, and Leadenhall, as they then stood lett by them, amounted to 6379 l. 19 s. 10 d. and for Provisions, Fruits, and other Wares, brought to and sold in the said Markets, and in the Streets, 4516 l. 10 s. In all 10,896 l. 1 s. 6 d. which said Sums, they were of Opinion, the said Farmers did Yearly receive: Besides which they found, that they had received of the present Tenants 2194 l. 1 s. 6 d. by Way of Fines for Admittances. The said Committee were of Opinion, that the present Farmers had forfeited their Lease by Non-payment of their Rents, and by converting the Markets to other Uses than they ought to be, by the Covenants contained therein." This was signed by Sir William Gore, Knt. Samuel Westal, Daniel Dorvil, John Sherbrook, Robert Rowland, Roger Thompson, Peter Parker, and Thomas Aungor.

The said Committee did, the 5th of August, the same Year 1696, publish in Print the Table of Rates above-mentioned; for the Information of the Market-People: But notwithstanding the Endeavour

Endeavours of this Committee, the greatest Part of these Abuses still continued.

Besides these Markets before-mentioned, there are also three other notable Markets held in the City, the one for Fish, another for Cloth, and the third for live Cattle; viz. *Billingsgate-Market*, *Blackwell-Hall*, and *Smithfield*; all settled by Statute.

Smithfield.

First, for *Smithfield-Market*, by a Statute 22 and 23 *Car. II.* No Cattle bought there to be brought again into the said Market to be sold alive; but if brought, to be seized by the Bailiff, Toll-keeper, or other Officer having Oversight of the Market, to the Use of the Mayor and Aldermen; two Inches of the further Horn of all Cattle sold, to be cut off, for Discovery hereof. In this Market Foreigners as well as Freemen may buy and sell any Cattle, by a Statute 11 and 12 *W. 3.* The Act made 22 and 23 *Car. 2.* for preventing Frauds in buying and selling of Cattle in *Smithfield*, and elsewhere, was revived by 1 *Jac. 2.* and continued still.

Billingsgate.

Billingsgate-Market, by Statute 10 & 11 *W. 3.* to be every Day (except *Sunday*) a free Market for all Sorts of Fish, and that any Persons may buy and sell there. All buying any Fish there, may sell again in any other Market or Place in *LONDON* or elsewhere, by Retail. And no Person shall employ or be employed in buying at *Billingsgate* any Quantity of Fish, to be divided by Lots or in Shares amongst any Fishmongers or others, to be afterwards sold by Retail or otherwise. Nor any Fishmonger to engross or buy any Quantity of Fish, but what shall be for his own Sale or Use, under Penalty of 20 *l.* for each Offence. The one Moiety to the Poor of the Parish, the other to the Prosecutors.

Blackwell-hall.

THE Market at *Blackwell-hall* for selling Woollen Cloth, by Statute 8 & 9 *Will. 3.* to be holden every *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, from Eight till Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, except Days of Humiliation or Thanksgiving. And the Keepers to admit no buying or selling any other Days, upon the Penalty of 100 *l.* And no Factor, nor any Person whatsoever, other than the Owner of the Cloth, shall sell or expose to Sale out of the said Market, any Cloth directed to be brought to the said Market, or any Factor there, upon Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Cloth so sold; with several other Penalties upon the Hall-keepers, Clerks, and Master-Porters neglecting their Duties, and upon Factors not giving true Accounts to the Clothiers.

ALL Cloths made or mixed with Wool, Worsted, Jerseys and Crewel, wrought within *England*, when brought to *LONDON* to be bought and sold, must be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, formerly the Mansion-House of Sir Robert Dudley, as the common Market-place; where they are carefully laid, and exposed to Sale. For these very good Ends, viz. to prevent corrupt and deceitful Bargains and Contracts; which might happen, if they should be sold in Inns, or some private Warehouses; and that good Wares might be bought and sold: And to prevent foreign buying and selling in other Markets, contrary to the Custom of the City, and divers Acts of Parliament. And for the Hallage of these Cloths brought hither, certain Payment and Duties are to be paid. For the full ascertaining and confirming all this, a good Act of Common-Council was made for *The Hallage of Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and for pitching, safe-keeping, and safe Delivery thereof; and for appointing and settling of Market-places for these Cloths.* It was made Anno 1665, Sir John Laurence, Mayor, and was in the Tenor following:

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Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall, Civitatis LONDON. die Martis quarto die Julii, Anno Regni Domini nostri CAROLI Secundi, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c. decimo septimo, coram Johanne Laurence, Milite, Majore Civitatis LONDON. Thoma Adams, Richardo Brown & Thoma Aleyn, Mil' & Baronet' Aldermannis, Johanne Frederick, Thoma Bludworth, Willielmo Turner, & Francisco Meynel, Mil' Aldermannis, Samuele Starling & Willielmo Hooker, Aldermannis, & Georgio Waterman & Carolo Doe, Militibus & Aldermannis, Vicecomitibus ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum de Communi Concilio ejusdem Civitatis tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

WHEREAS by antient Custom heretofore and now used within this Honourable City, and also by the old Laws and Ordinances made and now in Force within the same City, all Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mixt with Wool, Worsted, Jersey or Crewel, made or wrought within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominions of the same, brought and to be brought unto the City of *LONDON* and Liberties thereof, were and ought to be brought unto such common Market-place or Places, as to that Purpose within the same City and Liberties thereof, was and should from Time to Time be appointed, and there only, and not elsewhere, ought to be bought and sold, and the Owners of the said Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities, made or mixt with Wool, Worsted, Jersey, or Crewel, did there pay Hallage and other Duties; which was so done, as well that good and lawful Wares should be bought and sold, and corrupt and unlawful Bargains and Contracts, made in Inns, Warehouses, and other private Places, tending to the Deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm and the Custom of this City, might be avoided: As also, that there might be no foreign buying and selling in those Markets, or within any other Part of the City of *LONDON*, in Fraud of the Liberties, and contrary to the Customs within this City, (Time out of Mind used) prohibiting foreign buying and foreign selling within the City; which Custom hath had the Confirmation of several Acts of Parliament, and is a great Support of their Government, enabling them to undergo those publick Charges, which others, not free of that City, are not liable unto, and which otherwise they could not bear.

And whereas by an Act of Common-Council made at a Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, *LONDON*, upon the Twenty-sixth Day of *February*, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, the some Time Mansion-House of Sir Robert Dudley, Knt. and Bart. with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael Bassishaw*, *LONDON*, is appointed and set apart for the pitching and harbouring of such Cloth, Cloths, and other Commodities made or mix'd with Wool, Worsted, Jersey and Crewel, which (in Pursuance of an Act of Common-Council made at a Common-Council held at *Guildhall*, *LONDON*, upon the fourth Day of *December*, in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, intituled, *An Act for the better Regulating of the Old and New Drapery in Blackwell-hall*) cannot be pitched, received and harboured at *Old Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsb-hall*, or any of them.

And whereas it was one of the principal Ends of the said mention'd Act of Common-Council made the fourth Day of *December*, in the said thirteenth

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thirteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, to contract and reduce into one Act the Substance of all, or of the most necessary Acts of Common-Council in Force, touching the bringing of all Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of like Kind, brought unto this City to be sold or transported unto the publick Markets in *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall*.

And whereas there are some Penalties and Provisions in that Act, which since have been conceived not fit to be put in Execution, and are yet so intermixed with the Body of the said Act, that they cannot well be rectified without repealing of the said Act, and framing of a new Act of Common-Council.

And whereas the said other before-mentioned Act of Common-Council, bearing Date the said twenty-sixth Day of *February*, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, hath such Dependence upon the said other before-mentioned Act made the said fourth Day of *December*, that in Case the same should be repealed, it might be questioned whether the said Act made the said twenty-sixth Day of *February* was still in Force.

Now to the Intent that all Ambiguities and Doubts touching the Duties for Stallage and for Pitching, safe Keeping, and safe Delivery of all Woollen Cloths, Drapery Wares, and other Commodities of the like Kind brought to this City to be sold or transported, may be certainly known, and the Duties for such Pitching, safe Keeping, and safe Delivery, be duly paid and received, and no other demanded; and that the said Market-Places be certainly appointed and settled; be it enacted and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act of Common-Council, made the said fourth Day of *December*, entituled, *An Act for the better regulating of the old and new Drapery in Blackwell-hall and Leaden-hall, and every Part thereof*, be from henceforth repealed and made void, and the same, and every Part thereof, is hereby repealed and made void.

And be it hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said House, some Time the Mansion-House of the said Sir *Robert Duncy*, with the Appurtenances, shall be from henceforth a Place for the Pitching and Harboursing of any such Cloths and other Commodities, as by this present Act, or any other Act now in Force, are appointed to be brought, pitched and harboured at *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid; and that the said Mansion-House be from henceforth called *New Blackwell-hall*, and is hereby made and appointed a common Cloth Market-Place, to all Intents and Purposes that *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall*, have been heretofore used; and the said Mansion-House is hereby annexed and made Part of *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid; and that Rules, Orders, and Directions shall be observed and practised in the said *New Blackwell-hall* as are hereby, or by any other Act of Common-Council now in Force, appointed to be observed in *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid; and that such Rates as are by this present Act appointed to be paid and received for such Cloth and other Commodities as shall be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, shall be paid and received for such Cloth and other Commodities as shall be brought to *New Blackwell-hall* aforesaid, in such Manner as the same are, either by this Act, or any other Act of Common-Council in Force, appointed and directed to be paid and received for those that shall be brought to *Blackwell-hall*; and that all Clauses,

Articles and Things mentioned in this present Act, or by any other Act of Common-Council now in Force, to be done, observed, or put in Execution at *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid, be done, observed, or put in Execution at *New Blackwell-hall*, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said *New Blackwell-hall* had been antiently Part of, or heretofore annexed to *Blackwell-hall* aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all strained *Essex* or *Suffolk* Cloths, and all Cloths commonly called *Cowen-try* Cloths, Blue and White, and other mixed *Hampshire* and *Surrey* Kerfies, all Sorts of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Essex* Flanions, Bays, Perpetuanies, Rasches, Serges and Sayes, and all other Commodities that go under the Name of the *New Drapery*, for mixed with Wool, Worsted, *Jersey*, Crewel, or with Cotton-Wool, or with either or any of them, brought or shall be brought to the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water be brought unto, pitched and harboured in *Leaden-hall*, there to remain until they be entered, and the Duties of Hallage, herein after-mentioned, paid for the same, and not to be thence removed by the Space of ten Days, unless sold in the mean Time, and the same be first entered, and the said Duties of Hallage paid and satisfied (except the Western and *Colchester* Stuffs) which being brought to the Hall and entered, and the Duty of Hallage paid, may be taken thence by the Owners as soon as they please.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Sorts of broad and narrow Cloths, by what Name soever called, distinguished, or known, or in what Place soever made, and all other Kerfies, Bays, Tammies, Sayes, Rasches, Perpetuanies, Serges, Rugs, Blankets, Motlys of what Sort or Nature soever, Pennistones, Half-Thicks, Planis, Friezes, Cottons, Fustians, Linsey-Woolsey, Stockings of all Sorts, and all other Commodities and Manufactures made or mixed with Wool, Worsted, *Jersey*, or Crewel, with Cotton-Wool, or either or any of them, and brought or which shall be brought to the City, or the Liberties thereof, either by Land or Water, be brought unto, pitched and harboured in the *Old* and *New Blackwell-hall* or *Welsh-hall*, or one of them, there to remain till they be entered, and the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned, also paid for the same, and not be thence removed by the Space of ten Days, unless sold in the mean Time, except the Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities made or mixed with Wool, Worsted, *Jersey*, or Crewel, bought in the Country by any Merchant, Draper, or any other Freeman of the said City by Precontract of the Clothier; which Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, shall be brought to the Hall appointed by this Act to receive the same, there to be entered, and pay the Duty of Hallage hereby appointed to be paid for the same. Which being done, the said Commodities may be taken thence by the Owners as soon as they please; and except such small Parcels as being contracted for in the Country, by Persons that have bought or shall buy the same for their own private Use, and not to sell again; and also except *Norwich* Stuffs, and *Monmouth* Caps, *Bewdly* Caps, and other Woollen Caps, which Commodities are not to be brought to the said Hall, nor at present to pay Hallage.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Innholders, or any other Person or Persons, free or not free of this City, and inhabiting or dwelling within the same, or the Liberties thereof, shall permit or suffer any of the said Cloth, or Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures,

nufactures, which ought to be pitched at the aforesaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or *Welsh-hall*, or any of them, at any Time or Times hereafter, whilst the said Commodities or any of them shall remain in their said Inns, to be bought or sold at or within any their Houses, Chambers or Warehouses, upon Pain that every such Innholder or other Person, shall forfeit for his first Offence twenty Shillings, for the second Offence forty Shillings, and for every other Offence four Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons, not being free of this City, shall by himself, or any other for him, or by his Means or Practice, bargain, sell or barter, in any Place or Places within this City, or within the Liberties thereof, any of the said Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture aforesaid, save only in some of the Halls aforesaid, nor shall buy any of the same within the said Market-Place or Places, on Pain to forfeit and lose for the first Offence fifty Shillings, for the second Offence four Pounds, and for every other Offence the Sum of five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Persons, as well Carriers as Clothmen and others, shall, at the bringing of their Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, appointed by this Act to be brought either by Land or by Water to this City as aforesaid, bring or cause them to be brought to one of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welsh-hall* respectively, to the End they may be entered, and the Duties paid for the same, upon Pain of twenty Shillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Commodities, to be forfeited and paid by every such Carrier, Cloth-Man or others, for every Offence to the contrary; and for every single Cloth, or other Woollen Commodity, the Piece ten Shillings.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Markets, as the aforesaid *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welsh-hall* aforesaid, shall be and begin weekly on every *Thursday* between the twenty fifth Day of *March* and the twenty ninth Day of *September*, at Seven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and between the twenty ninth Day of *September* and the twenty fifth Day of *March*, at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o'Clock in the same Forenoon; and on every *Thursday* at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continue till Four o'Clock in the same Afternoon; and on every *Friday* at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continue till Eleven o'Clock in the same Forenoon, and shall begin in the Afternoon of the same *Friday* at One o'Clock, and shall continue until Four o'Clock in the same Afternoon; and shall begin every *Saturday* at Eight o'Clock in the Forenoon, and shall continue till Eleven o'Clock in the same Forenoon; and that the said Hours for the Beginning and Ending of the said Market-Times shall be known by the Ringing of the Market-Bells in the Halls aforesaid, appointed for that Use and Purpose, and the same to be held and continued weekly throughout the whole Year, and from Year to Year; and that every Person or Persons that shall sell or put to Sale any Cloth, or Cloths, or other Commodities before-mentioned, at any other Time or Times than aforesaid limited, shall for every Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings; and that the respective Hall-Keepers shall not permit or suffer any buying or selling of any of the aforesaid Woollen Cloths, or Commodities aforesaid, in or at either of the said Halls, in or upon any other Days or Hours than on the Market-Days and Hours appointed. And if any of the said

respective Hall-Keepers shall willfully offend herein, he shall forfeit for his first Offence forty Shillings, and for his or their second Offence the Sum of three Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective Hall-Keepers of every of the Halls aforesaid, shall diligently and faithfully keep their Books and weekly Registers of all the Woollen Cloths and Commodities aforesaid, bought and sold in any of the said Halls, or brought and pitched there; in which Books and Registers they, and every of them, shall truly enter the Names of Baptism, Surnames, Places of Habitation, and Addition both of the Buyer and Seller of every of the said Commodities.

And whereas there are many Freemen of this City, who in Shew and Pretence are the immediate Buyers of the said Woollen Cloths, and other Commodities before-mentioned, in the said Markets of *Blackwell-hall*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall*, yet are in Reality but Instruments, Agents, and Brokers for Strangers and Foreigners, to the great Abuse and Wrong of this City, and Freemen thereof; it is declared and adjudged, and be it by this Common-Council, and the Authority thereof declared, That all such Practices are contrary to the Custom and Privileges of this City, and that all such buying of any of the aforesaid Commodities by any Freeman of this City, in any of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or the *Welsh-hall* Markets, for the Use of any Stranger or Foreigner, either in Copartnership or otherwise, is colouring of the Foreigner's Goods, and is contrary to the Oath of every Freeman of this City.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Freeman of this City which shall buy in any of the said Halls any of the said Woollen Cloths or Commodities for the Use of any Foreigner, or Stranger or Strangers as aforesaid, contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, shall for his or their first Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of five Pounds, and for his or their second Offence the Sum of ten Pounds, and for his or their third Offence the Sum of twenty Pounds; and if any such Person or Persons shall again offend in the like Manner, then upon his or their Conviction thereof in the King's Majesty's Court holden within the *Guilhall* of this City before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City (for the Time being) he or they shall stand and be utterly disfranchised, as unworthy Members of this City.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Owner or Owners of any of the aforesaid Commodities, or his or their Servant, cannot within the Time and Space of ten Days next after the bringing of them to the said respective Markets, sell all the Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures brought to the *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, or the aforesaid *Welsh-hall*, that then it shall be lawful for the said Owner or Owners, or his or their Servant, by his Appointment, to remove any of the said Commodities which shall remain unsold after the Market-Days are over, to any other Market or Markets forth of this City and Liberties thereof, or otherwise to dispose of them as they shall think fit, so as they do not sell the same Commodities out of the said Markets within the said City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Owner of any Cloth, Cloths or other Woollen Manufactures, their Factor or Servant shall desire to have any of the Commodities aforesaid to be lodged in any of the Warehouses belonging to any of the aforesaid Halls or Markets, when they cannot sell them within

within the ten Days Space appointed by this Act for Sale of them, then the said Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant of any Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture aforesaid, shall pay for their Lodging and safe Keeping of the said Commodities, such reasonable Rates weekly, as shall be agreed between the said Owner and such Person or Persons as shall be appointed by the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, who are hereby authorised to put in Execution this Act, as to all the Parts thereof. Provided the said Person or Persons so to be appointed by the said Governors to receive such Monies for Lodging and safe Keeping all Cloth, Cloths, and other Woollen Manufactures, do not take more by the Week for Lodging and safe Keeping, of any Owner or Owners, their Factor or Servant, than half so much as by this Act appointed for the first Pitching, for Hallage of such Commodities as shall be desired to be left in the said Warehouses.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said ensuing Rates, and no other, shall be paid, demanded and received of the respective Owner or Owners, or his Servant, for the Commodities here under mention'd, brought and to be brought to the several Halls, or any of them, for the said Hallage Duty thereof, and for the Entering, Harboursing, and safe Keeping thereof the Space of ten Days, from the Time of their first pitching, and no longer.

All Broad Cloths, of what Kind or Name soever, exceeding twenty Yards long or upwards, shall pay a Piece for Hallage 1 d.

All Broad Rashes, twenty Yards or above, 2 d.

All *Kersey* Cottons, 1 d.

All *Devonshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Dorsetshire* Bays shall pay for each Piece 1 d.

Dutch Bays the Piece 1 d. ob.

All *Essex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Mynakin* Bays, by what Name soever called, shall pay for each Piece 2 d.

All *Yorkshire* Broad Cloths, *Kerfies*, Cottons, and all other Commodities made of Wool, shall pay for the Horse-pack, coming from those Parts, 8 d.

All *Lancashire* Woollen Wares, as Broad Cloths, *Kerfies*, Cottons, Bays, Penistones, Friezes, and other Commodities made of Wool coming from those Parts, the Horse-pack, 8 d.

All Commodities coming from *Wales*, *Salop*, and any of those Parts, commonly known by the Name of *Welsh* Cottons, Rolls, Plains, Bays, Flanions or Friezes, shall pay for every Horse-pack 8 d.

All Flanions, Venetians, Wadmolls, Demities, Fustians and Bustians made in *England* and *Wales*, shall pay for each Horse-pack 8 d.

All Stuffs of what Name or Kind soever made of Wool, Worsted, Jersey or Crewel, or mixed with them, or any of them, the Piece to pay 1 d.

Bed-Ruggs, or Caddows for Beds, being five Breadths, or of the same Largeness, shall pay for every Rugg 1 d.

For every Rugg of four Breadths, or of the same Largeness, ob.

For every Rugg of three Breadths, or of the same Largeness, qu.

Cradle Ruggs, every two Ruggs, qu.

Blankets the Dozen Pair, 1 d. ob.

Birds-eye Carpeting, *Bristol* Carpeting, and all other Sorts of Carpeting and Darnix, the Piece, being twenty Yards or more, 2 d.

But if the Piece be less than twenty Yards, 1 d.

Carpets of Needle-work or Tent-work, for every Carpet to pay 1 d.

Coverlets the Horse-pack to pay 8 d.

If less than an Horse-pack, every one ob.

Worsted Stockings, the twenty Pair shall pay 2 d.

Yarn, being Woollen, Crewel, Linen, Worsted or Jersey, every Dozen Pound shall pay 1 d.

Bolters and Bewpers the dozen Pieces, 1 d.

The single Piece, qu.

Darnix, narrow, for Garments, the Piece 1 d.

Hair-cloth, the Piece, ob.

Linsley-woolsey, broad, the Piece, 1 d.

Narrow, the Piece, ob.

Loom-work for Waistcoats and Childrens Coats, ob.

Sayes plain'd or mill'd, the Piece 1 d.

Every Half Piece, of above Thirty Shillings or more, 1 d.

But the Half, under Thirty Shillings Price, qu.

Serges of all Sorts, the Piece, 1 d.

Moccado-ends, the dozen Pound, 1 d.

Cushions of all Sorts unstuffed and unbottomed, the Dozen 1 d.

Irish Ruggs, the hundred Yards, 4 d.

Irish Mantles, and all of that Sort, being made within this Kingdom, of twenty Yards and upwards, to pay 1 d.

Motly for Mariners, the Piece, ob.

Peddegny, the Horse-pack, 8 d.

Swadling-bands, the Gross, 1 d.

Woollen Stockings, for every three Dozen shall pay 1 d.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Owner of the Commodities aforesaid, or his Servants shall refuse to pay the Hallage before-mention'd, at the first pitching of the same at any of the Halls aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay for such his Refusal Six Shillings and Eight-pence for every Cloth, or any other single Piece of Woollen Manufacture unpacked, and Twenty Shillings for every Pack of Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufacture.

And farther, to prevent the Shifts which are practised to evade the antient Privileges of this City by Porters and others, who are employed in carrying Cloth out of, or from the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welsh-hall* aforesaid, Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no common Porter, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, except the Clothier or his Factor in his or their own Person, shall be admitted to carry any of the Commodities aforesaid out of or from the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welsh-hall*, or any of the Rooms adjoining, but the same shall be carried out by the chief Porters of the *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welsh-hall* aforesaid, (for the Time being) or such as shall be appointed by the chief Porters of *Blackwell-halls* or *Leadenhall*, for that Purpose, and for whom they shall be respectively responsible.

And to the End and Intent that there shall be no Exaction of Rates or Prices for the Carriage of the aforesaid Commodities out of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leadenhall*, or the *Welsh-hall*, of any Merchant or other Buyer of the said Commodities, otherwise than the Rates here-after-mention'd, as are appointed for their several Carriages, Be it enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Rates hereafter mention'd shall be fairly written in a Table, and hung up in some publick Place in each of the said Halls, and these Rates, and no greater, shall or may be taken by the said Porters, or by any other employed by them; and if any chief Porter, or any employed by them, shall exact and receive more than shall be expressed in such Tables, he or they so offending shall forfeit ten Times as much as shall be so received.

Inprimis, every *Kentish* whole Cloth or two Half Cloth, shall pay 2 d.

Every

Every Long *Worcester* whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, shall pay 1 *d. ob.*

Every long *Glocester* whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, shall pay 1 *d. ob.*

Every long Western whole Cloth, or two Half Cloths, shall pay 2 *d.*

Every *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, or *Essex* Cloth, 1 *d. ob.*

Every *Spanish* Cloth, 1 *d.*

Northern Dozens, for every Piece, *ob.*

Northern Kerfies, for every Piece, *ob.*

Northern Cottons, for every Piece, *ob.*

Devonshire Bays, for each Piece, *ob. qu.*

Mynakin Bays, for every Piece, 3 *d.*

All *Essex*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk* Bays, 1 *d. ob.*

All *Welsh* Wares, the Horse-pack, 6 *d.*

All *Manchester* Wares, the Horse-pack, 6 *d.*

Blankets, twelve Pair in a Bundle, 3 *d.*

Ruggs, for every Score, 10 *d.*

Stockings and Yarn, for every Horse-pack, or two hundred Weight, 6 *d.*

All Fustians, Bustians, or Dimities, the Horse-pack, 6 *d.*

And all other Manufactures mention'd in this Act, and not provided for in this Table, shall pay for every Horse-pack of 200 Weight, 6 *d.*

And so for a less or bigger Weight proportionably.

And whereas the regulating of all Markets in LONDON and the Liberties thereof, by the antient Custom of this City hath, and now doth of Right belong to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and by the like antient Custom of this City, all common Factors, Brokers and Makers of Bargains within LONDON and the Liberties thereof, before their Exercise of such their Employments, have used to be allowed and admitted to exercise that Employment, by such Persons, and in such Manner as the said Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council assembled, have used to direct and appoint, and ought not in any other Manner to exercise the same, which was so done, for that Factory or Brokery are no Trades, and so are not subject to any Rules or Regulations as Trades are: And whereas it is found by Experience, that the said Markets of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall*, are not to be kept indifferent between Clothier and Citizen, but may be either huckstered or forestalled, and that it will be in the Power of the common Factor or Broker to undo the Clothier, by taking which of the Cloths he shall think fit to his own Use, or by keeping them unfold at his Pleasure, or by putting the worst Pay-masters upon the Clothier, and taking the best to himself, or by making the Clothier pay Factorage for those he buys himself, or in the Name of some other Person for his own Use, unless the said common Factors and Brokers may be stinted, and they regulated in their Actings; to the End therefore that all those Mischiefs may be prevented, and the said Markets of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall* and the *Welsh-hall* regulated, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, that now useth, or hereafter shall use the Employment of a common Factor or Broker, or Maker of Bargains in any of the said Markets, shall from and after the Twenty-Ninth of *September* now next coming, deal or intermeddle in the said Markets, or in any of them, as a common Broker, or a common Factor for or concerning the Sale of any of the Commodities aforesaid, unless he or they shall be first adjudged by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON in their Court called or known by the Name of the Court of Aldermen, held within the *Guildhall* of this City of LONDON, fit to exercise that Employment, and be by them

also thereinto admitted: And that every Person which shall do contrary thereunto, shall for the first Offence forfeit forty Shillings; and for the second, and all other Offences, five Pounds for each Offence.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That no common Factor or Broker shall at any Time hereafter buy in any of the said Markets in his own Name, or in the Name of any other to his own Use, any of the Commodities aforesaid, nor shall sell any of the Commodities out of the said Markets within the said City, and the Liberties thereof, to any Person or Persons whatsoever: And that if any common Factor or Broker shall do the contrary hereunto, the Party so offending, for every such Offence, shall forfeit and pay for every such his first Offence fifty Shillings, and for his or their second Offence the Sum of four Pounds. Provided, That all Clothiers, or other Proprietors of Woollen Manufactures may have Liberty to employ their own Household Servants, or any Person who is not Factor to more than one Clothier; and that such Household Servant or Person shall not incur the Penalties in this Act mention'd, for not being admitted as aforesaid, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

And whereas it is found that by the Increase of Factors in the said Markets, the Clothier who comes up to LONDON to make Sale of his Cloth, Cloths, or other Woollen Manufactures, many Times wants Room to pitch and sell the same Commodities in, which is a great Grievance to the said Clothier, and no ways allowed by this City; for Remedy whereof, Be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and be lawful to and for the said Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, or any three of them, from Time to Time to regulate the aforesaid Markets of the said *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall*, as to the standing of the Clothier and Factor in the said Markets, having always regard to the Clothier who sells in his own Person or by his Household Servant, that he or they have always convenient Room reserved in the said Markets for the Sale of the aforesaid Commodities.

And it is further enacted and ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and singular the Pains, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money, Forfeitures, and other Things whatsoever, which shall be forfeited or incurred by Virtue of this Act, or by Reason of any Clause, Branch or Article of the same, shall be obtained, levied and recovered as the Case shall require, either by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City for the Time being, in the King's Majesty's Court holden in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* before the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Aldermen of the same City for the Time being. In which no Essoin or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant, and the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, in all Matters or Things to be prosecuted by Virtue of this present Act, against the Offender or Offenders, shall recover the ordinary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about the Prosecution of them, or any of them.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures to be had and recovered by Virtue of this or any former Act or Acts for the Regulating of *Blackwell-halls*, *Leaden-hall*, and the *Welsh-hall* as aforesaid, (the Charges of Suit for the Recovery thereof being first deduced) the Remainder shall be divided into two Parts, the one Moiety thereof, together with all the Duties of Hallage, to be paid unto the Treasurer of *Christ's Hospital*, (for the Time being) to be employed towards the Maintenance of the poor Children harboured

boured and kept in the said Hospital, and the other Moiety to him or them that will sue for the same, any other Act or Ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

W E I. D.

Of MARKETS OVERT, &c.

EVERY Shop is a Market Overt in LONDON, for those Things which are used to be sold and bought in the Shop, and not for other Things, 5 Rep: 85.

AND therefore selling of stolen Plate in a Scrivener's Shop does not alter the Property, but the Owner shall have a Writ of Restitution; so a Sale of Goods in an inner Room of a Shop, behind a Curtain, or where the Shop Windows are shut, is no good Sale: Sale of Horses in *Cheapside* alters not the Property, nor of Cloaths in *Smithfield* Market, which is not a Market Overt for Cloaths, but for Horses and Cattle.

A Defendant pleaded that the City of LONDON is an antient City, and that within the same is a Market every Day, for all Goods to be sold in every Part of the City, in every open Shop, every Day besides *Sundays* and Holidays, betwixt Sun-rising and Sun-setting, so as one of the Contractors be a Freeman; and that he being a Freeman of the Company of Mercers, such a Day, not being *Sunday* or Holiday, bought such Things in his open Shop, wherein he had for a long Time used to buy such Wares, and justified the Conversion.

Per Car the Plea is not good, for it's laid too general, that every Freeman might buy all Manner of Wares in every Shop, for then a Scrivener might buy Plate in his Shop, &c.

No Person, not being a Freeman of LONDON, may keep any Shop to put Goods and Wares to Sale by Retail, or shall use any Handicraft Trade for Hire or Gain, &c. within the City, on Pain of forfeiting 5 l. 8 Rep. 124.

By the Custom of the City, if any Person make and expose to Sale ill and unwarrantable Goods, the Chief Officers of the Company may seize and carry them to *Guildhall*, where a Jury shall be impannelled; and if they find the Goods ill made, they may be broke, &c. *Skinner's Rep.* 55, 56. So much for Markets.

Of the WATCH of LONDON.

The Watch of LONDON.

BECAUSE in the Night-Time many loose People wander abroad in the Streets, to rob and do Mischief to such as have Occasion to come home late; and because Accidents of Fire, or other Violences may happen to Houses, especially at the dead Hours of the Night, when People are asleep in their Beds; therefore special Provision is made in the City against these Dangers, by the Appointment of fit Persons, with suitable Strength, to walk about and watch every Night.

FOR, by antient Custom, all Persons, Inhabitants of the City, being House-Keepers, whether Freemen or not, were bound to keep Watch within their own Ward by Night, or to get a fit Person to do it for them; for the Preservation of the King's Peace, and for arresting and apprehending Night-Walkers, or suspected Persons.

EVERY Constable is the Head of the Watch, and he, with a Beadle, is bound to be present; and every Constable of any Precinct, is a Constable, not only in his own Precinct and Ward where he dwells, but in every other Precinct and Ward within the City.

AND to this Government of the Night by Watches, there is belonging to each Ward a

Bell-Man, who, especially in the long Nights, goes through the Streets and Lanes, ringing a Bell; and when his Bell ceases, he salutes his Masters and Mistresses with some Rhimes, suitable to the Festivals and Seasons of the Year; and bids them *look to their Lights*. The Beginning of which Custom seems to be in the Reign of Queen Mary, in the Month of January, 1556; and set up first in *Cordwainer-street* Ward, by Alderman Draper, Alderman of that Ward. Then and there, one began to go all Night with a Bell, and at every Lane's End, and at the Ward's End, gave Warning of Fire and Candle, and to help the Poor, and pray for the Dead.

By antient Order, and by an Act of Common-Council, the precise Number of Men to watch every Night in each Ward, was assigned according to the Bigness of it, and was as follows:

Ward or Precinct.	Men.	Ward or Precinct.	Men.
Aldgate	34	Castle-Baynard	40
Duke's Place	10	Dowgate	36
Aldersgate	44	Farringdon within	50
St. Martin's le Grand	12	Munkwell-Street	4
Bishopsgate	80	Black-Friars	14
Broad-Street	30	Farringdon without	130
Billingsgate	30	White-Friars	8
Bridge within	25	Bridewel	8
Bassishaw	12	Bartholomew Great	10
Bread-Street	26	Bartholomew Less	4
Cornhill	16	Lime-Street	11
Candlewick	24	Langborn	34
Cordwainer	24	Portfoken	60
Cheap	25	Queenhith	40
Cripplegate within	40	Tower	40
Cripplegate without	90	Vintry	34
Coleman-Street	32	Walbrook	20

BUT these Numbers of Watchmen allotted to each Ward were lessened afterwards, in the Year 1705, as shall be related hereafter.

IN the Year 1663, 15 Car. II. Sir John Robinson, Mayor, divers Orders were made by the Common-Council, for the better Service of these Watches, as, that the Watch, with a Constable and Beadle, should watch every Night in every Ward, from Nine o'Clock in the Night to Seven in the Morning, from *Michaelmas* till *April* 1, and from *April* 1 till *Michaelmas*, from Ten o'Clock in the Evening till Five in the Morning.

THE Alderman in each Ward to appoint one Constable, and the full Number of the Inhabitants, according to the Proportion before-mentioned, to watch in his respective Ward; and from thence to proceed and go forward, in an orderly Way; and to appoint the next Night another Constable of the Ward, and the like Number of Inhabitants, adjoining unto those who watched the Night before.

EVERY Constable making Default in executing his Duty, to forfeit 5 l. Every Person not watching, being warned; to forfeit 1 l.

Two or more Supervisors, to be appointed by the Alderman, Deputy, and Common-Council-Men of every Ward, to take Care and oversee that the Watches be duly kept, and to present the Names of any, whether Constable or others, that make Default, to the Lord Mayor, or Alderman of the Ward.

By the Act of Common-Council for settling the Watch, Robinson, Mayor, they were allowed to go off at Five in the Morning: At the Quarter Sessions in the Year 1702, Sir William Gore, Mayor, the Watch was enjoined to stay till Six, as appears by this Order.

G O R E Mayor.

LONDON. Ad General' Quarterial' Session' Pacis Domine Regine tent' pro Civit' LONDON. apud Guildhald' ejusdem Civit' die Lunæ scil' duodecimo die Octobris, Anno Regni Regine ANNÆ, nunc Angliæ, &c. primo.

An Order of the Quarter-Sessions for the Watch.

WHEREAS many Felonies, Robberies and Burglaries are frequently committed within this City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, in the Winter Season, after the breaking up of the Watches kept within the same, (being commonly at Five o'Clock in the Morning, or before,) to the Loss and Damage of many of the Inhabitants within the said City, and the Liberties thereof: For Prevention of which said Evils and Mischiefs, it is ordered by her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this General Quarter Sessions assembled, That the several and respective Constables within this City, and the Liberties thereof, do from henceforth, between the first Day of November, and the first Day of February, yearly, keep good Watch in their several Wards and Precincts within this City, and the Liberties thereof, in a due Manner from Ten o'Clock at Night till Six o'Clock in the Morning of every Day within the Time limited as aforesaid: And that none of the Constables within this City, and the Liberties, do presume to break up their Watch before Six o'Clock in every Morning, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further ordered, That this Order be printed and published, and delivered to the several Aldermen, their Deputies, and the several Common-Council-Men and Constables of the several Wards, for the better Observation thereof.

A S H U R S T.

THE Watch is a very good Means for the Security of the City by Night, if it were performed as it is appointed by Law; but there are great Neglects in the Attendances of the Watchmen. Some of them frequently leave their Stands, and go to Alehouses, or light People home. So that many Times there are not above five or six Watchmen in some Places (as in the Watch at *Bishops-gate*) instead of 16. So that if any Fire, or other Accident should happen in the Night, little or no Help can be expected from them.

THERE is a late Settlement made of the Watch, (yet not founded upon any Law) wherein the Watchmen have little or no Dependence upon the Constables, but the Beadle provides them; and he makes a Roll of a yearly Rate upon the Inhabitants, in effect at his own Discretion. By which Settlement, there attends 30 at *Bishops-gate*, and their Pay said to be six Pence a Night; whereas by the aforesaid Act there were appointed 80. Which being put in strict Execution in the Mayoralty of Sir *Patience Ward*, and every House-Keeper being then obliged to watch in their respective Turns, or to send an able and fit Person to do it, the said Duty came round the said Ward but once in 21 Nights, at 80 Men per Night. But the Number of Watchmen is since reduced from 80 to 30. So that were the Inhabitants now obliged to watch in their Turns, or send fit Persons so to do, the whole Charge would be but six Pence once in about 56 Nights, for any one House-Keeper in the said Ward, according to the present Number of Watchmen, and the Pay they receive. Which is not one half of what is now paid. And those who found themselves aggrieved at this small Charge, would then be at their Li-

berty to watch in their own Persons, or to send their Servants: As a Common-Council-Man in that Ward complained a few Years ago, to the Government of the City.

But it is further to be known, that the forementioned Act for the Night Watches, *Robinson*, Mayor, was repealed, under the Mayoralty of Sir *Owen Buckingham*, when this following Act of Common-Council was made and printed.

Commune Concilium tent' in Camera Guihald' Civit' LONDON, Die Sabbati, decimo sexto die Junij, Anno Regni Domine nostre ANNÆ, nunc Regine Angliæ, &c. quarto, Annoq; Dom' 1705, coram Owen Buckingham Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Johanne Parsons, Mil', Thoma Rawlinson, Mil', & Josepho Woolfe, Mil', ac ejusdem Civit' Aldermannis; necnon majore parte Communiar' in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

An ACT for Regulating the Night-Watches within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by the antient Charters, Customs, and Liberties of the City of LONDON, ratified and confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, in Common-Council assembled, may, and are to make By-Laws and Orders for the better and more quiet and safe Government of the said City and Liberties, and the Inhabitants of the same, and for the preventing of all Things which may from Time to Time happen or arise within the same City, tending to the Prejudice of the Citizens and Inhabitants thereof, or of the People resorting thereunto: And whereas by the antient good and laudable Custom of this City, all and every Person and Persons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any House, Shop, or Warehouse within the said City and Liberties thereof, as well such as are not free of the said City, as others the Freemen of the same City, being Persons able and fit to watch, or to find an able and fit Person to watch for him, her, or them, or in his, her, and their Stead, ought, by Reason of their Habitation, Occupation, or Dwelling aforesaid, to keep Watch within the Ward or Place wherein he, she, or they do dwell, inhabit, or occupy as aforesaid, for the Preservation of the Queen's Peace, the Safety of the Queen's Subjects, and, of all other the People resorting to the said City, as also for the arresting and apprehending of all Night-walkers, Malefactors, and suspected Persons, which shall be found wandering or misbehaving him, her, or themselves: And whereas every Constable in every Ward within the same City, is a Constable not only in the Ward where he dwelleth, but in all and every other Ward and Place within the said City and Liberties thereof: And whereas for the Preservation of the Peace and Safety of the same City, there is a great Necessity of a strong and sufficient Watch to be kept every Night within all and every the Wards of the said City, and Liberties thereof, with Men of strong and able Bodies, provided with Candles and Lanterns, and well and sufficiently armed with Halberts.

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City in Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from henceforth the Number of Men of strong and able Bodies to watch every Night in every Ward and Place throughout the said City and Liberties thereof, shall be as hereafter followeth; (that is to say.

Aldgate

Aldgate Ward	25	Castlebaynard W.	24
Dukes Place	6	Dowgate Ward	14
Aldersgate Ward	25	Farringdon within	36
St. Martin's le Grand	4	Munkwell-Street	2
Bishopsgate Ward	31	Black-Fryars	6
Broad-street Ward	24	Farringdon without	61
Billingsgate Ward	21	White-Fryars	3
Bridge Ward within	20	Bridewell Precinct	2
Bassishaw Ward	6	St. Bartholomew G.	6
Bread-street Ward	15	St. Bartholomew L.	3
Cornhill Ward	10	Limestreet Ward	8
Candlewick Ward	12	Langborn Ward	23
Cordwainer Ward	14	Portoken Ward	26
Cheap Ward	20	Queenhith Ward	10
Cripplegate within	24	Tower Ward	28
Cripplegate without	21	Vintry Ward	14
Coleman-Street W.	18	Walbrook Ward	14

And for the better ordering and establishing of the said Watches, to be hereafter kept within the said City and Liberties thereof, be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of every the said Wards and Places respectively, or the major Part of them assembled, (being all duly summoned) shall forthwith take an exact Account in Writing of the Names and Surnames of all and every Person and Persons which do dwell, inhabit, or occupy any House, Shop, or Warehouse within such respective Wards and Places, who are able and fit to watch, or find a Watchman, and take Notice in Writing which of them will in Person watch, or find an able and strong-bodied Person to watch for him, her or them, provided with Lantern and Candle, well and sufficiently armed as aforesaid, or will pay for such a Watchman to be provided by the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of such Ward, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, to watch for him, her or them, and make Agreement with them for the same, and also appoint one or more Person or Persons to collect and receive the Monies so agreed to be paid, who shall pay the Monies so collected, as the Deputy and Common-Council-Men, or the major Part of them so assembled, shall appoint, for and towards Payment of the Watchmen, to be by them hired as aforesaid, and providing such Necessaries for the Watch in the said Ward as they shall think meet.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That one Constable in each Ward, and the said Number of Persons before-mention'd respectively, provided with Candles and Lanterns, and well and sufficiently armed as aforesaid, shall watch every Night in every the Wards and Places aforesaid respectively, from the Hours of Nine of the Clock in the Evening, till Seven of the Clock the next Morning, from *Michaelmas-Day* till the first Day of *April*; and from the first Day of *April* till *Michaelmas-Day*, from Ten of the Clock in the Evening till Five of the Clock next Morning: And that such Person who ought to watch as aforesaid, do in Person, or by an able Person to be by him or her provided, with Lantern and Candle, and armed as aforesaid, in their respective Turns appear at, and remain upon the said Watches respectively, during the Times aforesaid, and in such Manner as is herein after appointed; and that the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each respective Ward, do, in Writing, appoint the Courses or Turns of the Constables, and of the said Watch, and the Order wherein the several Persons within the said respective Wards, who ought to keep Watch, shall appear, and keep Watch as aforesaid, so, and in such Manner, that the respective Constables and Inhabitants, who are obliged to watch as aforesaid, do from Time to Time take their Turns in watching in Order, as their

respective Houses, Shops, or Warehouses are situated; so that all the Constables, Inhabitants and Occupiers respectively, as aforesaid, within the said Wards and Places, who ought to watch, do watch, or find Watchmen in their several and respective Turns, as aforesaid. And that the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of the respective Wards aforesaid, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall likewise appoint a certain Place or Places within the said Ward, where the said respective Constables, and all the said Watchmen shall first meet every Night, and to what Place or Places, and at what Time or Times they shall afterwards separate and go to watch in the said Ward, in such Manner, that the Constables and Watchmen of every Ward may maintain a Correspondence with each other, and be ready upon some Signal to be given, to come presently to the Assistance of one another; and shall also appoint the Number of Watchmen which shall be and continue together in every Place, or be moving from Place to Place. And that every Constable, on the Day before his Watch-Night, to be appointed as aforesaid, or the Beadle of the Ward, by his Order, to warn every Person who is to watch, or find a Watchman, by giving or leaving Notice thereof, in Print or Writing, at the House, Shop or Warehouse of every such Person, dwelling or occupying in the said Ward as aforesaid; and that the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforesaid in every Ward, do take Notice thereof, and conform themselves thereto, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils; any Pretence, Usage or Custom to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Constable shall make Default in executing his Office, or doing his Service in any of the Matters herein and hereby appointed, without a just and reasonable Cause, shall, for such his Default, be prosecuted and punished according to Law: And if any Person appointed and warned to watch, or to find a strong and able-bodied Person to watch in his or her Stead, well and sufficiently armed and provided as aforesaid, shall refuse or make Default to watch, or to provide a Watchman as aforesaid, not having just and reasonable Cause, shall, for such Default, be proceeded against and punished according to Law.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of every Ward for the Time being, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall from Time to Time take Care that the Watches appointed in such Ward be from henceforth duly kept with Men of strong and able Bodies, well and sufficiently armed and provided as aforesaid; and that the Constables, Beadle and Watchmen of such Ward, do and perform their respective Duties and Services therein, or else be prosecuted and punished for their Default respectively, according to Law; and also take Notice of all such Inhabitants and Occupiers aforesaid, as absent themselves from Watching, or finding a Watchman, sufficiently armed and provided as aforesaid; and likewise of such Constable and Beadle as at any Time shall make Default, be remiss or negligent in Performance of his or their respective Duties in the Premises; and shall likewise present the Name of every such Defaulter to the Lord Mayor or of the same City for the Time being, or one other of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City, to the End that every such Defaulter may be prosecuted and punished according to Law.

And be it likewise enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Constables of this City,

City, the same Night he or they are to watch, shall call over the Names of all and every Person and Persons appointed for the Meeting in the Evening, as also at the Time appointed for breaking up of the Watch in the Morning, as aforesaid; and take Notice in Writing of the Names and Surnames of every the Inhabitants and Occupiers aforesaid, appointed to watch, or find such Watchman as aforesaid, as shall be himself absent from his said Duty, and not have a sufficient able Person, provided and armed as aforesaid, to serve in his Place and Stead: And the Constable of every the said Wards, within three Days next after his Watch-Night, shall procure a Warrant from one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City, and shall, by Virtue thereof, bring before the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being, or some other of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the same City, all and every Person and Persons respectively making Default in any of the Premises, in such Ward wherein he is Constable, in order to be proceeded against as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act, nor any Clause, Article or Thing therein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to abate or lessen the Number of Constables (where more than one Constable used nightly to watch) from watching every Night in the several and respective Wards aforesaid; but that the same Number of Constables as have heretofore used to watch, shall every Night be, and continue to be and remain on the Watch, in each respective Ward and Places aforesaid; any Thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the Beadle or Beadles of the several and respective Wards of this City, and every of them, neglecting or refusing to do his or their several and respective Duties aforesaid, they, and every of them, for such their several Neglects and Refusals, upon due Proof thereof made before the Lord Mayor of the same City for the Time being, or one other of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said City, shall be, and he is hereby discharged from his said Office of Beadle of the said Ward for one whole Year, from the Time of his and their several Convictions, or otherwise proceeded against according to Law.

Provided nevertheless, That such Person and Persons within the said respective Wards (who ought to watch as aforesaid) who shall from Time to Time pay to such Person or Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same, by the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each respective Ward, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, such reasonable Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be agreed on between the said Deputy and Common-Council-Men, and the said respective Person or Persons, for and towards the Charge of hiring able and sufficient bodied Men, provided and armed as aforesaid, to keep Watch within the said respective Wards in Manner aforesaid, shall not be compelled to watch in their own Persons, or to find and provide a particular Person to watch in their respective Turns. And it is ordained, That the Money so to be collected, shall from Time to Time be disposed of in paying such Watchmen respectively, and for such other Uses of the said Watch, in such Manner as the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each respective Ward, or the major Part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall direct and appoint.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Act or Acts of Common-Council heretofore made for, touching and concerning the Ordering of the

Night-Watches within the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, and every Clause and Article therein contained, shall be, and are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void.

ASHURST.

Of CARS and CARTS in the Streets of LONDON.

FOR the disposing of Cars, Carts, &c. there was an Act of Common-Council, Anno 1665, ^{An Act for governing and ordering Cars and Carts.} Sir John Laurence, Mayor: The Import whereof was, That the Right of ordering and disposing of Cars, Carts, Carroons, Carters, and Carmen, and all other Persons working any Carts or Cars within the City of LONDON and Liberties, is and hath been in the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens: And accordingly the Government of the said Cars, Carts, &c. hath been from Time to Time, by several Acts of Common-Council, disposed and committed, some Time to the President and Governor of *Christ's Hospital*; and at other Times to the Master, Wardens and Fellowship of Woodmongers, LONDON: And in the Year 1658, the late President and Governors of the Poor of the said City: And last of all, it was committed again to the Master and Wardens of the Fellowship of Woodmongers, by Act of Common-Council made 1661, in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Brown, (who was a Woodmonger). But hereupon divers Complaints were made of many Inconveniencies and Grievances brought upon the Citizens and Inhabitants of LONDON and the Liberties; as in raising the Price, and using Deceit in the Weight and Measure of Coals, by Means and Pretence of the Privileges and Power granted by this Act of Common-Council. Therefore that Act made to the Woodmongers was repealed.

And it was enacted, That the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital* should, for the Time to come, have the Rule, Oversight and Government of the said Cars, Carts, &c. during the Pleasure of the Court, and according to the Rules, Directions and Provisions in this Act mentioned, *viz.*

No more than 240 Carts to be allowed to work within the City and Liberties; and that 7s. and 4d. *per Annum*, and no more, shall be received or paid for a Carroon; and 20s. and no more, or greater Fine upon any Admittance or Alienation of a Carroon.

Any Person presuming to work any Car, Cart, &c. not being allowed, for every Time so offending to forfeit 40s.

Not any Car, Cart, &c. to be permitted to a Wharf, Wharfinger, or Woodmonger, or to be kept by them, after the first Day of *August* next, but by Licence of *Christ's Hospital*, upon Penalty of 40s.

Such as have Carroons not to let them out for Hire, without the Approbation and Allowance of the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*.

None to be admitted to work any Car, but such as shall be found of civil Carriage, and able and meet for that Employment, upon Pain of 10s. a Day.

That the Prices of Carriages may be moderate, as well for the People as for the Carmen, hereafter from Year to Year, in the Month of *September*, the Rates and Prices of Carriage shall be set and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, and such of the Commons and others as they shall think fit to call before them for their Information; and the said Prices to be printed and set upon the Posts in publick Places; and if any Carman demand or take more, to forfeit for every such Offence 10s.

To be lawful for one of the Marshals of the City, and their Men (who are hereby appointed to assist the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*) to take and seize all supernumerary Cars, not allowed, that shall be found working in this City; and, according to antient Custom, to impound them in the new Store-Yard at the Postern belonging to this City, there to remain till the respective Owner shall conform himself to the Government of the said President and Governors.

That if the yearly Rent of 17 s. 4 d. a-piece be not paid to the said President and Governors, the Carroon, that is, the Licence of such Person so wanting or refusing, shall be forthwith suspended, and his Person disabled to work any longer.

The President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, from Time to Time, to observe, perform and execute such Acts or Orders as have, or shall be further made by the Common-Council, or by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for and concerning the Regulation of Cars, Carts, &c. and touching the Price, Measure and Assize of Coal-Sacks, Coals, or other Fuel.

In this Act were contained also certain Orders concerning Sea-Coal, and the Woodmongers, which may be seen under the Woodmongers Company.

Rates appointed to be taken by Carmen.

Now for ascertaining the Prices to be taken by Carmen for the Carriage of Goods and Merchandizes from the Wharfs to the several Places of the City and Liberties, an Act of Common-Council was made, Sir *William Bolton*, Mayor, Anno 1666, occasioned from daily Complaints of Merchants and Citizens, of the excessive Rates demanded and taken by Carmen, above what is reasonable, and had been limited, having been so appointed and set by the Justices of the Peace. And whereas the Rule, Government, and Oversight of the Cars, Carmen, and all Persons working any Cars or Carts within LONDON and the Liberties, by Act of Common-Council of June 21, 1665, was in the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, the said President and Governors were desired by this Court, that they cause every Car which shall be licensed to work, to be numbered with Figures upon a Piece of Brass, to be fixed upon every Car and Cart, and the Carman's Names; and such Figures to be fairly registered in a Book to be kept in *Christ's Hospital*, there at any Time to be seen, to the End that if any Carmen shall not conform to the Rates aforesaid, or refuse to carry Goods at such Rates, the Merchant, knowing what Figure is upon the Cart, may more readily find out who is the Worker thereof. And the President or Governors, upon the Certificate or Testimony of the Party grieved, are hereby authorized to suspend such Person from working such Car, until he shall make Restitution.

The President and Governors to meet every Thursday in *Christ's Hospital*, at Two in the Afternoon, to hear and determine of Complaints that shall be made by any Merchant or Citizen against the Carmen.

And it is ordered by this Court, the said President and Governors to have Power, and are authorized to nominate and appoint Street-Men, such as they shall think fit, to be Overseers of the said Carmen, to see and take Care that Merchants and other Citizens Goods be well and faithfully delivered at the Rates and Prices, without any Exactions, Hindrance, or Disturbance.

The RATES and PRICES for Carriage follow:

From any Wharf between the Tower and London-bridge, to Tower-street, Gracechurch-street, Fenchurch-street, Bishopsgate within, Cornhill,

and Places of like Distance up the Hill, with 1800 Weight, not exceeding 2000 Weight, 2 s. 2 d. and being above 2000 Weight, 2 d. for every 100; provided the Carman for this Rate, and all other Rates herein contained, help to load and unload their Carts.

From any Wharf aforesaid to Broad-street, Lothbury, Old-Jewry, Bassishaw, Coleman-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Laurence-Jewry, Milk-street, Aldermanbury, Cheapside, Wood-street, Friday-street, Bread-street, and Places of like Distance, for the like Weight as aforesaid, 2 s. 6 d.

And for Sea-Coal, the Load 1 s. 4 d. every Load to be half a Chaldron; and for 100 Faggots, the like Rate.

From any the Wharfs aforesaid to Smithfield-bars, Holborn-bars, Temple-bar, or any of the Bars on the North Side of the City, and Places of like Distance up the Hill with 1800 Weight, for every Load 3 s. 4 d. and going beyond the said Places, the Parties to agree with the Carmen.

From any of the Wharfs aforesaid to Tower-street, Bishopsgate-street, &c. with 1400 Weight, not exceeding 1800 Weight, 1 s. 10 d. and so proportionably of the rest.

This Order was to be printed, and Copies thereof fastened and set up on Posts in all public Places of the City.

All Merchants, and others, may choose what Car they please, except such as stand for Wharf-Work, Tackle-Work, Crane-Work, Shop, and Merchant-Houses, which are to be taken in Turn.

By a Statute, 1 George I. any Carman, &c. riding in a Cart or Dray, not having another on Foot to guide it, forfeits 10 s. to the Poor and Informer.

Of HACKNEY-COACHES in the City of LONDON.

HACKNEY-COACHES having a Relation to the Streets of LONDON, some Rules and Orders concerning these cannot improperly follow in this Place.

The RATES for HACKNEY-COACHES. By the Commissioners authorized and appointed for Licensing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs.

AN Act of Parliament passed 5 & 6 W. & M. entitled, *An Act for Licensing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs*, &c. provided, That no Hackney-Coachman shall presume to take for his Hire, in and about the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, or within ten Miles thereof, above the Rates of ten Shillings for a Day, reckoning twelve Hours to the Day, and by the Hour not above eighteen Pence for the first Hour, and twelve Pence for every Hour after: And that no Gentleman, or other Person, shall pay from any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any Part of St. James's, or City of Westminster, (except beyond Tuttle-street) above twelve Pence; and the same Prices from the same Places to the Inns of Court, or Places thereabouts; and from any of the said Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the Royal-Exchange twelve Pence. And if to the Tower of LONDON, or Bishopsgate-street or Aldgate, or thereabouts, one Shilling and six Pence; and so from the said Places to the said Inns of Court, as aforesaid; and the like Rates from and to any Places at the like Distance with the Places before-mentioned.

And whereas by the said Act it is also provided, That no Gentleman, or other Person, shall be obliged to pay above twelve Pence for the Use

Use of an Hackney-Coach for any Distance (not particularly set down in the said Act) so as the same do not exceed one Mile and four Furlongs; and that no Gentleman, or other Person, shall be obliged to pay above one Shilling and six Pence for the Use of an Hackney-Coach, for any Distance (not particularly set down in the said Act) being above one Mile and four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

The said Commissioners (pursuant to the Directions of the said Act) have caused to be ad-measured, and do hereby publish the several Distances between the most noted Places within the Limits of the Weekly Bills (not particularly set down in the said Act) according to which the said Rates of twelve Pence, and one Shilling and six Pence respectively, ought to be paid and regulated as aforesaid, *viz.*

One Shilling RATES for HACKNEY-COACHES.

From Westminster-hall to Marlborough-street.
Westminster-hall to Albemarle-street.
Westminster-hall to Bolton-street.
Westminster-hall to Soho-square.
Westminster-hall to Bloomsbury-square.
Westminster-hall to Little Queen-street, Holborn.
St. James's Gate to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
St. James's Gate to the nearest Corner of Red-lion-square.
Golden-square to Red-lion-square.
Hay-market Play-house to Red-lion-square.
Hay-market Play-house to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
Hay-market Play-house to David's-Inn.
Hay-market Play-house to Bloomsbury-square.
Red-lion-square to Guildhall.
Upper End of Fetter-lane, Holborn, to Aldgate.
Royal-exchange to Hoxton-square.
Newgate to the Middle of Greek-street, near Soho-square.
The King's Head Tavern, in Southwark, to the Sign of Sir William Walworth.
Gray's-Inn-gate to Sadler's-wells, by Islington.
Tom's Coffee-house in Russel-street, by Covent-garden, to Newcastle-house by Clerkenwell Church.
Temple-bar to Billingsgate.
Aldgate to Shadwell Church.

One Shilling and six Pence RATES for HACKNEY-COACHES.

From Drury-lane Play-house to Queen Anne's-square, Westminster.
Westminster-hall to St. Paul's Church.
Westminster-hall to Queen's-square, Red-lion-fields.
St. James's Gate to Hatton-garden.
New-exchange in the Strand to the Royal-exchange.
Hay-market Play-house to Hatton-garden.
Red-lion-square to Westminster-hall.
St. James's to Marybone Church.
The Royal-exchange to Bloomsbury-square.
The Royal-exchange to the Watch-house at Mile-end.
The Outside of Aldgate to Stepney Church.
Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Coleman-street.
Bread-street to Upper Moor-fields, and thence to Hoxton-square.
Austin-fryars Gate, in Broad-street, to Hart-street by Bloomsbury-market.
St. Martin's-lane, in the Strand, to Gold-street by Wood-street.

The End of Lombard-street, next Gracechurch-street, to Somerset-house.

St. Laurence's Church, by Guildhall, to Brownlow-street in Drury-lane.

The Royal-exchange to the Church at Newington, beyond Southwark.

Tom's Coffee-house by Covent-garden to the Royal-exchange.

Stocks-market to Charing-cross.

Aldgate to Ratcliff-cross.

In Case any Coachman shall refuse to go at, or exact more for Hire than the Rates hereby limited, he shall for every such Offence forfeit forty Shillings.

There are 800 Coaches allowed to ply in LONDON, the Suburbs, and Bills of Mortality, which are all licensed by Commissioners appointed; and at the taking of the Licences they pay fifty Pounds, for the Use of the King, and besides the yearly Rent of four Pounds.

All Offences against this Act are determined by the Commissioners aforesaid, or any three of them.

Of PORTERS in the City of LONDON.

About the Year 1700, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and By-Laws of the City of LONDON, great Numbers of Porters within the said City and Liberties, entered into Combinations, Covenants and Confederacies, and took upon them to set up, keep and exercise common Beams, Scales, Weights and Tackle, for the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers; by which Means Merchants and others were imposed upon in the Prices of Labour and otherwise; and great Numbers of Ticket-Porters, who could not raise forty or fifty Pounds each, to pay for their Admission into some Confederate Gang, were kept out of Work, and reduced to extream Poverty; and the said City was defeated thereby of its antient Rights and Franchises in the Office of Tonnage: One of these Gangs of about twenty Men, having set up and exercised above thirty Beams, as appears by their own shewing. Now, for the better Information of all whom it may concern, to know what the Laws are in this Case, the following Abstract of some few of them is here printed, with the Copy of a Petition, subscribed by great Numbers of Ticket-Porters, who were not in Combination as aforesaid: Which Petition was delivered unto a Committee of Common-Council, held at Guildhall, LONDON, March 28, 1700.

An ABSTRACT of divers LAWS and STATUTES for the Regulation of LABOURERS and PORTERS, &c.

BY an Act of Parliament made in the 2d and 3d of Edward VI. cap. 15. it is amongst other Things enacted, That if any Artificers, Workmen, or Labourers do conspire, covenant, or promise together, that they shall not make or do their Work, but at a certain Price or Rate, or shall not enterprize, or take upon them to finish that Work another hath begun, or shall do but a certain Work in a Day, or shall not work but at certain Hours and Times; that then every Person so conspiring, covenanting or offending, being thereof convicted by Witnesses, Confession, or otherwise, shall forfeit for the first Offence 10 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the same within six Days next after his Conviction, he shall suffer twenty Days Imprisonment. And for the second Offence shall forfeit 20 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not the same in six Days next after his Conviction, he shall suffer the Punishment of the Pillory: And

Laws for regulating the Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c.

And shall for the third Offence forfeit 40 *l.* to the King; and if he pay not within six Days next after his Conviction, he shall sit on the Pillory, and lose one of his Ears, and shall be at all Times after infamous, and his Oath in any Matter not to be credited.

Justices of Assize, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. in their Sessions, Leets and Courts, shall have full Power and Authority to inquire, hear and determine all and singular the Offences committed against this Statute, and to cause to be punished the Offenders, according to the Tenour thereof.

Note, This Act includes Butchers, Bakers, Brewers, Poulterers, Cooks, &c.

BY an Act made the 5th of *Elizabeth*, cap. 4. Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. in their general Sessions to be kept within six Weeks after every *Easter*, have Power to limit, rate and appoint the Wages to be taken of all Artificers, Handicrafts Men, or any other Labourers, Servants or Workmen; which being published by Proclamation, in the City or Market-Town within the Limits of such Justices, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. if any Person shall after such Proclamation, take Wages contrary to the Statute, or any Branch thereof, or the said Proclamation, and shall be thereof convicted before the said Justices, Mayor, Bailiffs, or any two of them, he shall for every such Offence suffer Imprisonment by the Space of one and twenty Days, without Bail or Mainprize. *See the Statute.*

In the 39th of *Elizabeth*, cap. 4. it is Enacted, That common Labourers, being Persons able in Body, refusing to work for such reasonable Wages as is taxed in the Places where they dwell, not having Living otherwise to maintain themselves, shall be taken, adjudged, and deemed Rogues and Vagabonds, and shall suffer all Pains and Punishments, as by that Act is in that Behalf made and appointed. *See the Statute.*

By an Act of Common-Council made the 26th Day of *March*, 1607, Sir *John Watts*, Mayor, it is amongst other Things Enacted, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, using the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger, or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed, laid, or such like, shall at any Time after the making of this Act, have, keep, or use within the said City or Liberties thereof, any Manner of Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance, in any Sort to weigh any of the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, Person or Persons whatsoever, within the said City or the Liberties thereof, whereby the Profits coming or growing by weighing at the Iron-Beam, or the Great Beam at the Weigh-house, or the Profits of the Master-Weigher may in any wise be impeached, hinder'd, or diminished, upon Pain that every one that shall offend contrary to any Article, Clause or Sentence herein contained, shall forfeit 5 *l.* of lawful *English* Money for every Offence.

The Pay of Ticket-Porters.

By an Act of Common-Council made the 16th Day of *October*, 1646, Sir *Thomas Adams*, Mayor, it is Enacted, That Ticket-Porters shall have two Shillings *per* Day in the Summer, and twenty Pence *per* Day in the Winter; the said Winter-Work to be taken and accounted from the Beginning of *November* to the End of *February*; and the said Summer-Work from the End of *February* to the End of *October*. But in case any of the said Ticket-Porters shall work by the Hour, then to be paid four Pence for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in any one Day, and if more, and not exceeding five Hours, then to be paid for half a Day's Work,

according to the Rates aforesaid, and the Season of the Year.

Note, Some of these very Laws are ingrossed in Parchment in the Porters Books, kept at the Hall they use, and are the Rules they obliged themselves to be conformable to, upon their Admittance.

A Copy of a PETITION deliver'd the 28th of March 1700, subscribed by great Numbers of the TICKET-PORTERS of the City of LONDON.

To the Worshipful the Committee of COMMON-COUNCIL, appointed for the better executing the Act for regulating the City Beams.

The Humble PETITION of the TICKET-PORTERS, whose Names are hereto subscribed, on Behalf of themselves and many others.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being Freemen of *LONDON*, were (upon giving Security for their honest Behaviour), admitted Ticket-Porters, and as such, by the Laws and Customs of this City, they have a Right, in common with all other Ticket-Porters, to be employed in any Work or Labour by any Merchants or others.

But for Want of a due Observance and Execution of the said Laws, some of your Petitioners Brethren, minding their own private Gain, have of late Years enter'd into Combinations, Covenants and Confederacies, and divided themselves into divers Gangs or Fellowships at the Water-side, and other Parts of the City; by which Means they raise great Sums of Money upon every one they admit into any Gang or Fellowship, as 20 *l.* 30 *l.* 40 *l.* and of some 50 *l.* under Pretence of buying and maintaining Beams, Scales, Weights, and other Tackle for weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers, and other Uses.

And such of your Petitioners as are not able to raise Money to be admitted into Fellowship as aforesaid, are not suffered to labour (so far as they can hinder them) except it be under some of the said Gangs, at very low and under Rates, and sometimes when your Petitioners Work is done, they find Ways and Means to defraud them of Part of the Money they have laboured for; and they do very often employ great Numbers of Unfreemen under them, whilst your Petitioners, with other Ticket-Porters, stand idle, and are not permitted to work.

Which Practices are not only injurious to the Publick; by advancing the Prices of Labour, but a great Oppression upon your Petitioners and their Families, who are ready to starve by Reason thereof.

All which your Petitioners humbly lay before this Worshipful Committee, desiring that they may be admitted to manifest the Truth of their Complaints, and may have such Relief in the Premises as to your Worships shall seem reasonable.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

AND for the further Knowledge concerning the Tackle-House, and Ticket-Porters, and publick Beams, these Acts of Common-Council, one made *Anno* 1607, another *Anno* 1646, and the Third *Anno* 1712, were set forth the same Year, viz.

Commune

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guild-hald' Civitat' LONDON. vicesimo sexto die Martii 1607, Annoq; Regni Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, &c. quinto, coram Johanne Watts, Mil', Majore Civitatis LONDON. Johanne Garrard, Mil', Thoma Bennet, Mil', Leonardo Halliday, Mil', Henrico Rowe, Mil', Johanne Swinerton, Mil', ac Thoma Hayes, Mil', ac Aldermannis, Galfrido Ellwayes, Aldermanno, & Willielmo Walthall, ac Johanne Leman, Aldermannis & Vicecom' ac majore parte Communiarior' de Communi Concilio ejusdem Civitat' adhuc & ibidem præsen' existen'.

WHERE divers Complaints have at sundry Times heretofore been made to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, by Freemen, Porters of the Tackle-Houses of the said City, against other Street-Porters working in the said City, for interdealing with Work and Business, touching shipping and unshipping of Goods and Merchandizes, as well of Merchants free of this City, as of others not free, with which Business the said Street-Porters have not presumed to deal, until late Time.

And where the said Street-Porters have likewise complained of the said Tackle-House-Porters, for that by antient Laws and Orders procured, as they alledge, by the said Tackle-House-Porters, the Street-Porters are restrained to interdeal in the Labour of lading and unlading, shipping and unshipping of sundry Sorts and Kinds of Goods and Merchandizes, which they pretend heretofore to have done.

And where the Freemen Tackle-House-Porters, and the Street-Porters, vehemently complained against the Porters under the Packer of the said City, for that they of late Time have, contrary to Usage, intruded into the Labour and Business of Packing, Shipping and Unshipping, Lading and Taking up, as well of the Goods of *English* Merchants as of Strangers, where they have been accustomed to deal only in the Labour of Packing, Shipping, Unshipping, Lading and Taking up the Goods and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And where there hath also Complaint been made to the said Court, that the Packers of the Goods of *English* Merchants are most of them no Freemen of the said City.

And where the Street-Porters and others, as well Freemen as Foreigners, have many Times used, and yet daily use in the said City and Liberties thereof, a Triangle with Beam, Scales and Weights, as well at the Water-side as at Inns, Warehouses, and at other Places of the said City, for weighing of Woad, and other Goods and Merchandizes of sundry Merchants and others, to the very great Hinderance of the Benefit growing to the Hospitals in the said City, by weighing at the great Beam at the Weigh-house, commonly called the King's Beam.

And where by Toleration of Foreigners without Restraint or Order, as well to work under the Packer for the said City in the Business of Merchant Strangers, as to the Street Porters, as also to be Porters-Packers of the Goods of *English* Merchants in the said City, many People of bad and lewd Condition daily resort from most Part of this Realm to the said City, Suburbs and Places adjoining, procuring themselves small Habitations, namely, one Chamber-Room for a poor Foreigner and his Family, in a small Cottage with some other as poor as himself, in the City, Suburbs or Places adjacent, to the great Increase and pestering of this City with poor People; many of them proving Shifters, living by cozening, stealing and imbezzeling of Mens Goods,

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as Opportunity may serve them, removing from Place to Place accordingly; many Times running away, forsaking their Wives and Children, leaving them to the Charge of the said City, and the Hospitals of the same.

For Redress of all which Complaints and Enormities, it is enacted, ordained and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time hereafter be admitted or allowed in any of the Tackle-Houses in the said City, as a Master or Fellow Porter, unless he be a Freeman of the said City, and shall be thereunto admitted and allowed by the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of such Worshipful Company of this City as shall have a Tackle-House, or hath had usual Porters appertaining to a Tackle-House in the said City.

And that no Person or Persons be henceforth admitted or allowed to be a Porter or Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or Street-Porters to work and labour within this City and Liberties thereof, unless he be, or shall be free of the said City, and allowed and thought fit to be such a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or such a Street-Porter, by the Alderman or four of the Common-Council at the least, of the Ward where such Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or such a Street-Porter, shall reside and dwell.

And if such Person or Persons so to be admitted to use the Feat either of a Porter-Packer or Street-Porter, shall not be dwelling in any Ward of this City, then he or they to receive his or their Allowance to use the Feat of a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or to be a Street-Porter within the said City and Liberties thereof, from Time to Time, by the Alderman, or his Deputy, and four of the Common-Council at the least, of the Ward whereof such Porter-Packer, or Street-Porter, shall happen to be found most employed in Work, four of the Master-Porters of the said Tackle-Houses being always called to the presenting Allowance, and Admittance of every such Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or Street-Porter.

Provided always, that every Person so to be admitted to be a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, or Street-Porter, shall from Time to Time bring good Certificate in Writing to the said Alderman or his Deputy, and four Commoners, under the Hands of his honest Neighbours, of his good Behaviour, and of his certain Place of Abode, to the End that every Person, so as aforesaid to be admitted a Porter, his Name and Place of abiding may be register'd in a Book from Time to Time, to remain with one whom the Lord Mayor of the said City for the Time being shall appoint, of the most antient Porters of the said Tackle-houses to keep such Register-Book.

Provided that the said Tackle-House-Porters take not above Three-pence for such Entry or Registering of the Admittance of such Person or Persons whatsoever, upon Pain of Disfranchisement and Loss of his Office.

And be it further enacted and decreed by Authority aforesaid, That every Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, and Street-Porter, upon his Remove from any his Dwelling-place or House, shall, upon his Remove, give Notice thereof within seven Days after his Remove, to the antient Master-Porter, of his new Place of Residence, to the End the same may be known and register'd accordingly, upon Pain of Disfranchisement.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Street-Porters, and every of them, so as aforesaid, by a former Act accordingly in the Mayoralty of Sir *Richard Pyke*, Kt. to be admitted and allowed at all Times hereafter, to take up, unship, lade, carry and house, so often and when as Occasion shall require, all Goods and Merchandizes of Quality hereafter specified, *viz.* Pitch, Tar, Soap-ashes, Clap-boards, Wainscot, Fir-poles, Mafts, Deals, Oars, Chests, Tables, Flax and Hemp coming from *Danske* or *Melvyn*, or out of any Part of the East Countries; and all Manner of Iron, Ropes, Cables; all Kind of Cordage, and Green Woad; and not to deal with weighing of Woad, either at Landing, or from any House, Place or Warehouse of any *English* Merchant, or of any other Person or Persons *English* born, free or not free, nor in any wise to intermeddle in the Labour of shipping, unshipping, lading, unlading, taking up, carriage, or housing of any other Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever belonging to any *English* Merchant or Merchants, free of the said City or not free, to be shipped or unshipped by Cocket or Certificate, unless the Overplus of Work, or Necessity of preserving of the Goods of Merchants, do require further and more present Service than the Tackle-House-Porters and their Company can conveniently perform.

And it is likewise ordained, enacted and established by Authority aforesaid, That the Porters, commonly called the Porters to the Packer of the Goods of Merchant Strangers in the said City, or any of them, shall not at any Time or Times hereafter in any wise intermeddle or deal with the shipping, unshipping, lading, unlading, packing, taking up, carriage, or housing of any Manner of Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, or of any other Person or Persons whatsoever *English* born, that is or shall be free of the said City or not free; but shall content themselves with the Labour of packing, shipping, unshipping, lading, unlading, taking up, portage, and housing of the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes of Merchant Strangers only.

And that the Packer for the said City, that is or that hereafter shall be, shall henceforth allow or admit no Porter to work under him for or in the packing and shipping of Strangers Goods, but such as be or shall be free of the said City.

And that the Packer for the said City for the Time being shall not directly or indirectly take any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Reward or Consideration, for the Allowance or Admittance of any Porter to serve under him in the Business and Labour aforesaid.

And it is likewise enacted, ordained and established by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons using the Feat of a Porter, or being a Foreigner, Innholder, Wharfinger or Key-keeper, where any Merchants Goods are to be landed or laid, or such like, shall at any Time after the making and publishing of this Act, have, keep or use within the said City or Liberties thereof, any Manner of Triangle with Beams, Scales and Weights, or any other Ballance in any Sort, to weigh any the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes of any Merchant or Merchants, Person or Persons whatsoever within the said City or Liberties thereof, whereby the Profits coming and growing to the Hospitals of the said City, by weighing at the Iron Beam, or at the great Beam at the Weigh-house, or the Profits of the Master-weigher and Porters of the same Weigh-house may in any wise be impeached, hinder'd or diminished.

And it is further enacted, ordained, established and decreed by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall at any

Time or Times henceforth intermeddle or deal in any wise within the said City and Liberties thereof, as a Tackle-House-Porter, Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants, Street-Porter, or Porter to the Packer for the said City for Strangers Goods, unless such Porter or Porters be or shall be free of the said City, and be or shall be admitted and allowed to use the Feat of a Porter in Manner and Form above specified, upon Pain that every one that shall offend, or do in any Respect contrary to any Article, Clause or Sentence therein contained, shall forfeit Five Pounds of lawful *English* Money for every Offence, the same to be sued for in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, in his Majesty's Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Chamber in the *Guildhall* in LONDON; the one Half of which Forfeiture shall be to the Chamberlain of the said City, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the same; and the other Half shall be to the Use of him or them that shall or will prosecute Suit for the same, in which Suit no Essoin, Protection or Wager of Law shall be admitted for the Defendant.

Provided always, that every foreign Porter not free of this City, using the Feat of a Porter-Packer of the Goods of *English* Merchants or the Feat of a Street-Porter at the Time of the making of this Act, and which at this present is commorant in the same City or Suburbs thereof, charged with Family, or being a single Man, bringing a good Certificate in Writing, under the Hands of the Church-wardens of the Parish where he is resident, or other substantial Neighbours, to the Number of four, of his good Conversation and Demeanour, certifying also his Name and Dwelling-place; and thereupon by the good Discretion of the Alderman, or the Deputy of the Ward where he shall be found most working, if he dwell not within the Freedom and Liberties of the said City, four of the Common-Council of the said Ward, and four of the Master-Porters of the said Tackle-House being called thereunto, as aforesaid, shall be allowed or admitted to be a Porter, such Foreign Porter shall use and exercise the Feat of a Porter in this City and Liberties thereof, in the same Sort he shall be found to do and use at the Time of the making of this Law, so long as he shall well and honestly use and demean himself in such Labour and Business as he shall take in Hand in this City and Liberties thereof, this Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That the said Porters, nor any of them, shall take for their Work or Labour doing, of any of the Business aforesaid, above the old and ancient usual Rates heretofore accustomedly taken, or that shall be limited or rated unto them to be taken, by any Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or by any Act of Common-Council; those Rates be set up in a Table in *Guildhall*, or other convenient Places of the said City, upon Pain aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered in Manner and Form as before in this Act is specified and declared.

Provided likewise, That the Weigh-Master at the great Beams shall weigh all Foreigns and Strangers Goods coming to this City, by Land or by Water, before they be sold, if he shall be hereunto required, taking for his Pains the usual Duties for weighing, and no more; and the Weigher to keep a true Book of his doing, touching the same Business, to the End the Poor of the Hospitals in this City may have their Rights and Duties accordingly.

Provided also, That any Street-Porter, or other Porter whatsoever, admitted in form aforesaid

said to use the Feat of a Porter within this City or Liberties thereof, may lawfully and freely, at the Commandment of any Merchant whatsoever, free of this City, take, carry and bear away any notable Burthen of any Manner of Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, to or from any Place within this City and Liberties thereof; this Act, or any Article, Clause, or Sentence therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is further enacted, granted, and agreed by like Authority, That one Act of Common-Council agreed upon by this Court on the seven and twentieth Day of *June* last past, touching the Porters, shall be from henceforth repealed and made void, to all Intents and Purposes, any Thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guild-hald' Civitatis LONDON. decimo sexto die Octobris, Anno Domini 1646, Annoq; Regni Domini nostri Caroli nunc Regis Angl', &c. vicesimo secundo, coram Thoma Adams, Majore Civitatis LONDON' Johanne Woollaston, Mil', Georgio Garrett, Mil', Jacobo Bunce, Johanne Bide, Georgio Witham & Thoma Vyner, ejusdem Civitatis Aldermanis, ac Thoma Cullam & Simone Edmonds Aldermanis, ac dictæ Civitatis vic' necnon majore parte Communiarior' de Communi Concilio Civitat' prædict' tunc & ibid' assemblat'.

For settling
Controversies
between the
LONDON
Porters.

WHEREAS divers Controversies and Differences have heretofore been between the Tackle-House-Porters of this City, and the Ticket-Porters, otherwise called the Street-Porters of this City, in and about several Things concerning the Government of their Company, and their several Works, insomuch that their Government heretofore established hath of late been discontinued, to the great Disadvantage of the said Porters.

And whereas much Difference hath of late arisen between the said Porters, concerning the Clause of a late Act of Common-Council made the six and twentieth Day of *March*, 1607, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Watts*, Knt. which Clause is touching the Overplus of certain Work, and is herein after expressed.

For the avoiding therefore of all Differences that may hereafter arise between the said Parties, in their several and respective Works, and for the better Establishment of their said Government and Labours in their several Employments; and for the better settling of the said Controversies concerning the said Overplus of Work, and for the settling of several other Ordinances fit and requisite to be observed and kept in and by the said Company:

Be it therefore enacted, ordained and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in this Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority thereof, That the Government by Acts of this Honourable Court, enacted and ordained to be established, concerning the said Porters and their Works in all Things (which are not hereby altered) shall be in all Points for the Time to come settled and continued by the said Parties.

Be it also further enacted, ordained and established for the better regulating the said Company in Manner following, *viz.* That whereas heretofore there have been, yearly, twelve Rulers of the said Porters, six of the Tackle-House-Porters, and six of the Ticket-Porters; out of which six Rulers on the Behalf the Tackle-House-Porters, one of them was, yearly, chosen to be Register, for the keeping of the Ac-

counts belonging to the whole Company: For the Time to come it is hereby ordained and established, That there be likewise chosen, yearly, out of the six Rulers, on the Behalf of the Ticket-Porters, one of them to be yearly Register with the other, on Behalf of the Tackle-House-Porters; and such Register so chosen of the said Ticket-Porters, to have like Authority with the other of the Tackle-House-Porters in every Respect, and that all Receipts, Payments and Disbursements belonging to the said Company, be from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, made and done in the Presence and with the Approbation of both the said Registers.

And further, That the said two Registers, once in every Year, while they shall remain in their said Office, or at the Determination of the same, or oftner, if their Governor or Governors for the Time being shall think fit, shall make and yield up unto their said Governor or Governors for the Time being, a just and true Account of all their Receipts, Payments and Disbursements whatsoever belonging to their said Company, and by them the said Registers during their said Office received and paid, the said Account being first surveyed and allowed under the Hands of the said Rulers, or the major Part of them, for the Time being; but if it shall happen that either of the said Registers be sick, and unable to be present, as aforesaid, that then what belongs to such Register (so sick and not present) to be discharged, shall and may be done by one of the said Rulers, by him the said Register to be substituted, the said Ruler being of his own Feat and Faculty.

Be it also further enacted, established and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, that is and shall be allowed to be a Porter, as well of the Tackle-House-Porters as of the Ticket, shall from henceforth, according to the usual Custom, duly pay his and their Quarteridge, and other Duties belonging and heretofore used to be paid in the said Company, except such as are and shall be, for the Time being, chosen Rulers of the said Company, and such their Exemption to be only during the Time that they or either of them shall stand and be Ruler in the said Company, and no longer.

And further, whereas by the aforesaid Act of Common-Council made the six and twentieth Day of *March*, 1607, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Watts*, Knt. as aforesaid, it is enacted and established, That at such Time as the said Tackle-House-Porters shall have an Overplus of Work, or that the Necessity of preserving the Merchants Goods require, then shall the said Ticket-Porters discharge the same, as in and by said Act appeareth.

And whereas in and about the said Clause, much Difference hath been between the said Tackle-House-Porters and Ticket-Porters, for that the said Ticket-Porters sometimes do enjoy the said Overplus of Work, yet are paid for such their Work, either by the Day, half Day, or Hour as they work, and after the Rate of 18 *d.* a Day in Summer, and 16 *d.* in Winter, by which their Work, they being paid after the Rate aforesaid, the Tackle-House-Porter probably earns much more.

For the Reconciliation of which Difference, for that it is conceived that the said Proviso or Clause of the said Act was made in Favour of the said Merchants, and for Safety and preserving their Goods, and not in Favour of the Ticket-Porters, in Regard that by the said Act it is in other Places set forth at large, the particular Commodities whereof the said Ticket-Porters shall have and enjoy the sole managing and working

working what Commodities the said Tackle-House-Porters shall by themselves discharge, and how and in what Manner it shall be so done; and wherein they the said Ticket-Porters shall not intermeddle, unless there be such Overplus, or the Necessity of preserving the Goods require; and also in Regard the said Tackle-House-Porters give Security to their several Companies under whom they are to make Restitution, if in Case any Parcel of the Merchant's Goods, by Reason of themselves or Servants, shall be spoiled or wanting; and for that also the said Tackle-House-Porters are at the sole Charge of providing Engines and Tackle for the Discharge of the said Work.

Be it therefore, by the Authority aforesaid, enacted and established, That the said Tackle-House-Porters shall enjoy their said Work as heretofore they have done, and shall by themselves (if they are able) discharge the Work belonging to the several Commodities in the aforesaid Act of Common-Council mentioned; and if any Overplus of Work happen to be, and that the said Ticket-Porters be employed for Discharge thereof, that then whereas heretofore they had for such their Work 18 *d.* the Day in Summer, and 16 *d.* in Winter, now for Time to come it is hereby enacted, granted and agreed, That they shall have 2 *s.* the Day in Summer, and 20 *d.* the Day in Winter; the said Winter Work to be taken and accounted from the Beginning of *November* to the End of *February*; and the said Summer-Work from the End of *February* to the End of *October*. But if any of the said Ticket-Porters shall work by the Hour, then to be paid 4 *d.* for every Hour, provided the Hours exceed not two Hours in one Day; and if more, and not exceeding five, then to be paid for half a Day's Work, according to the Rates aforesaid, and the Season of the Year.

Furthermore, whereas by the said Act before-mentioned it is provided, That for the discharging of such Overplus of Work, when it happeneth that the said Tackle-House-Porters shall not employ or set on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatsoever, but such as are Freemen of this City, and Ticket-Porters, yet the said Tackle-House-Porters have and do (as is alledged) for the most Part at such Times employ Foreigners, and not Freemen, contrary to the said Act;

For Remedy whereof, and for the better preventing of Foreigners who come to this City, and here depend upon such Labour for the Livelihood of themselves, their Wives and Children, to the Prejudice of the Freemen, and Cumber of the Streets of this City; be it therefore enacted, ordained, and established by the Authority aforesaid, That if in Case any of the said Tackle-House-Porters shall henceforth set on work any Foreigner or Foreigners whatsoever, that is not admitted a Ticket-Porter (saving their and either of their respective Servants allowed him or either of them; which said Servant so allowed to either of them shall be taken out of the said Servants which the said Tackle-House-Porters now employ, and their Names shall be registered as is hereafter expressed) when there are Freemen and Porters sufficient to be had to Discharge such Overplus of Work, that then and in such Case the said Tackle-House-Porters so offending, for every such Offence shall pay the Sum of five Shillings:

And whereas also, That at such Time when such an Overplus of Work happens, the Ticket-Porters who are Freemen, or else if not free, have nevertheless been heretofore authorized and admitted thereunto, and who are many Times requested to help in the Discharge of such Overplus of Work, do nevertheless refuse to do the same, by Means whereof, (there being an ur-

gent Necessity for Dispatch of their said Work) the said Tackle-House-Porters are thereby compelled to make Use of Foreigners, not at all lawfully admitted;

Be it therefore also enacted, ordained, and established by the Authority aforesaid, for the avoiding such Abuses, That every such Ticket-Porter as shall at any Time by the Tackle-House-Porters be required to help in Dispatch of such Overplus of Work, and shall refuse to do the same, shall likewise forfeit the Sum of five Shillings; which said Offences, if committed, shall speedily be complained of to the Governor or Governors for the Time being, and afterwards be proved by the Oaths of two Witnesses, to be taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the Time being; and being so proved, or confessed by the Offender or Offenders, then the said several Forfeitures to be paid by the Offender or Offenders (within seven Days after such Proof or Confession made) unto one or both of the Registers of the said Porters, for the Use of the said Society; and if the said Forfeiture be not paid accordingly within the said Time, then every such Offender, by the Direction of the said Governor or Governors for the Time being, to be suspended of his Place of being a Porter, either as a Tackle-House-Porter, or a Ticket-Porter. And if he be a Ticket-Porter, then his Ticket to be taken from him; and so both the one and the other, as the Case shall be, to stand suspended during the Pleasure of the said Governor or Governors for the Time being; and every such Person so suspended, not to exercise the Feat of a Porter whilst his said Suspension continueth, under Pain and Penalty of forfeiting the like Sum of five Shillings for every Time he shall so exercise the same; and if any Person in Contempt hereof, and contrary thereunto, shall so offend during his said Suspension, then the said Offence to be proved in Manner aforesaid, and the like Penalty to be paid in Manner aforesaid, and for Non-Payment thereof accordingly, the said Suspension to be continued according to the Discretion of the said Governor or Governors for the Time being: But if the said Person shall notwithstanding again offend in the like Nature, during the Time of his said Suspension, and the same Offence being proved as aforesaid, then the Governor or Governors for the Time being, shall and may deprive the said Person and Persons so offending, of his and their said Place and Office; and every such Person so deprived, shall afterwards be held and accounted as a Person unfit to be employed in the said Feat of a Porter, and shall be left to the Judgment and Discretion of the said Governor or Governors for the Time being, whether such Person shall at all be admitted afterwards thereunto; and if by the said Governor or Governors for the Time being, it shall be thought fit to admit such Person again, yet such his Admission shall be upon good Testimony of his Honesty and good Behaviour, and besides the usual Security, shall give other Security for his future Carriage and better Obedience, in and to the Orders of the said Company.

And further, if such Person so deprived shall nevertheless exercise the Feat of a Porter during such his Deprivation, that then every such Person so offending and doing contrary to the true Meaning of this Act, shall forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, for every Offence so by him committed during his Deprivation, the Sum of five Pounds, to be sued for in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in his Majesty's Court holden before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Chamber of the

Guildhall

Guildhall in LONDON; one third Part of which Forfeiture of five Pounds, shall be and come to the Chamberlain of the said City, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and one third Part to come to the common Box of the said Company of Porters, to be for the Use of the said Company, and the other third Part to the Use of him or them that shall or will prosecute Suit for the same; in which Suit no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be admitted for the Defendant.

And further be it enacted, that all and every of the said several Sum and Sums of five Shillings so as aforesaid forfeited and paid, shall come to the common Box of the said Company, for the Relief of the Poor of the said Company.

But if the said Ticket-Porters shall, at the Time of such Request made, as aforesaid, by the said Tackle-House-Porters, be otherwise employed, or lawfully hindered, that then, and in such Case, the Refusal of the said Ticket-Porter to be just and allowable, without incurring the aforesaid Penalty in that Behalf appointed.

And whereas there are divers Foreigners in and about this City, who have heretofore, contrary to former Acts and Ordinances, intruded to work as Porters within this City and Liberties thereof, both with the Tackle-House-Porters, as also as Ticket-Porters, to the great Prejudice of the poor Freemen of this City, and others, who are admitted to use the Feat of a Tackle-House and Ticket-Porter, many of the same Foreign Porters having fallen upon the same Employments, by Reason that the Government of the said Porters hath, for a Time, been neglected, which Abuses require a speedy Redress, by restraining the said Foreign Porters, for the Relief of the said poor Freemen; yet notwithstanding, in as much as many of the said Foreign Porters have been of long Continuance, and by Reason thereof have now made it their Livelihood for the Maintenance of themselves, their Wives and Family, and have no other Course to live by;

It is therefore thought fit, and by the Authority aforesaid hereby enacted, That such of the said Foreign Porters as are not admitted, and have used the Feat of a Porter within this City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, by the Space of one Year now last past, and shall within three Months now next ensuing, bring such Certificate to the said Governor or Governors for the Time being, (as they the said Governor or Governors shall allow) of the same their Continuance in the said Feat of a Porter by the said Space of one Year now last past, that then every such Person and Persons shall and may be admitted into the said Feat, and be continued Porters during their Lives; so as they and every of them do demean him and themselves as others (that are already admitted) are enjoined to do.

And further, it is ordained, enacted, and established by the Authority aforesaid, That the Name and Names of every of the said Servants, so as aforesaid to be allowed to every of the said Tackle-House-Porters, shall be registered and kept in Books belonging to the said Company, to the End it may appear who they are; and that the said Tackle-House-Porters employ none others as their Servants, but such other Person and Persons as the said Tackle-House-Porters shall have Occasion to employ or make use of, shall, from Time to Time hereafter be taken of and among the said Ticket-Porters, as is herein expressed.

Be it also further enacted, ordained, and established by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, being a Foreigner from

the Liberty of the City of LONDON (other than such as have been a Porter by the Space of one Year now last past, as aforesaid, and shall bring a Certificate to be allowed, as aforesaid, and is thereupon admitted; and except also the said several Servants to be allowed to the said Tackle-House-Porters, which is to every Tackle-House-Porter one Servant, as aforesaid) shall after the Feast of the Annuntiation of the Virgin *Mary*, now next ensuing, use the Feat of a Tackle-House-Porter, Ticket or Street-Porter, within this City of LONDON, or Liberty thereof, nor as a Servant to any of the said Tackle-House-Porters, (saving the said Servants so allowed the said Tackle-House-Porters, as aforesaid) upon the Pain and Penalty of the Forfeitures of the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*; the said Sum of five Pounds to be sued for and recovered as aforesaid, and to come to the several Uses afore appointed.

And further, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the Time to come, for the Prevention of the Entertainment or employing of any Foreigner or Foreigners whatsoever, to be exercised or to be set on Work in the aforesaid Feat of a Porter, that when and as often as it shall happen that any or either of the said Tackle-House-Porters (after the said Servants or either of them now allowed them and registered, shall be either dead or gone from their Service, shall want his or either of their said Servants to be allowed as aforesaid, which is to every of the said Tackle-House-Porters, one Servant and no more, as aforesaid) that then the said Tackle-House-Porters, and every of them so wanting his Servant, shall, by Authority of this Act, be compelled to take the same his Servant, then afterwards to serve him in his or their Tackle-Houses, from among the said Ticket-Porters, being a Freeman, or admitted as a Ticket-Porter, and not otherwise. But if in Case any of the said Tackle-House-Porters shall at any Time hereafter, after the Death or Dependance of the said Servant so allowed him, as aforesaid, take any Person into his Service, to be his Servant in his Tackle-House, who is a Foreigner, and not first admitted to be a Ticket-Porter, that then every Tackle-House-Porter so offending therein, shall for every Servant so by him to be entertained, being a Foreigner from the Freedom of the City of LONDON, and not admitted as a Ticket-Porter, forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be sued for, and recovered and disposed of, as aforesaid.

Be it also further enacted, ordained and established by the Authority aforesaid, in Respect of the great Company of Ticket-Porters (who are three thousand Persons and upwards, as is related, and who continually attend for that Purpose) that for the Time to come, no Person or Persons whatsoever, he or they be, shall be permitted to exercise the Feat of a Porter within this City and Liberties of the same; unless that Person or Persons so to be admitted, be free of this City and Liberties of the same, and be approved of by their Governor or Governors for the Time being, and afterwards allowed by the Rulers of the said Company for the Time being, as hath been heretofore used.

G I B S O N.

Commun' Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall' Civitatis LONDON. die Sabbati sexto die Decembris, Anno Regni Domine nostre ANNÆ, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, &c. undécimo, Annoq; Dom. 1712. Coram Richardo Hoare, Mil', Majore Civit' pred' Francisco Child, Mil', Willielmo Withers. Mil', Samuele Gerrard, Bar' Aldermannis

mannis ejusdem Civitatis, & Willielmo Lewen, Armigero Aldermanno ac uno Vicecomitum ejusdem Civitatis, necnon majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem assemblatis.

An ACT concerning the TACKLE-HOUSE and TICKET-PORTERS, and touching the publick Beams belonging to the City of LONDON.

For ascertaining the Work and Labour of Porters; and for appointing a Governor of the Fellowship of Porters.

WHEREAS several Controversies and Quarrels have lately arisen between the Tackle-House-Porters and the Ticket-Porters belonging to this City, touching the Labour or Work to them respectively belonging, notwithstanding the several Acts of this Court heretofore made, for settling and ascertaining the same, to the Obstruction and Delay of the Business of Merchants and other Persons trading to and from this City; for preventing the like for the future, be it enacted, ordained, and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of this City in Common-Council assembled, That the several Laws and Ordinances heretofore made, for the Government of the said Porters, and for ascertaining and settling the Work and Labour belonging to them respectively, and not by this present Act altered or repealed, shall be and remain in full Force, and shall be duly observed and put in Execution, under the several Pains and Penalties in the said Laws and Ordinances mentioned and contained.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That the Ticket-Porters belonging to this City, and no other Person or Persons whatsoever, have and enjoy the Work or Labour of unshipping, landing, carrying and housing of Pitch, Tar, Soap-Ashes, Clap-Boards, Wain-scot, Fir-Poles, Mats, Deals, Oars, Chests, Tables, Flax, and Hemp, brought hither from *Dantzick, Melvin*, or any other Port or Place of the Countries, commonly called the *East-Countries*; as also of all Iron, Ropes, Cables, and of all other Kind of Cordage, and of all Wood, commonly called *Green-Wood*, and also of all Manner of Goods of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and coming directly from any Port or Place within that Kingdom, to the Port of *LONDON*, and also of all Manner of Goods and Merchandizes coming to the said Port, being of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of any of the Plantations belonging to *Great Britain*; and also of all Manner of Coast-Goods (except Lead) that is to say, of all such Goods originally exported from, or imported into, and after exported again from any Port or Place within the Kingdom of *Great Britain* to the Port of *LONDON* aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, ordained and established by the Authority aforesaid, that the Porters, called the Tackle-House-Porters, and no other Person or Persons whatsoever, (except such Persons as shall be employed by them in Manner herein after mentioned) shall have and enjoy the Work or Labour of unshipping, landing, carrying and housing of all Goods imported by, and belonging to the *South-Sea Company*, or the Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, and of all other Goods and Merchandizes, coming from any other Ports or Places, and imported into the Port of *LONDON*, and not herein before particularly mentioned and described, and also of all Lead coming from any Port or Place into the said Port.

Provided always, and be it further enacted and ordained, That it shall and may be lawful to and for either; or any of the said Tackle-House-Porters or Ticket-Porters, being required or im-

ployed by any Merchant, Factor, or Proprietor, or their Agents so to do, to work and labour in the carrying, shipping off, and relading of any Goods imported from any of the Plantations belonging to *Great Britain*, upon the Exportation of the same, to any Ports or Places whatsoever, and also in like Manner to work or labour in the unshipping, landing, carrying and housing, or in the carrying Lading or Shipping of any Tin that shall be imported or exported at the said Port of *LONDON*, and also of all Goods coming from *Guernsey* or *Jersey*, or exported thither, any Thing in this present Act contained, or any former Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That when there shall be at any Time a great Glut of Work, or that it shall be necessary for the Preservation of the Goods of any Merchant or other Person, the Tackle-House or Ticket-Porters shall happen to employ in their respective Labours under them, any Person not having his Ticket to produce, to testify his being a Freeman-Porter, and any Freeman-Porter having and producing his Ticket testifying such Freedom, shall demand and require of such Person or Persons so employing such Person or Persons, not having and producing his or their Tickets, testifying such their Freedom, to employ him or them being Freeman, and producing their Tickets respectively, in such Labour and Work, if such Person so employing such Person or Persons not producing their Tickets as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to employ and set on work such Freeman-Porters producing his or their Tickets as aforesaid, respectively in the said Work or Labour, such Person or Persons so refusing or neglecting to employ such Freeman-Porters, producing his or their Tickets as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to every such Freeman-Porter, for every Hour that he shall attend in order to be employed in the said Work, the Sum of one Shilling.

And if such Freeman-Porter who shall be taken in and employed in any such Work, shall leave or desert the same, before the same be completely finished, he shall forfeit and pay to the Party by whom he was set on work and employed, the Sum of Five Shillings; the said Penalties to be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record within this City, at the Suit of the Party grieved.

Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be deemed, construed or taken to extend to take away, alter or abridge the Work or Labour of the Porters, commonly call'd the Packers-Porters of this City, but that they shall or may enjoy and exercise the Work and Labour of Right belonging to them, before the making of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas by antient Usage and Custom, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, have nominated and appointed two of the Aldermen of this City, to be Governors of the Fellowship or Society of Porters of this City, to hear and determine all Differences between any of the Members of the same Society, or between the Members of the same Society, and any other Person employing or setting such Members on work in the Feat of a Porter.

And whereas several Inconveniencies have happen'd, by Reason of Difference of Opinion between such Governors, or by the Absence of one of them, whereby the Determination of such Differences have been greatly delayed:

Be it enacted and ordained, That from henceforth there shall be only one Governor of the said Society or Fellowship; and that from and after the

the Death or Resignation of Sir *William Withers*, Kt. and Alderman, the present sole Governor of the same, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall nominate and appoint one Alderman to be sole Governor of the said Society or Fellowship; which Governor so appointed, shall have full Power and Authority, to hear and finally determine all Differences and Controversies between any of the Members of the said Fellowship, touching their Labour or Work, or between the Registers and Rulers of the said Society, and any Members of the same, touching their Quarteridge, or concerning the Breach of any Acts, Ordinances or Rules, made or to be made, for the better Government of the said Society or the Members of the same, or between any Member of the said Society, and any other Person who shall set on work or employ such Member in the Work or Labour of a Porter; and if any Member of the said Society shall refuse or neglect to submit to, and perform the Order and Determination of the Governor of the same, every such Member shall forfeit and pay to the Registers and Rulers of the said Society for every such Offence, the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence; and in Case of Non-payment of the same on Demand, the same shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the Governor of the said Society for the Time being, in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record within the City of LONDON, and (the Costs of recovering the same being first deducted) shall be paid to the said Registers and Rulers for the Benefit of the Poor of the said Society or Fellowship.

And whereas several Persons do, contrary to the antient Laws and Customs of this City, take upon them to keep Triangles, Beams, Scales and Weights, and do thereby weigh Hops, brought to this City or Liberties of the same, or the Borough of *Southwark*, and there sold, and also Iron and other Goods and Merchandizes of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the same, and there sold, which by the said Laws and Customs ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams, kept by, and belonging to the said City, to the great Prejudice of the Rights of this City, and of the Master-weigher or Keeper of the said Beams, and of the sick and maimed Persons harboured in the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*;

Be it enacted, ordained and established, That no Person whatsoever shall from henceforth keep any Triangle, Beams, Scales and Weights, for the Weighing, or shall weigh at the same any Hops brought to this City or Liberties of the same, or the Borough of *Southwark*, and there sold; or any Iron, or other Goods and Merchandizes, of, or belonging to Aliens, imported or brought into this City or Liberties of the same, and there sold, and which ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City; every Person offending herein shall forfeit and pay for every Offence the Sum of twenty Shillings: And if any Porter or Porters belonging to this City, shall be aiding and assisting in the weighing of any such Goods as aforesaid, that ought to be weighed at one of the publick Beams belonging to this City (not being authorized by the Master-weigher or the Supervisor of the same Beams so to do), at any other Beam than one of the said publick Beams, every such Porter offending herein, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Twenty Shillings: Which last mention'd Penalties shall be recover'd by Action of Debt, to be brought in one of her Majesty's Courts of Record in this City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City; and after Recovery, shall be applied (the Costs and Charges in recovering the same being deducted) in Manner

following, viz. one Moiety thereof to be paid to the Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, for the Use of the Poor therein harboured, and the other Moiety to him or them that will first prosecute Suit for the same.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any Action shall be brought for any Penalty inflicted by this Act, and Judgment be given for the Plaintiff in such Action, the Plaintiff shall recover his Costs of Suit; and if Judgment shall be given for the Defendant in such Action, or the Plaintiff shall become Nonsuit, or discontinue his Action, in any of the said Cases, the Defendant shall have Judgment to recover his Costs of Suit.

GIBSON.

And further for weighing of Goods at the City Beams, there was divers Years before,

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL, made the second Day of February 1658, Ireton, Mayor, To enforce the Observation of the antient Custom of the City of LONDON, touching weighing Goods and Merchandizes at the City Beams, commonly called, The King's Beams.

WHEREAS for the more indifferent and just weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, which use to be bought and sold by Weight, within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, there are, and from the Time whereof the Memory of Men is not to the contrary, have been certain Common Beams within the same City and Liberties, commonly called *The King's Beams*; at which there are, and have been, during all the Time aforesaid, certain sworn Officers attending; and who, by the Duty of their Places, have used and ought to attend, for the weighing of such Goods and Merchandizes: And whereas all such Goods and Merchandizes of all Foreigners, not being free of the City aforesaid, which have been sold or bartered within the said City or Liberties, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, as well Freemen as others, ought, and during all the Time aforesaid, have been accustomed to be weighed at one of the said Beams, at, or before Sale or Delivery thereof: And whereas divers Foreigners of late Times, not minding or regarding the good and wholesome Customs of the same City, but out of a covetous Desire, by sinister Ways and Means to promote their own Interest, have oftentimes sold and deliver'd such their Goods and Merchandizes within the said City, as well to Freemen of the said City, as others, by other false and unjust Weights and Beams, without weighing the same at any of the said Common Beams; and the better to palliate their Offences, and avoid Suspicion, do some Time, by Confederacy and Practice, with some Freemen of the said City, cause fraudulent Sales to be made of such their Goods and Merchandizes, to Freemen of the said City, before the same Goods or Merchandizes do come to the said City or Liberties, contrary to the Oaths of such Freemen, and sometimes do mix their Goods with the Goods of other Persons that are free of the said City, that so the distinct Property of the Foreigners may not be known from that of the Freemen; and at other Times to procure Freemen to be Partners with them in such Goods and Merchandizes, who many Times have but a small and inconsiderable Share therein with such Foreigners: And upon such, and other like groundless Pretences, hold themselves discharged from the Duty of weighing any such Goods at any of the said Beams; whereas in truth they are not, nor ought by any such Pretences to be at all discharged from the said Duty: For Remedy hereof, it is hereby enacted, ordained and declared,

by

by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said City of LONDON in Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows :

1. That all Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, of any Person or Persons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners, and not free of this City, of what kind soever, which use to be bought and sold by Weight, which at any Time after the Tenth Day of *February* now next ensuing, being within the said City or Liberties thereof, shall be sold or bartered to any Freeman, or Freeman of the said City, or to any other Person or Persons whatsoever, within the said City or Liberties thereof, shall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to such Freeman or Freeman, or other Person or Persons, be weighed at the said common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity.

2. *Item*, That if any covetous or fraudulent Sale shall be made, by any such Foreigner or Foreigners, or any Freeman or Freeman of this City, of any such Goods or Merchandizes, before the same Goods or Merchandizes come into this City or the Liberties thereof, to the Intent, to avoid the Duty of weighing such Goods or Merchandizes at one of the said Beams; and such Goods or Merchandizes shall afterwards come to this City or the Liberties thereof; and shall after the said tenth Day of *February* be sold or bartered, and delivered by such Foreigner or Foreigners, Freeman, or Freeman, to any other Person or Persons whatsoever, within the said City or Liberties thereof; then such Goods or Merchandizes shall at, or before the Delivery thereof to such Person or Persons, be weighed at the said common Beams, call'd the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes by the Seller or Barterer thereof; and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity, as aforesaid, notwithstanding any such covetous or fraudulent Sale, as aforesaid.

3. *Item*, That if any Freeman or Freeman of this City, to whom such fraudulent Sale of such Goods or Merchandizes shall be made, as aforesaid, knowing the same, shall wittingly and willingly, after the said tenth Day of *February*, put in ure, justify, or maintain such fraudulent Sale, as true, and made *bona fide*, to the Intent to avoid the said Duty of weighing such Goods and Merchandizes; then all, and every such Freeman and Freeman, shall forfeit for every such Offence, the Sum of five Pounds a-piece.

4. *Item*, If any such Goods or Merchandizes of any Freeman or Freeman of this City, shall be mixed with the Goods and Merchandizes of any Foreigner or Foreigners, from the Liberties of the same City, being of the same Kind, so that the distinct Property and Proportion of such Freeman or Freeman, in such Goods or Merchandizes, from the Property and Proportion of such Foreigner or Foreigners, in such Goods and Merchandizes, cannot be known, and such Goods and Merchandizes being within the said City or Liberties, shall at any Time, after the said tenth Day of *February*, be sold or bartered by such Freeman or Freeman, and such Foreigner or Foreigners, to any other Person or Persons, before any Partition, Division, or Separation be made of such Goods or Merchandizes of such Freeman or Freeman, from such Goods or Merchandizes of such Foreigner or Foreigners; then all such Goods and Merchandizes, as well of such Freeman or Freeman, as of such Foreigner or Foreigners, shall at, or before the Delivery thereof, to

any Person or Persons, be weighed at the said common Beams, called the *King's Beams*, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity, as aforesaid.

5. *Item*, If any such Goods or Merchandizes of such Freeman or Freeman, shall be mixed, as aforesaid, with such Goods or Merchandizes, of such Foreigner or Foreigners; and such Goods or Merchandizes of such Foreigner or Foreigners, shall at any Time, after the said 10th Day of *February*, be sold or bartered within the said City or Liberties, to any Person or Persons before any Partition, Division, or Separation thereof; shall be made, as aforesaid; then such Goods and Merchandizes of such Foreigner or Foreigners, so sold as aforesaid, shall, after Partition, Division, or Separation thereof to be made, as aforesaid, from such Goods of such Freeman or Freeman, (in case such Separation or Division shall be thereof made, before any Sale or Barter shall be made by such Freeman or Freeman of such Goods or Merchandizes, of such Freeman or Freeman) be weighed at the said common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity, as aforesaid: But in case such Wares or Merchandizes of such Freeman or Freeman, so mixed as aforesaid, shall be likewise sold within the said City or Liberties thereof, to any Person or Persons; before any Separation or Division thereof shall be made, as aforesaid; then all such Goods and Merchandizes, so mixed and sold, as aforesaid, as well of such Freeman or Freeman, as of such Foreigner or Foreigners, shall, at, or before the Delivery thereof to any Person or Persons, be weighed at the said common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes, by the last Seller or Barterer thereof, and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity, as aforesaid.

6. *Item*. That all such Goods and Merchandizes usually sold by Weight, whereof any Freeman or Freeman, or any Foreigner or Foreigners, shall be possessed in Copartnership, or in common by equal Moieties, or by any other Share or Shares, which at any Time after the said 10th Day of *February*, shall be sold or bartered to any Person or Persons whatsoever, within the said City or Liberties thereof, shall, at, or before the Delivery thereof, be weighed at the said common Beams, or one of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 13 s. 4 d. for every 500 Weight of such Wares and Merchandizes, by the Seller or Barterer thereof, and so after that Rate for a greater or less Quantity, as aforesaid.

7. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that the Buyer or Buyers, whether he or they be Foreigners or Freeman, of the Ware or Merchandizes aforesaid, which shall be sold, and not weighed according to the respective Provisions aforesaid, shall forfeit and incur the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as by the Seller or Sellers thereof are before ordained to be forfeited.

8. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that all and singular the Penalties and Forfeitures aforesaid, shall, and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being.

9. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, that such Action of Debt, shall, and may be commenced in any of the Courts of Record, within the City of LONDON: And that no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed

And

And that the Plaintiff, if he recover in such Action, shall recover his ordinary Costs of Suit.

10. *Item*, It is hereby further enacted, That the several Forfeitures to be recovered, (Charges of Suit being deducted) shall be paid to the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West-smithfield, LONDON; for the Time being, for the Poor, Sick, Sore, and Diseased People there harboured.

11. *Item*, To the Intent the Officer or Officers, who shall weigh such Goods or Merchandizes at the said common Beams, may be paid or satisfied the Duties due and accustomed for weighing thereof, without being put to the Charges of Suit for the same; it is hereby enacted and declared, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Officer or Officers, his or their Deputy or Deputies, Servant or Servants, to detain such Goods and Merchandizes, so to be weighed by them, or any of them, in his or their Hands or Custody, until the respective Duties for weighing thereof, of right Due and accustomed, shall be paid or satisfied.

12. Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall extend to charge any Person or Persons whatsoever, unless the Action thereupon to be brought, shall be commenced within the Space of one Year next after the Offence aforesaid committed.

SADLER.

Note, *These Laws have been allowed to be good and reasonable by the Court of King's-Bench, in a Case there solemnly argued between the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, and Barnadiston. See Sinderfield's and Keeble's Reports.*

THE Office and Duties of Tronage is one of the most antient Franchises of the City of LONDON. Henry III. grants to the said City, That no Merchant Stranger, or other, buy or sell any Wares which ought to be weighed or troned, but by our Beam, under Forfeiture of the said Wares; and it is accorded, the King shall have his Beam in one, two, three, or four certain Places if Occasion be, within the said City; and that all Merchandizes which shall be sold by Weight, which are above 25 lb. shall be weighed with the King's Weight, paying the Customs, &c. and if any be found to weigh Merchandizes of Weight beyond 25 lb. otherwise than at the King's Beam, and shall be therefore attainted, his Merchandizes shall be forfeited to the King, in whosoever's Hands it shall be found, and the other Party shall be in grievous Mercy to the King; and that the Weigher shall be sworn to the King, lawfully to weigh between Buyer and Seller; and if the Weigher be attainted of Injustice, he shall be imprisoned a Year and a Day, and lose his Office.

In the 22d of Edward I. a Weigher of the King's Beam was admitted by the Court of Aldermen.

By an Act of Parliament in Richard II.'s Time, all these and many more Grants and Charters touching the Beam, were confirmed to the said City, as also by several subsequent Acts of Parliament: And in an Act made in the 22d Henry VIII. cap. 8: it is enacted and ordained, That all Aliens made Denizens, shall pay to the said City all such Subsidies, Customs, Tolls, Duties and other Sums of Money, as they should or ought to have paid, before they were Denizens, any Grant or Grants to them made, or hereafter to be made, or any Act or Acts, Statute or Ordinance to the contrary made or had notwithstanding; and the Officers or Ministers of the said City, are to set up in an open Place or

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Places, a Table or Tables of such Tolls or Duties as they claim.

Which Table of Rates for Tronage was then, and long before that Time, as above.

AND whereas Trade has been greatly increased since that Time, the Government of the said City have thought it reasonable to reduce the antient Rates for the Accommodation and Ease of Merchants, which is the only Thing that was new in the Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir Francis Child, Father of the present Sir Francis Child.

THIS said Act of Common-Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir Francis Child, bore Date November the 10th, in 10 W. III. Ann. 1698, intituled, *An Act for the better Regulation of the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes at the King's Beam*; which confirmed this Right of the City weighing Foreigners Goods to be sold, and the Penalties thereof in the Act aforesaid: And also appointed certain Rates and Duties to be paid to the Master-Weigher, or Supervisor of the said common Beams, to the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or their Assigns; that is,

From all Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever, sold by Weight.

		Rates.		
		s.	d.	
From	28 Pounds Weight exclusive,	0	2	For each Draught.
	to 202 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
	200 Pounds Weight exclusive,	0	3	
	to 400 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
	400 Pounds Weight exclusive,	0	6	
	to 600 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
	600 Pounds Weight exclusive,	0	10	
	to 800 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
	800 Pounds Weight exclusive,	1	4	
	to 1000 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
	1000 Pounds Weight exclusive,	1	8	
	to 1200 Pounds Weight inclusive,			
1200 Pounds Weight exclusive,	2	0		
to 1800 Pounds Weight inclusive,				
1800 Pounds Weight exclusive,	2	4		
to 2200 Pounds Weight inclusive,				
2200 Pounds Weight exclusive,	3	0		
to 2500 and upwards,				
For every Bag of Hops,		0	6	
For every Ton of Iron,		1	0	
For every Fodder of Lead,		0	10	

THE Master-Weigher, or Supervisor, to be authorized and licensed by this Court, or a Committee thereof; or that if any other keep or use any Beam or Beams for weighing of Goods, that Person for every such Offence to forfeit 4 l. 19 s. yet this is not to be construed or expounded to debar any Freeman from using his own Beam, in weighing of his own proper Goods, being not in Copartnership with a Foreigner.

THAT every Master-Weigher, or other Officer appointed by the Master-Weigher, shall once in three Months carefully examine all Weights and Beams with the Standard kept for that Purpose, and shall constantly keep them true and agreeing with the same.

No Weigher or Supervisor, or other Officer hereafter to be appointed to attend the said Beam, to use the Art and Mystery of a Factor or Agent, for buying or selling any Goods, or employ himself as a Broker, to make any Bargain, Contract

Contract or Agreement between Merchant and Merchant, or Buyer and Seller.

ONE or more exact Registers to be kept by the Master-Weigher of all Goods and Merchandizes weighed, and of the true Weight thereof.

THAT every Master-Weigher shall set on work and employ such Porters as are of the Fellowship of Ticket-Porters, and they to submit to such Rates as this Court shall think fit and reasonable.

THAT they who have the Government of these Porters provide competent Numbers of them, as may by Turns attend at the Weigh-House every Morning upon the said Master-Weigher.

THE Master-Weigher upon Request, for weighing any Draught of Goods (the Persons so requiring, undertaking to pay the Charge of carrying and re-carrying the Beams, Triangles, Weights and Scales) to apply himself to the weighing thereof.

THE Weigh-House situate in *Little Eastcheap*, in *Billingsgate* Ward, to be deemed the common Office for Tronage, and weighing of all Goods and Merchandizes that shall be sold within the City and Liberties thereof; and to be the only Market for buying and selling of Hops.

ALL Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, shall be sued for and recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City. And one Moiety of all such Forfeitures to be paid to the Treasurer of the Corporation for the Poor within this City, for their Use. And the other Moiety to the Persons who shall sue for the same. The Suit or Action to be commenced within six Months.

THERE were two Master-Weighers and Supervisors of all the common Beams in the City and Borough, sworn *Anno 1699*. And because many Porters, Labourers, and others, had set up and kept common Beams and Weights, contrary to the antient Customs and Laws of the City; an Advertisement was set forth the same Year by those Master-Weighers, for the better regulating that Abuse, and Information of all Persons concerned, which was as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Office of Tronage hath been vested in the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of LONDON, Time out of Mind, and is confirmed unto them by sundry Acts of Parliament.

And whereas *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were, the 19th Day of *December 1699*, constituted and appointed, under the Common Seal of the said City, Master-Weighers and Supervisors of all the common Beams within this City and the Liberties thereof, and Borough of *Southwark*: And were then sworn for the due executing of the said Office of Tronage, in the just weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers;

And whereas great Numbers of Porters, Labourers, and others, free of this City; have, contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, and to the antient Customs and By-Laws of this City, taken upon them to set up, keep, and exercise common Beams and Weights, for the weighing of Goods and Merchandizes between Buyers and Sellers; which said Practice is not only inconsistent with, but destructive of the said Office of Tronage, and is a manifest Violation of the Faith and Oath they gave when admitted into the Freedom of the said City.

Now the said *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* do hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern, That if any Person or Persons shall set up,

keep, or exercise any common Beam or Beams; for the weighing of Goods or Merchandizes within this City or the Liberties thereof; or in the Borough of *Southwark*, (except Freemen, for the weighing of their own proper Goods in their own Houses or Warehouses) they will be prosecuted according to the Laws in that Case made and provided.

And to the End that no Merchant or others may be imposed upon, they, the said *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, do hereby give farther Notice, That constant Attendance is, and will be, daily given at their Office at the Weigh-House in *Little Eastcheap*: Where all Merchants and others shall be furnished with Triangles, Beams, Scales, Weights, and Ticket-Porters, for the speedy Dispatch of their Business. And that no Merchant or others, free of this City, shall pay more or greater Rates, for the weighing of any Goods or Merchandizes, than they have heretofore done to such Porters or others whom they employed about the same, or suffer any Delay, or other Inconveniency, by Reason of their Application unto them the said *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth*, who are appointed and sworn for the Keeping and Governing of all Common Beams, as aforesaid: And are oblig'd to employ Ticket-Porters, being Freemen of this City, in the Use and Exercise of the said Beams. So that the Ticket-Porters will have no less Employment than before the said *John Dunmoll* and *Charles Booth* were admitted to the said Office of Tronage.

An ACT of COMMON-COUNCIL: Together with certain Orders, Rules, and Directions touching the Paving and Cleansing the Streets, Lanes, and Common Passages, within the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof: And other Things relating thereunto.

Veneris primo die Martii, 1671-2.

By the COMMISSIONERS for Sewers, Pavements, &c. in LONDON.

THE Commissioners willing that all Persons concerned may take Notice of a late Act of Common-Council, and of several antient Customs, and other Statutes, Rules, and Orders, relating to the Paving and Cleansing of the Streets and Sewers, and preventing other Inconveniencies to the common Passages in and about the City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof; and that due Conformity may be yielded thereunto, and the Penalties for Breach thereof may be avoided: Have agreed and order'd, That the same be forthwith printed in a small Book, and deliver'd to, or left for every Householder within this City and Liberties; and which are as follow, that is to say:

FORD Mayor, Octob. 27, 1671.

An ACT for settling of Lay-stalls, preventing several Inconveniencies to Passengers, and relating also to the Cleansing of the Streets and Passages within this City and Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by an Act of this present Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better Paving and Cleansing the Streets and Sewers in and about the City of LONDON*: The appointing, setting out, and purchasing of Places convenient for Lay-stalls, and for publick Stores for Materials and Commodities, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, and other Authorities therein mention'd, are thereby vested in the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, to be managed, executed, and done by such Persons as by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons,

in

in Common-Council assembled, shall be thereto authorized and appointed, or by any seven or more of them, (being all Members of the said Court) and no other Persons whatsoever: Be it therefore enacted, ordained and established, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Commons in this present Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, and the said Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in this present Common-Council assembled, do hereby appoint, That the several Pieces or Parcels of Ground hereafter named, that is to say, a Piece or Parcel of waste Ground on the South Side of the hither End of *Mile-End-Green*, adjoining to the Highway there extending from the Place called the *Fort*, to the hither End of the Wall of the House and Ground called the *Red-Lion*; a Piece of Ground on the West Side of and contiguous to *Dorogate-Dock*, now or late in the Possession of *Job Clark*; a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the East Side of and contiguous to *Puddle-Dock*, now or late in the Possession of *John Cock*; and a Piece or Parcel of Ground on the West Side of and contiguous to *White-Fryars-Dock*, now or late in the Tenure and Possession of *Robert Gosling*, shall be from henceforth Places for common Lay-stalls to be employed for the publick Use and Benefit of this City, the Liberties thereof, in such Manner as the Commissioners authorized or to be authorized by this Court according to the said Act of Parliament, or any seven or more of them shall order and direct: And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall by Warrant under their Hands and Seals directed to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, order the Payment of all such Sums of Money as are or shall be agreed upon concerning the same, between the respective Proprietors of the said Grounds and the said Commissioners; which Agreements the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to perform and make: And the said Chamberlain for the Time being, shall make Payment thereof accordingly out of the Monies arising by the Imposition upon Coals, according to the aforesaid Act of Parliament.

And the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, are hereby farther authorized, as Need shall require, to appoint and set out such and so many other Parcels of Ground for common Lay-stalls, and for publick Stores, for all Sorts of Fuel, and for all Sorts of Materials for Pitching, Paving, and Cleansing the Streets, and for other Commodities for publick Use, as from Time to Time shall be by them found requisite and necessary; and to make Agreement with the Proprietors of the said Grounds, and to order Payment for the same, in Manner as aforesaid; and the Ordering and Managing of the said Places, when set out and appointed, shall be in the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them. And that all the Profits thereof shall be paid unto the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, for the Use of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the same, and distinct Books of Accompts shall be kept concerning the same. And the said Profits shall be disposed of from Time to Time, as the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall appoint, to be approved of by this Court.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall from henceforth have Authority, and are hereby empowered from Time to Time, to summon, enquire after, examine; and, in Default of Appearance upon such Summons, or Submission to the Censure of Judgment of the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to cause to be indicted or informed against at the Sessions of the Peace to be held for

this City, all such Persons as have made and shall continue within this City and Liberties thereof, any Bulks or Stalls, contrary to the antient Usage and Custom of this City, and several late Acts of Parliament, or have made and shall continue any Stall-Boards above the Breadth allowable by the said antient Usage and Custom, and Acts of Parliament, or shall set Goods and Commodities, or Materials for Building, into the common Streets and common Passages within this City or Liberties thereof; or shall hang out Goods to the Hinderance or Damage of Passengers, or their Neighbours Trade, or streightening the common Passage; or shall throw out or cast into the Streets any Dust, Soil; or Rubbish; or shall dig any Pits, or Drains, or otherwise intermeddle with the Pavements, (without Licence from the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them) which shall tend to the Obstructing or Annoyance of the Ways, Passages; or Water-Courses of this City.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from henceforth no Beggars or Vagrants, Tankard-bearers, Porters, or other Persons whatsoever, bearing any kind of Burthens on their Heads, Backs, or Arms, Horses, or any kind of Cattle, shall be permitted at any Time of the Day, from Six of the Clock in the Morning, until Nine at Night, to go, or pass, or be led upon the said flat Pavements, in any Street between the Houses and the Posts adjoining to the said flat Pavements, except only for going into the Houses directly cross the said Pavements, under the Penalty of five Shillings for every Horse or other kind of Cattle whatsoever; and three Shillings and Four-pence for every Tankard-bearer, Porter, and other Person carrying Burthen as aforesaid, for every Offence, and the said Beggars and Vagrants to be punished according to the Laws already in Force: And that all Constables within this City and Liberties thereof, and other Officers, employed or to be employed by the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, (who shall have Power, and are hereby authorized and directed to employ such Persons accordingly) and all Marshals and their Men, and Warders, are to take special Care to prevent the said Offences, and to apprehend all such Offenders. And in Case the said Marshals or their Men, or Warders, shall be negligent in doing their Duty herein, it shall be lawful for the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and his Successors, upon due Proof of such Neglect, to remove such Marshals and their Men, and other inferior Warders, and others to put in their Places.

And farther, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Street-Car, or Brewers Dray, shall from and after the Tenth Day of *December* next ensuing, be drawn with more than one Horse within this City or Liberties thereof; unless in such Case only where the Load cannot be divided, and that the Weight thereof shall require more than one Horse for the Draught thereof; and in Case also of drawing up any the Hills from *Thames-Street*, and up *Holbourn-Hill*, upon the Penalty of ten Shillings by the Owner of such Car or Dray which shall break this Law, for the first Offence, twenty Shillings for the second Offence, and thirty Shillings for the third, and every other Offence. And that the supernumerary Horse and Horses shall and may be seized and impounded by the Officers appointed to take Care of the before-mention'd Offences, or any of them; or by such Officer or Officers as are or shall be appointed by the President, Treasurer, and Governors of *Christ's Hospital* for the Time being, for taking Care of Cars and Carmen, until the said Penalty be paid.

And

And be it farther enacted, that all Cars, Wagons, Drays, and other Carriages, during all the Time of their Loading and Unloading within the Streets of this City and Liberties thereof, unless before Six of the Clock in the Morning, and after Eight of the Clock in the Evening, from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, and before Eight in the Morning and after Six in the Evening from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, shall stand Side-ways the long Way of the Street, and not cross the same, that so Passengers may safely go between the Houses and Carriages, (except for such Goods and Commodities as are not portable) and that no Dray, upon any Occasion whatsoever, shall from henceforth stand in any Street or Passage within this City or Liberties thereof; but where a Coach or other Dray may pass by such Car or Dray, so standing; nor shall stand any longer Time than for loading or unloading, or other Case of absolute Necessity: And that, if any Person or Persons shall cause his or their Car or Carriages to be set otherwise in loading or unloading, he or they shall forfeit 3 s. 4 d. for every such Offence; and upon the Penalty, that every Owner and Owners of every Dray standing contrary to this Act, shall forfeit 3 s. 4 d. for every Offence; and the Horse and Dray shall be impounded by any the Officers aforesaid, 'till Payment thereof.

And be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the 10th Day of *December* next ensuing, all the Dung, Soil, Filth, Seacoal Ashes, and other Dirt, as well from all the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, as from all the Houses of the Inhabitants within this City and Liberties thereof, shall be carried away by such Persons, or their Servants, who are at present, or that shall from Time to Time hereafter, be permitted or allowed to work any Car or Cars within this City or Liberties thereof, by the said President, Treasurer, and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*, in such Manner and Method, and for such Consideration as by the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, and the Fellowship of Carmen, shall from Time to Time be agreed upon: And in Case the said Commissioners and Fellowship cannot or shall not agree for, or touching the carrying away the Soil as aforesaid, that then and in such Case, it shall and may be lawful, to and for the President, Treasurer, and Governors of *Christ's-Hospital*; and they are hereby required and impowered, upon Certificate from the said Commissioners, to license such Number of Cars, as the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them shall think fit, not exceeding eighty, over and above the Four hundred and twenty, licensed by former Acts of Common-Council; which said Cars are to be disposed of by the said Commissioners, for the better carrying on their Work, and are hereby enabled to do such other Work, as other Street Cars do, or may do, and the Owner, or Owners, shall in all Points, (excepting for carrying of Soil and other Works to be done by Order of the said Commissioners) be under the Regulation of the said President, Treasurer, and Governors, as other Street Cars, and shall pay such Rent as by the said President, Treasurer, and Governors, with the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, shall be adjudged fit and reasonable, not exceeding 17 s. 4 d. *per Annum* a-piece.

And it is enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that one Act of Common-Council, bearing Date the 21st Day of *June*, 1665, touching the ordering and disposing of Cars, and all and every the Clauses therein contained, be put in due and effectual Execution by the said President, Treasurer, and Governors, and that the said Commissioners be assisting to them therein.

And it is enacted, That all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures, in and by this Act before limited and appointed, in Case the same shall not be paid to the said Commissioners, or seven or more of them, upon Summons to the respective Offenders before-hand made for their Appearance before the said Commissioners concerning Payment thereof, shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in his Majesty's Court holden before the Mayor and Alderman of the said City in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON, wherein no Effoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant; and after Recovery thereof, one third Part shall be to the Prosecutor, and the other two Parts and Residue thereof (after all Charges out of the said two Parts deducted) to the Poor of *Christ's Hospital* in LONDON, to be employed for and towards their Relief: In all which Suits to be brought by this Act, the Chamberlain shall recover his ordinary Costs and Charges to be expended in and for Recovery of all such Forfeitures against the Offender or Offenders: And in Case the same Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures shall be paid to the said Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, upon Summons as aforesaid, without any farther Process, one third Part shall be disposed by the said Commissioners, for Encouragement of their Officers who shall take Pains in the Matter aforesaid, in such Manner as they shall think fit, and the other two Parts shall be disposed to the Poor of the Hospital as is aforesaid.

And lastly, Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Wardens and Assistants of the Fellowship of Carmen, now consisting of twenty three in Number, shall be forthwith increased and made up to the Number of forty one, and shall so continue for ever hereafter: And that the eighteen to be so added, and so upon any Choice or Election of others for the future, upon any Avoidance, shall be such Persons as have or shall actually serve an Apprenticeship to the said Calling of a Carman, and no other.

AVER T.

RULES, ORDERS, and DIRECTIONS.

1. *Item*, That hereafter all Streets within this City, called, known, or set down to be High-Streets, shall be paved round, or Causeway Fashion: And upon Notice given to the Commissioners, of any defective Pavements in any of the Streets, Lands, and Passages within this City and Liberties, the same shall be forthwith made good and amended, unless by general Consent some better Expedient be found and published.

2. That inasmuch as it hath been found by common Experience that the Paviers, to hide and cover their bad Workmanship, have oftentimes spread and laid great Quantities of Gravel over their Pavements, to the greater Charge of the Persons setting them on work, than was needful, and which, upon a sudden Rain, did either choak the Common-Sewer, or turn to Dirt and Mire in the Streets; therefore the said Paviers are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or spread any more Gravel on the Pavements than will only fill up the Joints of their Work, and cause the same to be swept and well rammed, and leave the Pavements bare of Gravel, and keep a regular Method of Paving, not Paving one Door higher than another, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Complaint.

3. That the Breadth of six Feet at the least from the Foundation of the Houses in such of the said High Streets which shall be allowed to be posted, shall be paved by the Inhabitants or Owners

Owners with flat or broad Stone for a Foot-passage, unless such Parts thereof as shall lie before any Gateway, which may be done with Square Rag by the said Breadth of six Feet, upon Pain of paying five Shillings for every Week the same shall be omitted to be done after Notice given.

4. That every Person having Occasion to rebuild or repair any House or Houses fronting any Street, Lane, or common Passage, do first procure Licence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Time being, to hound in a Piece of Ground before his Building, within which to lay his Materials for Building, or in Default shall pay forty Shillings, and twenty Shillings for every Week's Omission so to do.

5. That a Fall, or Cest-pool of convenient Bigness shall be made and continued to every Grate of the Common-Sewer within this City and Liberties, to receive the Sand or Gravel coming to the same, so to prevent the choaking thereof. And upon Complaint at any Time made of the Want, Decay, or Defect thereof, the Commissioners will forthwith cause the same to be made or amended.

6. That the Fellowship of Carmen of this City having undertaken, for one Year, to commence from the first *January* 1671, to sweep and cleanse the Streets, Lanes, and common Passages within the said City and Liberties from Dung, Soil, Filth and Dirt, and to carry the same, together with what shall be brought out of the Houses of the Inhabitants unto certain Lay-stalls appointed, or that shall be appointed by the said Commissioners for the Time being, the several Persons by them employed in and about this Affair, (whose Names, Places of Abode, Number of Tunbrils or Cars, and the Wards to which they are respectively designed, are hereafter set down) or such others as (by Death, or Removal of any of them) shall be employed therein, shall keep, observe, and follow the Rules and Orders hereafter following, *viz.*

7. That they, their Agents, or Servants, shall come out with their Tunbrils, or Cars and Horses, on *Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays* and *Fridays*, in every Week of the Year, from the 11th of *October* to the 11th of *February*, by Five of the Clock every Morning of the same Days, and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, after the Hour of Nine of the Clock the same Morning; and from the 11th of *February* to the 11th of *October*, to come out, as aforesaid, by Four of the Clock every Morning of the same Days, and not to continue and remain in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, after the Hour of Seven of the Clock the same Morning, and upon every *Saturday* in the Year to come out as aforesaid, by Two of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, to remain and continue till Night, if Need be: And within the Hours and Times aforesaid, shall cleanse all the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, every Man within his or their respective Divisions, from its Soil, Filth, and Dirt, by sweeping of the same, and carrying it away, together with what shall be brought out of the Houses of the Inhabitants to the Laystalls appointed, or that shall be appointed, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence ten Shillings.

8. That the several Inhabitants within this City and Liberties, or their Servants, do take care that the Dirt, Ashes, and Soil of their Houses be in a Readiness for the Carmen, their Agents, or Servants, either by setting out the same over Night in Tubs, Boxes, Baskets, or other Vessels, near and contiguous to their Houses, or by bringing out the same within convenient Time, before the Hours for their Departure as aforesaid.

9. That the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, in their several Wards or Divisions,

(with the Assistance of the Servants of the Inhabitants who are hereby directed to give such Assistance) shall in Times of Frost and Snow, daily employ themselves in the opening of the Channels, and heaping up the Ice and Snow, that so the Passages may be cleared, and upon a Thaw of the same, that all the Soil and Filth found in the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, be carried away, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Days Omission.

10. That no Person whatsoever do presume to cast out any Soil, Horse-dung, or Filth, or carry the same into any Street, Lane, or common Passage, after the Hours aforesaid, either by Night or by Day, upon the Penalty that the Person offending, if known (and if a Servant, his or her Master or Mistress) to forfeit and pay five Shillings; and if not known, the Party against whose House the same shall be found, (having been laid there in the Day-time, after the Hours before-mention'd) shall forfeit one Shilling; which said several Forfeitures shall be paid, the one Moiety to the Discoverer, and the other to the Carman or Carmen appointed to cleanse that Ward wherein the Offence shall be committed.

11. That the several Tunbrils or Cars employed in this Work, shall be marked or number'd according to the Number of Cars appointed for each Ward, upon the Penalty of two Shillings for every Load carried without such Mark.

12. That the several Carmen, Undertakers in this Affair, shall set upon the Fore Part of his Tunbril or Car, open and plain to View, a Board, whereon to be painted the City Arms, the Ward to which he or they are appointed, the Mark or Number of his Tunbril or Car; upon Penalty of paying three Shillings and four Pence a Day for want thereof; which said Marking is to betoken the Allowance of the Commissioners, and to caution the Inhabitants from employing of foreign Cars.

13. That the said Carmen-Undertakers, their Agents or Servants, shall give Notice of their being in the Streets with their Tunbrils or Cars by loudly knocking a wooden Clapper, especially in Courts, Alleys, and other back Passages, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings and four Pence upon every Complaint duly proved.

14. That the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do take Care that the Falls or Cest-pools belonging to any Grate within their respective Wards, be once in every Week, or oftner, if Need require, cleansed of its Dirt and Filth, and the same carried away, upon Pain to forfeit five Shillings for every Complaint duly proved.

15. That the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, shall also carry away to the Laystalls aforesaid, all such Soil, Dirt, and Dung, (Rubbish or Earth excepted) that shall be made or found in any of the Houses or Stables of any Inn-Keeper, Livery-Stable-Keeper, Brewer, Dyer, Sugar-Baker, Soap-Maker, or other Trade or Inhabitant within any the Wards to which they are respectively appointed and designed. For which such quarterly Allowance (over and above the customary Rates by the Scavenger's Book) shall be made by the Assessors of each Ward according to their best Discretion, Respect being had to the Trade or other Occasions in the making of more or less Dung or Stall by such Traders or Inhabitants.

16. That the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, and no other, shall take up and carry away to such Persons, or Places, as will receive the same, all such Rubbish or Earth that shall be made or found within their respective Wards or Divisions. For which there shall be paid them by the Owners or Proprietors there-

of twelve Pence *per* Load, and no more. Provided they carry it away within one Day after Notice given for the Conveniency of the Owners, and to avoid Complaint of them, upon Pain that the Person offending in either of these Cafes, shall pay two Shillings *per* Load.

17. That no other Tunbril or Car than what is or shall be appointed or allowed by the said Commissioners for doing the Works aforesaid, shall be employed, or shall intermeddle with the carrying of any Soil, Rubbish, Earth, Dung, Paving-Stones, *Thames*-Gravel, or the like, within this City or Liberties, Bricks or Tiles from the Water-Side within the City or Liberties, upon Pain to pay to the Carman or Carmen employed in Cleansing the Streets as aforesaid of the Ward where this Offence shall be committed, two Shillings for every Load so taken up or carried in a Tunbril or Car: And for Non-Payment, that such Tunbril or Car shall be carried to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, and there to remain till Payment thereof. Provided, that if any the said Carmen shall not, immediately after Notice, employ himself in carrying the said Materials to forfeit and pay two Shillings for every Load thereof, and the Owners at Liberty to employ foreign Cars.

18. That no Coachman, Carman, Carter, Drayman, or other Person, shall feed his or their Horse or Horses, with Hay or Grains, in the Streets, Lanes, or common Passages, within this City and Liberties, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every Offence two Shillings six Pence (over and above the like Sum imposed and to be paid to the Governors of *Christ's Hospital*) one Moiety to the Discoverer and Prosecutor, and the other to the Carman or Carmen of the Ward in which the said Offence shall be committed: And in Case of Non-Payment, to carry the Horse or Horses to the City's Pound, called the *Green-Yard*, there to remain till Payment thereof.

19. That none of the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, or other Person or Persons, do sweep the Filth or Soil of the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, into any the Channels of this City, in Time of Rain, or otherwise, upon Pain to pay six Shillings and eight Pence for every Complaint duly proved.

20. That no Man shall cast or lay in the Streets, Lanes, or common Passages, or Channels within this City or Liberties, any Dogs, Cats, Inwards of Beasts, Cleaves of Beasts Feet, Bones, Horns, Dregs or Dross of Ale or Beer, or any noisome Thing, upon Pain of ten Shillings for every Offence.

21. That no Person set a Tunbril, Car, or Cart, in the Street by Night-Time, upon Pain to pay two Shillings, besides Satisfaction to any Person hurt thereby.

22. That no Person do ride or drive a Tunbril, Car, Cart, or Dray, a Trot in the Street, (or sit on any Part of the Car, Cart, Tunbril, or Dray, unless another skilful Person lead the Horse) upon Pain to forfeit and pay two Shillings; and in Case of Non-Payment, to carry the Horse to the Pound, as aforesaid, to remain till Payment thereof.

23. That no Waggon, Car, or Cart, shod with Iron, or Spignails, or having more Horses than is allowed by the aforesaid Act of Common-Council, shall take up any Goods within this City or Liberties, to carry for Hire about the Streets, upon Pain to pay five Shillings for every Offence: And in Case of Non-Payment, to carry the Horse or Horses to the aforesaid Pound, till Payment thereof.

24. That no Goung-Fermer shall carry any Ordure till after Ten o'Clock in the Winter, and Eleven o'Clock in the Summer, at Night, nor shall spill any Ordure in the Streets, up-

on Pain to forfeit and pay thirteen Shillings four Pence.

25. That no Pudding-Cart of Shambles shall go out till after the Hours last before-mentioned, upon Pain to forfeit six Shillings and eight Pence.

26. That no Artificer, Labourer, or other Person, shall make any Stop or Dam in any Channel, nor shall flake any Lime in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, upon Pain to pay two Shillings for every Offence.

27. That no Man shall feed any Kine, Goats, or Hogs, or any Kind of Poultry, in the open Streets, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

28. That no Man shall cast into the Ditches or Sewers, Grates or Gulleys of the City, any Manner of Carrion, stinking Flesh, rotten Oranges or Onions, Rubbish, Dung, Sand, Gravel, or any other Thing that may stop the Course of the same, upon Pain of forfeiting forty Shillings for every Offence.

29. That no Man shall make or continue any Widraughts, Seat or Seats, for Houses of Easement over, or Dreins into any the Common-Sewers, without Licence of the Commissioners for the Time being, upon Pain to forfeit forty Shillings, and forty Shillings a Month for so long Time as the same shall be continued after Warning.

30. That no Person or Persons do presume to keep any Laystall for Dung, Rubbish, Earth, or other Soil, either at the Water-Side, or other Place within this City or Liberties, other than the common or publick Laystalls, appointed, or to be set out and appointed, by the said Commissioners for the Time being, upon Pain to forfeit and Pay fifty three Shillings four Pence, and forty Shillings a Week, for every Week he or they shall so continue to do after Warning, or be indicted from Time to Time, as a common Nuisance.

31. That no Tiler, Bricklayer, or other Person, do throw out of Gutters, or Off-Roofs or other Parts of Houses, any Tiles, Loam, or Rubbish, into any Street, Lane, or common Passage; but do bring down the same in Baskets or Trays, upon Pain to forfeit three Shillings four Pence for every Offence.

32. That no Person or Persons do set out in the Streets, Lanes, or Passages, any Hogheads, Barrels, or other Casks or Vessels, to hoop, wash, or dry, or otherwise encumber the Passage, upon Pain to forfeit and Pay twenty Shillings for every Offence.

33. That the Dung, Mud, Filth, and Soil of the Wards of *Billingsgate*, *Bridge*, *Langborn*, *Cornhill*, *Candlewick*, *Walbrook*, *Vintry*, and *Dowgate*, shall be carried down to the Laystall at *Dowgate-dock*: Of the Wards of *Portoken*, *Tower*, *Aldgate*, *Duke's-Place*, and *Lime-street*, to the Laystall set out at *Mile-end*: Of the Ward of *Bishopsgate*, within and without, to the Laystall at *Holloway-lane* End, being Part of a Meadow there belonging to the City: Of the Ward of *Cripplegate*, within and without, *Aldersgate* without, *Bassishaw*, *Coleman-street*, and *Broad-street*, to the Laystall at *Bunhill*: Of the Wards of *Cheap*, *Cordwainer*, *Queenbith*, and *Bread-street*, to the Laystall at or near the *Three Cranes*, and in *Dunghill-lane* near *Broken-wharf*, until such Time as the publick Wharf or Key at the River Side shall be laid open, and afterwards to the Laystall at *Puddle-dock*: Of the Wards of *Faringdon* within, *Castle-Baynard*, *Aldersgate* within, and *St. Martin's le Grand*, to the Laystall at *Puddle-dock*: Of the Ward of *Faringdon* without, to the Laystall at *White-fryars*: And this Course to be used until the Commissioners shall see Cause to alter the same; and who so shall offend

offend herein, shall forfeit and pay five Shillings for every Offence.

34. That the Carmen; Undertakers; their Agents or Servants, shall have Liberty to carry Rubbish from all Parts of the City or Liberties, into the Vineyard near *Aldgate*, for levelling the same, till the first of *May* next, and to shoot the same there *gratis*, and after that Time to pay such Sum for what they there shoot as the Commissioners shall require.

35. That inasmuch as the said Carmen have undertaken to do this Work in better Manner, and to greater Satisfaction than heretofore hath been done; and the Commissioners believing from what they have already observed, that they will accordingly perform the same, do therefore exhort all Persons that shall be rated towards this Work, willingly and readily to pay the same; so to prevent Trouble to themselves, and Discouragement to the said Carmen, in a Work of this Nature, so requisite and necessary to the Health and Trade of the Inhabitants of this City.

36. That the several Pains and Penalties before-mentioned, not particularly expressed to whom to be paid, shall be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, upon Summons or Warning by the Officers attending the Commissioners, or either of them; or in Default, the Offender or Offenders to be indicted at the Sessions for his or their respective Offences.

37. That if any the aforesaid Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do offend in any the Particulars aforesaid, or otherwise relating to this Affair; that Complaint be made thereof to the Commissioners at *Guildhall*, who will deal with them according to their Offences.

38. That the Scavengers for the Time being, in the several Wards and Precincts within this City and Liberties, do take Care, either by their own Observations or Complaints to them by any of the Inhabitants, that the said Carmen, their Agents or Servants, do accordingly perform the several Branches afore-mentioned to them relating; or to make Complaint thereof to the Commissioners, upon Pain that the said Scavengers shall, from Time to Time, for their Negligence or Remissness, be indicted at the Sessions, unless they shall submit to the Censure and Judgment of the said Commissioners for the Time being.

29. Lastly, That every Householder do pay to the Person delivering this Book three Pence at least, for and towards the Charge of Printing and Delivery of the same.

Then followed the Names of the Carmen, Undertakers in the Affair aforesaid, being 37 in Number, their Places of Abode, their Number of Tumbrils or Cars, being 79, and the Wards to which they are designed.

Signed,

Ja. Cole, Clerk to the said Commissioners.

Of the PENNY-POST.

ANOTHER great Convenience to the People of LONDON, is the Penny-Post; this is of especial Service to Persons in Trade and Business, and indeed to almost every one: For by this a Man may send a Letter or Packet, not exceeding a Pound Weight, for one Penny, to any Part of the City or Suburbs, or to any of the Towns and Villages round, where only one Penny more is paid on the Delivery.

THIS useful Undertaking was at first set up by private Persons; but being of such great Ac-

count and general Concern, it is now taken into the Hands of the Government, by whom are appointed proper Officers for the Management of it: These are, at present,

Richard Frankland, Comptroller, Esq; with a Salary of 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Cruttenden, Accomptant, Salary 70 l. per Ann.

Edward Parsons, Esq; Collector, Salary 70 l. per Ann.

UNDER whom are six Sorters, at 26 l. per Ann. each.

AND eight Sub-Sorters, at 26 l. per Ann. each.

BESIDES these, there are above 100 Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Ann. each, for collecting and delivering Letters, and above 600 Houses that receive for the Penny-Post, there being one in most great Streets; at the Door or Window of which is commonly hung up a printed Paper in a Frame, with these Words in large Letters, *Penny-Post Letters and Parcels are taken in here*. At these Houses the Letter-Carriers call every Hour to carry such Letters and Parcels as are there, to the General-Office within their Circuit. And after the said Letters and Parcels are duly entered in their Books, they are forthwith sent by others to be delivered as directed: So that all the Day they are employed, some in going their Walks to bring in, and others to carry out.

THERE is another great Convenience by this Office, and that is, that what Letters come from beyond Seas, or from any Part of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, by the General-Post, and are directed to Persons in any of the Towns to which the Penny-Post goes, they are delivered by the Messenger without farther Trouble, upon paying the Postage.

The Names of, and Places where, the six PRINCIPAL OFFICES are kept, are as follow:

1. The General-Office in St. Christopher's Church-Yard, in Threadneedle-Street.

2. St. Paul's-Office in Queen's-Head-Court, in Pater-Noster-Row.

3. The Temple-Office in Chichester-Rents, in Chancery-Lane.

4. The Westminster-Office in Little Suffolk-Street, near the Hay-Market.

5. The Southwark-Office in Green-Dragon-Court, near St. Mary Overy's Church.

6. The Hermitage-Office at the Entrance into East-Smithfield, upon Little Tower-Hill.

THE Persons by whom this useful Undertaking was first began, were Mr. *Murray* and Mr. *Dockwra*, a Merchant, who were at great Pains and Expence before they could make it answer their End: And then, after a Trial at the *King's-Bench* Bar, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* it was adjudged to belong to the Duke of *York*, as being a Branch of the General-Post-Office, and was therefore annexed to the Revenue of the Crown in that Reign, as it still continues.

The OFFICE of INSURANCE.

ANOTHER very useful Undertaking for the Inhabitants of LONDON, is the Insurance of Houses from Fire, in which any Man for a small Sum may insure both his House and Goods from

from any Losses by Fire: The Chief of these are the *Sun-Fire-Office*; in *Tbreadneedle-Street*; the *Royal-Exchange-Assurance*, kept in a Part of the *Royal-Exchange*, the *London-Assurance*, likewise in *Cornhill*, the *Hand-in-Hand* on *Snow-Hill*, and the *Union* in *Gutter-lane*.

THESE Offices do not only justly pay the Claims that are made upon them, where there is no Appearance of Fraud; but by the great Number of Persons they employ, who wear

their Livery and Badge, and other Methods, they likewise prevent the spreading of Fires that are once began; and to do Justice to their Servants, called *Firemen*, they are so diligent in their Business, and run such Hazards in pulling down some Houses, and extinguishing the Flames in others, that there is scarce any Accident of this Kind happens, but some of them are destroyed in it.

CHAP. VI.

Of the COURTS of LONDON.

The COURT of HUSTINGS:

The Court of
Hustings.

THIS Court is the most antient, and the highest Court of Justice in the City of LONDON. It is called the *Hustings* from two Saxon Words, *hup*, *Hus*, signifying a House, and *sing*, *Dbing* or *Thing*, a Cause or Plea; so that *Husthing* meant a House of Causes or Pleadings: From whence *Thingere* signified an Advocate or Lawyer.

THE Antiquity of this famous Court of *Hustings* is much magnified by the Compiler of King Edward's Laws, cap. 35. who says, — *Debet enim in LONDON. quæ Caput Regni est & Legum, & semper Curia Domini Regis singulis septimanis die Lunæ Hustings sedere & teneri. Fundata enim erat olim, & edificata ad instar magne Troje, & admodum & in memoria in se continet.* &c. That is,

“ This Court of our Lord the King ought to sit, and be held every Week on * *Monday*, at the *Hustings* in LONDON, which was founded of old after the Manner and Fashion, and even in the Memory of the great City of *Troy*; &c.

THIS smells very rank of that fabulous Writer *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*.

AND yet something there is in the *Hustings*, which might give Countenance to this Comparison of Old *Troy*, namely, the well known Weight used for Gold and Silver, called *Troy Weight*, which was in the Time of the Saxons called, *The Hustings Weight* of LONDON, and kept there in the *Hustings*. So an antient Record in the Book of *Ramsay*, *Sett.* 32. and 127. “ *I Æthelgina*, Countess, &c. bequeath two Silver Cups of twelve Marks of the *Hustings Weight* of LONDON.

THE former Law of the said King Edward the Confessor, commands the *Hustings* Court to be held every *Monday*, tho' at this Day it be held upon the *Tuesday*: Which, that it may be not perceived by the Monuments and Rolls of the Court, to have differ'd too much from the first Institution, is yet said and written to be holden upon the *Monday*. It is as it were distinguished into two Courts; for one Week the Judges sit upon Pleas meerly real, and the next Week upon Actions mix'd, or of any other Nature whatsoever.

IN the same Book of *Ramsay* Abbey, *Sett.* 268. is set down the antient Form of purchasing and giving of Possession, used in the *Hustings*; which

* This is altered to Tuesday, because of the Sheriffs attending the Markets, which being kept upon Monday would hinder their sitting in the Hustings.

is far different from the Fashion used at this Day. “ Be it known unto all the Sons of Holy Church, that *Wlfnob* of *Walbroc*, LONDON, have sold unto *Reynold*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, a certain Piece of Land which he had in *Walbroc*, whence he was called *Wlfnob* of *Walbroc*. As also a certain House of Stone, and a Shop which he had built upon that Land, with Doors of Iron, and Windows above and beneath, &c. Which said *Wlfnob* hath sold that Land unto the Abbot of *Ramsay*, and hath given him Seisin of it, by Delivery of a certain Staff, and hath quite claimed unto it to be free and quiet, and void of all Incumbrance; both he, and *Mahald* his Wife, and his first Wife's Daughter; and *Mahald* his second Wife, and *Henry* his Son by his second Wife, and *Christine* her Daughter, before the whole *Husting* of LONDON, in the House of *Alwine*, Son of *Leofstan*, to be held from this Day forth for ever by the Church of *Ramsay*, in Consideration of Ten Pounds of Pence, which he gave unto him in Presence of the whole Court of *Hustings*. Of which Ten Pounds, he the said *Wlfnob* gave Forty Shillings unto *Maud* his Daughter for her good Will, because he had the Land by her Mother. And the Abbot for his Part gave her half a Mark of Silver; and unto *Wlfnob*'s Wife, and other two Children, for their good Wills, he gave five Shillings. Of this Bargain and Sale, be on the Part of the *Hustings* these Witnesses, *William* of *Einesford*, Sheriff of LONDON, and *John* his Under-Sheriff, and *Gervase* his Clerk; *Andrew Buccint*, and *Ralph* his Son, and *Ralph* his Cousin; *Gilbert Proudfoot*, *William Bukerell*, and many others.

THE Deed hath no Date mention'd; but this *Reynold* was made Abbot of *Ramsay* by King *Henry I.* as his Charter shews. The Successor to *Reynold* was one *Walter*, who flourished *An.* 1149, that is, the Fourteenth of King *Stephen*; by which may be judged the Antiquity of the Deed, tho' the precise Day be not dated.

By this Passage it clearly appears, that LONDON was honour'd with her Sheriffs Office, even in the Age of King *Henry I.* although some of our Chronicles affirm the Sheriffs to be made first by King *Richard I.* at his coming to the Crown: From whose Time our said Chronicles begin to reckon the first Mayor and Sheriffs, that is, from the Year of our Lord 1189. But that the Sheriffs were granted unto the City, together with the County of *Middlesex*, plainly appears by the said King's Charter concerning the Liberties of LONDON, given in the Beginning of his Reign:

The Court of
Hustings an
antient Court
of Record.

Reign: Nor do the Mayor and Sheriffs much differ from those former Magistrates of the City, the Portreve and Provost, as might be proved.

MOREOVER, the Cities of *York, Winchester, Lincoln*, the Isle of *Shepey*, with other Boroughs and Cities, are also said to have had their *Hustings*. See *Fleta, Lib. 2. Cap. 55. [De differentiis Curiarum. Habet Rex curiam suam, &c. Et in Civitatibus & Burgis & in HUSTINGIS LONDON. Lincoln. Winton. & Eborum, & alibi in Libertatibus, &c.* Wherefore the Lord Coke concludes, that neither the Name, nor the Court is appropriated to LONDON.

THIS Court of *Hustings* is a very antient Court of Record, and of the greatest Concern; For it preserves the Laws, Rights, Customs, Franchises, and Dignities of the City, and hath for many Ages preserved its own Customs and Prerogatives.

THIS Court is held at the *Guildhall*, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON for the Time being: And when any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, the Recorder sits as Judge with the said Mayor and Sheriffs, and directs them in the Point of Law, and gives Rules and Judgments.

Two Sorts of Causes are pleadable in this Court; Pleas of Land, and Common Pleas; which are commonly called, *Husting of Pleas of Land*, and *Husting of Common Pleas*. And these *Hustings* are held distinctly; for one Week the Judges sit upon Pleas meerly real, and the next Week upon Actions mix'd, as is before said.

In this Court, Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries may be passed, Wills may be proved, and Replevins, Writs of Error, Writs of Right, Parent, Writs of Waste, Writs of Partition, and Writs of Dower, may be determined, for any Matters within the City of LONDON and Liberties.

THE Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court are Attorneys also in this: And the second Attorney is always Clerk of the Enrollments; and enrolls all Deeds that are brought for that Purpose.

THE Method of enrolling a Deed is thus: First, The Parties that sealed the Deed must go before the Lord Mayor, or the Recorder, and one Alderman, and acknowledge it to be their Act and Deed; and if a Wife be a Party, she is examined by them, whether it was done by her freely, and without Compulsion; and then his Lordship and the Alderman set their Hands in Testimony thereof; for which 4*d.* is paid to each of them, and to the Attorney, for the Indorsement, 2*s.* Then the Deed must be deliver'd to the Clerk of the Enrollments, who, at the next *Hustings* then following, causes Proclamation to be made: If any Person can any thing say why the same Deed should not be enrolled; and then proceeds to enroll the same.

The FEES for Enrollment of a DEED are as follow:

	s.	d.
To Mr. Recorder	6	8
To the Chamberlain	1	8
To the Town-Clerk	0	10
To the Attorney for every Prefs	6	0
To his Clerk	0	8

A Deed enrolled in the *Hustings* is accounted as good as a Fine at Common Law, for that it bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

When a Will is to be proved in the *Hustings*, the Witnesses thereto must be sworn at some Court of *Hustings*; and if their Evidence be full, the Clerk of the Enrollments will enter it upon Record, which is the best Way of proving Wills touching Estates in LONDON.

THE Manner of passing a Recovery in this Court is thus: First, a Writ of right Patent must be obtained from the Curfitor for LONDON, which must be deliver'd to one of the Attorneys of this Court, who will thereupon prepare the Record, and procure the Recovery to pass: The Charge whereof is as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
For drawing the Writ	6	1	0
For the Writ of Right	0	5	6
For Allowance thereof	0	2	0
For the Attorney's Fee	0	3	4
For the Warrant of Attorney	0	0	4
For the Precept of Summons	0	2	0
For the Return thereof	0	2	8
For the Declaration	0	2	0
For the Tenants Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
For the Vouchees Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
For the Common Vouchees Plea	0	2	0
For entring thereof	0	2	0
The Record for the Pleadors	0	2	6
The Common Crier	0	1	0
The Common Voucher	0	1	0
The Green Cloth	0	1	0
The four Pleadors	0	13	4
For entring the Judgment	0	2	0
The Attorney's Fee thereupon	0	3	4
The Precept for Seizin	0	2	0
Return thereof	0	2	8
For drawing and ingrossing the Record	0	13	4
For exemplifying it	0	6	8
For the Seal	0	6	8
The Clerk	0	0	8
	4	7	0

It is usual to have a Deed sealed to lead the Uses of the Recovery, and to cause such Deed to be enrolled.

If the Vouchees cannot attend at Court, they may sign a Warrant, and acknowledge it before Mr. Recorder, and that will be allowed as good as their personal Attendance; which Warrant must be in these Words:

J B. & A. ux' ejus quos B. R. vocat ad warrantizand' &c. po. lo. suis W. L. & T. M. conjunctim & divisim versus L. B. in pl'to terre &c. viz. de quatuor Messuagiis & quatuor gardinis cum pertinen' scituat' jacen' & existen' in Parochia Sci' Botolphi extra Aldgate in Warda de Portsoaken London. ad lucrand' & perdend' &c. secundum consuetud' Civitatis London.

Primo die Julii Anno &c, capt'
& cognit' coram me

G. J. Recordator'
J. B.
A. B.

For which Warrant the Fee to Mr. Recorder is 6*s.* 8*d.*

WHEN any Person would replevy Goods in LONDON, he must go to the Clerk of the Papers belonging to one of the Compters, and give in the Particulars, and Security to restore the Goods or the Value, in case upon a Trial it shall appear the same did not belong to him: And then the Clerk will give a Warrant to one of the Sheriff's Officers to cause the Goods to be appraised, and to deliver them to the Plaintiff. After the Appraisement is made, and the Goods deliver'd, the Officer must make Return thereof to the Clerk of the Papers, who will immediately

ately thereupon certify the Record thereof into this Court, where the same must be decided: And if Issue shall be joined to try in whom the Property of the Goods was when the same were taken, a Jury must be summoned to try the Issue: And in Order thereunto, Precepts must be issued to the Beadles of the six adjacent Wards, to return the Names of six substantial Freeholders and Inhabitants in each Ward; which Precepts must be as follow:

By the M A Y O R.

To the Beadle of the
Ward of

THESE are to require you, with the Advice of your Alderman and Deputy, to return to me in Writing, under your Hand, the Names and Surnames of six Freeholders, Inhabitants within your Ward, to be of a Jury at the next *Hustings* of Common Pleas in the *Guildhall*, LONDON, for Trial of an Issue joined between R. G. and W. B. in a Plea of Replevin, and hereof not to fail.

Dated the Day of

WHEN the Names are so returned, a Precept must be sent to the Sheriffs, to require them to summon the Jury to appear at the next *Hustings* of *Common-Pleas*, to try the Issue. A Writ of Error may be brought in this Court to reverse any Judgment given in the Sheriffs Court. The Writ must be made by the Curfitor for LONDON, and directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON; and, when sealed, must be delivered to Mr. Town-Clerk to allow the same; and at the same Time must enter into Bond with two sufficient Sureties to pay the Debt, or Damages, and Costs recovered, and which shall be assessed in Case the Judgment should happen to be affirmed, or in Case the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error should not prosecute the Writ of Error with Effect: And when Security shall be so given, Mr. Town-Clerk will make a *Supersedeas*, directed to the Sheriffs, to stay further Proceedings upon the Judgment. And it is usual to move the Court at the next *Hustings* of *Common-Pleas*, after the Allowance of the Writ, that the Proceedings in the Sheriffs Court may be certified within 14 Days then following, into this Court, where Errors may be assigned and argued; and if Judgment shall be affirmed, the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, may bring another Writ of Error before the Judges to examine the former Judgment.

FOR the Proceedings and Forms of correcting and reversing erroneous Judgments given in this Court of *Hustings*, Mr. Prinn, who was well acquainted with the Records of the *Tower*, refers us to the following Records, viz. to the Patents and Clause Rolls of King Henry III. of Edward I, II, III. of Richard II. of Henry IV. V. VI. and Edward IV. where, he says, he met with many Precedents in this Kind, over-numerous to insert.

It must not be omitted that in this Court of *Hustings*, the Citizens, who are to be Representatives for the City in Parliament, have their Elections. But at the Common Hall, which is an Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen, are chosen by the Livery, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-Masters, Auditors of the Chamber and *Bridge-house*, Accomptants and Aleconners.

FIRST, The Citizens to serve for the City of LONDON in Parliament, are here elected by the Liverymen of the Companies.

HERE, at a Common Hall, upon every *Michaelmas-day*, the Lord Mayor for the Year following

is chosen. And the Usage is, to put up all the Aldermen under the Chair, and which have held the Office of Sheriff. Of these the Commoners chuse two, and return their Names to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Of which two they elect him whom they think most fit, and signify their Choice to the Commons: And the Person so chosen, must be presented to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper; and afterwards is sworn at *Guildhall* on St. Simon and St. Jude's Day; and the Day after at the *Exchequer*.

HERE likewise, at a Common Hall, upon *Midsummer-day*, the Liverymen of the respective Companies do chuse Sheriffs. But it hath been said, that the Lord Mayor, by his Prerogative, may, some Time before that Day, drink to any Citizens whom he thinks qualified, and nominate him to be one of the Sheriffs; and the Usage hath been (till of late Years) for the Commons to confirm such Person; and then to elect another to serve with him.

AFTER the Sheriffs are elected, the Commoners here chuse two Auditors for the Chamber and *Bridge-house* Accompts, a Chamberlain, two Wardens (or Masters, as they are called) for the *Bridge-house*, and four Aleconners.

THE Sheriffs are Judges of these Elections, and do declare, by the Common-Serjeant, who are the Persons elected.

AFTER the Sheriffs are so elected, they take an Oath in this Court, on *Michaelmas Eve*; and the Day after *Michaelmas-day*, must be presented to the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and when they are sworn, it is not in the Power of the Commons to remove them.

THE Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters, after Election, take the usual Oath before the Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

THE Aldermen of LONDON are summoned to this Court of *Hustings*; and, according to the antient Usage of the City, they ought to be summoned by an Officer of the Sheriffs, sitting upon a Horse of 100 s. Price at least.

The COURT of the LORD MAYOR and ALDERMEN.

THIS Court is commonly called the *Mayor's Court*. It is a Court of Record, and is held in the Chamber of the *Guildhall*: The Recorder of the City of LONDON for the Time being is Judge of this Court; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may sit as Judges with him if they please: This Court being held by Custom, all the Proceedings are said to be before the Mayor and Aldermen. The Sheriffs of LONDON may in like Manner sit with the Judges of the Sheriffs Court: The Proceedings in that Court being also said to be held before the Sheriffs respectively.

IN this Court all Manner of Actions may be entered and tried by a Jury as in other Courts, for any Debt, Trespass, or other Matter whatsoever arising within the Liberties of LONDON, and to any Value whatsoever.

THERE are only four Attorneys belonging to this Court, who, upon their Admission by the Court of Aldermen, take the following Oath:

The OATH of an ATTORNEY of the MAYOR'S COURT.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Clients and their Quarrels, without Champerty and without procuring of any Juries or any Inquests embracing. And that you shall change on Quarrel out of its Nature after your Understanding. Also you shall plead *ne ley*, nor suffer to be pleaded or leyd, by

by your Assent, nor foreign Release, Acquittance, Payment or Arbitration, plain Accompt whatsoever it be to put the Court out of its Jurisdiction, nor none other Matter, but it be such as you shall find rightful and true by the Information of your Clients, whose Information and saying upon your Oath and Conscience you shall believe to be true. And you shall not inform *ne* inforce any Man to sue falsely again any Persons by false or forged Actions. Attendant ye shall be upon the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and ready ye shall be at all Times to come at the Warning of the said Mayor, but if ye be letted about the Business of the said City, or by some other reasonable cause. Ye shall not deliver any Book, or any Manner of Copy to any Person of any Thing that toucheth the Liberty of this City, without Licence and Oversight of the Mayor, Recorder, and Town-Clerk of this City for the Time being, or of two of them, or shew to any Person any Book concerning the Customs of the said City, nor suffer any Person to look upon any such Book of Customs at any Time, saving only the Counsel of this City, but ye shall keep the same Books secret among yourselves. The Secrets of this Court ye shall keep, and not disclose any Thing there spoken for the Commonweal of the said City that might hurt any Person or Brother of the said Court, unless it be spoken to his said Brother, or to other which in his said Conscience or Discretion he shall think it to be for the Commonweal of this City. And that well and lawfully ye shall do all such Things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth to do, as God you help.

THE Manner of entering Actions in this Court is different from the Sheriffs Court; for you cannot enter an Action in this Court at either of the *Compters*, but must go to the publick Office belonging to that Court upon the *Royal Exchange*, and enter your Action with one of the four Attorneys there; whether the Action be of the Case, of Trespas, for Accounts, for Covenants broken, for Debt at the Chamberlain's Suit, or for Debt upon a penal Statute.

WHEN your Action is thus entered by the Attorney or his Clerk, you must not imploy any of the Sheriffs Officers to Arrest the Defendant, but give your Action, or a Note thereof, to one of the Serjeants at Mace belonging to the Mayor and Aldermen.

THERE are six Serjeants belonging to this Court, who are Men of good Estates, and do not belong to either of the Sheriffs. Most of them attend daily at the Attorney's Offices, and one of them is constantly attending at the Lord Mayor's House. If you give any of them a Note of your Action, he will Arrest the Defendant, and in Case such Defendant cannot find Bail, the Officer will carry him to one of the *Compters*, that being the Prison as well for this Court as the Sheriffs Court; which Imprisonment and the Cause thereof is constantly recorded in a publick Book, called the *Book of Imprisonment*, by the Attorney that entered the Action: But if the Party arrested find Bail, the eldest of the four Attorneys must take the same, he being Clerk of the Bails; and in Case he shall take insufficient Bail, and the Defendant do abscond, the Plaintiff may, after he has a Judgment for his Debt or Damages, compel the Clerk of the Bails to pay the same Debt or Damages, by Petition to the Court of Aldermen, or to Mr. Recorder.

AN Action entered in this Court will remain in Force for ever, although no Proceedings be had thereupon; whereas an Action entered at either of the *Compters* dies, and may be crossed

after 16 Weeks. And the Charge of entering an Action in this Court is but 4 *d.* besides the King's Duty.

AN Action commenced in this Court may be brought to a Trial for 30 *s.* Charge, and in 14 Days Time, whereas in the Sheriffs Court they require more Time, and much more Money, as those that have had Occasion know by Experience.

If there happen to be six Weeks Time between the putting in Bail to an Action in this Court, and the Time of the Defendant's Plea, in such Case the Defendant cannot remove the same Action or Suit into any other Court.

AN Action commenced in this Court, cannot be removed into the Sheriffs Court; but an Action commenced in the Sheriffs Court may be removed into this Court, either by the Plaintiff or Defendant, at any Time before a Jury is sworn to try the Cause.

THE Juries for the trying Causes in this Court and the Sheriffs, are returned by the several Wards, at their Wardmote Inquests; which they do by an Indenture under their Hands and Seals; in which Indenture they return also the Names of the Common-Council-Men, Constables and Scavengers. The particular Wards appointed to serve as Jurymen for every Month are divided as follows:

THE Wards of *Aldgate*, *Portoken*, and *Cornhill*, serve for the Month of *January*.

THE Ward of *Cheap* serves for the Month of *February*.

THE Wards of *Bassishaw*, *Cripplegate* within, and *Cripplegate* without, for *March*.

THE Wards of *Vintry* and *Bread-street*, for *April*.

THE Wards of *Tower* and *Billingsgate*, for *May*.

THE Ward of *Faringdon* without, for *June*.

THE Ward of *Bridge* for *July*.

THE Wards of *Aldersgate*, *Coleman-street*, and *Broad-street*, for *August*.

THE Wards of *Faringdon* within and *Castle-Baynard*, for *September*.

THE Wards of *Queenhithe*, *Dowgate*, and *Walbrook*, for *October*.

THE Wards of *Langborn* and *Lime-street*, for *November*.

THE Wards of *Candlewick*, *Cordwainer*, and *Bishopsgate*, for *December*.

A Copy of the Names of the Jurymen returned by the several Wards, is given by the Town-Clerk to the Officers of this Court, and to the Officers of the Sheriffs Court. And none other Persons must serve as Jurymen in these Courts, unless in some special Cases, as sometimes there is a Jury of Merchants.

THIS Mayor's Court is also a Court of Equity or *Chancery*, for all Matters within LONDON and the Liberties; but not a Court of Equity only, as many Citizens suppose. The Recorder usually sits as Chancellor or Judge, to determine such Matters; and Causes are managed here much after the Manner as in the High Court of *Chancery*.

ATTACHMENTS grounded upon Actions of Debt are tried in this Court, or in the Sheriffs Court; when either Money or Goods of the Defendants are attached, either in the Plaintiff's own Hands, or in the Custody of a third Person: But Attachments made in this Court of the Mayor have Advantages over those made in the Sheriffs Courts, both in Respect of the Charges, and Quickness of Dispatch. Concerning the Laws and Customs and Pleadings of Attachments, consult the Law Book of LONDON.

THE Day for Trials in this Court is every *Tuesday*: But every Day is a Court for entering Proceedings, as Appearances, Rules, Pleas and Judgment, except Holidays, the Week before *Easter*, the first three Weeks in *August*, and from the 15th of *December* till the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day*.

The ORPHANS COURT.

The Orphans
Court.

THIS Court is held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen, that are or shall be under the Age of one and twenty Years, at the Decease of their Fathers; and have the Ordering and Management of all the Goods and Chattels of such Orphans. And the Chamberlain is a sole Corporation, to him and his Successors, for the Orphans; and a Recognizance taken to him and his Successors, relating to Orphans, shall, by the Custom of LONDON, go to his Successor.

THE Mayor and Aldermen may, by the Custom, imprison such as presume to convey away their Orphans.

UPON a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, 14 H. 4. directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, to have the Body of *John Hartwel*, Citizen of LONDON, in Chancery, together with the Cause of the taking and detaining of the said *John*; *William Waldron*, Mayor, *William Sevenoke*, and *Ralph Lovanburn*, Sheriffs, return, *Quod a toto tempore cujus contrarium memoria non existit*, &c. "That from all Time, the
"contrary to which there is no Memory of, the
"Custody of all Orphans, together with all
"Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels de-
"mised to them, or by hereditary Right belong-
"ing to them, and being within the Liberty of
"the City, belonged, and ought to belong to
"the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for
"the Time being, to keep for the Use and Pro-
"fit of the same Orphans, until they should
"come to their mature Age, to be approved by
"the Discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen for
"the Time being, or be married by them, ac-
"cording to the Custom of the City aforesaid,
"hitherto obtained and used. And for that
"*John Hartwel* had confessed before them, that
"he had taken and carried out of the Liberty
"of the City, *Elen*, the Daughter of *Thomas*
"*Disfer*, late Citizen and Mercer of LON-
"DON, within the Age of ten Years, with
"divers Sums of Money, against the Will of the
"Mayor and Aldermen of the same, and the
"aforesaid Custom, they had committed the said
"*John Hartwel* to the Prison of our Lord the
"King.

THERE was an old Act of Parliament, 1 R. 2. That the Mayor and Chamberlain of LONDON, for the Time being, should have the keeping of all the Lands and Goods of such Orphans as happen'd within the City; saving to the King, and other Lords, the Rights of such as held of them out of the same Liberty. But it is a Customary Court, Time out of Mind; and the Custom of Orphanage, one of the most considerable Customs of LONDON.

THE Common Serjeant is the only Person intrusted by the Court of Aldermen, to take all Inventories and Accounts of Freemen's Estates. And the Common Crier is intrusted to summon all Executors and Administrators of Freemen, to appear before the Court of Aldermen, to give Inventories and Accounts of the Personal Estate of such Freemen. The youngest Attorney in the Lord Mayor's Court is always Clerk of the Orphans, and is appointed to take all Securities for Orphans Portions. Which Securities are constantly taken in the Name of the Chamberlain of

LONDON for the Time being. And the Custom is, that in case the Security live out of LONDON, they are bound by Bond; but if they live within LONDON, they are constantly bound by Recognizances.

WHEN a Freeman of LONDON dies, leaving Children under Age, the Clerks of the respective Parishes within the Bill of Mortality, ought to give the Name of such Freeman to the Common Crier of this City, who is thereupon to summon the Widow or Executor of such Freeman to appear before the Court of Aldermen, there to be bound to bring in an Inventory of the Testator's Estate.

AND note, that the Court of Aldermen always allow two Months Time for the bringing and exhibiting such Inventories.

IF the Party summon'd do not appear, the Lord Mayor may, if he please, send his Warrant and force an Appearance: And if any Executor refuse to become bound to bring in an Inventory, the Court of Aldermen may, by their Power, send such Executor to *Newgate*, there to remain till he submit; and the Courts at *Westminster* will not release such Person.

The Condition of a BOND for exhibiting an IN-
VENTORY.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bound *A. B.* do, and shall within two Months now next ensuing bring and exhibit into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, a true and perfect Inventory in Writing upon his Corporal Oath, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, Plate, Jewels, ready Money and Debts, which were due and belonging unto the said *R. R.* deceased, at the Time of his Death; and also if the said *A. B.* do not in the mean time purloin or convey the same, or any Part thereof, out of the Freedom or Liberties of the same City, without the Licence and Consent of the same Court first had and obtained in Writing; then &c. or else, &c.

AFTER such Bond given, the Executor must procure four Freemen to appraise the Testator's Goods, and must cause them to appear before a Justice of the Peace in LONDON, and take the Oath following before they appraise the Goods.

The OATH.

YOU and every of you shall swear that the Appraisement you shall make of the Goods and Chattels of *A. B.* late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceased, shall be a just and true Valuation and Appraisement of the same Goods and Chattels, according to the best of your Judgment and Skills.

FOR which Oath the Fee is only 1 s. 4 d.

THE Common Crier must have Notice when the Appraisement is to be made; for he is appointed by the Court of Aldermen to be present when all such Appraisements are taken, that he may see the same be fairly done to the best Advantage of the Orphans: And unless the Common Crier or his Deputy be present, and the Inventory shall be signed by the Common Crier, the Court of Aldermen will not allow thereof.

THE Common Crier's Fee for signing every Inventory is 10 s. and for his Attendance, during the Time of the Appraisement, at least 10 s. per Day.

WHEN the Appraisement is made as aforesaid, and signed by the Common Crier and the Appraisers,

praisers, it must be given to Mr. Common Serjeant, or one of his Clerks, at his Office in *Guildhall-yard*; and if he approves thereof, he will cause it to be ingrossed, and a Duplicate thereof to be made for the Executor or Administrator: And when the same is examin'd by him, and his Hand is set thereto in Testimony thereof, the Executor or Administrator must in the Court of Aldermen swear the same Inventory is a true Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of the Party deceased, according to the best of his Knowledge.

WHEN the Inventory is so exhibited, the Executor must become bound in a considerable Penalty, either to bring in the Money that shall appear due to the Orphans by such Inventory, within two Months, or, within that Time, to give good Security to pay the same into the Chamber of LONDON, for the Use of the Orphans, when they shall come to Age, or be married.

The Condition of a BOND to bring in Money, or to give Security, is as follows:

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bound *A. M.* do and shall, within two Months now next ensuing, bring, or cause to be brought, into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, good and sufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and sure Payment of the Orphanage and Legatory Portions due and belonging unto the Children and Orphans of the said *E. M.* deceased, at the Time of his Death, by the Laws and Customs of the City of LONDON, or by the Last Will and Testament of the said Testator, or else do or shall pay, or cause the same to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Use of the same Orphans, and do and shall from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, within one Month next after Warning or Notice to her given, or for her left in Writing, at the now dwelling House of *J. W.* situate in *Cornhill*, LONDON, bring or exhibit into the Court aforesaid, a true and perfect Account in Writing upon her Corporal Oath, of all and singular the separate, doubtful and desperate Debts whatsoever, that were due and belonging unto the said *E. M.* at the Time of his Death, as shall come to her Hands, or to the Hands or Custody of any other Person or Persons to her Use, or by her Appointment: And upon like Notice to her to be given, or for her to be left in Writing as aforesaid, bring or cause to be brought into the Court aforesaid, good and sufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and sure Payment of so much Money as upon every such Account shall appear, or be found due or belonging to the same Orphans, or else do and shall pay, or cause the same to be paid, into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Use of the same Orphans, without Fraud or Covin; then &c. or else &c.

IF the Executor pay the Money into the Chamber of LONDON, the Court of Aldermen usually allow 5 *l. per Cent.* Interest for so much of the Testator's Estate as is due to the Orphans by the Custom of LONDON, so as the same exceed not 500 *l.* and for Legacy Money 3 *l. 6 s. 8 d. per Cent.*

IF the Executor shall not think fit to pay the Money into the Chamber, he must become bound with three Sureties to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, in one or more Recognizances, or else by Bond, to pay the Money due to Orphans; and in Case the Security live within the Liberties of LONDON, they must

be bound by Bond. *Note*, that if the Sum be 900 *l.* the Security must become bound by three Recognizances, each for the Payment of 300 *l.* the Custom being never to make any Recognizance touching Orphans of greater Penalty than 400 *l.* and not for the Payment of above 300 *l.*

The Condition of every BOND that is for Security of ORPHANS PORTIONS, is as follows:

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the within bound *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Administrators, do, and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, in the Court to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, to the within named Sir *T. P.* Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, or his Successors of the same City for the Time being, 100 *l.* of lawful Money of England, to and for the Use and Behoof of *K.* the Daughter and sole Orphan of *W. D.* late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceased, at such Time as the said Orphan shall attain to her full Age of twenty-one Years, or be married, to the said Orphan belonging out of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of her said Father, by the Laws and Customs of the City of LONDON, or by his last Will and Testament, or otherwise: And if it shall happen in the mean Time before the said Money shall be fully paid as aforesaid, that the said Orphan shall die and depart this mortal Life; then if the said *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Administrators, do, and shall within one Month next after the Death of the said Orphan, pay, or cause to be paid unto the Court aforesaid, to the Chamberlain of the City aforesaid, for the Time being, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds so due, and belonging to the said Orphan, to the Intent the same may be disposed where of Right the same shall appertain. And further, if the said *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their, or any of their Executors or Administrators, do and shall, until the said Money shall be fully paid as aforesaid, find and provide, or cause to be found and provided unto the said Orphan, Meat, Drink, Apparel, Linen and Woollen, and all other Necessaries to the said Orphan meet and belonging, and do not in the mean Time willingly permit or suffer the said Orphan to be married, eloyed, bound Apprentice, or by any other Ways or Means to become bound, without the special Licence and Consent of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid for the Time being first obtained: And if it shall happen that the said *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, shall die and depart this mortal Life, or grow into Poverty or Insufficiency in their, or any of their Estate or Estates, before the said Money shall be paid as aforesaid, Then if the said *S. D. T. G. W. G.* and *J. Y.* or any of them, their or any of their Executors or Administrators, do, and shall within one Month next after such dying, decaying, growing into Poverty or Insufficiency in their or any of their Estate or Estates, as aforesaid, bring, or cause to be brought into the Court aforesaid, to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid for the Time being, such and so many other good and sufficient Surety and Sureties as the same Court, for the Time being, shall accept and allow of, who shall and will then and there become bound to the Chamberlain of the City aforesaid, for the Time being, in Manner and Form and every Condition (*Mutatis Mutandis*) as in these Presents contained in the Stead or Place of him or them so dying or decaying, growing

ing into Poverty or Insufficiency in Estate or Estates, as aforesaid. And lastly, if the said *S. D. &c.* or any of them do yearly appear before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, on *Monday* next after *Midlent Sunday*, that then, &c. or else, &c.

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do meet at *Guildhall*, and sit in the Orphans Court there, once in every Year, *viz.* on the *Monday* Morning after *Midlent Sunday*, purposely to hear the Names of all the Securities that stand bound for Orphans Portions called over, and therefore that Day is termed *Call-day*; upon which Day one of every of the Sureties ought to appear to give an Account whether the other Securities are living, and in good Condition, and whether the Orphans are living and married.

If none of the Security appear upon that Day, they forfeit their Recognizances and Bonds, and the Clerk of the Orphans in such Case must make out Process against the Security, and force them to give the Account above required, and pay the Charges of the Process.

THE Security must take particular Care that none of the Orphans marry, or be put Apprentice with their Consents without the Leave of the Court of Aldermen first obtained for that Purpose. And as the Orphans come to be of the Age of 21 Years, or shall be married with the Consent of the Court of Aldermen, they must take Care to bring them to *Guildhall*, with a Person to prove the Age of such Orphan; and then the Orphan must acknowledge Satisfaction for the Money due to him, or her, of the Testator's Estate, which must be done in the Court of Aldermen, but one of Mr. Common Sergeant's Clerks must first draw up a Note to this, or the like Effect:

" *J. B.* Parish-Clerk and Register of *Albanelows, Lombard-street, LONDON*, is come to prove unto this Honourable Court, upon his corporal Oath, That *R. B.* one of the Sons and late Orphans of *R. B.* late Citizen and Mercer of *LONDON*, deceased, is of the full Age of 21 Years. And the said *R. B.* the Son, is come to acknowledge Satisfaction to this Honourable Court, for 500 *l.* growing due unto him for his own Part and Portion of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said *R. B.* his late Father, deceased, by the Laws and Customs of the City of *LONDON*.

If a Freeman leaves Lands and Tenements to his Children, the Executor must become bound with Sureties to account for the Rents and Profits of such Lands with Condition, as follows:

The CONDITION of a BOND to Account for RENTS, &c.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas *A. W.* Executor of the last Will and Testament of *J. W.* late Citizen and Skinner of *LONDON*, deceased, is, by Order of the Court of Orphans, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *LONDON*, appointed to receive the Rents, Issues, and Profits of certain Lands, Messuages, and Tenements in the Parish of *B.* in the County of *M.* which are bequeathed to *R.* the Son and Orphan of the said *J. W.* in and by the last Will of the said *J. W.* when the said Orphan shall attain the Age of 21 Years: If therefore the said *A. W.* her Executors or Administrators, do and shall from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, until the said Orphan shall at-

tain the Age of 21 Years, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, the yearly Rent of 10 *l.* reserved in the Grants or Leases of the same Lands and Messuages, according to the Covenants of the same Leases: And also do, until the said Orphan shall attain the aforesaid Age, keep and maintain the said Messuages, and every of them, in good Repair; and do and shall convey, assign, and assure unto the said Orphan, when he shall attain the full Age of 21 Years, the same Lands and Messuages, and every of them, discharged and freed from all Rent or Rents in the said Leases or Grants reserved, and from all and all Manner of Forfeitures and Rentries, and well and sufficiently repaired and sustained: And if the said *A. W.* her Executors or Administrators, shall not do any Act or Acts, Thing or Things, whereby the said Orphan shall not enjoy the said Land and Messuages at the said Age of 21 Years, without Incumbrances, from her, them, or any of them, that then, &c. or else, &c.

WHEN any Orphan is of full Age, and shall acknowledge Satisfaction in the Court of Aldermen for all Moneys due to him or her; the same Court, upon Motion made by Mr. Common Sergeant, does constantly order, that all Bonds entered into for the Payment of such Orphans Portion shall be delivered up and cancelled, and if the Security became bound by Recognizances, the Clerk of the Orphans will cross and discharge such Recognizances, for which his Fee is 2 *s.* upon each Recognizance.

THE Chamber of *LONDON* is accounted the safest and best Security in or about *LONDON*; for the Moneys paid therein to the Use of the City, or any Orphan, is constantly repaid upon Demand, without any Trouble. And when Orphans come to Age, or be married, with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they may receive their Portions (if paid into the Chamber) at an Hour's Notice, although the Sum shall be 10,000 *l.* more; Mr. Chamberlain or his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose.

THE Interest of finding Money is constantly paid as it becomes due, and the Court has always taken great Care that every Orphan shall receive his and her Portions out of the Chamber of *LONDON*, without paying any other or greater Fees than hath been antiently taken; and if any Officer exact or take any other Fees, the Parties will, upon their Application and Evidence of the Fact, to the Court of Aldermen, have Remedy, and all just Relief against the Offenders.

THE Widow of every Freeman, if she shall be Executrix, or Administratrix, of her Husband's Estate, ought, by the Custom of *LONDON*, to exhibit a true Inventory of her Husband's Estate into this Court, before she contract Marriage to another, otherwise the Court may impose a reasonable Fine upon her, to the Use of the Orphans.

To prevent Abuses that sometimes happen to Freemans Estates, in Prejudice of Orphans, by Executrices and Administratrices not giving an Inventory in due Time after the Testator's Decease; the Court of Aldermen made an Order not to allow any finding Money or Interest for any Money that should be paid into the Chamber of *LONDON* by any Executor or Administrator belonging to any Freeman's Estate, until such Time as the Executor or Administrator of such Freeman do bring in and exhibit upon Oath, a true and perfect Inventory, to his Knowledge, of all the Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, ready Money, and Debts, which did belong to such Freeman at the Time of his Death.

IT is the Interest and Advantage of all Executors and Administrators of Freemen; to exhibit Inventories of the Estates of such Freeman within the Time limited and appointed by the Court of Aldermen, for the doing thereof; especially such as shall leave no greater Estate than to pay their Debts: For if upon the bringing any Inventory into the Court of Aldermen, it shall appear to the Court, that the Testator did not leave more Estate than to pay his just Debts; in such Case the Court will discharge such Executor or Administrator of the Recognizance he gave for exhibiting an Inventory, without paying any Fee to any Officer whatsoever: Provided such Executor or Administrator bring in such Inventory, when he shall have Notice from Mr. Common Crier so to do.

THE Court of Aldermen do commit the Custody of Orphans to such Person or Persons as they shall think fit; and if any Person whatsoever do inter-marry with any Orphan, without the Consent of the same Court first obtained, such Person may be fined by the said Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the Orphan; and unless such Person do pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the same in some reasonable Time, the Court of Aldermen may commit him to *Newgate*, there to remain until he submit to their Order: And although such Person shall have ten times a better Estate than the Orphan he inter-marries, yet he must submit to pay such Fine as the Court shall impose upon him: But if he settle an Estate upon the Orphan as the Court shall direct, and make Application to the same Court by Petition to have the Fine remitted, they will, in Probability, shew Favour to such Person, as they have done in the like Cases.

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of LONDON in Common-Council have made several good Acts and Orders to prevent Freemens Children from marrying without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians, and to keep them from vicious Courses; more particularly by an Act of Common-Council in the Mayoralty of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knt. in the 5th Year of King *Edward VI.* it is enacted and established for a Law perpetual to be observed and kept within the said City, as follows, *viz.*

FIRST, If any Man-child or Woman-child shall maliciously go about, or attempt to do or cause to be done, any bodily Harm, Death, or Destruction to his or their Father or Mother; or if any Mankind do hereafter marry or contract Marriage in the Life of his Father or Mother, by whom he will claim any Portion under the Age of one and twenty Years, without the Consent of his said Father or Mother, by whom he will claim any Portion; or if any Woman-child do hereafter marry or contract Marriage in the Life-Time of her Father or Mother, or other Parents, by whom she shall claim any Portion before the Age of eighteen Years, without the Consent of her Father, or such other Parent, by whom she shall or may claim any Portion; or if any Man-child be a Thief; or a Felon, or common Whore-hunter, or common Dicer, common Player at unlawful Games notoriously known; or if any Woman-child shall hereafter commit any Whoredom, or be a common Picker, that then every of the Persons so offending shall be barred and excluded to have or demand any Portion: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Father or Mother of any such Child or Children, to give and bequeath in Legacy to such Child or Children as much as the Portion of such Child so offending shall amount unto by the Custom of the said City,

and then such Child thereby to be enabled to have and demand the same as Portion, this Act notwithstanding; so that the same Legacy be contained in his or their Testament in Writing, and not otherwise; and that then and from thenceforth his said Child or Children to be admitted and restored to claim such Legacy or Legacies; in such Sort, Manner, and Form, as if there had been never such Offence done or committed by any such Child.

Item, It is further ordained; enacted, authorized and established by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Woman-child, being an Orphan, and under the Age of one and twenty Years, at any Time hereafter, after the Death of her Father, do censure or contract herself in Marriage, or else according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm, do perfectly solemnize or consummate Marriage with any Freeman of this City, the Consent and Agreement of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of LONDON for the Time being not obtained and had, that then for every such Default and Offence committed or done by any Orphan or Orphans of the said City, the same being confessed or sufficiently proved by two Witnesses, or otherwise, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of LONDON for the Time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, she or they that so happens to be have her or themselves, as is aforesaid, shall forfeit and forego and lose 12 *d.* of and for every Pound so due unto her or them, by Reason of such Orphanage, the said Sum of 12 *d.* for every Pound, to go or be to the Use of the Chamber of the said City, according to the ancient Custom before this Time in such Case used. And if the said Contract or Marriage of such Orphan or Orphans be made with any Foreign, not being free of this City, at the Time of any such Contract or Marriage made, that then the said Orphan or Orphans, or every of them, shall forfeit and lose 3 *s.* for every Pound due, or to be due, unto her or them by Virtue of any Orphanage or Custom had or used within the said City, 1 *s.* of the said 3 *s.* of every Pound, to go or be to the Use of the Chamber of the said City, in such Manner and Form as is aforesaid; and the other 2 *s.* so forfeited of every Pound to go to the Use of such other Orphan or Orphans as then shall remain unmarried, or else for Default of such Orphan or Orphans, to remain to the next of the Kindred of the Orphan so offending.

Also be it further enacted, ordained and established by the Authority aforesaid, for and in discharge of divers Variances, Contentions, and Suits that daily heretofore have, and hereafter may ensue, that if a Freeman's Child, Man or Woman, fortune to be married hereafter, in the Life-Time of his or their Father, by this Consent, and not fully advanced of and to his and her full Part or Portion of his or her said Father's Goods as he shall be worth at the Time of his Decease, according to the ancient Laws and Customs of the said City, that then every such Freeman's Child so married in the Life-Time of his or her Father, shall be to all Intents and Purposes disabled to demand any farther Part or Portion of his or her Father's Goods, after the Decease of his or her Father, but shall be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be fully advanced, according to the Law and Custom of this City, and hath been long, Time out of Mind, except his or her said Father do mention certainly in the last Will or Testament, or by some other Writing signed with his own proper Name or Mark, the Certainty of the Sum or Sums, Goods, or Chattels, and the Value of them, that the Father gave, paid, or departed withal, or otherwise assured, or hereafter shall give, pay, depart withal,

withal, or otherwise make Assurance of unto him or her, before, at, or after the Marriage of him or her, or otherwise, in his Life-Time, for and towards their Advancement, in the Name of his or her Part or Portion, and then every such Orphan or Child, which after the Decease of his or her said Father, can bring forth the said Testament or other Writing signed or marked with the Father's Hand or Mark, wherein the Certainty of such Money, Goods, or Chattels as they gave, or shall have received of their said Father, or by the same Father assured by Specialty or otherwise, shall have as much more of the ready Money, Goods, Chattels, and Debts of the said Father, as with that which he or they shall have received towards their Advancement in the Life of the said Father, shall make up a full Child's Part of his Goods and Chattels, as he shall be worth at the Time of his Decease, the same to be demanded, asked, and claimed, or sued for against the Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators of the Goods and Chattels of the said Father, by Bill original to be commenced in our Sovereign Lord the King's Court, holden in the utter Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the said City, before the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City for the Time being, any Law or Custom heretofore made or used to the contrary notwithstanding; in which Action no Wager of Law or Essoign shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always, and it is further enacted, That if any Freeman's Son, being of full Age, which shall hereafter be married with the Consent of his Father, or any other Person, being of full Age, which shall hereafter marry any Freeman's Daughter, do at the Time of the Espousals, or at any Time after, confess themselves by Writing fully satisfied of his or their Portions, or do otherwise, or discharge the said Father of such Sons or Daughters, of all their Part or Portion due, or to be due, by the Law and Custom of the City, that then every such Person so confessing, acquitting, or otherwise discharging, shall be reputed and taken as fully advanced of his or their whole Part or Portion, and shall not be able to demand any further or greater Part of the Substance, Goods, and Chattels of his or her Father, this Law or any other Law or Custom heretofore made or used to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, Forasmuch as it is thought very prejudicial and hurtful to the Fatherless Children and Orphans, when the Mother, or Mother-in-law, being Executor of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, by whom, and after whose Death, the Orphans are entitled to an Orphanage, according to the laudable Customs and Ordinances of this City, do divers Times marry or contract Matrimony, some with Foreigners and Persons unknown, and some with Freemen, before a just Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, and ready Money of the Testators be by them brought in, by Reason whereof many Times they either for Fear or Affection of their Husbands, or for some other sinister Cause, do bring in very suspicious Inventories, omitting therein either ready Money, Plate, Jewels, or Debts, or some other Thing or Things, whereby some Benefit should redound to the Fatherless Children, to the great Loss and Hinderance of the Orphans, and sometimes Slander to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, notwithstanding the great Care and Travel that they take for the good ordering and true answering of the said Orphans.

It is therefore by like Authority ordained, established and enacted, That if after the First Day of *November* next ensuing, any Widow

which is or shall be made Executor of the Testament and last Will of her late Husband, being a Freeman, or shall take upon her the Administration of the Goods and Chattels of her late Husband, being a Freeman, do not upon her Oath bring in and exhibit, or cause to be brought in or exhibited, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City for the Time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, a just and perfect Inventory, to their Knowledge of all the Goods, Chattels, Plate, and Jewels, ready Money and Debts, as were her said Husbands at the Time of his Death, appraised according to the Law or the said City, before she do insure herself in Marriage, or contract Marriage, or else according to the Laws of the Realm, do perfectly solemnize or consummate Marriage with any Person before such Time as aforesaid, that then every Person so offending shall forfeit and lose eight Shillings of every Pound of her Portion of the Goods of her Husband, due to her by the laudable Customs of the said City, the same to go to the Use of such Orphan or Orphans as then shall be intitled to have or demand any Orphanage or Portion after the Death of his or her late Father, the same so demanded, asked, claimed, or sued against such Executor or Administrator, and by Bill original of Debt to be commenced in our Sovereign Lord the King's Court aforesaid, any Law or Custom heretofore had, made, or used to the contrary notwithstanding: In which Action no Wager of Law or Essoign shall be admitted or allowed.

THIS Law or Act is called *Judd's Law*, and is not repealed; but the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have sometimes, for especial Reasons, thought fit to dispence with the same Act in Favour of Orphans that have sought Relief against the Penalties therein mention'd.

BUT of later Years, namely, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* the City Stock was so low, that there was not sufficient to pay the Orphans their Portions of Money that had been brought in for their Use: Which made no small Clamour and Noise against the City.

THE Orphans Condition being thus bad by Reason of the Insolvency of the City, they made a Petition to the Court of Common-Council in their own Behalf, and propounded therein some Ways and Means that their Debts might be satisfied. And *Feb. 3, 1690*, the Common-Council order'd Sir *William Turner*, Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Moor*, Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Aldermen; Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Sir *Ralph Box*, *Arthur Baron*, *John Morrice*, *Francis Griffith*, *John Johnson*, *John Midgeley*, and *Thomas Blackmore*, Commoners, to consider the Petition of several Orphans, and to receive the Proposals of the said Petitioners, or any other, and to report their Opinions concerning the same to this Honourable Court.

ACCORDINGLY they made this Report, "That they thought it reasonable, as well for the Honour of the City, as for the Satisfaction of this Court, and of the said Orphans, humbly to offer their Opinion, viz. That

" The Revenue of the City-Lands		
" formerly agreed on, with the		
" improved Value thereof, amounting to	3000	} Per Annum.
" The Revenue of the Markets,		
" valued at	3000	
" The Farm of Garbling and Packing, let at	1500	
" The Aqueducts and Improvements thereof, valued at	500	

Total per Annum 8000

" be

“ be appropriated and settled, free of all Charges,
“ by Act of Common-Council, towards Payment
“ of 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the present Re-
“ lief of the Orphans.” And they proposed, that
this Fund be offered to be confirmed in Pali-
ament; and that Application be made to that
most Honourable Court for farther Aid, as they
in their great Wisdom shall think fit. Whereby a
Fund of 24000 *l. per Annum* may be vested in
the Mayor and Citizens of LONDON for Sa-
tisfaction of the Debts due to the present Or-
phans; and for a further Security of all Orphans
Money that hereafter shall be paid into the
Chamber of LONDON. This Report they
gave in May 11, 1691, with the Subscription of
their Names. And upon this the Act of Parlia-
ment Anno 1693, the 5th and 6th of William and
Mary, was grounded, for raising an annual Sum
of 8000 *l.* to be appropriated a perpetual Fund
for the Payment of the City Orphans. Whereby
4 *l. per Cent. per Annum* was allowed for ever, for
every Orphan’s principal Money, with the Inte-
rest of 5 *l. per Cent.* to the Year 1683, and of
3 *l. per Cent.* from thence to 1694. And the
Common-Council had Power to assess upon the
personal Estates of the Inhabitants of the City,
2000 *l.* a Year for the raising this perpetual Fund.
And other Ways and Means were appointed for
the making up the said Fund, specified in the
Act.

AND for the Time to come, no Person is obli-
ged or compelled by Virtue of any Custom with-
in the City, or by Order or Process of the Court
of Orphans, to pay into the Chamber any Sum
of Money, or personal Estate belonging to an
Orphan of any Freemen.
IN the Year 1716, an Act of Common-Coun-
cil was made for the Assessment of this 2000 *l.*
yearly. Which Act is as follows:

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guild-
haldæ Civitatis LONDON. die Martis,
decimo nono die Junij, Anno Regni Domini
nostri Georgij, Dei Gratia Magnæ Britannia,
Francia, & Hibernia, Regis, Fidei Defensor
&c. secundo, Annoq; Domini 1716. Coram
Carolo Peers, Mil’ Majore Civitatis prædictæ,
Willielmo Ashurst, Mil’, Johanne Parsons,
Mil’, Willielmo Withers, Mil’, Samuele Gar-
rard, Baronetto, Gilberto Heathcote, Mil’, Al-
dermannis; Willielmo Thomson, Mil’, Re-
cordatore Civitatis prædictæ; Williel’ Stewart,
Mil’, Gerardo Conyers, Mil’, Petro Delme,
Mil’, Georgio Mертins, Mil’, Josepho Law-
rence, Mil’, Francisco Forbes, Mil’, Johanne
Eyles, Baronetto, Aldermannis ejusdem Civi-
tatis, & Johanne Fryer Baronetto, Alderman-
nis ac Vicecomitibus dictæ Civitatis, necnon
majore parte Communiariorum dictæ Civitatis
in eodem Communi Concilio tunc & ibidem
assemblatis.

An ACT for raising and levying the Sum of
2000 *l.* for one Year, upon the Personal Estates
of the several Inhabitants within this City and
Liberties thereof, payable to the ORPHANS
and other Creditors thereof.

WHEREAS in and by a late Act of
Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the
Relief of the Orphans and other Creditors of
the City of LONDON*, it is, amongst other
Things enacted, That for and toward the
Raising a perpetual Fund to pay the yearly In-
terest of four Pounds for every hundred Pounds
principal Money, and Interest thereof, and pro-
portionably for every greater or less Sum, due
to any Orphan or other Creditor of the said City,
or the Executors, Administrators, or Assigns of
any such Orphan or Creditor, That from and

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after the twenty fourth Day of June, in the Year
of our Lord God 1694, the Mayor, Commonalty,
and Citizens of the said City, shall and may;
and they are required yearly to raise the Sum of
two thousand Pounds, by an equal proportionable
Assessment upon the personal Estates of the Inha-
bitants within the said City and Liberties thereof;
to be yearly assessed, collected, received and paid;
or in Default of Payment, distrained for, in such
Manner as the said Mayor, Commonalty and Ci-
tizens in their Common-Council assembled, or
otherwise, shall from Time to Time annually di-
rect and appoint;

Be it therefore enacted by the Right Honour-
able the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the
Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons of the
said City in Common-Council assembled, That
the said Sum of two thousand Pounds be rated
and assessed by one entire Assessment for one whole
Year, to commence from the 24th Day of June;
in the Year of our Lord 1715, in such Manner as
is herein after directed, upon the personal Estates
of the several Inhabitants within the said City
and Liberties thereof, and according to the seve-
ral and respective Proportions set and appointed
on the several and respective Wards of the said
City hereafter following, that is to say,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Aldersgate Ward within	22	10
Aldersgate Ward without	44	10
Aldgate Ward	96	10
Bassishaw Ward	34	10
Billingsgate Ward	56	10
Bishopsgate Ward within	66	10
Bishopsgate Ward without	67	10
Breadstreet Ward	54	10
Bridge Ward	54	10
Broad-street Ward	110	10
Candlewick Ward	43	10
Castlebaynard Ward	64	10
Cheap Ward	66	10
Coleman-street Ward	64	10
Cordwainer Ward	46	10
Cornhill Ward	56	10
Cripplegate Ward within	80	10
Cripplegate Ward without	60	10
Dowgate Ward	44	10
Farringdon Ward within	128	10
Farringdon Ward without	292	10
Langborn Ward	116	10
Lime-street Ward	32	10
Portoken Ward	53	10
Queenhith Ward	30	10
Tower Ward	135	10
Vintry Ward	30	10
Walbrook Ward	44	10
Total	2000	00

And be it also enacted, directed and appoint-
ed, That the Alderman, or Deputy and Com-
mon-Council-Men of each respective Ward with-
in this City and Liberties thereof, or the major
Part of them present, (being all duly summoned by
the Beadle or Beadles, by the Order of the Alder-
man, or his Deputy or Deputies of each respective
Ward, who are hereby required to cause them to
be summoned accordingly) shall on or before the
23d Day of June instant, meet together in some
convenient Place or Places in each Ward, who
are hereby authorized and required forthwith to
put this Act in Execution, and set and appoint
such an equal and proportionable Rate of Money
upon the personal Estates of every Inhabitant
within such Ward, as that the said Assessment
may produce that Sum of Money which every
Ward respectively is rated at, or appointed to
pay as aforesaid, on or before the 30th Day of
June

June aforesaid. And that the same, when rated or assessed, they shall subscribe their Names, and shall nominate and appoint two or more able Persons (Householders within such respective Ward or Place) to collect, levy, and pay to the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, and to deliver to such Persons (who shall be so nominated and appointed) a Duplicate of such Assessment so subscribed; which said Persons so to be nominated and appointed, shall collect and levy the same accordingly.

And the said Assessors shall, on or before the 3d Day of *July* next, deliver to the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, the Names of the several Collectors so by them appointed, together with the several Sums of Money they respectively stand charged with. And for the true Collection and Payment of the Moneys which shall be so collected, to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, for the Use aforesaid, such Ward or Place wherein they are so employed shall be answerable; which said Chamberlain shall give Acquittances, *gratis*, to the said Collectors for all Moneys of them received, whose Receipt shall be sufficient Discharge for so much unto every such respective Collector. And the said Collectors are hereby required and enjoined to levy and collect the same Rates and Assessments, according to the Duplicates thereof by them received, and to make Demand of the said Rates and Assessments of the Parties themselves, or at the Place of their Habitation or Abode, and to pay the same to the Chamberlain of the said City, on or before the 3d Day of *August* next.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons shall refuse or neglect, for the Space of five Days after such Demand, to pay any Sum or Sums of Money whereat he, she, or they shall be rated or assessed, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collectors, or any of them, and he and they is and are hereby authorized and required, for Non-Payment thereof, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, or any other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City and Liberties thereof (which said Warrants shall be given, *gratis*,) to levy the Sum or Sums so rated and assessed, by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of such Person or Persons so refusing or neglecting to pay; and the Distress so taken to sell and dispose, and thereby to raise the Sum assessed on such Person or Persons, and also to deduct thereout the reasonable Charges of taking and keeping such Distress, returning the Overplus (if any) upon Demand, to the Person whose Goods shall be so distrained; and in Case of Resistance, or Refusal, all Constables of this City, and Liberties thereof, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to the said Collectors in the Execution of the Premises.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, That the Deputy and Common-Council-Men of each respective Ward, or the greater Part of them present (all being duly summoned in Manner aforesaid) shall and are hereby authorized and required, on or before the 23d Day of *August* aforesaid, to call before them the Collectors within such respective Ward, and to examine them, and assure themselves of the full and whole Payment of the particular Sum and Sums of Money charged within and upon such Ward, and of the due Payment thereof into the Hands of the Chamberlain of LONDON: To the End there may be no Failure of the Payment of any Part thereof; and in Case of any Failure of the Premises, the Deputy and Common-

Council-Men of such Ward are hereby authorized and required to cause the same to be forthwith re-assessed, levied, and paid, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act.

And it is also further enacted and declared, That if any Person or Persons so rated or charged, do find him, her, or themselves aggrieved with such Assessing and Rating, and do within five Days next after Demand made of the Sum or Sums of Money assessed on him, her, or them, complain to the Deputy of such Ward wherein they are assessed: In every such Case, the Deputy with the Common-Council-Men of such Ward, or the major Part of them present (being all duly summoned as aforesaid) shall and may have hereby Power within five Days next after such Complaint, to hear and determine all such Complaints, and either affirm or relieve against such Assessment, as they shall see Cause.

And if any Collector or Collectors as aforesaid, appointed or to be appointed, shall neglect or refuse to serve, or to perform his or their Duty in the speedy and due Execution of this present Act, every such Collector or Collectors shall, for every such Neglect or Refusal, forfeit and lose the Sum of five Pounds to the said Lord Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of LONDON.

And if any Collector or Collectors, who shall by Virtue of this Act be appointed for the Receipt of any Sum of Money hereby to be assessed, neglect or refuse to pay any Sum or Sums of Money which shall be by him or them received as aforesaid, and to pay the same as in and by this Act is directed, and shall detain in his or their Hands any Money received by him, them, or any of them, and not pay the same at such Time and Place as by this Act is directed, or shall pay any Part thereof to any Person or Persons, other than to the said Chamberlain, that every such Collector shall forfeit for every such Offence double the Sum of Money by him so wrongfully paid or detained, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That if the Deputy or Deputies and Common-Council-Men of any of the Wards within this City, shall refuse or neglect to deliver to the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, by the Space of ten Days next after the said 3d Day of *July*, the Names of the respective Persons by them appointed to collect the said Rates and Duties respectively, and the several Sums with which they stand respectively charged, according to the Directions of this Act; that then the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, shall lay before the Committee of the City's Lands, at their next Meeting, an Account of the Persons so neglecting or refusing; to the Intent that the said Committee shall and may take such Course as they shall think proper and necessary, in order to compel the Persons hereby directed and appointed, to make the said Assessments, and to appoint Collectors of the same, when made, and to execute the Powers and Authorities hereby given them.

And it is hereby further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited and appointed, shall and may be recovered by Action of Debt, to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the Courts of Record within this City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the same City for the Time being: In all which Actions the Chamberlain (in Case he do recover) shall be allowed his ordinary Costs and Charges expended in and about the Prosecution of the same. And if Judgment be given against

against the Plaintiff in any such Suit, or such Suit shall be discontinued, then the Defendant shall also recover his Costs.

GIBSON.

THERE were, besides what was to be raised out of the City Rents, and this 2000 *l.* raised by an Assessment, 600 *l.* a Year to be reserved for the same Use, out of the Profits arising to the City by the Glass Lights, commonly called the *Convex Lights*: Moreover, for the same Use, every one bound Apprentice is to pay half a Crown, and every one made Free, 5 *s.* and 4 *s.* *per Ton* upon all Wines imported into the Port of LONDON; and 4 *d.* upon every Chaldron of Coals imported to LONDON, to the 29th of September 1700, and from thence a further Sum of 6 *d.* *per Chaldron* so imported, that is, 10 *d.* every Chaldron; and for Coals sold by the Ton, for every 2000 Weight 6 *d.* This last Imposition to continue for 50 Years only.

THE Chamberlain, or other Officer, that shall misapply any of the Money so appointed, to forfeit treble the Sum; to be recovered by any the Orphans or Creditors that will sue for the same in any of the King's Courts of Record.

AND any Person to whom any Money is payable by this Act, may, by Writing under his Hand and Seal, transfer his Right and Interest therein. And being registered in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, such Assign shall be entitled to the Benefit thereof; and such Assign may in like Manner assign again, and so *toties quoties*.

No Person hereafter to be compelled by Virtue of any City Custom, or by any Order or Process in the Court of Orphans, to pay or deliver into the Chamber of LONDON any Sums of Money, or personal Estate due, or to be due, to any Orphan of any Freeman.

It was, some Years ago, propounded by a good Citizen, in order to get the City free of this Burden, that if the 15 Coal-Meeters, who pay about 1700 *l.* each for their Places, and the 10 Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 *l.* each for their Places, were admitted into their Places without Money, but for yearly Rent, the former would pay (instead of 80 *l.* as they do) 350 *l.* *per Ann.* each, and the latter about 250 *l.* *per Ann.* each; which would bring 7000 *l.* *per Ann.* into the Chamber. And this, appropriated by Act of Parliament to the Orphans, would effectually secure the Payment of 4 *l.* *per Cent.* Interest, granted them by Act of Parliament, and ease the Citizens of the Tax of 2000 *l.* *per Ann.* levied upon them towards the Payment of the Interest aforesaid.

IN the Reign of his late Majesty King Geo. I. A. D. 1725, there was a Clause (*Vide Chap. III.* of this Book, Page 103.) in the Act for regulating Elections within the City of LONDON, which enables every Freeman, made so after the 1st of June 1725, to dispose of his Personal Estate, by Will, as he thinks fit, unless he has made any other Agreement under his Hand, or dies intestate, then his Personal Estate to be subject to, and to be distributed, and distributable, according to the Custom of the said City, which is as follows:

By the Custom of LONDON a Freeman's Widow may require a third Part of his Personal Estate, after his Debts paid, and Funeral Charges discharged, besides her Widow's Chamber furnished: And his Children may require another third Part thereof, and the Freeman may, by his last Will, give away the other third Part of his Estate, either to his Wife or any of his Children, or any other Person whatsoever; but if he shall have no Children, then his Widow may require a Moiety of his Personal Estate, after Debts paid, toge-

ther with her Widow's Chamber furnished; and if a Freeman shall make his Will contrary to this Custom, and give away more than a Third of his Estate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved against such Will by exhibiting their Bill in this Court against the Executor of such Freeman, and so much of his Will as shall be contrary to the Custom, will be declared void, and of no Effect.

IF a Freeman shall in the Time of his last Sickness, give and deliver any Part of his Goods, Chattels, or Moneys, to his Wife or Child, or any other Person, shall keep the same to her or his own Use; such Gift is against the Custom of LONDON; and the Moneys and Goods so given, shall be accounted Part of the Estate that belonged to such Freeman at the Time of his Death, and may be recovered by Bill in this Court.

IF an Unfreeman, or any other Person shall by his Will give a Legacy to an Orphan, the Court of Aldermen may compel the Executor of such Testator to pay the Money bequeathed into the Chamber of LONDON, or give Bond to pay the same, according to the Purport of the Will.

IF a Freeman die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, Administration of his Estate will be granted to his Widow; and she will claim a third Part of his Estate by the Custom of LONDON, and one Third must be divided amongst his Children, and the other Part thereof must be divided between his Wife and Children; and usually the Widow is allowed one Third of the Freeman's third Part, and the Children two Thirds thereof.

IF a Freeman shall give Part of his Estate to any of his Children in Life-time in Marriage or otherwise, and afterwards die and make a Will, and give away his Estate to his other Children, and shall declare that the Child he so disposed in Marriage, had received 500 *l.* or more of his Estate, and was thereby fully advanced; such Declaration shall not bar the Person so married, but he or she may recover an equal Share with the other Children of the personal Estate that belonged to such Freeman at the Time of his Death; but then such Person must bring in the Money received of his Father in his Life-time, and reckon it Part of the Estate left by such Freeman at his Death; and such bringing in the Money is called bringing it into *Hotchpott*.

IF a Freeman shall settle or make over any Part of his Estate to the Use of his Children, with Design to defraud his Wife of the full third Part, the Widow may, after his Death, set aside such Settlement by a Bill in this Court.

WHEN an Inventory is exhibited in this Court, and the Orphans can prove any Goods omitted or undervalued, or any Debts charged to be owing from the Deceased, which were not real and just Debts, in such Case the Clerk, upon Complaint made, will summon a Jury to enquire whether the Inventory so exhibited, be a true and perfect Inventory, or not; and if the Jury find any Omissions, Under-valuations, or Sur-charges, then the same Clerk will sue the Executor upon the Bond he gave for exhibiting an Inventory, and will thereby compel him to make good to the Estate so much as shall be found by the Jury to be omitted, under-valued, or sur-charged, unless he can by Proof discharge himself thereof before the Court of Aldermen, who, upon Application made by any Executor, will examine into the Accounts of such Executor, and do Right to all Parties, without any Expence to the Executor or the Orphans.

WHEN it shall appear by any Inventory that many Debts are standing out due to the deceased, the Court of Aldermen do constantly compel

pel the Executor to give Bond to render a true Account from Time to Time when he shall be thereunto required; the Condition of which Bond is as follows:

The Condition of a BOND to Account.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden *A. B.* do at all and every Time and Times hereafter, within one Month next after Warning to him to be given, or for him to be left in Writing at the now dwelling House of *R. B.* situate in *Cornhill* in LONDON, bring and exhibit into the Court of our Sovereign Lord the King, to be holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid for the Time being, in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the same City, a true and perfect Account in Writing upon his Corporal Oath, of all and singular the separate, doubtful and desperate Debts whatsoever, which were due and belonging to *R. R.* late Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, deceased, at the Time of his Death, as shall come to his Hands or Custody, or to the Hands or Custody of any other Person or Persons to his Use, or by his Appointment, and upon like Notice to him to be given, or for him to be left in Writing as aforesaid, bring, or cause to be brought, into the Court aforesaid, good and sufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and sure Payment of so much Money as upon every such Account shall appear, or be found due or belonging to the Children and Orphans of the said *R. R.* or else do and shall pay, or cause to be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, to the Use of the same Orphans, so much Money as upon every such Account shall appear, or be found due or belonging to the same Orphans; that then *£c.* or else *£c.*

It is usual once in twelve Months to summon the Executor to give an Account, and if upon the exhibiting thereof it shall appear that any Money is due to the Orphans, the Executor must either pay the same Monies into the Chamber of LONDON, or give good Security to pay the same; which if he omit or refuse, his Bond will be put in Suit against him.

The METHOD for giving an ACCOUNT.

THE Executor must write an Account of his Receipts and Payments since the Inventory exhibited, and give it to Mr. Common Serjeant, who will examine it, and cause it to be ingrossed, and set his Hand thereunto, and to a Duplicate thereof for the Executor; and then the Executor must make Oath before the Court of Aldermen that the Account is true.

Note, That if any Executor cannot give in his Account according to the Time mention'd in his Bond, he must apply himself to the Court of Aldermen for further Time, which is usually granted.

FEES to be paid when Security is given for ORPHANS MONEY, if the Sum to be secured amount to 100 l. and do not exceed 300 l.

	s.	d.
To the Common Serjeant	6	8
To the Common Crier	6	8
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	16	8

THE like Fees must be paid for every 300 l. that is secured; and if the Sum secured be 1000 l. then the Security must enter into four Recognizances; the last of which Recognizances must be for Payment of 100 l. only the Fees in such Case will amount to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

If the Sum secured is but 20 l. then the Fees are as follow:

	s.	d.
To the Common Serjeant	3	4
To the Common Crier	3	4
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	10	0

If the Sum of any Recognizance shall be under 20 l. then the Common Serjeant's Fees, and Common Crier's Fees, are but one Penny in every Pound: But the Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Orphans, have the same Fees as above is mention'd.

FEES to be paid for acknowledging Satisfaction upon four Recognizances for 1000 l.

	s.	d.
To the Common Serjeant upon every Recognizance	6	8
To the Common Crier	5	6
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4

THE Fees in such Case will in the Whole amount to three Pounds.

If Satisfaction is to be acknowledged upon a Recognizance but for 20 l. then the Fees are as follow:

	s.	d.
To the Common Serjeant	3	4
To the Common Crier	2	6
To the Town Clerk	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	1	4
	9	2

BUT if the Monies due to the Orphans shall be paid into the Chamber of LONDON, then there is no Fee due to any Person.

Here followeth the Form of a Bill for the Son of a Freeman unadvanced by his Father in his Life-time, to recover the customary Part of his Father's Estate.

To the Right Honourable, &c.

HUMBLY complaining, sheweth unto your Lordship and Worships, your daily Orator *A. B.* of LONDON, Gent. Son of *J. B.* late Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, deceased, That whereas there is now, and for all the Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, there hath been an antient and laudable Custom used, continued, and approved within this honourable City of LONDON, and Liberties thereof, and by several Acts of Parliament ratified and confirmed, that if any Citizen and Freeman of this said City of LONDON happen to die, having at the Time of his Death no Wife, but a Child or Children of his Body lawfully begotten, unadvanced in the Life-Time of such Citizen and Freeman with the Goods and Chattels of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing; and such Citizen and Freeman of the said City of LONDON so deceasing, being

ing at his Death possessed of, or any Ways interested in any Goods, Chattels, and other Personal Estate, and so dying a Freeman of the said City of LONDON, then, and in such Case, all and singular the Goods, Chattels, and Personal Estate whereof such Citizen and Freeman of the said City of LONDON was so possessed of; or interested in at the Time of his Death, after the Deduction and Defalcation made of the just and due Debts that were owing by such Citizens and Freeman so deceasing at the Time of his Death, and of the reasonable and customary Expences of the Funeral of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing, is and ought to be, and for all the Time aforesaid have been accustomed to be divided into two equal Moieties and half Parts and Portions, and disposed of in Manner following, *viz.* one Moiety and equal half Part thereof doth belong, and ought to go to the Child of such Citizen and Freeman of the said City, of his Body lawfully begotten, and unadvanced by his or her said Father in his Life-Time, with the Goods or Chattels of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing; and if such Citizen and Freeman of LONDON so dying, shall have more than one Child of his Body lawfully begotten, at the Time of his Death, unadvanced by their said Father in his Life-time with the Goods and Chattels of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing, then the said Moiety or equal half Part of the Goods, Chattels, and other personal Estate whereof such Citizen and Freeman shall die possessed of, or be interested in, at the Time of his Death, doth belong, and ought to go and be divided to and amongst such Children of such Citizen and Freeman of the said City, of his Body lawfully begotten, and unadvanced by his, or her, or their said Father in his Life-time, with the Goods or Chattels of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing, Share and Share alike as his, her, and their Orphanage or Customary Part and Portion of, and in the said Goods, Chattels, and other personal Estate of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing; and the other Moiety or equal Part of the said Goods, Chattels, and other personal Estate whereof such Citizen and Freeman of the said City of LONDON, shall die possessed of, or be any way interested in at the Time of his Death, doth belong to such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing, to be at his Dispose in and by his last Will, if he shall make any, or to go to the Executor or Executors of such last Will and Testament; or to the Administrator or Administrators of the Goods and Chattels of such Citizen and Freeman so deceasing, as the Case doth require; and by the said Custom of this Honourable City of LONDON, all and every Wills and Testaments; Devise or Devises; or other Acts made or done by any such Citizen of the said City of LONDON, for devising, settling, or disposing of his personal Estate, or any Part thereof, contrary to, or not agreeable with the said Custom of the said City of LONDON, is, and are, and Time out of Mind have been deemed and adjudged by the Usage of the said City, as unto so much thereof as hath been contrary to the said Custom, fraudulent, void, and of none Effect: And your Orator further sheweth, that his said late Father *J. B.* was in his Life-time, and at the Time of his Death, a Citizen and Freeman of this Honourable City of LONDON (to wit) of the Company of Mercers of LONDON, and was then possessed of, and interested in a personal Estate, consisting in Goods; Chattels, Wares, Leafes, Ready Money, Plate, Household-stuff, Linen, Woollen, Bedding; Brass and Pewter, and of Debts due by Specialties; and of Debts due without Specialties, and of other Things of the Value of Eight Hundred

Pounds. And he the said *J. B.* being so possessed of such Estate, did in his Life-time, *viz.* in or about the Day of last, make his last Will and Testament in Writing, and thereof did constitute and appoint *E. B.* his Executor; and shortly afterwards, *viz.* on the Day of last past, by the said *J. B.* your Orator's said late Father departed this Life, being at the Time of his Death a Citizen and Freeman of this City, and then possessed of, and interested in the personal Estate aforesaid, having no Wife, and but one only Child, *viz.* your said Orator, who was altogether unadvanced by his said late Father in his Life-time with the Goods or Chattels of his said late Father: And he the said *E. B.* shortly after the Death of the said *J. B.* proved the said last Will and Testament, and took upon him the Execution thereof; and by Virtue thereof the said *E. B.* hath possessed himself of all and every the said Goods, Chattels, Leafes, Ready Money, Plate, Household-stuff, Linen, Woollen, Bedding, Brass, Pewter, and other the said personal Estate, whereof the said *J. B.* your Orator's said late Father, died possessed, or that he was interested in at the Time of his Death, or of the greatest (or a very considerable) Part thereof, or the same is come to the Hands; Custody, or Possession of some other Person or Persons, by or with his Privity, Knowledge, or Consent; and the said *E. B.* or some other Person or Persons on his Behalf, have had and received some of the said Debts and Sums of Money that were due and owing to the said Testator at the Time of his Death, and hath altered the Property of others of the said Debts, by taking new Securities for the same in the Name of himself, or in the Name or Names of some other Person or Persons in Trust, to and for his Use: And the said *E. B.* hath possessed himself of divers Bonds, Bills obligatory of Debt, Accounts, Books of Accounts, and other Writings and Papers that belonged to the said Testator at the Time of his Death. And your Orator further sheweth, That your Orator's said late deceased Father *J. B.* in his Life-time, *viz.* about two Months next before his Death, finding himself drawing towards his End, and honestly intending to pay and discharge all his just Debts before he died, did deliver unto the said *E. B.* the Sum of 100 *l.* or thereabouts in trust; that he should therewith pay his the said Testator's said Debts, and to render an Account thereof, and restore the Residue or Overplus thereof (all his said Debts being satisfied) unto the said Testator; and he the said *E. B.* did accordingly satisfy (or ought to have paid) therewith all the Debts that your Orator's said late deceased Father *J. B.* did then justly owe, so that the said Testator was not at the Time of his Death indebted to any Person whatsoever, or if he were, yet it was in some very inconsiderable Sum of Money: But he the said *E. B.* render'd no Account of the said 100 *l.* or other Sum, or of any Part thereof, unto the said Testator in his Life-time; nor did he repay to the said Testator the Overplus of the same over and besides what was by him disbursed in or towards Payment of the said Debts, as by the said Trust reposed in him as aforesaid, he ought to have done. And your Orator further sheweth, That one Moiety or equal half Part of the said clear personal Estate whereof your Orator's said late deceased Father *J. B.* was possessed of, and interested in at the Time of his Death, as aforesaid, amounting to the Sum of 400 *l.* or thereabouts, and the same being due unto your said Orator by the said Custom of this Honourable City, as your Orator is the only Child that his said late Father had at the Time of his Death, and was altogether unadvanced by your Orator's said

said late Father, by or with the Goods or Chattels of his late Father, in his said late Father's Life-time; and the said Testator having no Wife at the Time of his Death, your said Orator hath lately in friendly Manner demanded your Orator's said customary Part of his said late Father's personal Estate of him the said *E. B.* But so it is, may it please your Lordship and Worships, that the said *E. B.* doth absolutely deny to satisfy the same to your Orator, and will not discover the said Testator's said Estate, but concealing the same, hath not exhibited any Inventory of the Particulars of the same Estate; but if he hath exhibited any Inventory thereof, the same is a very untrue and imperfect Inventory, and many of the Particulars therein mentioned are therein, and in the Appraisement thereof greatly undervalued; and divers Particulars of the said Testator's said Estate are wholly omitted out of such Inventory; and the same Inventory is surcharged with divers Debts supposed to be due by the said Testator at the Time of his Death to several Persons, whereas in Truth the same were, in the Life-time of the said Testator, paid and satisfied by the said Testator himself, or by the said *E. B.* for and on the said Testator's Behalf, and by his Order, and with the proper Moneys of the said Testator as aforesaid; and the said *E. B.* hath omitted out of the said Inventory several Debts that were due and owing to the said Testator at the Time of his Death; and the said *E. B.* hath not made any Account of the said 100 *l.* or other Sums so delivered to him by the said Testator, or Order, in his Life-time, in Trust for Discharge of the said Testator Debts; nor hath he brought the Overplus (or any Part) thereof to the Estate of the said Testator's: All which Doings of the said *E. B.* tend to your Orator's great Wrong, and to the defrauding him of his said customary Part of his said late Father's personal Estate, and are contrary to Equity and good Conscience. In tender Consideration of all which Premises, and forasmuch as your said Orator hath no Remedy or Relief touching the Premises, at or by the strict Rules of the Common Law of this Realm, for that your Orator's Witnesses, by whom he should prove the Particulars of the said Estate, and other the Premises to be such as they are hereby afore declared, are in Parts beyond the Seas, and in Places far remote from this Honourable City, so as your Orator knoweth not where readily to find them; but your Orator is only relievable in the Premises in this Court of Equity, where Matters of this Nature are most properly to be examined; and where your Orator doth well hope that the said *E. B.* will, upon his Oath, discover the Truth of the Premises (being thereunto required) to the Intent therefore that the said *E. B.* may set forth a true, perfect, and exact Inventory and Account of all and every the Goods and Chattels, Leases, ready Money, Plate, Household-Stuff, Debts due by Specialties and otherwise, and other the said personal Estate whereof the said *E. B.* died possessed, or was any Ways interested in at the Time of his Death, and the true and particular Values of the same, and how much the personal Estate doth amount unto; and that he may set forth all and every the Particulars of the same Estate, that within two Months before the Death of the said Testator, or at any Time since hath come to the Hands, Custody, or Possession of him the said *E. B.* or of any other Person or Persons, by or with his Knowledge, Privity, or Consent, and of whom and where the same are, and the particular Values of them also, and all and every the Debts, Sum and Sums of Money that he the said *E. B.* or his Order, hath had or received, that were

owing or belonging to the said Testator, at his Death, or to his said Estate since his Death; and may also set forth, whether the said Testator, or Order, did not in his Life-time deliver unto him the said *E. B.* the Sum of 100 *l.* or some other Sum of Money, and how long before his Death, and to what Use or Purpose; whether it was not in Trust that he the said *E. B.* should therewith pay and discharge such Sums of Money or Debts, or some of them, that he the said Testator did then owe, and how and to whom he the said *E. B.* did pay or dispose of the same, or any Part thereof in the said Testator's Life-time, and how much thereof did remain at the Death of the said Testator undisposed of; and whether there remained any Debt or Debts due by the said Testator at the Time of his Death unsatisfied, and may declare the Particulars of the same Debts, and the Names, Surnames, and Places of Abode of all and every the Persons to whom the same were respectively due; and may also declare how much the one Moiety, or one half Part of the said Testator's clear personal Estate whereof he died possessed, or was interested any Ways in at the Time of his Death, doth amount unto; and may set forth a Particular of all and every the Bonds, Bills, Leases, Books of Accounts, and other Accounts, Papers, and Writings of and belonging to and concerning the said Testator and his Estate, that hath come to his Hands, Custody, or Knowledge, and the respective Contents of the same; and may answer all and singular other the Premises, and your Orator be therein relieved according to Equity; may it please your Lordship and Worships of your accustomed Goodness to cause the said *E. B.* to be warned, &c. to answer the Premises upon his Corporal Oath; and that he may be enjoined to perform and abide such Order and Decree in and touching the Premises, as to your Lordship and Worships, upon hearing the Cause, shall seem meet.

And your Orator shall pray, &c.

The COURT of ALDERMEN.

THIS is a Court of Record: All Matters touching Lights, Water-Courses, and Party-Walls, may be tried and determined in this Court. In this Court also the Assize of Bread is always appointed. And here all Bonds and Leases that pass under the City Seal must be sealed. The Place where this Court is held, is the inner Chamber of *Guildhall*; the Days are *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, except Holidays, and the three first Weeks in *August*, and in the Time of the Sessions of Jail Delivery.

THE yearly Election of 11 Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men, Watermen, and Lightermen, that exercise Rowing between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, is in the Mayor and this Court of Aldermen, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, 11 and 12 *W. III.* and likewise by an Act, 2 and 3 *Pb.* and *M.* this Court has Power to limit, set, and assess the Price that Watermen shall take of their Passengers, as their Fare and Reward; the said Assessments being first brought to be viewed by some of the Privy-Council, and signed and sealed with the Hands of any two of them. And accordingly, *Sept. 7.* in the Year 1671, Sir *Richard Ford* being Mayor, the Fares of the Watermen were appointed, which stand to this Day; the List whereof is set down in *Book I. Chap. VI.*

THIS Court also may punish any of the City Officers, misbehaving themselves, upon Complaint made to the said Court, and Proof of the Fact, by suspending them from the Profits of their Places, during the Pleasure of the Court. These Officers are divers, most of whose Places

are

are bestowed by the Lord Mayor and this Court of Aldermen; for the List of them see *Book I. Chap. XVI.*

The COURT of COMMON-COUNCIL.

The Court of
Common-Council.

THE Court of Common-Council is another Court of the City, of great Use and Authority, and so much the more Honourable, as it is observed by some, to have a Resemblance to the High Court of Parliament, as consisting of two Ranks of Men, like the Upper and Lower House, *viz.* the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, resembling the House of Peers, and the Common-Council-Men answering the Commoners; and these are ordinarily such as are of the best Abilities, both for Discretion and Wealth, and elected by the Inhabitants of each of the 26 Wards, as their respective Representatives, and the Matters here agreed and concluded upon, are styled *Acts*; and in this Courts are made Laws for the Advance of Trade, and for the good Government of the City, according to the Emergencies thereof, which are obligatory to all the Inhabitants, as consistent with the Laws of the Land. The Commons do give their Assent by holding up their Hands.

It is held in the Chamber of *Guildhall*, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City, at such Times as the Lord Mayor shall appoint and direct; and it is in the said Mayor's Power both to call and dismiss this Court at his Pleasure.

How antient this Common-Council was, is uncertain; but in the 2d of *Richard I.* (which was about the Year when the City began first to be governed by a Mayor) on the 11th of *October*, there was a solemn Meeting in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, it is likely in that Place where the *Folk-mote* used to assemble. At this Meeting came *John* Earl of *Moreton*, the King's Brother, the Archbishop of *Roan*, and all the Bishops, Earls, and Barons, with the Citizens of *LONDON*; where, among other Things done, the said Earl, the Archbishop, (who was Chancellor of *England*) and other the King's Justices, granted to the Citizens of *LONDON*, to have and enjoy *Communiam suam*, i. e. their Commonalty; which, it seems, had some Time before been restrained or interrupted; and the same Year the said Earl *Moreton*, the Archbishop, and almost all the Bishops, Earls and Barons of the Realm, took an Oath, that they would firmly and steadfastly keep the same Commonalty, as long as it should please their Lord the King, as *Dr. Brady*, in his historical Treatise of Cities and Burghs, sets down from *Hoveden*.

SEVERAL Committees are annually appointed and elected by this Court, for the better and more speedy Dispatch of the City's Affairs, who make Report to this Court of their Doings and Proceedings, as Occasion requires, *viz.*

1. A Committee of six Aldermen and 12 Commoners for letting and demising the City's Lands and Tenements, who usually meet every *Wednesday* in the Afternoon at *Guildhall* for that Purpose.

2. A Committee of four Aldermen and eight Commoners to lett and dispose of the Lands and Tenements given by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who usually meet at *Mercer's-Hall* at such Time as the Lord Mayor for the Time being directs and appoints; it being the Custom to elect the Lord Mayor one of this Committee.

3. This Court does also annually elect Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements.

4. This Court does also annually elect a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, for Management of the City's Lands in *Ulster* in

Ireland, pursuant to the King's Charter, which is as follows, *viz.*

WE will also, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, constitute, and ordain, That the aforesaid Society of the Governor and Assistants of *LONDON*, of the new Plantation in *Ulster*, within the Realm of *Ireland*, for ever hereafter shall be yearly elected and appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City of *LONDON*, at the first Common-Council to be holden in the same City of *LONDON*, next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, at which Time the Deputy of the Governor, and 12 of the same Persons which have been Assistants for the Year precedent, shall be removed from the Office, and one other Deputy, and 12 other Assistants, shall be of new named, supplied, and appointed into the Places of the same Deputy and Assistants, so as aforesaid to be removed, for the Help of the Governor and Assistants not removed, for one Year next following; and that at the End of that Year then next following, such former Assistants which continued in the same Office in that Year then proceeding, shall be then likewise removed, and others shall be likewise of new named, supplied, elected, and appointed into their Places, and so by an interchangeable Course, so that 12 of the same Assistants shall be and continue in their Places, during the Term of two Years.

And further, We will, ordain, and constitute for us, our Heirs and Successors, That at a Common-Council in the aforesaid City of *LONDON*, next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, next after the Date of these Presents, the Nomination and Election of the aforesaid Governor, Deputy, and Assistants be, shall be, and shall be made in Form aforesaid, and so from thenceforth yearly, from Time to Time, for ever.

THERE are these Properties belonging to this Court: A Stranger born may be made free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwise.

THE Places of Common-Sergeant, Common-Clerk, or Town-Clerk, Judges of the Sheriffs Courts, Common-Crier, Coroner, Bailiff of the Borough of *Southwark*, and Garbler, are in the Gift of this Court.

THE Clerk of the Court of Requests, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*; was once elected by this Court, *viz.* after the Death of *John White*; this Court did elect and choose *Major Gunstone* Clerk in his Stead; but *Mr. White* had been elected by the Court of Aldermen; and always before and since the Election of *Major Gunstone*, the Court of Aldermen have elected the respective Clerks of that Court. And it hath been declared by Council learned in the Law, that the Right of electing a Clerk of the Court of Requests is not in this Court.

THE Commoners in this Court are 234 Persons, but in Representation many thousands.

THIS Court of Common-Council, in the 6th of *Henry VII.* April the 15th, conferred a Power upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that at the Election of Chamberlain, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should present two Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty to choose one of them to be Chamberlain. In the same Act of Common-Council, this Court conferred a Power upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that at the Election of Bridge-Master, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should present four Men to the Commonalty, and the Commonalty to

to choose two of them to be Bridge-Masters: But June 21, 1643, this Court of Common-Council repealed the former Act of Common-Council of Hen. VII. and took away that Power from the Mayor and Aldermen, which before was by the Law conferred upon them, and so settled the Choice of Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters *in statu quo prius*.

IN the Year 1644, Sir Thomas Atkins Lord Mayor, there happened a Controversy between the Commoners of this City, and the Mayor and Aldermen, claiming their long Liberties and Privileges in the Choice of the City Officers, which they pretended were encroached upon by former Mayors and Aldermen. This occasioned John Bellamy, one of the Common-Council, and, as it seems, well seen in the Laws, especially of the City, to make a Motion in a Common-Council, Jan. 16, 1644, to the Mayor and Aldermen, to this Purport: "That one special Means that he had oft observed to obstruct the good Proceedings of that Court, might be removed; which was, that the Mayor caused the Sword to be taken up, and then went away; and so dissolving the Court without the Consent, yea, against the Desire of the major Part." The Remedy he proposed for the Redress of this Grievance was, "That by the Power of the Council there might a Law be established, that the Court might not at any Time be dissolved or adjourned, without the Consent of the major Part, both of Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council assembled." Upon this Speech, and their aforesaid pretended Claim, there was a Committee appointed to state the Question in Debate, between the Aldermen and Commoners, Members of this Court of Common-Council; but after three Days Debate, they found little Success in their Business. And the aforesaid Bellamy, being one of the Committee, delivered a long Speech, Feb. 24, to give an Account to the Court how, in his Judgment, he conceived the Right and Truth therein did stand; which was afterwards by him printed, and called, "A Plea for the Commonalty of LONDON; or, A Vindication of their Rights, (which have been long Time with-holden from them) in the Choice of sundry City-Officers. As also a Justification of the Power of the Court of Common-Council, in making of Acts or By-Laws, for the Good and Profit of the Citizens, notwithstanding the negative Votes of the Mayor and Aldermen, fully proved by several Charters granted to the City, &c." Therein he shewed, how the Charters of antient Kings to the City, all ran "To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of LONDON; or, To the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of LONDON:" He reminded them of the Charter of Edw. III. in the 15th of his Reign; where the Mayor and Aldermen, with the Assent of the Commonalty, have Power, as to explain, so to amend the old, or to make new Laws, for the common Benefit of the Citizens. And before him, of that of King John in the first of his Reign; and of King Edward II. in the 12th of his Reign; where the sole Power, both to elect and to amove the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Common Clerk, and the Common Serjeant, is wholly left to the Pleasure of the Commonalty, without any Reference to the Mayor and Aldermen. Thus it was clear, he said, that the Commonalty had by the Charters an equal Share with the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Privileges granted to the City. And if there were any Difference, as there was in the Choice of some City Officers, the Advantage was unto the Commons.

THEN he went about to prove it by Practice; shewing, that all the Acts of Common-Council, which were the City's Laws, were made, as in the joint Names, so by the joint Power, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council. And gave some particular Instances of Things done by the Power of this Court: As, March 4, 1641, the removing of Deputy Alden from being a Member of that Court. Sept. 5, 1642, the putting away of Mr. John Weld from being Town Clerk of this City. Feb. 18, 1642, the expelling of Thomas Wiseman, the City Remembrancer, out of this Office. April 21, 1643, the amoving of divers Aldermens Deputies from their Place of Deputyship. And all by the joint and concurrent Power and Authority of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in this Common-Council assembled. That the determinative Power of this Court, is in the Plurality of the Votes of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons *conjunctim*. And that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have in this Court no more Power of a negative Voice, than other single Persons. For which he brought this Instance: Febru. 17, 1641, a Petition was brought into this Court, directed only To the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and because it was not directed To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, this Court refused to take any Cognizance of it. But then Sir Richard Gurney, Mayor, with the major Part of the Aldermen then present, in that Common-Council, would have the Court to admit of that Petition; and the Court refusing, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen would have the Court divided, and number'd by Poll; and so it was done. And there were for the Petition, the Lord Mayor and seven Aldermen, and sixty-one Commoners; and against the Petition, five Aldermen, and eighty-five Commoners. And thus the Members of this Court, both Aldermen and Commoners, being reckoned together by the Poll on both Sides, as Members of this Court, the Question was determined, the Petition rejected, and the Power and Authority of this Common-Council maintained.

BUT whereas it was objected, that the Choice of some City Officers had been Time out of Mind in the Power of the Mayor, or Aldermen, and not in the Commonalty; he answer'd, That it was confessed, that a great while the Choice of these, (as the Sheriff to be chosen by the Lord Mayor's Prerogative, and the Common Clerk and Common Serjeant by the Court of Aldermen) and some other City Officers, have been suffered to run along in these Channels of pretended Prerogative, and unwarrantable Custom; but from the Beginning it was not so. And if this were given away by Consent, as I will not, added he, deny but our Forefathers, in their Times, might be persuaded, upon specious Shews, and peradventure, in their Esteem, upon solid Reasons, to make over a Part of their Power into the Hands of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; yet, if Reason and just Cause require, the Power of this Council may assume it again into the Hands of the Commonalty. As it did upon the like Cause, June 21, 1643, re-assume the sole Power of chusing the Chamberlain and Bridge-Master.

THIS was the Sum of Bellamy's Speech in the Common-Council. Whereupon the Difference about the City's Privileges were, by Order of the Court of Common-Council, referred to a Committee of Aldermen and Commoners, to consider of some Expedient for reconciling thereof. And the Committee after several Debates, concluded upon a probable Means for the ending of it. And April 24 following, brought in their Report; and upon reading thereof, the whole Court did approve

prove it. And hence, perhaps, the Elections stand upon the present Foot.

THE Commonalty oftentimes, and at these Meetings, when they were minded to have certain Inconveniencies redress'd, or good Orders made for the preserving of their Liberties, and the like, did formerly use to petition the Mayor and Aldermen. Some of these Petitions are in the Records of the Chamber; two of them in the Reign of King Edward II. which are as follow:

Petitiones Communitatis.

DIE Mercurii, &c. "On Wednesday before the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, in the fifth Year of the Reign of King Edward, Son of King Edward, a Congregation of the honest Men of the City was made, present John de Gisors, Mayor, William Seruat, John de Wengrave, Nigell Drury, &c. Aldermen; wherein they prayed the Articles underwritten.

"First, That no Stranger for the Time to come be admitted to the Freedom of the City, unless by the Consent of the Commonalty, or in a common Congregation, or in a full Hustling, the Commonalty present.

"Also, that no Letters, by which the Commonalty may or ought to be charged, or obliged toward any Thing, be made for the Time to come, nor sealed by the Seal of the Commonalty, before the Commonalty be met together for this Purpose; and they yield unanimous Consent to it.

"Also it was petition'd, that the Common Seal for the Time to come, remain in some common Chest, under six Locks: Of which, three Aldermen have three Keys, and three honest Men of the Commonalty, the three other Keys.

WHENCE we may gather the Value the Citizens set upon their Freedoms, and how they were given underhand, and gotten often by Stealth, without the Consent and Allowance of the whole Commons; and that the Seal was kept in private Hands, and too much at the Command of the Aldermen, or some of them.

THE Year after this they petition'd again, as follows:

A PETITION exhibited to the Mayor and Aldermen by the Commonalty.

ON Friday next, before the Feast of St. Nicholas, in the 6th Year of King Edward, the Son of King Edward, were gathered together at Guildhall, LONDON, John de Gisors, Mayor, and many Aldermen and honest Men of the City of every Trade; who came to treat upon certain Articles and Businesses for the whole Commonalty; and shewed certain Grievances following to the said Mayor and Aldermen. Upon which they propounded certain Articles ordained for the common Profit, requiring, that for the Remainder they be firmly observed.

"First of all, that firm Peace and good Concord be nourished and preserved in a neighbourly Unity through the whole City.

"Also, for that many Fellow-Citizens of the said City, whose Counsel and Assistance is always necessary to maintain the same City, are by Reason of their Juvenile Age, less sufficiently instructed, as to the Laws and Liberties, and ancient Customs of the City; it is agreed, that such Liberties, Usages, and Customs, as concerning those which belong to the Offices of divers Bailiffs, as well within the City as in the Gates of the same; and also

the Statutes and Manners, whereby divers Trades, as well those of Merchants or Workmen, ought to be regulated; be, according to Right, enrolled in some certain Register, and be read once or twice every Year, in a common Assembly: And for the Time to come it be not denied to the Citizens, that are minded, to have a Transcript thence, or an Inspection.

"And also, That every Alderman, in the Terms accustomed in this City, hold their Wardmotes, and do more diligently such Things which are incumbent upon their Duties, as they are more firmly tied by the Bond of their Oath, under Pain of Degradation from the Office of Alderman.

"Also, for that the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Serjeants, by Authority of their Bailiery, do not desist to make Extortions and Forfeitures, not to be suffered, without Consideration or Judgment of the Mayor and Aldermen, upon divers that bring Victuals to the City; and also, where they, the said Bailiffs, ought to do speedy Right to all complaining before them, according to the Laws and Customs of the said City, the said Bailiffs, for Malice and Covetousness, are found so remiss and impotent to do Right and Justice, that scarce any can be dispatched before them in due Manner: So that now no small Murmuring ariseth anew in the People of the City; and a manifold Scandal beginneth thence to hang over us: It is agreed, that the said Mayor and Aldermen more diligently enquire upon these Grievances; and that they provide a seasonable Remedy hereupon, as is fit.

"Also, because in Times past, whereof no Memory is, as also in modern Times, the City is wont to be defended and governed by the Wealth and Counsel, as well of honest Men of Mercantile Trades, as of other Trades wrought by Hand; and it hath antiently been used, that no extraneous Person, be he homebred or a Foreigner, of whose Conversation and State a certain Knowledge might not be had, should be admitted into the Liberty of the City, unless first such Merchants and Tradesmen of the City, exercising the Trade which such to be admitted intended to use, be lawfully called; that by the Citizens themselves so called together, the Mayor and Aldermen being certified of the Condition and Fidelity of such Persons to be admitted, might know, if they were to be admitted or refused.

"The whole Commonalty petitioneth, that the aforesaid Form, whereby the greater Trades of Merchants or Handicrafts-Men were ordered, be for the future observed, lest any for Time to come be admitted to the Liberty of the City, contrary to the aforesaid Provision.

CONCERNING the Election of Aldermen for the Wards, and especially of Common-Council-Men, there have been great Contests, when upon Vacancies, two Parties have been set up to be chosen, and the Persons elected not allowed by one Side, on Pretence of an undue Election, Petitions have been drawn up and preferred to the Common-Council, complaining of the said Election: And upon such Petitions, the Common-Council have appointed a Committee to consider the same. And thereupon, by their Order, Suits in Law have been commenced; the Charges whereof have been out of the City Cash: Which from November 8, 1711, unto the Year 1718, cost the City 2827*l.* 10*s.* as it was brought into the House of Lords in the Year 1719, by the Town Clerk and Chamberlain.

FOR the stopping of this great Expence of the City for Time to come, an Endeavour was made

to find out an Expedient, by Application to the *King's-Bench*, upon such a controverted Election. When, on the 6th of February, 1717, such a Petition of an undue Election was exhibited to the Common-Council by *Edward Bridgen*, *Peter Bolton*, and others, complaining, (as it is taken out of an Order of the House of Lords, for the Printing of the Report and Resolution, 17 April, 1719.) that *Robert Jeffs* and *Stephen King* were declared duly elected Common-Council-Men for *Tower Ward*, in Prejudice of the Petitioners *Bridgen* and *Bolton's* Right. Which Petition was received by the Common-Council, who the same Day appointed a Committee to examine the Allegations thereof, and to issue such Money as they should appoint for Advice, or other necessary Expences in this Matter. And their Lordships (*viz.* the Committee of the Lord's House, before whom this Matter now was come) were informed, that this Practice of the Common-Council, of issuing the City Cash, in taking Part with Citizen against Citizen; and in assuming to themselves a Right of judging contested Elections of the City Officers, grew so heavy, that it became necessary to apply for Remedy to the Court of *King's-Bench*, to put a Stop to so growing an Evil.

AND for this Reason, the said Mr. *Jeffs* and Mr. *King* moved the said Court, and thereupon obtained a Prohibition, to restrain the Common-Council from intermeddling with the Examination of that Election; with Directions however to declare in such Manner as to bring the Point to be tried, *Whether the Common-Council had, or had not a Right of examining such contested Elections.* And accordingly a Declaration was delivered; and therein, and in the Proceedings thereon, the Point was tendered to be put in Issue: But, to avoid such Trial, the Defendants demurred, which coming to be argued, Judgment was given for the said *Jeffs* and *King*. And then Writs of Error were brought, returnable in Parliament, and after a considerable Delay, (on Account of a pretended Loss of the Rolls or Records) the general Errors being assigned by the Plaintiffs in Error came to be argued; and no Council appearing for them, the Judgment of the Court of *King's-Bench* was affirmed with Costs.

THIS, with other Things reported by the said Lords to the House, and Consideration had thereof, and Debate thereupon, the House came to the following Resolution: "Resolved, by the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament "assembled, that it is the Opinion of this House "that the Common-Council of LONDON, "having issued great Sums of Money out of "the Chamber of LONDON, in maintain- "ing several Suits of Law between Citizen and "Citizen, relating to controverted Elections, "have abused their Trust, and been guilty of "great Partiality, and of a gross Mismanage- "ment of the City Treasure, and a Violation "of the Freedoms of Elections in the City.

The CHAMBERLAIN'S COURT or OFFICE.

*The Chamber-
lain's Court.*

THE Chamberlainship of LONDON was antiently in the King's Power: Thus *Chamberlainia LONDON. i. e.* the Office of Chamberlain of LONDON, was granted to *William Jermer*, by King *Henry III.*

AND when King *Henry* granted the Citizens the Choice of their Mayor, it was *Salva Skam-bergeria nostra.*

THIS is an Office of great Honour, Power, and Trust. He receives the Rents, and other Revenues of the City, as the Orphans Money, and keeps his Office in the Chamber of *Guild-hall*, where he gives Attendance in the Fore-

noons every Day, to enroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make them Free, having duly served their Times. The Place being of such Importance, he is chosen yearly, and must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, to pay and make good whatsoever Cash shall be delivered unto him; and once every Year he gives up his Account to Auditors appointed on Purpose to inspect the same.

BESIDES the Orphans and City Cash, he is intrusted also with the City Leases, and all Bonds and Securities taken by the Court of Aldermen, for Orphans Monies.

To this Officer belongs the Letting of the City Lands, which is commonly done by a Committee, after this Manner; when any such Lands or other Proprieties of the City, by Expiration of Leases, or otherwise, are to be disposed of to Tenants, Notice thereof is given in the *Gazette*; and Mr. *Strype* mentions the like Notice some Years ago given, of the Profits arising by the Monument on *New Fish-street-hill*, to be lett.

BEFORE him, the said Chamberlain, all Apprentices are enrolled and made free; insomuch that none can set up Shop or follow a Trade within the City and Liberties, if not a Freeman, and sworn before him; neither can any one turn over an Apprentice, but by his License. To him all Complaints are brought for Differences betwixt Apprentices and their Masters; who reconciles their Differences, and may punish, by Imprisonment, those that disobey his Summons, or any Apprentice that misdemeans himself to his Master or Mistress: But upon the Apprentices acknowledging his Fault, and begging Pardon, with Promise not to offend any more, his Fault is forgiven.

SUCH Apprentices as have justly served their Term of seven Years, and not broken their Indentures by marrying, &c. are made Free.

UPON the Admission of every Person into the Freedom of this City, the Chamberlain causes an Oath to be administered to him, to be true to the King, the Government, and observe and keep the Customs of the City: Which Oath was used to be in Form hereafter mentioned; but by the Act of Parliament, for regulating Elections within the City of LONDON, made in the Year 1725, Part of the Words are to be omitted, as may be seen in the third Chapter of this Book, Page 103.

The OATH of every FREEMAN of the City of LONDON.

YE shall swear, that ye shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to the Heirs of our said Sovereign Lord the King. Obeysant and obedient ye shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City. The Franchises and Customs thereof ye shall maintain, and this City keep harmless in that that in you is. Ye shall be contributory to all Manner of Charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other Charges, bearing your Part as a Freeman ought to do. Ye shall colour no foreign Goods under or in your Name, whereby the King or this City might or may lose their Customs or Advantages, ye shall know no Foreigner to buy or sell any Merchandizes with any other Foreigner within this City or Franchise thereof, but ye shall warn the Chamberlain thereof, or some Minister of the Chamber. Ye shall implead or sue no Freeman out of this City, whilst ye may have Right and Law within the same City. Ye shall take no Apprentice, but if he be Freeborn, that is to say, no Bondman's Son, nor the Child of any Alien, and for no less Term than for seven Years, without Fraud or Deceit;

Deceit; and within the first Year ye shall cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such Fine as shall be reasonably imposed upon you for omitting the same; and after his Term's End, within convenient Time (being required) ye shall make him Free of this City, if he have well and truly served you. Ye shall also keep the King's Peace in your own Person. Ye shall know no Gatherings, Conventicles nor Conspiracies made against the King's Peace, but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your Power. All these Points and Articles ye shall well and truly keep according to the Laws and Customs of this City to your Power. *So God you help.*

If any Master shall refuse to make his Apprentice Free, when the Term of his Indenture is expired, upon Complaint made to the Chamberlain, he will cause such Master to be summoned before him, and if he cannot shew good Cause to the contrary, will make the Apprentice Free. And if an Apprentice shall be unruly or disorderly in his Master's House, or commit any notorious Fault, upon Complaint made thereof, the Chamberlain will send one of his Officers for such Apprentice, and send him to *Bridewell*, or otherwise punish him according to the Nature of the Offence.

If any Master shall misuse his Apprentice, by unreasonable Beating, not allowing him Necessaries, or by neglecting to instruct him, or the like, upon Complaint thereof made, the Chamberlain will send a Summons for the Master to appear before him; and upon due hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice, if his Allegations be proved to be just, or else leave the Apprentice to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord Mayor's Court: And if the Master refuse to appear according to his Summons, the Lord Mayor and Recorder, upon Complaint thereof made to them, will grant a Warrant to take him and compel him to appear.

When an Apprentice, by the Consent of his Master, is to be turned over to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done before the Chamberlain. And it is observed, that if an Apprentice be turned over by the Company only, of which the Master is free, it is no Obligation on the second Master to keep such Apprentice; nor is the Apprentice compelled thereby to serve the second Master, but may depart at Pleasure, by suing out his Indentures against the first Master, which may be done without the Privy or Knowledge of the second Master; and therefore it is absolutely necessary, that all Apprentices should be turned over before the Chamberlain. And thereby the first Master is discharged from him, and the second obliged to keep him; and the Apprentice will be obliged to serve the second Master the full Term of his Indentures, altho' the same were made for nine Years or more. It is the Interest of every Master and Apprentice, when any Difference happens between them, to refer the Matter to the Chamberlain; who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controversy for 3 s. Charge, *viz.* 1 s. to the Officer for the Summons, and 2 s. to the Clerk for the Order; whereas if they proceed at Law for Relief, it may probably cost both Parties 6 l. or more, in Charges; and the Conclusion may be less satisfactory than if decided by the Chamberlain.

The FEES due to the City for making Free, and Enrolling APPRENTICES.

AN Apprentice made Free, and not enrolled, the Master pays 13 s. 2 d.

THE Apprentice pays 2 s.

If turned over before the Chamberlain, the Master or Mistress must pay extraordinary 2 s.

AND by Virtue of the late Act for Orphans over and above these usual Fees:

AN Apprentice, when bound, must pay 2 s. 6 d.
And, when admitted a Freeman, 5 s.

If an Apprentice shall omit to take his Freedom within convenient Time after the Expiration of his Indentures, the Chamberlain may impose upon the Apprentice such a Fine, in Reason, as he shall think fit, for this Neglect, without just Cause to the contrary.

EVERY Freeman ought to take particular Care not to make an Apprentice Free of LONDON, by testifying for his true Service, unless such Apprentice shall have really served him. For if he shall privately turn his Apprentice over to a Foreigner, and let the Apprentice serve such a Foreigner, and yet testify to the Chamberlain, that the Apprentice served a Freeman; in such Case, both the Master and the Apprentice may be disfranchised, and fined at the Discretion of the Recorder and the Chamberlain, and may cause the Freeman's Shop to be shut up.

If a Master shall make his Apprentice Free, by testifying that his Apprentice served the full Term of seven Years, when in Truth the Apprentice did not serve so long, both the Master and Apprentice may be disfranchised for testifying an Untruth; for it is contrary to a Freeman's Oath, the Words therein being, *Ye shall take none Apprentice for no less Term than for seven Years, without Fraud or Deceit. Ye shall make him Free if he have well and truly served you.* And if a Freeman well considers his Oath, he will not do any Act contrary thereunto for Lucre, or to pleasure another.

The following is an ORDER of COMMON-COUNCIL for FREEMEN and APPRENTICES, to be observed upon Pain of DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Commune Concilium tentum die Veneris primo die Junii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi, &c. decimo octavo, in præsentia Johannis Allen Majoris, Gulielmi Butler, Militis, Johannis Milbourne, Militis, Johannis Mundi, Militis, Thomæ Baldri, Militis, Gulielmi Bayly, Militis, Thomæ Semer, Militis, Jacobi Spencer, Militis, Johannis Rudstone, Radulphi Dodmer, Johannis Browne, Nicolai Lambert, Stephani Peacocke, Johannis Harding, Nicolai Jennings, Henrici Dacres, Johannis Canulen, & Christophori Askew, *viz.*

AT this Common-Council, it is agreed, granted, ordained, and enacted, That if hereafter any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice, and within the Term of seven Years suffer the same Apprentice to go at his large Liberty and Pleasure; and within, or after the said Term, agree with his said Apprentice for a certain Sum of Money, or otherwise for his said Service, and within or after the End of the said Term, the said Freeman present the said Apprentice to the Chamberlain of the City, and by good Deliberation, and upon his Oath made to the same City, the same Freeman or Freewoman assureth and affirmeth to the said Chamberlain, that the said Apprentice hath fully served his said Term as Apprentice; or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City, take any Apprentice which at the Time of the said taking hath any Wife: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman

man of this City, give any Wages to his or her Apprentice, or suffer the said Apprentices to take any Part of their own Getting or Gains: Or if any Freeman or Freewoman of this City hereafter colour any foreign Goods, or from henceforth buy or sell for any Person or Persons, or with or to any Person or Persons being foreign, or Foreigners, Cloths, Silks, Wine, Oils, or any other Goods or Merchandize whatsoever they be, whether he take any Thing or Things for his or their Wages or Labour, or not: Or if any Person or Persons being free of this City, by any Colour or deceitful Means, from henceforth do buy, sell, or receive of any Apprentice within this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, or Wares, without the Assent or Licence of his Master or Mistress; and upon Examination duly proved before the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being; and the same reported by the Mouth of the said Chamberlain, at a Court to be holden by the Mayor and the Aldermen of the same City in their Council Chamber: That as well the said Master as the said Apprentice, shall for evermore be disfranchised.

God save the King.

INSTRUCTIONS for the APPRENTICES
of the CITY of LONDON.

YE shall constantly and devoutly on your Knees, every Day, serve God, Morning and Evening, and make Conscience in the due hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right Practice thereof in your Life and Conversation. You shall do diligent and faithful Service to your Master for the Time of your Apprenticeship, and deal truly in what you shall be trusted. You shall often read over the Covenants of your Indenture, and see and endeavour yourself to perform the same, to the utmost of your Power. You shall avoid all evil Company, and all Occasions which may tend to draw you to the same; and make speedy Return when you shall be sent of your Masters and Mistresses Business. You shall be of fair, gentle, and lowly Speech and Behaviour towards all Men, and especially to all your Governors. And according to your Carriage, expect your Reward, for Good or Ill, from God and your Friends.

It is said in the *Liber Albus*, that none was made Apprentice, or at least admitted into the Freedom of the City, unless he were *Liberæ Conditionis*, that is, of the Quality of a Gentleman born. And that if after he was made free, it was known he was of servile Condition, he lost his Freedom. As certain Citizens, *Thomas le Bedel*, and others did, that held Lands of the Bishop of LONDON in *Villenagio*. And about the Year 1386, or 1387, *Nicholas Exton*, Mayor, this Order was confirmed, and no Apprentice should be taken, no Freedom given, but to such as were Gentlemen born.

*The antient
Habit of
Apprentices.*

THE antient Habit of the Apprentices of LONDON, was a flat round Cap, Hair close cut, narrow falling Bands, coarse Side Coats, close Hose, Cloth Stockings, and other such severe Apparel. When this Garb had been urged by some to the Disparagement of Apprentices, as a Token of Servitude, one, many Years ago, undertaking the Defence of these Apprentices, wrote thus; That this imported the commendable Thrift of the Citizens, and was only the Mark of an Apprentice's Vocation and Calling, [and which antiently, no Question, was the ordinary Habit of a Citizen] which Point of antient Discipline, he said, the grave common Lawyers do still retain in their Profession. For the Professors of that Learning, we see, do at this present retain the Party-colour'd Coats of Serving-men at their

Serjeants Feasts. And he wished, that the Remembrance of this antient Livery might be preserved by the grave Citizens, in setting apart a particular Time or Day for the Feast of their Apprenticeship, when they should wear their former Apprentice's Garb; making Profession in this Way, that they gloried in the Ensigns of their honest Apprenticeship.

IN the Time of Queen *Mary*, and Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, as well as many Years before, all Apprentices wore blue Cloaks in the Summer, and blue Gowns in the Winter. But it was not lawful for any Man, either Servant or other, to wear their Gowns lower than the Calves of their Legs, except they were above threescore Year of Age. But the Length of Cloaks being not limited, they made them down to their Shoes. Their Breeches and Stockings were usually of white Broad Cloth, *viz.* round Slops, and their Stockings sowed up close thereto, as if they were all but one Piece. They also wore flat Caps both then and many Years after, as well Apprentices as Journeymen and others, both at home and abroad. Whom the Pages of the Court, in Derision, called *Flat Caps*.

WHEN Apprentices and Journeymen attended upon their Masters and Mistresses in the Night, they went before them carrying a Lantern and Candle in their Hands, and a great long Club on their Necks. And many well-grown sturdy Apprentices used to wear long Daggers in the Day-time on their Backs or Sides.

ANTIENLY it was the general Use and Custom of all Apprentices in LONDON (Merchants only excepted, being commonly Merchants, and of better Rank, as it seems) to carry Water Tankards, to serve their Masters Houses with Water, fetched either from the *Thames*, or the common Conduits of LONDON.

It was a great Matter in former Times, to give 10*l.* to bind a Youth Apprentice; but in King *James* the First's Time, they gave 20, 40, 60; and sometimes 100*l.* with an Apprentice: But now these Prices are vastly enhanced to 500 or 600, or 800*l.*

BUT because the Apprentices of LONDON were often Children of Gentlemen, and Persons of good Quality, they did affect to go in costly Apparel, and wear Weapons, and frequent Schools of Dancing, Fencing, and Musick: Therefore, by an Act of Common-Council in *May*, Anno 1582, these Things were thought fit to be forbidden; and this remarkable Proclamation was issued out by the Lord Mayor for that Intent and Purpose.

By the M A Y O R.

WHERE of late Time Servantes and Apprentices within this Citie, are by Indulgence and Lacke of convenient Senerity, growne to great Enormity and Disorder, in Excesse of Apparell, and the Fashions thereof, uncomely for theyr Calling, and in haunting of inconvenient Places and Exercises, to the great Waste of their owne Thrift, Corruption of Manners, Maintenance of Pride and Disobedience, and manifest Occasion of untrue Dealing towards their Maisters and Friends, and great Sclaunder of this Citie and the Governancie thereof. For Redresse hereof, be it enacted and ordayned by the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen his Brethren, and this present Common-Counsell assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that there shall be Uniformitie used, and no Difference appoynted of the Apparell of Apprentices in this Citie for one Company above another, in the Formes or Fashions hereafter expressed.

Also, that no Apprentise of this Citie, shall weare any Apparell but of his Maisters Cost, Provision, or Appointment, and not of his owne,

nor

nor of his Friendes, other than by and according to his Maister's Appoyntment, for the Stufie, Fashion, and Goodnesse.

Also, that no Apprentise shall, within the Liberties of this City, weare any Hat, but only Wollen Cap, such as his Maister shall geve or appoynt him, having not in any wise any Silke in or about the same. Provided alway, that he may weare a Hat (without any Silke in or about it) in his Journey going out of the City, or returning from out of the Liberties of the City home. And that he shall not weare any Night-cap of Silke, or mingled with any Silke.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Shirt with any Ruffes, either at Necke or at Hand (other than a Ruffe at the Necke onely, not exceeding in Length a Yard and a Half at the most) nor with any Cost of Needleworke, other then playne white Seame and Hemming, and a playne standing Band, tyed with playne Strings; nor any loose Collar, Ruffes or Cuffes of other Fashion.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Doble other then of Canvase, Fustian, Sackcloth, Lether, or Wollen Cloth; and of those Sortes, no *Spanishe* or Foreine Lether, nor cut, nor ruffed, other then a playne Edge of the same about it, nor striped in the weaving with Silke or Metall, nor garnished nor mingled with any other Stufie, nor with any Silke, or Lace, or Stitching, or Silke Buttons.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare in his Hose any other Stufie then Wollen Cloth, Kersey, such Canvase or Sackcloth as is before allowed for Doble, or Lether dressed in *England*, and no Lether but in Breeches onely.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare in his Hose any Cloth or Kersey of any Coulor, other then White, Ruffet, Sheeps-coulor, Blew, or Watched.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Breaches made great, but in most playne Maner and close, or a small playne Sloppe, and with no other Lining then close to the Legge for strengthening of the Hose, and not otherwise stuffed or filled with any thing, and without any Stitching, Lace, Garde, Welt, or other garnishing; nor any Poyntes, other then of Lether or Thred.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Coat, Cassocke, or such upper Garment, other then a plaine Coate, Jacket, or Jerkin of Cloth, or *English* Lether dressed in *England*, and not cut, stitched, printed, welted, nor garded, other then an Edge of the same about it, nor any Silke or Cruell in or about it.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any outermost Garment, other then a Gowne of Cloth of the usuall Fashion of Apprentises Gownes; and not lined or faced with any other then Wollen Cloth, Cotten, or Bayes, Blacke, or of the Coulor of the Outside; or els a playne Cloke, with a round standing Collar onely, and reaching down to the Knee at the least. And that such Gowne or Cloke shall not be welted or garded, nor have any Silke or Cruell in Lace, Stitching or otherwise, in or about it, nor otherwise lined or faced then is aforeseyd for the Gowne.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Ring or Jewell of Golde or Silver, nor any Silke in or about any Part of his Apparell.

Also, that no Apprentise shall weare any Pumpes, nor Pantofles, nor shall weare any Shoes garnished with cutting Edging, or Stitching, nor other then of usuall *English* Neates Lether or Calves Lether, and no forreine Stuff or Dressing. Nor any Girdles or Garters, other then Cruell, Wollen, Thred, or Lether, and that playne without garnishing.

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Also, that no Apprentise shall, within the Liberties of this Citie, other then in his Journey goyng out of the said Liberties, or coming home from out of the Liberties, by his Maister's Appoyntment, or in the Watch, weare any Sword, Dagger, or other Weapon, then convenient Meat-Knives.

And be it ordayned and enacted by the Authority aforeseyd, That every Apprentise offending in wearing any Apparell, Weapon or other Thing, contrary to this Acte, without his Maister's Allowance or Appoyntment, shall be punished in Forme following: That is to say, for the first Tyme by convenient Punishment by the Discretion of hys Maister: For the second Tyme, by open whipping at the Hall of his Company: And for the third Tyme, he shall serve sixe Monthes longer then hys Yeares as an Apprentise, so that the same third Offence be duely proved before the Chamberlayne of this Citie for the Tyme being.

Provided also, and be it ordayned, That the third Tyme of Offence, shall be alway judged to incurre, if the two former Offences be also proveable before the said Chamberlayne, notwithstanding that Execution shall have bene spared for the two former Offences.

And be it further ordayned and enacted, by Authoritie aforeseyd, That if any Apprentise shall offend in wearing any Apparell or other Thing contrary to this Act, with the Allowance, Appoyntment, or witting Sufferance of hys Maister, or if the Maister, knowing any of the sayd Offences do not cause due Punishment to be given for the first or second Tymes; then the Maister shall for every such Offence or Default forfait 6 s. 8 d. to the Use of the Poore of the Parishes where the Offendour shall then dwell, and to be payd to the Church-wardens, vpon Proove to be made before the Alderman of the Warde, or hys Deputie, or the Chamberlayne of this City, or any Warden of such Offenders Company, or the Church-wardens of any such Parishes. And that every such Alderman, or hys Deputie, Chamberlayne of this City, or Warden of such Company, before or to whom such Proove shall be so made as is aboveseyd, or shall be signified by such Church-wardens, shall have Authority in the Name of the Lord Mayor of this City for the Time being, to commit to Warde such Maister so offending and refusing or fayling to pay, till the Forfaiture aboue limited be truly payde. And that it shall be lawfull for anye Person to make Information and Proove of the sayd Offences and Defaultes to any the Persons abovesayd.

And be it further ordayned and enacted, That every Apprentise which shall be in any Dauncing-Schoole, or Schoole of Fence, or Schoole or Place of learning of Instruments, or learne or use Dauncing or Masking; or which shall without hys Maister's Knowledge have any Chest, Presse, or other Place to lay vp or keep any Apparell or Goodes, saving onely in hys Maister's House, or by his Maister's License and Appoyntment; shall vpon like Proove as is aboue specified, be punished in such Forme and according to such Degrees for hys first and eftsoones offending, as is afore appoynted for Apprentises offending in wearing forbidden Apparell agaynst their Maister's Appoyntment. And the Maisters shall be likewise punished for allowing or witting Sufferance of hys Apprentises haunting or vsing any of the aforeseyd forbidden Schooles, Places, or Exercises, as in Case of forbidden Apparell is also abovesayd.

Provided alway, and be it enacted and declared, That every severall Offence agaynst this Acte, shall be iudged an offending in any severall Day, and not to be iudged two Times offending for one onely Thing in one Day.

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And

And also that is sayd of Maisters is also ment and spoken of Maistresses : And what is sayd of Clothe is also ment of Kersey.

And be it enacted, That this present Aëte, for so much as concerneth wearing Apparell about forbidden, shall be put in Execution onely for Offences to be committed agaynst this Aëte, from and after the Feast of the Holy Trinitie next comming, and not before. And for so much as concerneth resorting to the sayd Schooles and Exercises, shall be put in Execution for all such Offences from the last Day of this present Moneth of Maye.

Prouided alway, That this Aëte for so much as concerneth resorting to Schooles, or Places of learning of Instruments, or Dauncing, or Apparell, shall not extend to any Apprentise of the Company of Minstrels, learning, teaching, or vsing the same Facultie as his lawfull Art, any Thing in this Aëte to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yeauen at the said Citty the 21st Day of May, 1582.

God saue the Queene.

BUT to speak here a few Things more concerning those we call Apprentices, which are that Rank of Men that are brought up to be the Stay of the City, that is, to be the Citizens of it. For without serving a certain Number of Years with some Freeman of the City, no Man, be he born in LONDON, or of Parents LONDONERS, is admitted to be a Freeman of LONDON, to follow a Trade there. And that because it is so necessary, that he who shall take upon him to set up a Trade in the City, should first employ some competent Time in the learning thereof, and dwell with some Body that may teach him, as the Word *Apprentice* does denote. For *Polydore Virgil* (who was a Stranger, and unacquainted with our Language) mistook, when he derived *Apprentice quasi pro Emptitio*, as all one with one bought with Money, as the *Roman* Bond-Slaves were; but it is (as *Sir Thomas Smith* more truly and more rightly shews) a *French* Word, and betokens a *Learner*: For *Apprendre*, in *French*, is to *Learn*. Whence *Apprentice* signifies a *Scholar*, or one that learns. And so he to whom he is bound, is called his *Master*, or his Teacher, not his Lord. Nor is it a Bondage, since there is a mutual Agreement and Covenant between both Parties, put into Writing, signed and sealed by both, and registered for more Assurance, and that only for a Time. The Sum whereof is, That the Master is to teach his Apprentice his Trade, and he to learn and obey his Master. But yet, during the Time, says the said *Smith*, it is *Verus Servitus*, i. e. a true Servitude. He means surely hereby, not to equal Apprenticeship to the *Roman* Bondage of Slaves, but in Respect of certain Points of Subjection and Hardship that resemble it. As, "That whatsoever the Apprentice gets of his own Labour, or of his Master's Occupation or Stock, he gets to him whose Apprentice he is. He must not lie forth of his Master's Doors; he must not occupy any Stock of his own; nor marry without his Master's Licence. And he must do all servile Offices about the House, and be obedient to all his Master's Commandments. And shall suffer such Correction as his Master shall think meet; and should be at his Master's clothing and nourishing.

And thus, as he concludes afterwards (speaking of hired Servants) "The Necessity and Want of Bondmen have made Men to use Freemen as Bondmen, to all servile Services; but yet more liberally and freely, and with a more

"Equality and Moderation, than in Time of "Gentility, Slaves and Bondmen were wont to be used.

YET some there have been, that from such Representations of the State of an Apprentice, have falsely concluded it to be a real Bondage, as it is taken in the Civil Law. And this Conceit has prevailed so much, that they have imagined, that as a Consequence from hence, it has deprived a Gentleman born, of his Quality, and corrupted his Blood. So that no Apprentice might take Place as a Gentleman, in whatever gentle Quality he was born, as the Apprenticeship left them under the Blemish of Bondage, and the Penalty of losing their Gentry. On this Account it is, that the Citizens are so despised by the Country Gentry, and it is look'd upon as such a Disparagement for any of them to inter-marry with the Child of a Citizen. Hence also it comes to pass, that many Gentlemen in the Country utterly refuse to send up their younger Children to learn honest Trades to get Wealth, and improve their Fortunes by Merchandize, or other Traffick; chusing rather to keep them always in the Country, to live idly, and to depend sometimes on their elder Brother, or on some small Annuity: Whereby not seldom they take bad Courses for a Subsistence.

WHEREAS in Truth, all this is built upon Mistake: For Apprenticeship is quite a different Thing from Bondage or Slavery: Neither can a Man forfeit his Gentility, by the Laws of the *English* Heraldry, but by some particular unworthy and dishonourable Acts of his own, (as Treason, Cowardice, &c.) as has been asserted by the late learned *Sir Henry St. George*, Knt. Garter King at Arms: For we take no Notice what the Civil or Imperial Laws determine in such Cases.

BUT for further and more particular Satisfaction in so weighty a Matter as this is, both for the Honour of the City, whose Magistrates and Members are constituted of such as have been first Apprentices, and for the Encouragement of Gentlemen to send up their Sons to LONDON, to take Business and Employments upon them, and to become useful Members of the Commonwealth, Mr. *Strype* relates the following Account of what happened some Years ago, for the clearing up this Point. A young Gentleman whose Father had been an Apprentice in LONDON, but of a good Family, was affronted in Company for this very Thing, as if he were no Gentleman born, implying, that his Father's Apprenticeship had corrupted his Blood. The Gentleman, the Father, was stirred at this not a little, and was fully bent to get this Matter fully debated. And again, another Gentleman's Son, Apprentice in LONDON, being much discouraged at this supposed Degradation, wrote to his Father, that by reading certain Books at his spare Hours, and conferring with some who took upon them to have Skill in Heraldry, he was brought to believe, that by being an Apprentice he lost his Birthright, and the Right of his Blood, both by Father and Mother, which was to be a Gentleman: Which Dishonour, added he, I had rather die than to endure. The Gentleman, upon this Letter of his Son's, was very earnest, as was the other, to have the Point cleared, and to receive Satisfaction from such as were skilful in such Matters; nor cared he for Charge for the getting it decided and protested, that if it were as his Son had wrote, he should not stay in LONDON, though it cost him 500 l.

FOR the Satisfaction of both these Gentlemen, a certain learned Herald, (supposed to be *Philipot, Somerset*) to whom the former had wrote, set himself to study the Point; himself reckoning it very fit to be resolved, because nothing lightly

lightly could be a greater Disparagement, than for the Free to become a kind of Bondman, or to be sprung of such as were so; and because such an Opinion was so apt to breed bad Affections among People of the same Nation, whence great Mischiefs often arose, even to Hatred, Quarrel, and Homicide. And lastly, because of that Disdain in some, to seem either Citizens and City-bred, or to owe any Thing of their Worth or Estate to either.

THE Herald shewed, that Apprenticeship was no true Bondage, nor no Bondage at all; for the Indentures that passed between the Master and Apprentice were nothing but Civil Contracts: Namely, that by an indented Instrument for the true and faithful Service of a few Years, the Master should teach his Apprentice his own Trade or Mystery, and how to gain thereby honestly, and raise himself: Which kind of Contracts all the World knows, Bondmen were incapable of doing. It is a mutual Obligation or Convention between both Parties, and the Act of Binding is no more; but that the Master might be determinately for the Time, and sufficiently for the Manner, sure to enjoy his Apprentice; and only such as are free born are capable to make a Contract with Effect.

THAT which constituted a Bondman among the old Romans, was such a Power and Right, vested in the Lord over the very Body of his Bondman or Slave, as descending to him, under some received Title, or other *Jus Gentium*, and was maintained by him *Jure civili Romanorum*. By Virtue whereof he became Proprietary in the Person of his Bondman, as in the Body of his Ox, Horse, or any other Beast he had: Which Propriety was undeterminable, but only by Manumission. And that Act meely depended upon the Will of the Lord, without any Indenture or Condition on Behalf of the Slave. Finally, *Servus*, a Slave among them, *nullum Caput habuit*; i. e. had no Head in Law, and neither was in *Censu*, nor in *Lustro condita*; as much as to say, They were out of the Number of Men, their Names being neither put (as among such as had wherewith to pay) in the Rolls of their Exchequer, or Tables of their Capitol, nor as Bodies wherewith to serve in the general Musters of the Commonwealth; but were reputed *Civiliter mortui*, dead in Law; Death and Bondage being alike among them; and without any more Reputation of being Members in the Body, than brute Cattle; for Bondmen were reputed nobody: And in Case of Manumission, the Bondman after Manumission continued in such a Relation to his Lord; that in certain Cases, (as that of Ingratitude) he who was once enfranchised, was adjudged back to his Patron, and condemned again to a far more miserable Service than ever: But nothing like all this is in Apprenticeship.

HE shewed further, that by the old Common Law of England, descending from the Civil, there are two Sorts of Bondmen, viz. Villains *in Gross*, and Villains regardant to a Manor. Now it is certain, our Apprentice, or Scholar in the Mysteries or Trades of the City, is neither one nor other of them.

AND as for Work, Restraint, and Correction, which tho' Things that Bondmen were subject to, yet Scholars and Soldiers are never look'd upon as in a State of Bondage thereby. Restraint and Correction is but for a Year or two, while the Apprentice is commonly at the Age of a Boy, or at the most but a Lad or Stripling; and as for the Work and Labour he is to do, 'tis true, some Things there are sometimes imposed upon him, which a Gentleman would not do, that lived *sui Juris*. Yet on the other Side, we constantly deny, that he does any of these as servile, or as servilely, but *propter finem nobilem*; i. e. for a

noble End; that is, to learn an honest Mystery, to enable him to the Service of God and his Country, in the Station, Place, and Calling of a Citizen. And all is *in Ordine*, in order, and in the Way to Mastership, and to the Estate of a Citizen: And the Master in the mean while serves his Apprentice with Instructions, and universal Conformation, and moulding him to an Art; as the Apprentice serves his Master with Obedience, Faith, and Industry: So that an Apprentice's Condition is but like the well being of a Child under his Father, who may restrain, rebuke, and correct him, and lay Work upon him; yet he doth all for his Good.

FOR the Master's Power is not *Despoticum Imperium*; that is, not such a Power as an absolute Lord hath over his Slave; but as it were *Curatura*, a Guardianship, and a Trust; and he is in very Truth, a Discipliner or Teacher, endued with Authority of using moderate Correction, as a Father, not as a Tyrant.

WHATSOEVER their Indentures do purport, and howsoever they seem conditional, Servants are in Truth not bound to do, or suffer Things more grievous than young Soldiers in Armies, or Scholars in Schools, or Novices in Noviceships. Each of whom in their Kinds usually do, and suffer Things as base and vile in their own Quality, simply and in themselves considered, as perhaps the very meanest of Five thousand Apprentices in LONDON.

So that Apprenticeship in LONDON is no Dishonour, nor Degradation; but rather an Honour, and a Degree. He is very hardy that shall embase honest Industry with disgraceful Censures, and too unjust, who shall not cherish and encourage it with Praise and Worship, as the antient Policy of England did, and doth, in constituting Corporations, and adorning the Companies with Banners of Arms, and especial Members thereof with Notes of Nobility. And as it is an Honour; so it is a Degree, or Order of good regular Subjects: Out of whose (as it were) Noviceship or Colleges, Citizens are supplied from Time to Time. We call them Colleges, according to the old Roman Phrase, or Fellowships of Men: For so indeed they are, comprehended within several Corporations, or Bodies of Free Persons, intended to be consociated together for Commerce, according to Conscience and Justice, and named Companies. So that Apprentices, according to the Esteem of our Commonwealth, when first they come to be Apprentices, first begin to be somebody, who before were young Men, without any Vocation in the World: And so by other Ascents or Steps, come to be Freemen of LONDON, or Citizens; thence to be of their Companies Liveries, Governors of Companies, as Wardens and Masters; and Governors in the City, as Common-Council-Men, Aldermen's Deputies, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; and lastly, the principal Governors, or Heads of the City, that is, Lord Mayors: And some also have been advanced from being Citizens, to be Counsellors of Estate to the Prince.

So that the very being a Citizen is an Honour; and antiently they were called Barons. *Matthew Paris* observes, how the Citizens were honoured with that Title in his Time, which was about 1253, and the Reason why: *Quos propter Civitatis Dignitatem, & Civium antiquam Libertatem, Barones, consuevimus appellare: i. e.* Whom we have accustomed to call Barons, by Reason of the City's Dignity, and the antient Liberty of the Citizens. This Term is found in this City's antient Charters. So in that of Henry I. whose Favours are granted to the Church, the Barons, and the Citizens: (*Ecclesia, & Barones & Cives habeant & teneant, bene & in pace, Socas suas cum omnibus Consuetudinibus*)

including therein (as it seems) the three Ranks that make up the City, viz. the Churchmen, the Barons; that is, the Aldermen, and the rest of the Freemen of the City. But it must be known; that this Term is not peculiar to the Citizens of LONDON, but was common to other Cities and eminent Places; as to *York*, and *Chester*, and *Warwick*; as Dr. Brady observes. The Word is *French*; for so the Citizens of *Orleans* and *Bourges* were termed *BARONES*.

It is further evident, that Apprenticeship doth not deprive of Gentry; for no Man loseth his Right to bear Arms, or to write *Gentleman*, unless he be attained in Law for such a Cause, the Conviction whereof doth immediately procure Corruption in Blood: Which in this Case no Man yet hath dreamt of. The Apprentice hath no more lost his Title and Right to Gentry, than he hath done to any Goods, Chattels, Lands, Royalties, or any thing else, which if he had never been any Apprentice, either had, might or ought to have come unto him. The Rights of Blood are more inherent than the Rights of Fortune, according to the Law Rule, *Jura Sanguinis nullo jure civili dirimi possunt: i. e.* The Law of Bloods cannot be destroyed by any Civil Right. That Gentry is a Right of Blood, may appear by this, that no Man can truly alienate the same, or vest another in it, tho' legally he may in case of Adoption, which is but a humane Invention, in Imitation of Nature; and in the Truth of the Thing, no Alienation at all; but a Fiction, or an Acceptation in Law, as if it were such. Gentry is a Quality of Blood, as Virtue and Learning are of the Mind.

This is the Sum of what that learned Herald argued in Confutation of that Opinion, that Apprenticeship extinguisheth Gentry. And he sent this his Discourse to the Gentleman who desired his Judgment herein. Whence, no question, he received full Satisfaction. And the Herald took the more Pains in confuting this false Conceit, that *it was a thing unbeseeming a Gentleman to be an Apprentice to a Citizen or Burgefs*; because it had filled *England* with more Vices, and sacrificed more serviceable Bodies to odious Ends, and more Souls to sinful Lives, than perhaps any one other uncivil Opinion whatsoever. For they who held it better to rob by Land or Sea than to beg or labour, did daily see and feel, that out of Apprentices rose such as set upon them, standing out for Lives as Malefactors; when they, a Shame and Sorrow to their Kindred, underwent a Fortune too unworthy.

ABOUT ten or twelve Years after, this useful Discourse was made publick, and printed under the Title of the *City's Advocate*, with the Approbation of Sir William Segar, Garter, at the End of the Book, in the following Word, to signify the Judgment of the Heralds, who are the proper Judges in Matters of this Nature, and Garter the Principal of them: "I have viewed
" this Book, and perused the Contents of it,
" and find nothing dissonant to Reason, or contrary to Honour or Arms.

Will. Segar, Garter.

AND something more largely in the Beginning of the Book, the same Garter thus gives his Opinion of the Author and his Work: "That seeing he only lay upon the Defensive and Affirmative against Assailers and Deniers, with due Submission for the judicial Part to the proper Court of Honour, the illustrious High Marshals of *England* by Commission, he saw no Cause why his learned Work might not receive the Glory of publick Light, and that most renowned City the Benefit of Honours Increase, for the Encouragement of enriching Industry.

THE Author dedicated his Book to the Senate and City, 11 *Cal. Novemb.* 1628. And in his Dedication he tells them, "That in this one Act of his, [he means the Argument of his Book] he did not only seem to be Patron and Defender of Birthrights, and of the Rights of Fortune, but the Champion also of civil Arts, and of flourishing Industry among them, the Sinew and Life itself of Commonweals. And that tho' the Schools and Camp were most proper for Honour and Arms, yet the antient Wisdom of our Sages did ever leave the Gates of Honour open to City Arts, and to the Mysteries of honest Gain, as fundamental in Commonweals, and susceptible of external Splendor, according to the most laudable Example of rising *Rome* under her first Dictators and Consuls.

THE Apprentices of LONDON are so considerable a Body, that they have sometimes made themselves formidable by Insurrections and Mutinies in the City, getting some Thousands of them together, and pulling down Houses, breaking open the Gates of *Newgate*, and other Prisons, and setting the Prisoners free. And this upon Occasion sometimes of Foreigners, who have followed their Trades in the City, to the supposed Damage of the native Freemen, or when some of their Brotherhood have been unjustly, as they have pretended, cast into Prison and punished. But they have been commonly assisted, and often egged on and headed by Apprentices of the Dreggs of the Vulgar, Fellows void of worthy Blood, and worthy Breeding; yea, perhaps not Apprentices at all, but forlorn Companions, masterless Men, and tradeless, and the like; who, loving Mischief, have been the very Authors of all that is vile, discourteous to worthy Strangers, rude towards Natives, and very villainous and seditious.

THE Apprentices in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign sometimes made such Mutinies, and particularly in the beginning of *September* 1586, when they made formidable Insurrection, amounting to little less than Treason, against the *French* and *Dutch*: And they had, it seems, premeditated this, and had a Captain to head them; so that it threaten'd as much Mischief as that *Evil May Day* in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* But by the timely Care that was taken by the Magistrates, it was prevented, and some of them taken. And so the Recorder, Mr. *Fleetwood*, acquainted the Lord Treasurer in a Letter writ the 6th of *September*, "That that Day, from Two of the
" Clock until Six, the Lord Mayor, with some
" of the Aldermen his Brethren, and himself,
" had examined certain of these Apprentices for
" conspiring an Insurrection in this City against
" the *French* and *Dutch*; but especially against
" the *French*; a Thing as like unto *Ill May Day*, (as the Recorder added) as could be
" devised, in all Manner of Circumstances, *Mutatis Mutandis*. There wanted nothing but
" Execution. That they had taken five, all of
" an Age, yet all under twenty-one; four of
" them *Derbyshire* born; the fifth born in *Northamptonshire*; and that they were searching
" and seeking for the principal Captain, and
" hoped that they should hear of him that Night;
" for he had been walking all that Day in *Whitehall* at *Westminster*; and at his coming home
" they trusted to have him: That they had that
" Night set a standing Watch armed, from
" Nine until Seven in the Morning; and meant
" to continue the same so long as it should be
" thought convenient unto his Honour, and the
" Residue of the Lords. And that that Night Mr.
" Attorney General (the Recorder) was to set
" his Hand and Seal unto a Warrant, to summon

" an

“ an Inquest of Inquiry to appear To-morrow
 “ at *Westminster-hall*; and that the Citizens,
 “ when they should hear of it, would like it very
 “ well; For they all cried out, that Justice
 “ might be done upon those Traytors. The
 “ aforesaid Apprentices, who were of the Myf-
 “ tery of Plaisterers, were committed to *New-*
 “ *gate*, upon the Queen’s Highness and her
 “ Council’s Commandment; where they were
 “ like to remain, till they were deliver’d by
 “ special Warrant. And so concluded, beseech-
 “ ing God to preserve, first her Majesty, and
 “ then his Lordship, from all these Traytors, and
 “ such other like People. Written from *Guild-*
 “ *hall*.

ABUSIVE Ballads and Libels were too common in the City in Queen *Elizabeth’s* Time, therein reflecting too boldly and seditiously upon the Government; particularly in case of a Dearth; often against Strangers that came and settled here, and followed their Trades: Which the Apprentices and others took grievously, without considering their miserable State, being forced to leave their own native Countries, by Reason of Cruelty and Persecution. But of these seditious Practices, the Magistrates of the City took Notice, and committed the Dispersers and Authors, when they found them, and withal informed the Court thereof. Thus in the Year 1595, Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor, wrote to the Lord Treasurer in the Month of *June*, “ That that Morning coming from the ordinary Place of the meeting of him and his Brethren, in *St. Paul’s Church* before Sermon, at the Steps, a Libel (a Copy whereof, *literatim*, was inclosed) was delivered unto him by one of Sir *Richard Martins’s* Servants, who told him, that it was that Morning found under the said Sir *Richard’s* Door: And hereof he thought it his Duty, by his Letters, humbly to advertise his Lordship. In this Libel he, the Lord Mayor, was reproached, and the said Alderman, in whose House it was found, was commended: Concerning which, and what might be gathered thereof, he left to his honourable Consideration.

AND as tho’ this Libel were an Introduction to a Mutiny, (or a Mob, as we call it) “ That while the Mayor was writing this, he understood of such great Disorder of a Multitude of rebellious Apprentices in several Parts of this City, as, he feared, the same would not be suppressed until some of them were punished by Martial Law; and their Masters also fined and punished: Whom he, the Mayor, by several Precepts had commanded to keep their Servants within their Doors: And so he expected to understand further of his Lordship’s Will or Advice; informing his Lordship in the Conclusion, That since his Writing, he had apprehended divers, and sent them to Ward. But that his Sword-bearer was hurt at the *Tower*, being held by the Lieutenant’s Man himself, and the Sword pulled down:” For commonly these Mutineers met on *Tower-hill*, or in some Parts near the *Tower*.

AND the next Year, Sir *Stephen Slany*, Mayor, in the Month of *July*, was brought to his Hands a certain Ballad, containing a Complaint of great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm: “ And forasmuch as it contained in it certain vain and presumptuous Matters, bringing in the Queen, speaking with her People Dialoguewise, in very fond and indecent Sort, (as the said Mayor in his Letter, wrote also to the Lord Treasurer, shewed) and prescribing Order for the remedying this Dearth of Corn;

“ which was extracted, as it seemed, out of a Book published by the Lords the last Year; “ but done in that vain and indiscreet Manner, “ as that thereby the Poor might aggravate their Grief, and take Occasion of some Discontentment: Therefore he thought fit to acquaint the said Lord, that he called before him both the Printer and the Party by whom it was put to print; who pretended a Licence for it. But that finding it to be untrue, he committed him to one of the *Compters*, and took Sureties of the Printer himself for his Appearance.

AND then the Mayor desired the Lord Treasurer’s Direction, whether he thought it fit to inflict any further Punishment upon him.

THE Maker of this scurtilous Ballad, was one *Delonie*, an idle Fellow, and one noted with the like Spirit, in printing a Book for the Silk Weavers; wherein was found some such like foolish and disorderly Matter. Him the Mayor also was in search for, but could not yet find him, as he signified also to the said Lord, and sent him a Copy of the Ballad. The Magistrates of the City would by no Means allow in those Days any unworthy Reflections or Speeches against the Prince.

A little while after the said *Slany*, Mayor, sent the Lord Treasurer two Libels more, which were found and brought to him; and now in *September* two more were likewise found that were dispersed by some seditious Persons in the City, which he likewise sent to him, referring the Matter to farther Consideration.

AND this Fondness of Wit and Spight in abusing Superiors, could hardly be remedied here in LONDON by any Punishment; for before this, when divers Apprentices, and such like other disorderly Persons had suffered Punishment in the Beginning of the same Year 1596, a Libel was taken up in *April* that Year, within the Warder’s Room before the *Tower Gate* by the Under-Porter there. And of this the same Mayor informed the Lord Treasurer. It was especially directed against one Man, (as his Lordship might perceive) yet forasmuch as there was Mention made of the late Justice done against those disorderly Persons, Apprentices and others, with an Invective against the Council of the Land; whereby he meant, as the Lord Mayor supposed, the learned Council and Judges of the Realm, he thought meet to make his Lordship acquainted withal. He added, that the Libel (as might be conjectured by the Stile and Manner of Writing, and the Place where it was found) seemed to have been devised by some Apprentice of *St. Katharine’s*, or thereabouts, or by some other leud and discontented Person, that could be contented to see some Stir and Disturbance within this City and Commonwealth. He sent that Lord both the Original and an Extract, because the Writing was somewhat hard to be picked out. And so craving his Lordship’s Direction, whether he should proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of Mr. Lieutenant, or rather suppress it till they heard more; considering the Times, and the End and Purpose of such as scatter infamous Libels and seditious Writings; who desired nothing more than to have them blazed and scattered abroad.

THERE was, some Years since, *viz.* 1705, a Complaint made in Behalf of the Apprentices of LONDON, for the enhancing of the Fees of their enrolling, turning over, Copies of their Freedom, and other Exactions; the Particulars of which will more evidently appear by the following Paper, drawn up by Mr. *Bromley*, a good Citizen, printed in their Behalf.

The

The CASE of the APPRENTICES of LONDON, and others, in Reference to the Complaints lately made to the Court of Aldermen of the Exactions in the Chamberlain's Office; humbly offered to the Consideration of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council.

WHEREAS a Committee of the Court of Aldermen was lately appointed to consider of the Complaints made against some of the Officers in the Chamber of LONDON, for exacting Money from Persons enrolled, turned over, and made free, over and above the legal Fees and Duties, to the Oppression of great Numbers of her Majesty's Subjects, especially the poor Handicrafts, many of whom have not taken up their Freedom, because they could not raise Money to answer the exorbitant Demands of the Officers;

Now, for the better Information of the said Committee, and all others whom it may concern, the Publishing the said legal Fees and Duties has been thought a useful Piece of Service, which take as follows, *viz.*

Paid by the Master to the Chamberlain or Yeoman of the Chamber for every Apprentice made free, if enrolled, 4 s.

If not enrolled, then by the Master 13 s. 2 d.

Paid by the Apprentice, whether enrolled or not, 1 s. and no more.

Except 5 s. towards the Orphans Fund, lately settled by Act of Parliament.

FEES and DUTIES payable to the Clerk of the Chamber, *viz.*

For enrolling of an Apprentice, 4 d.

For turning over of an Apprentice, 4 d.

For the Copy of a Freedom of those made free by Service, filing the Indenture, sealing, engrossing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 2 s. 6 d.

For the Copy of a Freedom of those made free by Patrimony, if born in the City, for filing the Witnesses Names, sealing, engrossing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 4 s.

If born out of the City, then for the same, 5 s.

For the Copy of a Freedom of those made free by Redemption, filing the Order, sealing, engrossing fair upon Record, and entering the Name in the Kalendar, 4 s.

For every Person upon his Admission into the Freedom, paid for Stamps by Virtue of a late Act of Parliament, 2 s.

Note, These are the legal Fees and Duties, and whatever is exacted over and above, is conceived to be Extortion, for which an Indictment or Information will lie.

'Tis said, that the Fees demanded, and taken of late by the Clerk of the Chamber, or his Deputy, for which Complaint hath been made, are as follow, *viz.*

For enrolling an Apprentice, instead of 4 d.

3 s.

For turning over an Apprentice, instead of 4 d.

3 s.

For the Copy of a Freedom, instead of 2 s. 6 d. &c. from 6 s. 6 d. to 16 s. 6 d. (including 2 s. for the Stamps) besides what is exacted by the Yeoman of the Chamber over and above the legal Fees he is appointed to receive.

WHAT is given to the Under Clerks, Cushion-Bearer, and Poors Box, is an Act of Grace, and

not of Debt, and ought always to be so distinguished.

SEE the Statute made the 22d of Henry VIII. Chap. 4.

THE Abuses of Masters and Wardens of Fellowships and Fraternities, being set forth, in exacting exorbitant Fees of Prentices, &c. For Remedy whereof it is enacted, That no Master, Wardens, or Fellowship of Crafts or Mysteries, or any of them, nor any Rulers of Fraternities, take from henceforth of any Apprentice or any other Person or Persons, for the Entry of any Prentice into their said Fellowship, above the Sum of 2 s. 6 d. nor for his Entry when his Years and Term is expired and ended, above 3 s. 4 d. upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 l. for every Time that they do to the contrary, the one half to the King, the other half to the Party that shall sue by Action of Debt, Information, or otherwise, and that in the Action aforesaid no Protection or Essoign shall be allowed. See the Statute of 28 Henry VIII. Chap. 5. where Provision is made to prevent the Evasion of this Statute.

By this and many other Statutes it appears, how careful our Ancestors have been to encourage Trade and Industry, and to prevent Extortion. And tho' Cities and Towns Corporate are not herein expressly named, they are, no doubt, by an equitable Construction included, and can by no Means make Laws and Ordinances to oppress the Subject, by inhancing the antient Fees of Offices, especially where Trade and Industry are concerned. Extortion is punishable by the Common Law of England, in many Cases where the Statute Law doth not reach it.

THE Lord Chief Justice Coke's Definition of Extortion, *Instit. 1. Folio 368, viz.*

Extortion, in its proper Sense, is a great Mischief, by wresting or unlawfully taking by any Officer, by Colour of his Office, any Money or valuable Thing, of or from any Man, either that is not due, or more than is due, or before it is due.

IN the antient Rolls of the Mayors are these several Rules and Judgments concerning the Apprentices of LONDON.

APPRENTICES have been discharged from the Service of their Masters for several Causes, as may be understood from what follows:

ONE was discharged from his Master, because his Master held no Shop, and withdrew himself from the City: Another, because his Master did not teach him: Another, because his Master was in Ludgate, and entrusted him not: Another, because not enrolled within a Year: Another, because his Master was distracted in his Mind: Another, because his Master was so poor that he could not exhibit to him: Another, because his Master diverted himself to other Occupations than his own Mystery: Another, because his Master was a Leper: Another, because the Wife, after the Death of her Husband, taught him not: And lastly, Another, because his Master inordinately chastised him.

A Bill was once put in Parliament for a Statute to annul an Order made by the City, that none should put his Son Apprentice to a Citizen of LONDON, unless he might expend 20 s. a Year.

CONCERNING the Freemen and Freedom and Liberties of the City, these Things are noted out of the City's Records.

THE Lord Mayor might give the Freedom of the City to a certain Number; which was so disliked that the City agreed yearly to give him 40 Marks to make none free, or two Hogsheads of Wine.

THAT

THAT all Freemen remaining out of the City, return within a certain Time to the same.

THAT if a Freeman prosecute another Freeman without the City, he shall lose his Freedom, and make a Fine.

A Brief from the King, to the City, that none within the City, having 40 l. Land by the Year, but he take Knighthood upon him.

AN Act was commenced against one who took Custom of a Freeman of the City; (for the Citizens are free from Toll and Custom throughout England by Charter.)

A Letter was sent to the Men of *Jernemute*, (i. e. *Yarmouth*) that they hinder not the Citizens of LONDON of their Liberties; but that they may buy and sell freely, and exercise their Merchandizes. And a Petition was preferred by the Citizens in Parliament against them, about the End of *Edward II.*

ONE lost his Liberty, because he was admitted to the same without the Consent of 12 Men of every Ward.

ANOTHER lost his Freedom, because he was convicted in Parliament of great Extortions, so commendably did the Citizens cut off from themselves scandalous Members.

THE King once sent a Letter to the City for Foreigners to be admitted to the Freedom of it; but the Answer they made was, that the said Strangers would colour the Merchandizes of other Strangers, if they were admitted into the Liberty.

THERE are three several Ways to be made a Freeman; first, by Birthright, as being the Child of a Freeman; secondly, by Service, as aforesaid; and, thirdly, by Redemption or Purchase, by Order of the Court of Aldermen.

IN former Times, the Chamberlain was commonly concerned with the Sheriffs in the Duties incumbent upon them, and took Place of them, as appears by these Instances that happened in the Pleas of the Crown, before the King's Justices at the *Tower*, 28 H. III.

ONE *Henry de Buck* slew one *Le Ireis Tynlour*, with a certain Knypule (Knife) in the Street of *Fletebrige*, and fled to the Church of *St. Mary of Suthwerk*, and acknowledged his Fact, and abjured the Kingdom, in the Presence of *Gervase Le Cordwāner*, and the Sheriffs.

Anno 18 H. III. *John de Colmere*, Chamberlain, *Rafe de Askely*, and *John Norman*, Sheriffs, on Sunday the Eve of *St. Mark*, a Clerk called *Henry de Bello*, a Foreigner, slew *Thomas de Aula*, in the King's Highway, near the House of *John Aubyn*. He fled to the Church of *St. Brigid*, LONDON, by Night; so that the Sheriff and Aldermen of the Ward had him watched for that Night till the Morrow; and then came the Constable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen to the aforesaid Church; and he the said *Henry* acknowledged the Fact before them, and he abjured the Kingdom. It was enquired by the Mayor and Citizens, of the King's Justices, if the Constable of the *Tower*, the Sheriffs and Aldermen, could receive an Abjuration from any, without the Chamberlain. They said they might, if the Chamberlain were absent upon the King's Business.

FORMERLY the Office of Chamberlain of the City was in the Gift of the King. King *Hen. III.* in the 7th of his Reign, granted it to *William Ferners* by Patent; and the same King, in the 53d of his Reign, granted it to *Walter Capets*, ad Placitum, i. e. during Pleasure.

AND sometimes there have been two Chamberlains together; as there was in the Reign of King *Edward I.* (as will appear by and by) whose Names were *John de Dunstaple*, and *Simon de Paris*, and both Aldermen.

CONCERNING the Chamberlains giving up their Accounts, as also the Bridge-Masters, and other Officers of the City, was this Order made, 27 Edw. I.

Die Mercurii, &c. "Wednesday after the Feast of *St. Michael*, 27 Edw. I. it was ordained and agreed, by *Henry de Galeys*, then Mayor of the City of LONDON, *John le Blund*, *Geffery de Norton*, *Adam de Folham*, *Adam de Roskesle*, *John de Canterbury*, *William de Leyre*, *Nicholas de Farndon*, &c. *John de Dunstaple*, *Martin Box*, Aldermen of the City aforesaid, *Richard de Refham*, and *Thomas Sely*, then Sheriffs, *John de Dunstaple*, and *Simon de Paris*, then Chamberlains of the Chamber of *Guybald*, LONDON, and by the whole Commonalty of the City aforesaid, before the aforesaid Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, that the Chamberlains of the Chamber of *Guybald*, the Keepers of the Bridge of LONDON, and all others of the City, who ought to give up their Accounts to the said City, for the Time hereafter give them up twice a Year, to wit, the first Week in Lent, and in the beginning of Autumn.

THE present Chamberlain is *JOHN BOSWORTH*, Esq;

The SHERIFFS COURTS.

THERE are two Courts of Record, called the *Sheriff's Courts*, belonging to the two Sheriffs; and to each Court belongs a Prison, called a Compter, viz. the *Poultrey Compter*, and *Wood-street Compter*. And each Court has its peculiar Judge, who are Counsellors learned in the Law, and knowing in the Customs of the City.

THESE Courts hold Plea for all Actions of Debt, Trespass, Account, Covenants broken, and on the Case, as also Attachments and Sequestrations; and if the Action be laid under five Pounds, it cannot be removed to a superior Court.

THESE Courts are held four Days every Week in the *Guildhall*, viz. on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* for *Wood-street Compter*; and on *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* for the *Poultrey Compter*.

THE Proceedings in these Courts are in the Manner of those of the higher, that is, by Declaration, Pleadings, a Jury, &c. And in case of any erroneous Judgment given, the Party grieved may sue forth of the Court of Chancery, a Writ of Error, returnable in the Court of *Hustings*, whither the Record being transmitted, the Errors may be there examined and corrected, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

To these two Courts, viz. the *Poultrey* and *Wood-street*, there belong eight Attorneys, who are admitted by the Court of Aldermen, and take the following Oath.

The OATH of the ATTORNEYS of the Sheriff's Courts.

YE shall swear that ye shall well and lawfully do your Office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examine your Client, and their Quarrel without Champarty, and without procuring of any Juries or any Enquest-embraising. And that ye shall change no Quarrel out of his Nature after your Understanding. Also ye shall plead *Ne ley*, ne suffer to be pleaded or leyd by your Assent, no Forreign Release, Acquittance, Payment, Arbitration, plain Accompt whatsoever it be to put the Court out of his Jurisdiction, nor none other Matter, but it be such as ye may find right-ful

ful and true by the Information of your Client, whose Information and Saying upon your Oath and Conscience ye shall think to be true. And ye shall not enform ne enforce any Man to sue falsely against any Person by false and forged Action. Ready ye shall be at all Times to come and attend at the Warning of the said Mayor, and of the Sheriffs of the said City, unless ye be letted about the Business of this City, or for some other reasonable Cause. The Franchises, Laws and Ordinances of this City you shall keep, and do to be kept to your Power; and that well and lawfully ye shall do all Things that to the Office of Attorney pertaineth to do. *As God help you.*

THESE Attorneys may demand in each Cause three Fees, one for the Appearance, one at joining Issue, and another upon Summons for Trial. But if the Cause shall be summoned more than once, then to have a Fee upon every Summons.

THE Jurymen are Freemen of the City, and serve in their Wards according to the several Months; each Ward taking their Turn.

To each Court belongs a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, a Prothonotary, and four Clerks Sitters.

THE Secondaries allow, and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of these Courts.

THE Clerks of the Papers file and copy Declarations upon Actions in these Courts.

THE Prothonotaries draw and engross all such Declarations.

The Clerks Sitters enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

To each Compter belong sixteen Serjeants at Mace, and to each their Yeoman, besides Under Officers, and a Prison-Keeper. And if a Freeman is committed to Prison in either of these Compters, he may remove himself to *Ludgate*.

THE two eldest Clerks in the Sheriffs Court for the Time being, are Attorneys of the *Pye-Powder Court* held in *Cloth-Fair*, during the three first Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, for the examining and trying Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences committed in the Fair, contrary to the Proclamation following:

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen do annually cause a Proclamation to be made for the better regulating this Affair, to this Tenour:

The PROCLAMATION made on St. BARTHOLOMEW'S EVE in the Afternoon at the great Gate going into Cloth-Fair.

THE Right Honourable Sir W. B. Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and his Right Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen of the said City, straitly charge and command, on the Behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, That all Manner of Persons of whatsoever Estate, Degree, or Condition they be, having Recourse to this Fair, keep the Peace of our said Sovereign Lord the King.

That no Manner of Persons make any Congregation, Conventicles, or Affrays, by the which the same Peace may be broken or disturbed, upon Pain of Imprisonment and Fine, to be made after the Discretion of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Also that all Manner of Sellers of Wine, Ale, or Beer, sell by Measures ensealed, as by Gallon, Pottle, Quart, and Pint, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Person shall sell any Bread, but if it keep the Assize, and that it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Cook, Pye-baker, nor Huckster, sell, nor put to Sale, any Manner of

Viſtual, but it be good and wholesome for Man's Body, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Person buy nor sell, but with true Weights and Measures, sealed according to the Statute in that Behalf made, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Manner of Person or Persons take upon him or them within this Fair, to make any Manner of Arrest, Attachment, Summons, or Execution, but if it be done by the Officers of this City thereunto assigned, upon Pain that will fall thereof.

And that no Person or Persons whatsoever, within the Limits and Bounds of this Fair, presume to break the Lord's Day in selling, thewing, or offering to Sale, or in buying, or offering to buy, any Commodities whatsoever, or in sitting, tippling, or drinking in any Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Tippling-house, or Cook's-house, or in doing any other Thing that may tend to the Breach thereof, upon the Pains and Penalties contained in several Acts of Parliament, which will be severely inflicted upon the Breakers thereof.

And finally, That what Persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of Person in this Fair, that they come with their Complaints before the Stewards in this Fair assigned to hear and determine Pleas, and they will minister to all Parties Justice, according to the Laws of this Land, and the Customs of this City.

The COURT of REQUESTS, commonly called the COURT of CONSCIENCE.

THIS Court has been established by Act of Common-Council, for many Years past, and so continued for the Relief and Benefit of poor Debtors in LONDON and the Liberties, and likewise for poor Freemen, that have small Debts owing to them. First, on the 1st of February, in the 9th Year of King Henry VIII. an Act of Common-Council was made, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City for the Time being, should monthly assign and appoint two Aldermen, and four discreet Commoners, to be Commissioners to sit in the same Court twice a Week, viz. *Wednesday* and *Saturday*; there to hear and determine all Matters brought before them between Party and Party, (being Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) in all Cases, where the due Debt or Damage did not exceed 40s.

THIS Act was to continue but for two Years then next ensuing: But being found charitable and profitable for the Relief of such poor Debtors as were not able to make present Payment of their Debts; and to restrain malicious Persons from proceeding in their willful Suits; and also to be a great Ease and Help to such poor Persons as had small Debts owing to them, and were not able to prosecute Suits in Law for the same elsewhere; the same Act has since then been continued by divers other Acts of Common-Council. And hereby (besides the said two Aldermen monthly assigned) the Number of Commissioners were increased from four to twelve. And so by that Authority, the same Court continued till the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c.

AND then divers People, being Citizens and Freemen of LONDON, (contrary to their Oaths formerly taken) repining at the Authority of the same Court, and not regarding the Expence of any Charges, how great soever, so they might have their Desires upon their poor Debtors, and being often animated thereunto by divers

divers Attorneys and Solicitors (for their own particular Gain) did daily commence Suits, for such petty Debts and Causes against poor Men (Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) in the High Courts at *Westminster*, or elsewhere, out of the said Court of *Requests*, to avoid the Jurisdiction of the same Court, and to bar the said Commissioners from staying such Suits, and examining the said Causes, and thereby caused the said poor Men, many Times, to pay six Times as much Charges as their principal Debts or Damage did amount to, to the undoing of such poor Men, their Wives and Children, and also to the filling of the Prisons with the Poor so sued; where otherwise they might have got their Debts in the said Court of *Requests*, for very small Charge, and little Trouble.

FOR Remedy whereof, and for strengthening and establishing the said Court, an Act of Parliament was then made, *Anno primo Jacobi Regis*, That every Citizen and Freeman of LONDON, that had, or should have any Debts owing to him, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Debtors (Citizens and Freemen of LONDON) inhabiting in LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, should or might cause such Debtors to be warned to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court; and that the said Commissioners, or the greater Number of them, should from Time to Time set down such Orders between such Parties, Plaintiff and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching such Debts not exceeding forty Shillings, as they should find to stand with Equity and good Conscience.

BUT since the making of that Act, divers Persons (intending to subvert the good and charitable Intent of the same) have taken hold of some doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, and have wrested the same for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Jurisdiction of the same Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the said Act.

FOR Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that some more full and ample Provision might be made for the further establishing and strengthening of the said Court, and for the better Relief of such poor Debtors, another Act of Parliament was made in the third Year of the Reign of King *James*, intituled, *An Act for the Recovering of Small Debts, and for the relieving of poor Debtors in LONDON*. The Tenour of which Act is as follows:

WHEREAS by Virtue of divers Acts of Common-Council made within the City of LONDON, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City, for the Relief of poor Debtors dwelling within the said City, have accustomed monthly to assign two Aldermen and twelve discreet Commoners to be Commissioners, and sit in the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, in the *Guildhall* of the same City, there to hear and determine all Matters of Debt not amounting to the Sum of xl s. to be brought before them: And whereas at the Sessions of Parliament holden at *Westminster*, the nineteenth Day of *March*, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is, for the further Relief of such poor Debtors, and more perfect Establishing of the said Court, there was made and provided an Act, intituled, *An Act for Recovery of small Debts, and relieving of poor Debtors in LONDON*: And whereas since the making of the said Act, divers Persons intending to subvert the good and charitable Intent of the same, and taking hold of some doubtful and ambiguous Words therein, do wrest the same for their own Lucre and Gain, to the avoiding the Jurisdiction of the said Court, contrary to the godly Meaning of the said Act.

For the Remedy whereof, and to the Intent that some more full and ample Provision may be made for the Relief of such poor Debtor, be it enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That every Citizen and Freeman of the City of LONDON, and every other Person and Persons inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, being a Tradesman, Victualler, or a Labouring Man, which now have, or hereafter shall have any Debt or Debts owing unto him or them, not amounting to forty Shillings, by any Citizen, or by any other Person or Persons being a Victualler, Tradesman, or Labouring Man, inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, shall or may cause such Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of the said Court of Requests for the Time being, by Writing to be left at the Dwelling-House of such Debtor or Debtors, or by any other reasonable Warning or Notice to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court of Requests, holden in the *Guildhall* of the said City: And that the said Commissioners, or any three of them or more, shall have Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, from Time to Time, to set down such Order or Orders between such Party or Parties Plaintiffs, and his or their such Debtor or Debtors Defendants, touching such Debts not amounting to the Value of forty Shillings, in Question before them, as they shall find to stand with Equity and good Conscience: All such their Order or Orders to be registered in a Book, as they have been accustomed, and as well the Party Plaintiff, as the Debtor or Defendant, to observe, perform and keep the same in all Points: And that for the more due Proceeding herein, it shall be lawful for the same Commissioners, or any three or more of them, to minister an Oath to the Plaintiff or Defendant, and also to such Witnesses as shall be produced on each Party, if the same Commissioners, or any three of them or more shall so think it meet.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if in any Action of Debt, or Action upon the Case upon any *Assumpsit* for the Recovery of any Debt, to be sued or prosecuted against any the Person or Persons aforesaid, in any of the King's Courts at *Westminster*, or elsewhere out of the said Courts of Requests, it shall appear to the Judge or Judges of the Court where such Action shall be sued or prosecuted, that the Debt to be recovered by the Plaintiff in such Action doth not amount to the Sum of forty Shillings, and the Defendant in such Action shall duly prove either by sufficient Testimony, or by his own Oath, to be allowed by any the Judge or Judges of the said Court where such Action shall depend, that at the Time of the commencing of such Action, such Defendant was inhabiting and resident in the City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, as above, that in such Case the said Judge or Judges shall not allow to the said Plaintiff any Costs of Suit, but shall award that the same Plaintiff shall pay so much ordinary Costs to the Party Defendant, as such Defendant shall justly prove before the said Judge or Judges, it hath truly cost him in Defence of the said Suit.

And be it further enacted, That if any such Plaintiff or Creditor, Defendant or Debtor, after Warning given to him or them, in Manner and Form before in this Act mentioned, by the said Officer of the said Court of Requests, shall without some just or reasonable Cause of Excuse, refuse to appear in the said Court before the said Commissioners, or shall not perform such Order as the said Commissioners, or any three or more

of them, shall set down, or concerning such Debts as aforesaid, that then it shall be lawful for the said Court, or any other of the Sergeants at Mace of the said City, by Order of the said Commissioners or any three or more of them, to commit such Party or Parties to Prison, into one of the *Compters* of the said City, there to remain until he or they shall perform the Order of the said Commissioners in that Behalf.

Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Debt for any Rent upon any Lease of Lands or Tenements, or any other real Contracts, nor to any other Debt that shall arise by Reason of any Cause concerning a Testament or Matrimony, or any Thing concerning or properly belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, albeit the same shall be under forty Shillings; any Thing before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen do monthly assign such Aldermen and Commons to sit as Commissioners in the said Court as they think fit: And the same Persons, or any three of them, make a Court, and do sit in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, to hear and determine such Causes as come before them.

A Cause may be brought and determined in this Court for 10 *d.* Charge, viz. 6 *d.* for the Plaintiff and the Summons, and 4 *d.* for the Order: But if the Defendant do not appear the second Court Day after Summons, an Attachment will be awarded against him, which will compel him to appear, and encrease the Charge.

If any Citizen shall be arrested for a Debt under 40 *s.* this Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action; and if he appear not the first Court Day after the Summons left at his House, will grant an Attachment against him, and force him to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant his Costs. And if any Attorney in LONDON shall presume to go on in any such Suit after Notice to the contrary, or shall refuse to obey the Order of this Court, upon Complaint thereof made to the Court of Aldermen, they will suspend such Person.

IN the Majority of Sir William Craven, an Attorney in the Sheriffs Court was sent for by the Commissioners sitting in this Court; and he refusing to come before them, they made Complaint to the Court of Aldermen, who thereupon made an Order as follows:

C R A V E N, Mayor.

Jovis 24 die Januarii Anno Domini 1610, Annoque Regis Jacobi Angl' &c. octavo.

THIS Day Sir John Jolls, Knight and Alderman of this City, did declare unto this Court, that he and three discreet Commoners of this City (amongst others) assigned by this Court to be Commissioners for this instant Month of *January* for the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, according to an Act of Parliament made in the third Year of the Reign of the King's Majesty that now is: And that they sitting in the said Court of Conscience in the *Guildhall* of this City Yesterday, being *Wednesday*, the three and twentieth of this instant *January*, to hear and determine Matters for the recovering of small Debts, and relieving of poor Debtors in this City, according as by the said Act of Parliament they are authorized, and only out of a conscionable Care to be certainly informed of the true State of a Case brought before them, and which was depending in the Sheriffs Court, where they were

informed that *Thomas Hutton*, one of the Attorneys in the Sheriffs Court, was retained for the Plaintiff in the said Court: And the said *Hutton* being in the *Guildhall* in the View of the said Sir John Jolls, and other the Commissioners, the said Commissioners commanded the Beadle of the said Court to go to the said *Hutton*, and require him presently to come to the said Sir John Jolls, and other Commissioners. And albeit the Beadle went two several Times to him, yet the said *Hutton* peremptorily and contemptuously made answer, *That he neither could nor would come to them.* The which being here examined in full and open Court, and the said *Hutton* called to answer the same, was in Part confessed by the said *Hutton*, and also proved by the Oath of the Clerk and Beadle of the said Court of Requests. And to aggravate the said Offence and Contempt, the said *Hutton* here in open Court, did affirm, *That he knew not what Authority that Court had to send for him.* The which Indignities and Contempts offered to Commissioners chosen by this Court, and established by Act of Parliament, and to an Alderman of the City of LONDON, by a subordinate Officer of this City, this Court do generally hold the same intolerable, and the said *Hutton* worthy of severe and condign Punishment: And therefore do order and decree, that the said *Thomas Hutton* shall be presently and absolutely dismissed, and this Court doth absolutely dismiss him of and from his said Place and Office of one of the Attorneys of the said Sheriffs Court aforesaid. And Mr. Dale, one of the Judges of the said Court, was sent for, and being here present, was required to take Notice thereof, and to publish the same in the Sheriffs Court, and to take present Order that the said *Thomas Hutton* be not admitted hereafter to practise any more in the said Court.

The CLERK'S FEES of this Court.

- For every Plaintiff, 2 *d.*
- For every Appearance, 2 *d.*
- For every Order, 4 *d.*
- For every Precept or Warrant to commit to Prison, 6 *d.*
- For every Search, 2 *d.*
- For every Satisfaction acknowledged upon an Order, 6 *d.*

BEADLE'S FEES.

- For warning every Person within the Liberties, 4 *d.*
- For warning every Person without the Liberties, 6 *d.*
- For serving every Precept or Warning, 4 *d.*

The Court of CONSERVACY of the River THAMES.

THERE is a peculiar Court for the taking Care of this most important River of *Thames*, both for the Water and Fish of it: The Right of which is in the City. This Court is held before the Lord Mayor, at such Times as he shall appoint and direct, within the Counties near adjacent to LONDON and Westminster, viz. *Middlesex* and *Essex*, on the North Side of the River, *Kent* and *Surrey* on the South.

THE Water-Bailiff is my Lord Mayor's Deputy, and ought to give Notice to his Lordship of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River.

THERE have been several Orders made and devised for that Purpose; some of which Orders are as follow, viz.

ORDER S

ORDERS devised and agreed upon by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Ducie; Knt. and Baronet; Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Conservator of the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway; for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of FISH within the West Part of the said River; as follows:

FIRST, That no Man; upon Penalty and Forfeiture of his Net and Ten Pounds, with Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor, shall presume to shute any Draw-net or Coulter-net, at any Time of the Year; before Sun-rising, nor after Sun-setting; for that in the Night-time unlawful Nets may be used; and other Abuses offered, to the great Hurt and Annoyance of the said River of Thames; and to shute in their several Rooms well known.

2. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall still, lie, or bend over any Net during the Time of the Flood, whereby both Salmons and other Kinds of Fish may be hinder'd and kept back from swimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of such Fishermen as dwell in the West Part of the said River; upon the like Pain and Penalty.

3. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall shute any Draw-net, Cod-net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon-fish shall be taken after *Holyrood Day* is past, being the fourteenth Day of *September*, because at that Time they are out of Season, and remain here upon the River only to spawn and breed; upon the like Payment.

4. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall fish with any Net, or lay or hale any Wheel, or use any other Net or Engine whatsoever, from Sun-setting on *Saturday* at Night, until Sun-rising upon *Monday* Morning, no, not during all the Time of *Lent*, as being a Thing not only very hurtful to the said River, but also a great Abuse and profaning of the Lord's Sabbath; upon the like Payment.

5. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-nets (called Shipping a Stern) into their Boats, before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water, nor that they ship some Part of their said Net, and land the rest; but that from henceforth they shall fulfil and observe that antient Order of landing their Nets (as they have heretofore usually done) at low Water, upon the like Payment.

6. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever shall use any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, at any Time of the Year, for that they are likewise very great Destroyers of Barbels and other Kinds of Fish; nor shall work with any Bley-net, Rugge-net, or Smelt-net; upon the said Water Westward, farther than *Isleworth Church*, from the tenth Day of *March* yearly, until *Holyrood Day* be past; being the fourteenth Day of *September*; upon the like Payment.

7. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall at any Time of the Year use or exercise any Flue; Trammel, Double-walled-net, or Hooped-net whatsoever, for that they are not only the utter Destruction of all breeding Barbels, but also a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood and Fry of Fish, being with those Kind of Nets infinitely destroyed, to the general Ruin of the River aforesaid; upon the like Payment.

8. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall lay any Weels, called Kills, in any Place of the River, from the tenth of *March* till the tenth of *May* yearly; for that all Roches do then shed their Spawn; nor that no Man whatsoever cut any Bull-rushes, or other Flags or Sedges grow-

ing upon the River from *Richmond* unto the Mark-stone above *Stanes-bridge*; for that they are a great Succour and Safe-guard unto the Fish; upon the like Payment.

9. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall use within the said River of Thames, any Weel called a Lomb or a Mill-pot, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ten Pounds; and Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor: Nor that no Man whatsoever shall occupy upon the said River of Thames, any Nets called Purse-nets, otherwise Easting-nets; upon the like Payment.

10. *Item*, That no Fisherman or others shall be suffered to rug for Flounders either by Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, between *London-bridge* and *Strangate* on the South Side, and *Westminster-bridge* on the North Side, but only two Casts at Low Water, and two Casts at full Sea or High Water, for the Safeguard of the Fry and Brood of Fish; and no Flounder shall be taken under the Assize of six Inches: Nor that no Fisherman or other shall fleet with any Bley-net upon the Benches from *Whitehall* to the *Temple-stairs* upon High Waters, from *Whitfontide* to *Bartholomewtide*; upon like Payment.

11. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever shall cast, bring, or cause to be brought, any Carrion, Soil, Gravel, Rubbish, Sods of Earth, or any other Filth or Annoyance, whereby Banks and Shelves are raised, and the common Passage hinder'd, to the great Danger of Fates, Boats, and Barges; passing to and fro upon the said River: Nor that no Fisherman or other shall drive or cause to be driven any Piles, Stumps or Stakes, within the said River of Thames, upon which the like Mischief and Dangers may arise, until such Time as they be lawfully licensed so to do; upon the like Pain and Penalty as aforesaid.

12. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall presume to take up any Rack or Drifth upon the Water of Thames, without Notice given thereof to the Water-Bailiff, or his Substitute, within convenient Time, he satisfying him for his Pains as shall be reasonable and thought fitting; nor shall conceal and keep secret the said Rack or Drifth from the said Water-Bailiff, to the End that such Order and Care may be taken therein as hath been accustomed, according to the Laws and Ordinances ordained for the Preservation of the said River; upon like Payment and Penalty.

13. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other shall fish with any kind of Net, or use any Angle-rod with more then two Hooks upon a Line, or saw or scratch for Barbel within the Limits of *London-bridge*, or shall use any other Engine nearer unto the Bridge than *St. Botolph's Wharf* and the *Bridge-house Wharf* on the East Side, nor nearer on the West Side than *St. Mary Overies-Stairs* and the *Old-Swan*; upon the Pain of Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor, and six Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of LONDON.

14. *Item*, That no Peterman shall at any Time hereafter fish or work with any Manner of Net upon the said Water Westward farther then *Richmond-Crane*; unto which Place, or near thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth, for that the fishing upon that Place hath caused a great Destruction of Fish; upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Time they shall so offend, and farther Punishment according to the Quality of his Offence.

15. *Item*, It is ordered that no Peterman shall hereafter at any Time of the Year take the Tides above *Richmond*, nor go in Company together, it being found very prejudicial and hurtful both to the River and Fishermen, and nothing available for the furnishing of any Markets, nor shall

go to fish more than five together in one Company between *Richmond* and *London-bridge*, upon Pain of forfeiting for every Time ten Shillings, and Imprisonment during Pleasure.

16. *Item*, That no Peterman, or any other, take any Flounders, or any other short Fish, which they have usually called *Kettle-Fish*, not being six Inches of Assize, being found to be to the great Destruction of the Fish, upon the like Penalty and Pain.

17. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniencies have heretofore risen to the River of *Thames* by divers Fishermen keeping of Boys, who had neither Sufficiency to take the Charge of Fishing, nor bound Apprentice to the same: Therefore from henceforth it shall not be lawful for any Fisherman to keep two Boys in one Boat, unless the one of them be at Man's Estate, or thought sufficient by the Water-Bailiff to take the Charge, or else that one of them be an Owner; nor that no Fisherman from henceforth do take any Apprentice to the said Trade of Fishing, unless he first enter his Name into the Register-Book of the Water-Bailiff of this City, kept for that Purpose, nor under the Term of seven Years; and that, after the Expiration of his said Term, he likewise come again before the said Water-Bailiff, to be by him admitted a lawful Fisherman, (as of antient Time hath been accustomed,) upon like Payment.

18. *Lastly*, That every Fisherman upon the River of *Thames*, from *London-bridge* unto *Stanes-bridge*, shall once every Year (*viz.* upon *St. Paul's Day*, being the five and twentieth Day of *January*) appear before the Water-Bailiff of this City, at the Chapel of the *Guildhall*, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, there to enter their several Names into his Register-Book kept for that Purpose: And farther, to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation of the said River to be openly and publickly read, to the Intent that they and every of them may the better perform the same, upon Pain of six Shillings eight Pence for every Default so made. And if any Man whatsoever, Fisherman or other, shall contemptuously or stubbornly resist the Water-Bailiff, being Sub-Conservator under the Lord Mayor, in the due Performance and Execution of his said Office, he shall make such Fine, or be imprisoned at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor for the Time being, as unto his Lordship shall seem most fitting.

ARTICLES to be inquired upon by the Jury for the River of *THAMES* Eastward.

Imprimis, You shall faithfully and truly present (without any Respect) all such Persons, Fisherman and others, as do prophane the Lord's Sabbath in their unlawful Fishings, and going forth that Day to their Labour, being to the high Displeasure of Almighty God, and availableth not to the furnishing of any Market. And if any such Fishermen have gone forth to Fish, having been at home, before *Sunday* at Night Sun down, you shall faithfully and truly present them.

Trinckermen.

2. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand for Smelts till the one and twentieth Day of *October* yearly, and so to continue until *Good-Friday* following. And to use no Manner of Net for Smelts than full two Inches in the Fore-part, Inch and a half in the second Part, and in the third Part, which is the Hoose or Cod, Inch and quarter wet and dry. And the Hoose not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compass sixty Meishes, and not above. And five Hoops placed a Foot and a half asunder in the said Cod, the last Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the End of the Cod, and each Hoop to be a

Foot and a half over every Way, upright within the Hoop, and not otherwise.

3. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand to Fish above nine Tides in the Week, *viz.* three Tides against *Wednesday*, three Tides against *Friday*, and three Tides against *Saturday* Market, and so likewise three Tides against *Saints Eves* and other fasting Days, and then to wash, hale up, and go home with their said Nets and Boats every *Saturday* Morning to their own Houses. And in *Lent* Time they may stand every Day, the Sabbath Day excepted.

4. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand in any Byrth more than is allowed him to stand, but shall stand in all such several Places, and in such Manner as hereafter followeth, and in no other Place; that is to say, he shall keep his Cooplement

At *Blackwall Ferry* two, one Breast or Front, and no more.

At *Ley Shelp* two, and no more.

At *Woolwich Shelp* two, and no more.

At *Woolwich Town* five, and no more.

At *Gallion's Nasse* three, and no more.

At *Buzard's Bush* five, and no more.

At the East and West End of *Barkin Shelp*, two at each Place, and no more.

At *Daggennam Shelp* six, and no more.

At the *Carrick* four, and no more.

At *Julian-Tree Job* three, and no more.

At *Dartford Job* three, and no more.

At the Bight at *Ereth Nasse* three, and no more.

At *Stoke-fleet Nasse*, alias *Stakes End* five, and no more.

At *Avely-Hole* five, and no more.

At *Purfleet* five, and no more.

At *Graves-Thorock* six, and no more.

At the two *Thoroughs* three, and no more.

And every Trincke to keep his true Cooplement, and to stand no more in a Byrth.

5. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand to fish for Whittings till the *Ember Week* before *Michaelmas*, yearly, and to come no higher than *Purfleet*, and to have the Hoose or Cod of his Net full Inch and a half. And upon *Saturday* Sun up to wash off his Net, hale up and go home, and not to return again to his Labour again till *Monday* Morning Day-light. And so likewise shall every Fisherman do from *London-bridge* Westward, to *Gravesend-bridge* in the East, and not otherwise.

6. *Item*, That no Trinckerman or other Fisherman shall buy any Trincke, or take to receive any Copy under the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty until he be allowed and thought fit by the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, or by his Substitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, with the general Likings and Consents of the said Company of Trinckermen, and seventeen Trinckes allowed, and no more.

7. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand to Fish before any Breach-Mouth, at the Rising or Sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fish, and that every Trincke shall at all Times and Seasons take up and carry away his Anchor at the Time of his leaving off from Fishing, and not leave his said Anchor behind him to keep his Byrth, contrary to the antient Order and Custom.

8. *Item*, That each Trincke shall every dark and foggy Night hang forth out of his said Trincke-boat one Lantern with sufficient Candle Light, for the better and safer Passage of Ships, Boats, and Vessels passing to and fro upon the said River: And that every Trincke Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most, or any *Henbilt* above twenty two Fathom. And likewise

likewise to have a Warpe of forty Fathom to sheer off and give Way if any Ship, Crayer, or other Vessel shall chance to drive upon them.

9. *Item*, That every Trinckerman shall one Week before his going forth to fish, come up to the Chapel of *Guildhall*, LONDON, and there appear before the Water-Bailiff, as well to receive Leave and Licence for their going forth, as also to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation of the said River, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End that they may the better observe and keep the said Orders and every Thing therein contained.

Hebberman.

10. *Item*, That no Hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty fourth Day of *August* yearly, and so to continue till *Good-Friday*; and that no Hebberman shall fish in any Haven, Creek, Breach, or Issue with any Net of less Affize than three Inches for Flounders, from the Feast of *Easter*, until the said twenty fourth Day of *August* yearly; and shall likewise appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON at the Chapel of *Guildhall*, there to receive Leave and Licence for their said going forth; and that the Mesh of their said Smelt-nets be full Inch wet and dry, and not otherwise.

11. *Item*, That every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore, and pitch their Pole at half Ebb, and shall have but forty Fathom Rope allowed from the Pitch of their Pole into the River, and not to lie a floating or flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midst of the Stream, nor shall have any Kind of Weight of Lead, Iron, Stone, Barrel, Firkin, Kilderkin, Cask, or with any Wherry or other Device; nor shall fish from *Good-Friday* till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, betwixt *London-bridge* and *Gravesend*, with any Net under two Inches, except with a Wade-net for Bait only.

12. *Item*, That no Hebberman shall work any higher for Whittings than *Dartford* Creek, and to work with no Manner of Net for Whittings of less Affize than full Inch and half wet and dry; nor shall go forth to take any of the said Whittings yearly until they be lawfully licensed by the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, before whom they are severally to appear at the said Chapel of *Guildhall*, LONDON, one Week before *Gangtide* yearly.

Trawlerman.

13. *Item*, You shall present the Names and Surnames of every Trawler unto the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or his Substitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being; and that no Trawler shall fish above *Holl Haven* on the North Side, and *Porring* on the South Side, till a Fortnight after *Michaelmas* yearly, and all the Summer to use no Net for Soals under two Inches and a half in the Cod, being two Yards long, and the rest of the Net to be three Inches; and no Trawler to work in *Tilbury-Hope* after *Michaelmas* with any Manner of Net under four Inches for Plaice all the Net over; and no Trawler to come upon any Trawl with any other Net at any Time of the Year.

14. *Item*, To present all such as have pitched, set, or erected any Riff-hedge, or Half-nets upon Stakes or otherwise within the full Sea and Low-Water, being an Engine utterly to kill small Fish, and what Landmen they be upon the *Kentish* Shore, or in any other Place within the Waters of *Thames* and *Medway*, that do or have used the same.

15. *Item*, That no Trawler do stay abroad to fish after *Whitson-tide* against *Wednesday* Market till *Bartholomewtide* yearly, nor that no Trawler do fish in *Tilbury-Hope* upon the *Saturday* after Sun-rising, but to waih off, hale up, and go home, as all other Fishermen ought to do, and accord-

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ing to the old and antient Custom of the River of *Thames* and Waters of *Medway*.

16. *Item*, That every Trawler upon the River Eastwards, do yearly appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON at the Chapel of *Guildhall* one Week before their true Times and Seasons of going forth to fish, then and there to receive Leave and Licence for their said Goings forth, and to hear the Orders and Institutions ordained for the Preservation and Government of the River of *Thames*, to be there openly and publickly read, to the End that they may the better observe and perform the same.

17. *Item*, That no Trawler that hath or doth use to trawl to take Soals, Chate, Plaice, or Thornback shall take or bring any such Fish to any Market, or to any Country Town to sell, except they contain the Affize as followeth, that is to say, every such Soal, Chate, or Plaice, and Thornback to contain in Length seven Inches with the Head and Tail, and not under.

18. *Item*, That no Draggerman that hath or doth use to drag for Shrimps, shall go forth to fish till the first Day of *November* yearly, and to continue till *Good-Friday*; nor shall use any such Drag at any Time of the Year above *Maggot Nasse* on the South Side, and *Stakie Brake* Creek on the North Side, and not otherwise; and that every Draggerman shall upon the first Day of *November* yearly, appear before the Water-Bailiff of LONDON, to receive Leave and Licence for going forth.

Draggerman.

19. *Item*, That all Manner of Fishermen whatsoever that use to take Shads in Shadding-time, shall observe and keep their true Order of shooting a Drove's Length off from one another, and to present what Disorder is kept amongst them, both in going forth upon *Sundays* or otherwise; and that none of the said Shadders shall go forth to fish until they have received Leave and Licence of the Lord Mayor of LONDON, or his Substitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being, their true Time of going forth to be the Week before *Easter* yearly, and not before.

Shadders.

20. *Item*, That no Peterman whatsoever from *London-bridge* in the West, as far as the River of *Medway* in the East, shall fleet for Flounders with any Rugge-net in the Night-time, from Sun going down until Day-light the next Morning betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*, because in the Night-time they make great Destruction of small Flounders, and carry them away both unseen and unknown; nor that no Peterman do fish with any Hagan or Smelt-net below *London-bridge* at any Time of the Year.

Petermen.

21. *Item*, That no Peterman or other Person whatsoever shall fish betwixt *London-bridge* and *Limehouse Nasse* with any Manner of Net to fleet, beat, or rugge at any Time of the Year, except for Shads only; nor that no Peterman do rugge from *London-bridge* to *Black-wall*, and so Eastward, from *Michaelmas* yearly till *Whitson-tide*, but only three Casts at High-Water, and three Casts at Low-Water in and out, and every Rugge-net is to contain two Inches three quarters in the Mesh wet and dry, and every Bley-net two Inches and a half throughout wet and dry.

22. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever, shall lay down in the River of *Thames* Eastward, any Smelt-leaps before *St. Paul's Day* yearly, and so to continue till *Good-Friday* next following, and no longer; nor that no Fisherman or other Person shall lay in the said River any more than one Wand of eighteen and no more, and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licensed thereunto by the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, and none to use them but Fishermen and Householders.

Smelt-leaps.

Eel leaps.

23. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person shall lay in the said River of *Thames* any Eel-leaps till fourteen Days after *Easter* yearly, and so to continue until *Michaelmas* next following: Nor shall lay any more or greater Quantity than only two Dozen, and no more: Nor shall lay any of the said Eel-leaps until they be lawfully licensed thereunto as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

Eel-spear.

24. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever, shall use upon the River of *Thames*, at any Time of the Year, any Spear called an Eel-spear, or any other Kind of Spear whatsoever, for that they are great Destroyers of young Brood and other Kind of Fish in great Abundance, and therefore altogether unlawful; no Man to use them upon Pain of Imprisonment, and further Fine at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor.

Fore-falling.

25. *Item*, You shall further inquire, and true Presentment make, of all such Persons as do use to go down the River to buy up either Fish, Victuals, or other Commodities before the same cometh to *Billingsgate* and other Keys, being known and appointed Places of Sale, vent and discharge thereof; if you know any such, you shall present who they be, and how often they have so done.

Fish out of Season.

26. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever, shall work with any Manner of Net or Engine whatsoever, to take or kill any Dace or Roch from the tenth of *March* till the tenth of *May* yearly, for that they do then shed their Spawn: Nor that they take or kill any of the said Dace, Roch, or other kind of Fish out of their due Kind or Season, nor except they contain in Length according to the true Scantling and Affize, and not otherwise.

Soil and Rubbish.

27. *Item*, You shall further inquire, and true Presentment make, whether any Butcher, Brewer, Inn-keeper, or any other Person or Persons, as well within the City of *LONDON*, as in any other County, Town, or Village, (as far as the Liberty of the Lord Mayor extendeth) have cast or put into the said River, any Paunches, Grains, Horse-dung, or any other Rubbish, Soil, or Filth whatsoever, to the very great Annoyance and Hurt of the said River, on Pain of Imprisonment, and further Fine at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*: If you know any such you shall present them.

Royal Fish.

28. *Item*, You shall further inquire what Royal Fishes have been taken within the Jurisdiction and Royalty of the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, as, namely, Whales, Sturgeons, Porpusses, and such like, and to present the Name and Names of all such Persons as shall take them to the Lord Mayor of *LONDON* for the Time being.

Lampern-rods.

29. *Item*, That no Fisherman or other Person whatsoever shall lay in the said River of *Thames* any Lampern-leaps to take Lamperns before *Bartholomew-tide* yearly, and so to continue till *Good Friday*, nor shall lay any more or greater Quantity than only one Rod of forty Fathom, containing seven Dozen of Leaps and not above: Nor shall lay any of the said Rods until they shall be lawfully licensed by the Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, or by his Substitute, the Water-Bailiff for the Time being.

30. *Lastly*, Because the Number of Fishermen do daily increase, and not only Fishermen, but also a great Number of Cable-hangers and Tradesmen, such as were never bound Apprentice to the Craft and Science of Fishing, to the great Hurt of the River, and Hinderance of Fishermen, the said River being not able to relieve and succour the Multiplicity of them being so great: It is now ordained, That every Fisherman dwelling near unto the said River, that doth take and receive into his or their Custody any Apprentice to the said Trade of Fishing, shall within one Month next after repair to the Water-Bailiff of *LON-*

DON, to have his Indenture written and engrossed, to the End that after he may present him to the Chamberlain of *LONDON* to be enrolled, according to antient Custom; and not to receive any Apprentice under the Term of Seven Years: And at the End and Expiration of the said Term, the Master of the said Apprentice do again present him to the said Water-Bailiff, to be by him admitted and allowed a Fisherman. And finally, You shall inquire and true Presentment make, by the Oaths that you and every of you have taken, whether any Fisherman or other Person whatsoever they be, have with any Manner of Net or Engine offended or misused himself in fishing within the said River, or whether they have any Manner of Ways made Destruction of the Brood and Fry of any Kind of Fish therein contained, contrary to the good and antient Laws, Ordinances, and Constitutions of the said River of *Thames*. And to make a true, perfect and faithful Presentment of all Kind of Encroachment, Hurts, Offences and Annoyances, touching as well Fishermen, as any other Person or Persons within the said Jurisdiction, being any Manner of ways hurtful or offensive to the same.

At a Court of Aldermen the tenth of *July* 1673, an Order was made as follows, *viz.*

THIS Court considering the great Decay of the Fishing Trade in the River of *Thames*, and conceiving, That drawing the Shores (of late so frequently practised) is the chief Ground thereof, as tending to the great Prejudice and utter Destruction of the Brood and Fry of all Sorts of Fish, did thereupon this Day strictly order and enjoin, That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of *Thames* upon any Pretence whatsoever at any Time or Season of the Year, either with lawful or unlawful Nets, save only for Salmon in Rooms appointed and set out for that Purpose by this Court: And that none do fish for Salmon in such Rooms, but only such as shall be impowered thereunto under the Seal of the Mayoralty of this City: And also that none fish with a Net under six Inches in the Mesh, upon Pain that ever Offender shall forfeit for every such Offence his Nets, and pay as a Fine the Sum of twenty Pounds, and suffer Imprisonment during the Pleasure of this Court. And to the end more diligent and strict Search may for the future be made upon the said River than hitherto hath been, or possibly can be by one single Person, for such as fish with unlawful Nets, at unlawful Times, and in an unlawful Manner; The Water-Bailiff for the Time being is by this Court ordered and impowered, from Time to Time to authorize two or more honest Fishermen, in such Town and Places as he shall think convenient, as well below as above the Bridge, to be assistant to him in the Execution of his Duty. And when they shall think fit, to go out and search for any such Offenders, and to take away their Nets, and to give their Names to Mr. Water-Bailiff, that he may take effectual Care, that they be severely proceeded against according to Law.

WAGSTAFFE.

In some convenient Places within the four Counties adjoining to the *Thames*, (as among others, *Gravesend* in *Kent*, and *Stratford Langton* in *Essex*) the Lord Mayor sits judicially eight Times early; and hath a Power of summoning four Juries out of the Inhabitants of those Counties; to whom an Oath is administer'd, to make Inquisition after Offences committed upon the River. And these go up the River as far as *Stanes-bridge*, and down the River as far as the Points of the River next the Sea, in a Barge prepared

pared for them, to examine and make Enquiries according to certain Articles to direct them therein, to the Number of thirty. Which may be seen in the Book called the *City's Law*. And according to the Verdict of these Juries, the Court proceeds to Punishment of all Transgressions of Fishermen, or others, that create any Damage or Hurt to the *Thames*, or the Fry.

BUT sometimes these Sessions of the Conservacy have been omitted for a long Time. The Lord Mayors in the Reign of King *James I.* had not held this Court in divers Years, till the Year 1616, when Sir *John Jolls*, Lord Mayor, and divers Aldermen, and other Officers and Gentlemen, went in their Barges in great State, taking Water at *Billingsgate*, and so to *Gravesend*; where they sat upon the *Conservacy*.

THE Right of the *Thames* to belong to the City, and of the Lord Mayor to be Conservator of it, is indubitable from sundry antient Charters, Acts of Parliament, Prescriptions, Inquisitions, and the like; as was learnedly shewn by *Jones*, Common Serjeant, at a Court of Conservacy, Anno 1616, of which see more particularly Book I. Chap. VI. treating wholly of the River *Thames*. To all which may be added, a Part of King *James I.*'s Charter to the City: Where it is inserted, "That the Mayor and Commonalty, " and Citizens, Time out of Memory of Man, " have exercised the Office of Bailiff and Conservator of the Water of *Thames*, to be exercised and occupied by the Mayor for the Time " being, or by his sufficient Deputies.

Lastly, As an Appendix to this Court of Conservacy, wherein such Care is taken for the Fish, let these By-Laws and Ordinances of the Company of Fishermen, made 1689, be added.

At a Court of Assistants of the Company of FREE FISHERMEN of the River of Thames, &c. held the 25th of October, 1689, the following By-Laws and Ordinances were order'd to be printed and published, to the End that all Persons concerned therein, might take Care to avoid incurring the several Penalties for Breach of the same; and to be observed in the Western Parts of the River Thames; that is to say, from LONDON Mark-stone Westwards of Stanes-bridge to London-bridge.

IMPRIMIS, To the End unlawful Nets and Engines, and other Abuses offered to the Prejudice and Destruction of the Fishery, may be discovered, it is ordained, That no Person using the Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, do shute, set, or draw any Draw-net, at any Time of the Year, before Sun-rising, or after Sun-setting, within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every such Offence.

2. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, still lie or bend over any Net, during the Time of Flood, whereby both Salmon, and other Kind of Fish, may be hinder'd or kept back from swimming upwards, to the Benefit and Profit of such Fishermen as dwell in the West Part of the said River, upon Penalty of ten Pounds for every such Offence.

3. *Item*, That no such Person shall shute, or place, within the said Bounds or Limits, any Draw-net, Cod-net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon shall be taken after *Holy-Rood-Day* is past, being the 14th Day of *September*, and before *St. Paul's Day*, being the 25th of *January*; because at that Time they are out of Season, and remain here upon the Rivers only to spawn and breed, upon the Penalty of ten Pounds for every such Offence.

4. *Item*, That no such Person, using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, fish with any Net, or lay or hale any Weel, or use any other Net or Engine whatsoever, from Sun-setting on *Saturday Night*, until Sun-rising on *Monday Morning*, at any Time of the Year, it being a Profanation of the Lord's Day, upon the Penalty of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, at any Time hereafter, ship their Draw-nets, called shipping a-stern, into their Boats, before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a Low-Water; nor shall they ship some Part of their said Net, and land the rest, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of ten Pounds for every such Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, use any Spear, called an Eel-Spear, at any Time. For that they are very great Destroyers of Barbel, and other kinds of Fish; nor shall work any Bley-net, or Rugge-net, upon the said Water Westwards, from the 10th Day of *March*, until the 10th Day of *May* yearly, from *Brentford* upwards; nor any Smelt-net, until *Holy-Rood Day* be past, upon the Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, at any Time of the Year, use or exercise any Flue, Trammel, or double walled Net, or hooped Net whatsoever, not being three Inches and a quarter broad, at the least, in the Meish. For that they are not only the utter Destruction of all breeding Barbels, but also a great Spoil and Hurt to other Sorts of the young Brood; Spawn and Fry of Fish, being with those kind of Nets greatly destroyed, upon the Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

8. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, lay, set or place any Weels called *Kills*, in any Place of the River of *Thames*, from the 10th of *March* until the 10th of *May* yearly. For that all Roches do then shed their Spawn; upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall use within the said River of *Thames* any Weel, called a *Lomb*, or *Millpot*, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream, upon Pain of Forfeiture of twenty Shillings; nor shall use, exercise, or occupy upon the said River of *Thames*, any Net called a *Purse-net*, otherwise a *Casting-net*, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

10. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, be suffered to rud for Flounders, either Ebb or by Flood, at any Time of the Year, unless their Rud-nets be full two Inches and three Quarters broad in the Meish, for the Safeguard of the Fry, Spawn and Brood of Fish; and that no Flounders shall be taken or killed by any such Person, under the Affize of six Inches in the Length, from white to white, (being the Substance of the Body, excluding the Tails:) and that no such Person shall, within the said Bounds or Limits, fleet with any Bley-net, not being two Inches broad in the Meish, wet and dry, from the 24th of *September* till the 10th of *March* in every Year, upon the like Forfeiture and Payment of Forty Shillings for every such Offence.

11. *Item*,

11. *Item*, That no Person using the Art, Mystery, or Craft of a Fisherman, shall within the said Bounds, fish with any Kind of Net, or use any Angle-Rod with more than two Hooks upon a Line, or saw or scratch for Barbel; nor shall use any other Engine nearer unto *London-bridge* than *St. Botolph's Wharf*, and the *Bridge-house Wharf* on the East Side, or nearer unto the West Side than *St. Mary Overy's Stairs*, and the *Old Swan*, upon Forfeiture of six Shillings and eight Pence for every such Offence to the Company; and also six Shillings and eight Pence to the Chamber of LONDON, for every such Offence, as hath been antiently accustomed with in the said City.

12. *Item*, That no Petermen shall at any Time hereafter, fish or work with any Manner of Smelt-nets, upon the said River of *Thames* Westward, farther than *Richmond Crane*, (unto which Place, or near thereabouts, the Water ebbeth and floweth.) For that the fishing beyond that Place hath caused a great Destruction of Fish, upon Pain of forfeiting twenty Shillings for every Time he or they shall so offend.

13. *Item*, That no Peterman shall hereafter, at any Time of the Year, take the Tides, nor Pouse upon the whole River of *Thames*, it having been found very prejudicial both to the River and Fishermen, and nothing available towards the furnishing of any Markets, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings, by every Person that shall commit such Offence.

14. *Item*, That no Peterman, or Person using the Art, Mystery or Craft of a Fisherman, shall take any Sort of Fish, which are usually called Kettle-Fish, not being six Inches of Assize, upon Forfeiture of ten Shillings for every such Offence.

15. *Item*, That whereas many Inconveniences have heretofore arisen to the River of *Thames*, by divers Fishermen keeping of Boys, who were not sufficient to take the Charge of Fishing; therefore, from henceforth it shall not be lawful for any Fisherman to keep two Persons in one Boat, unless one of them be of Man's Estate, or be thought sufficient to take the Charge of Fishing, or that one of them be an Owner, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Week he or they shall offend herein, &c.

At a Court of Assistants of the Company of FREE FISHERMEN of the River of Thames, &c. held the 25th Day of October, 1689, the following By-Laws and Ordinances were ordered to be printed and published, to the End that all Persons concerned therein, might take Care to avoid incurring the several Penalties for Breach of the same; and to be observed by all the Fishermen and Druggermen below London-bridge, that is to say, from London-bridge to Yeandal, alias Yeanlet, and the Waters of Medway, in the Counties of Kent, Essex, Middlesex and Surrey, so far up the River Medway, till they meet with the Liberties of the City of Rochester, and all other Places, from the North Foreland in Kent, to Harwich in Essex, and all other Waters within the Precinct aforesaid.

IMPRIMIS, That no Person using the Art, Mystery, or Craft of a Fisherman, shall below *London-bridge*, in any of the Waters in *Kent, Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey*, to the Liberties of *Rochester*, and between the *North Foreland*, in the said County of *Kent*, and *Harwich* in the County of *Essex*, use or practice Trincking, Stow-boating, Trawling, or Catching of Fish, or Bait, on the Lord's Day, commonly called *Sunday*; upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

2. *Item*, That no such Person shall within the said Bounds or Limits use or imploy any Trawle-net, that shall not be three Inches at the Head, and two Inches and a half at the Cod; and that all such Nets of such Persons that are already made, shall be taken off at threescore, and knit down to two Inches and a half; upon Pain of forfeiting the Sum of ten Pounds; and no such Persons shall henceforth begin to fish or work upon any Trawle before the fourteenth Day of *September* yearly, upon the Forfeiture of thirty Shillings for every such Offence.

3. *Item*, That no such Person using any Season in buying or selling of Fish, shall put out his Flag before he hath bought, upon Forfeiture of five Pounds for every such Offence.

4. *Item*, That no Net shall be drawn by any such Person between two Boats, within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

5. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand for Smelts within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, between *Good-Friday* and the one and twentieth Day of *October* yearly; and that no such Person shall use any Manner of Net for Smelts, which shall not be full two Inches in the Fore-part, and one Inch and a half in the second Part, and in the third Part (which is the Hoose or Cod) Inch and quarter wet and dry, and the Hoose not to exceed eleven Feet in Length, and in Compass sixty Meshes, and not above, and five Hoops placed a Foot and a half asunder in the Cod, the last Hoop to be placed within two Feet of the Ends of the Cod; and each Hoop to be a Foot and a half over every Way upright within the Hoop, and not otherwise; upon Forfeiture of ten Pounds for every such Offence.

6. *Item*, That no Trincke of any such Person shall stand within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid to fish for Smelts, any longer than from *Monday Morning* until *Friday Night* weekly, unless it shall be in *Lent Time*, and then to stand every Day, except Lord's Days, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

7. *Item*, That no Trincke of any such Person shall stand in any Birth or Turn, within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, more than is herein after allowed, but shall stand in such several Place, and in such Manner as hereafter followeth, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence to the contrary; that is to say,

At Blackwall Ferry two a-Breast a-Front, and no more.

At Ley Shelp two, and no more.

At Woolwich Shelp two, and no more.

At Woolwich Town five, and no more.

At Gallion's Nasse three, and no more.

At Buzard's Bush five, and no more.

At the East and West End of Barkin Shelp, two at each Place, and no more.

At Daggenham Shelp six, and no more.

At the Carrick four, and no more.

At Julian-Tree Job three, and no more.

At Dartford Job three, and no more.

At the Bight at Ereth Nasse three, and no more.

At Stoke-fleet Nasse, alias Stakes End five, and no more.

At Avely-Hole five, and no more.

At Purfleet five, and no more.

At Grayes-Thorock six, and no more.

At the two Thoroughts three, and no more.

And every Trincke to keep his true Couplement, and to stand no more in a Birth.

8. *Item*, That no Trincke of any such Person shall stand to fish for Whittings within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, till *Ember Week* before *Michaelmas* yearly, and shall come no higher than *Purfleet*;

Purfleet; and that the Hefe of the Cod of every one of their Nets shall be full Inch and an half; and every such Person shall upon *Saturday*, at the Sun-rising at the farthest, wash off his Net, hale up, and not return to his Labour until *Monday Morning Day-light*, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence.

9. *Item*, That no Trincke shall stand to fish before any Breach Mouth, at the Rising or Sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fish; and that every Trincke shall at all Times and Seasons take up and carry away his Anchors, at the Time of his leaving off from Fishing, and not leave his said Anchor behind him to keep his Birth, upon Forfeiture of ten Shillings for every such Offence.

10. *Item*, That every such Person, Owner of such Trincke, shall within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, in every dark and foggy Night, hang forth out of his said Trincke Boat, one Lantern with a sufficient Candle-light, for the better and safer Passage of Ships, Boats, and Vessels passing to and fro within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, upon Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every Omission thereof; and that every Trincke Cable of every such Person used within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, shall be no more than twenty five Fathom long at the most, or any of their Henbuilt above twenty five Fathom; and likewise shall have a Warpe of sixty Fathom, and no more, to sheer off and give Way, if any Ship, Crayer, or other Vessel shall chance to drive upon them within the Limits aforesaid, upon the like Forfeiture of twenty Shillings for every such Offence. Also, that no Trincke shall be worked without a Licence first obtained from the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, in the Manner antiently accustomed; and that all Trincke Men shall yearly, at the *Guildhall* Chapel, present themselves before the Lord Mayor or Water-Bailiff, as hath been accustomed.

11. *Item*, That no such Person, being a Heberman, shall within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, fish for Smelts between *Good-Friday* and the four and twentieth Day of *August* yearly; and that no such Heberman shall fish in any Haven, Creek, Breach or Issue, within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid, with any Net of lesser Asize than two Inches and three quarters in the Meish for Flounders, and from the Feast of *Easter* until the four and twentieth Day of *August* yearly, and until he shall have received Leave and Licence for his going forth in such Manner as is herein after mentioned and provided for; and that the Meish of their said Smelt-nets be one full Inch wet and dry, and not otherwise, upon Forfeiture of forty Shillings for every such Offence.

BESIDES these principal Courts of *LONDON*, there are other Courts of less Note kept within the City, and belonging to it, as the Wardmote Court, the Halmote Court, the Court of the Coroner, the Court of the Escheator, &c.

The WARDMOTE Court.

A *Wardmote* is much the same as a *Folksmote* was among the *Saxons*, or a *Plebiscitum* among the *Romans*, and is defined to be an Assembly of the whole People (*i. e.* Free Citizens) of one Ward duly summoned by the Lord Mayor, the Alderman of the Ward, as Head of the Assembly, or his Deputy, being present, in order to correct Defects and Disorders, remove Annoyances, and promote the Common Interest and Commodity of the said Ward.

THE Wardmote Courts are like the Leet Courts in the Country; for as those were derived out of the Country Court, so these were derived

out of the Lord Mayor's Court, which is a Court of Record, and erected for the better Government of the City; and the Alderman of every Ward had an antient Right to hold Leets there.

THE Lord Mayor doth annually issue out his Precept to the Aldermen of every Ward, to hold his Wardmote for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Officers; the Tenor of which Precept is to the Effect following:

By the M A Y O R.

To the ALDERMEN of the WARD.

WARDMOTE INQUEST for a Year.

WE Charge and Command you, that upon *St. Thomas's Day* the Apostle next coming, you do hold your Wardmote, and that you have afore us at our General Court of Aldermen to be holden in the *Guildhall*, the *Monday* next after the Feast of the *Epiphany* next coming, all the Defaults that shall be presented afore you by Inquest in the said Wardmote, and the said Inquest shall have full Power and Authority by one whole Year, to enquire and present all such Defaults as shall be found within your said Ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful, which we will, shall be once every Month at least.

INQUEST Dying.

AND if it happen any of your said Inquest to die, or depart out of your said Ward within the said Year, that then in Place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said Ward, you cause to be chosen one able Person to enquire and present with the other in Manner and Form aforesaid.

NON-APPEARANCE.

AND that at the said General Court, you give afore us the Names and Surnames of all them of your said Ward, that come not to your said Wardmote, if they be duly warned, so that due Redress and Punishment of them may be had, as the Case shall require, according to the Law.

WATCH, LIGHT, VIZARD.

AND that ye do provide, that at all Times convenient, covenable Watch be kept; and that Lanterns with Light by Nightertail in old Manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no Man go by Nightertail without Light, nor with Vizard, on the Peril that belongeth thereto.

COMMON-COUNCIL.

AND also, that you do cause to be chosen Men, of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet Men of your said Ward, to be for your said Ward of the Common-Council of this City for the Year ensuing, according to the Custom in that Behalf yearly used. And also that you do cause the said Men so to be chosen to be of the Common-Council, to be sworn before you and in your Presence, according to the Oath for them used, and of old Time accustomed, the Tenor of which Oath hereafter ensueth:

The OATH.

“YE shall swear, that ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, and to his Heirs and Successors, Kings of *England*, and readily ye shall come when ye be summoned to the Common-Council of this City, but if ye be reasonably excused; and good and true

“ true Counſel ye ſhall give in all Things, touching the Commonwealth of this City, after your Wit and Cunning : And that for Favour of any Perſon ye ſhall maintain no ſingular Profit againſt the common Profit of this City : And after that you be come to the Common-Council, ye ſhall not from thence depart, until the Common-Council be ended, without reaſonable Cauſe, or elſe by the Lord Mayor’s Licence ; and alſo any ſecret Things that be ſpoken or ſaid in the Common-Council, which ought to be kept ſecret, in no wiſe you ſhall diſcloſe. *Aſ God you help.*

AND after this Oath, the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance of later Times were wont to be adminiſtered, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in King *Charles the IIId’s* Time, *For the regulating of Corporations.*

CONSTABLES, SCAVENGERS, BEADLE, RAKER.

AND that alſo in the ſaid Wardmote you cauſe to be choſen certain other honeſt Perſons to be Conſtables and Scavengers, and a common Beadle, and a Raker to make clean the Streets and Lanes of all your ſaid Ward, according to the Cuſtom yearly uſed in that Behalf ; which Conſtables have, and ſhall have full Power and Authority to Diſtrain for the Salary and Quarterage of the ſaid Beadle and Raker, as oftentimes as it ſhall be behind unpaid.

ROLL of NAMES.

ALſo, that you keep a Roll of the Names, Surnames, Dwelling-places, Professions and Trades of all Perſons dwelling within your Ward, and within what Conſtable’s Precinct they dwell ; wherein the Place is to be ſpecially noted by the Street, Lane, Alley, or Sign.

CONSTABLE, ROLL.

ALſo, that you cauſe every Conſtable from Time to Time to certify unto you the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profession and Trade of every Perſon, who ſhall newly come to dwell within his Precinct, whereby you may make and keep your Roll perfect ; and that you cauſe every Conſtable for his Precinct to that Purpoſe, to make and keep a perfect Roll in like Manner.

INNHOLDER, LODGER, SOJOURNER.

ALſo, that you give ſpecial Charge that every Innholder, and other Perſon within your Ward, who ſhall receive any Perſon to lodge or ſojourn in his Houſe above two Days, ſhall before the third Day after his coming thither, give Knowledge to the Conſtable of the Precinct where he ſhall be ſo received, of the Name, Surname, Dwelling-place, Profession, and Trade of Life, or Place of Service of ſuch Perſon, and for what Cauſe he ſhall come to reſide there ; and that the ſaid Conſtable give preſent Notice thereof to you ; and that the ſaid Innholder lodge no ſuſpected Perſon, or Men or Women of evil Name.

IT was upon great Reaſon that this was made one of the Articles of Inqueſt, becauſe of ſo many Miſdemeanors and Exorbitances committed uſually in the publick Houſes in LONDON, in former Times, as well as later, by ſuch as uſed them.

As far back as the Reign of King *Edward II.* above 400 Years ago, many Robberies and Murders were committed by looſe People that took Harbour in ſuch Houſes, and were concealed or

maintained there, which occaſioned that King to write to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, “ For the redreſſing and remedying of many Robberies, Murders, and other Transgreſſions, done, maintained, and wickedly ſuſtained by Receivers of Gueſts and publick Bauds, in divers Inns and other Places in the City and Suburbs. And the King very much wondered that they, who were obliged more ſtrictly to the as well honeſt as ſecure Cuſtody of the ſaid City and Suburbs, ſhould permit ſuch Evils and Wickedneſſes to be done, maintained and ſuſtained, to the King’s Diſgrace, and the City’s Scandal, and not without their own Negligence and Defect hitherto.

SEARCH, NEW-COMERS.

ALſo, that you cauſe every Conſtable within his Precinct, once every Month at the fartheſt, and oftner, if Need require, to make diligent Search and Inquiry, what Perſons are newly come into his Precinct to dwell, ſojourn, or lodge ; and that you give ſpecial Charge, that no Innholder or other Perſons ſhall reſiſt or deny any Conſtable, in making ſuch Search or Inquiry, but ſhall do his beſt Endeavour to aid and aſſiſt him therein.

FRANK PLEDGE.

AND for that of late there is more Reſort to the City of Perſons evil affected in Religion and otherwiſe than in former Times have been : You ſhall diligently inquire, if any Man be received to dwell or abide within your Ward, that is not put under Frank Pledge, as he ought to be by the Cuſtom of the City ; and whether any Perſon hath continued in the ſaid Ward by the Space of one Year, being above the Age of 12 Years, and not ſworn to be faithful and loyal to the King’s Maſteſty, in ſuch Sort as by the Law and Cuſtom of the City he ought to be.

BEADLE.

To all theſe Purpoſes the Beadle of every Ward ſhall employ his Diligence, and give his beſt Furtherance.

STOCKS, &c.

ALſo you are to take Order, that there be provided and ſet up a Pair of Stocks, and a Whipping-Post, in ſome convenient Place in every Pariſh within your Ward, for the Punishment of Vagrants, and other Offenders.

FIRE.

ALſo, that ye have ſpecial Regard, that from Time to Time there be convenient Provision for Hooks, Ladders, and Buckets, in meet Places within the ſeveral Pariſhes of your Ward, for avoiding the Peril of Fire.

STREETS.

ALſo, that the Streets and Lanes of this City be from Time to Time kept clean before every Church, Houſe, Shop, Warehouse, Door, dead Wall, and in all other common Paſſages and Streets of the ſaid Ward.

HUCKSTERS of ALE and BEER.

AND where by divers Acts of Common-Council, afore Time made and eſta bliſhed for the Commonweal of this City, amongſt other Things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter enſueth :

ALſo

Also it is ordained and enacted, That from henceforth no Huckster of Ale or Beer, be within any Ward of the City of LONDON, but honest Persons, and of good Name and Fame, and so taken and admitted by the Alderman of the Ward for the Time being, and that the same Hucksters do find sufficient Surety afore the Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, to be of good Guiding and Rule: and that the same Hucksters shall keep no Bawdry, nor suffer no Letchery, Dice-playing, Carding, or any other unlawful Games, to be done, exercised, or used within their Houses; and to shut in their Doors at nine of the Clock in the Night from *Michaelmas* to *Easter*, and from *Easter* to *Michaelmas*, at Ten of the Clock in the Night, and after that Hour sell none Ale or Beer. And if any Huckster of Beer or Ale, after this Act published and proclaimed, sell any Ale or Beer within any Ward of the City of LONDON, and be not admitted by the Alderman of the same Ward so to do, or find not sufficient Surety, as is above rehearsed, the same Huckster to have Imprisonment, and make Fine and Ransom for his Contempt, after the Discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen: And also that the said Hucksters suffer no Manner of Eating and Drinking within their Cellars or Vaults contrary to the Ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said Act more plainly appeareth at large: We charge you that you do put the same in due Execution accordingly.

As Notice was taken in former Times of the Inconveniency of suffering Publick Houses to entertain Persons at unseasonable Hours, so latter Times have not been unsensible of it; and have therefore appointed, when such Houses should be shut up, as in this Order of Quarter-Sessions, *Edwyn*, Mayor.

LONDON ff. Ad General' Quarterial' Pacis Dom' Regis tent' pro Civit' Lond' per adjorn' apud Guichald' ejusdem Civit' die Veneris, scil' decimo tertio die Maij, Anno Regni Dom' nost' Willielmi Tertii, nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. decimo, coram Humfrido Edwyn, Mil' Major' Civit' London', Thom' Stamp, Mil', Tho' Lane, Mil', Edro' Clark, Mil', Aldermannis Civit' præd' & Salathiel Lovel, Mil', un' Serv' dicti Dom' Regis ad Legem, ac Recordat' ejusdem Civit' & aliis Sociis suis Justic' dicti Dom' Regis ad Pacem in Civ' præd' conservand' necnon ad divers' felon' transgr' & al' malefacta infra eandem Civit' perpetrat' audiend' & terminand' assign'.

WHEREAS many Murders, Manslaughters, and other great Disorders are frequently committed and done in divers Taverns, and other Publick Houses within this City and the Liberties thereof, by disorderly Persons resorting thereto, and abiding therein at late and unseasonable Hours in the Night, to the Ruin of many Families: And in such Publick Houses are harbour'd House-breakers, Robbers, Lewd and Debauched Men and Women; by Reason whereof, many Thefts, Robberies, and other Misdemeanors are frequently done and committed, to the great Disturbance of the Peace, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and to the great Dishonour of the Government of this City: For preventing of which great Evil and Mischiefs for the future, it is order'd by this Court, That all Vint-

ners, Coffee-Sellers, Ale-house-keepers, Victuallers, and all others keeping Publick Houses within this City and the Liberties thereof, do not henceforth permit or suffer any Person or Persons to be, or continue in their respective House or Houses, Tippling or Drinking, after the Hour of Ten of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Michaelmas* and our *Lady-Day*; nor after the Hour of Eleven of the Clock in the Night-time, between *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*. And it is further order'd, That all Constables, Watchmen, and others employed or entrusted to keep and preserve the Peace and good Order of this City in the Night-time, do make diligent Enquiry after, and due Observation and Search of all Taverns, Ale-houses, Victualling-houses, and other Publick Houses in this City and the Liberties thereof, and give Information upon Oath from Time to Time, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, or some other Justice of the Peace of this City, of all Persons offending contrary hereunto; to the end they may be effectually prosecuted, and proceeded against according to Law for so doing, at the publick Session of the Peace to be held for this City, as Keepers of Disorderly Houses, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. And it is further order'd, That this Order be printed and published, for the better Observance thereof.

GOODFELLOW.

MEASURES Sealed.

AND also that ye see all Tipplers, and other Sellers of Ale or Beer, as well of privy Osteries, as Brewers and Innholders within your Ward, not selling by lawful Measures, sealed and marked with the Letter C crowned, according as in that Behalf it is ordained and purveyed; be presented, and their Names in your said Indentures be expressed, with their Defaults, so that the Chamberlain may be lawfully answered of their Amercements.

STRANGER born.

AND also that you suffer no Stranger born out of the Realm, to be of the Common-Council, nor to exercise or use any other Office within this City, nor receive or accept any Person into your Watch, privy or open, but *Englishmen* born: And if any Stranger, born out of this Realm, made Denizen by the King's Letters Patents, or any other after his Course and Lot be appointed to any Watch, that then ye command and compel him or them to find in his Stead and Place one *Englishman* to supply the same.

BILLETS and FIRE-WOOD.

AND also that you cause an Abstract of the Affize appointed by Act of Parliament for Billets and other Fire-Wood, to be fair written in Parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a Table in some fit and convenient Place in every Parish within your Ward, where the common People may best see the same.

STREETS. Pain forty Shillings.

AND furthermore we charge and command you, that you cause such Provision to be had in your said Ward, that all the Streets and Lanes within the same Ward be from Time to Time cleansed and clearly voided of Ordure, Dung, Mire, Rubbish, and other filthy Things, whatsoever they be, to the Annoyance of the King's Majesties Subjects.

VAGRANTS.

VAGRANTS.

AND also that at all Times, as you shall think necessary, you do cause Search to be made within your said Ward, for all Vagrant Beggars, suspicious and idle People, and such as cannot shew how they live; and such as shall be found within your said Ward, that you cause to be punished and dealt with according to the Law and the Statute in such Case ordained and provided.

JURY-MEN.

AND also we will and charge you the said Alderman, that yourself certify and present before us, at the same general Court to be holden the aforesaid *Monday* next after the Feast of *Epiphany*, all the Names and Surnames truly written of such Persons within your said Ward, as be able to pass in a Grand Jury by themselves; and also all the Names and Surnames truly written of such Persons, being and dwelling within your said Ward, as be able to pass in a Petty Jury, and not able to pass in a Grand Jury by themselves; that is to say, every Grand Jury Man to be worth in Goods an hundred Marks, and every Petty Jury Man forty Marks, according to an Act in that Case made and provided. And the same you shall endorse on the Backside of your Indenture.

HARLOTS.

ITEM, for divers reasonable and urgent Considerations, us especially moving, we strictly charge and command you, on the King our Sovereign Lord's Behalf, that you diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of Person or Persons within your said Ward, of what Condition or Degree soever he or they be of, keeping any Tavern or Ale-house, Ale-cellar, or Victualling-house, or Place of common Resort to eat and drink in, within the same Ward, permit or suffer at any Time hereafter, any common Women of their Bodies, or Harlots, to resort and come into their said House, or other the Places aforesaid, to eat or drink, or otherwise to be conversant or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent; upon Pain of Imprisonment, as well of the Occupier and Keeper of every such House or Houses, and all other the Places afore remember'd, as of the said common Women, or Harlots.

ARTICLES.

Also, that you do give in Charge to the Wardmote Inquest of your Ward, all the Articles deliver'd to you herewith.

This following, added of later Times.

Keeping PEACE in the Wardmote.

AND that you have a special Care of keeping the Peace and good Order during your Wardmote. And if any offend herein, you fine or punish him or them according to Law.

MONIES for FINES.

AND whereas the Monies received for the Fines of Persons refusing to hold Ward-Offices within your Ward, ought to be employed in the Service and for the publick Benefit of the whole Ward, and not of any particular Precinct or Parish within the Ward: These are therefore to require you to take Care, that all such Fines be from Time to Time disposed of accordingly for the Benefit of the whole Ward, as you with the Deputy and

Common-Council-Men in your Ward shall think most fitting and convenient. And that no such Fines be received or employed in any particular Precinct or Parish.

Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Commonwealth of this City, and Advancement of good Justice, and as ye will answer the contrary at your uttermost Peril. Dated at, &c. under the Seal-Office of the Mayoralty of the said City.

The ARTICLES of the CHARGE of the Wardmote INQUEST.

PEACE.

YE shall swear, that ye shall truly enquire if the Peace of the King our Sovereign Lord be not kept as it ought to be, and in whose Default, and by whom it is broken or disturbed.

FRANK PLEDGE.

Also, if any Man be received within this Ward, but if he be under Free Pledge, that is to say, be sworn after the Alderman at his Court, or else afore the said Alderman, between this and the *Monday* next after the Feast of the *Epiphany* next coming.

OUTLAWS, TRAITORS, FELONS, &c.

Also, if there dwell any Man within the Ward, that is outlawed, or indicted of Treason or Felony, or be any Receiver of Traitors or Felons.

THAMES.

Also, ye shall enquire, and truly present all the Offences and Defaults done by any Person or Persons within the River of *Thames*, according to the Intent and Purport of an Act made by our late Lord King *Edward VI.* in his High Court of Parliament, and also of divers other Things ordained by Act of Common-Council of this City, for the Redress and Amendment of the said River, which as now is in great Decay and Ruin, and will be in short Time past all Remedy, if high and substantial Provision and great Help be not had with all Speed and Diligence possible; as more plainly appeareth in the said Act of Common-Council of this City.

CONGREGATIONS.

Also, if any manner of Person make Congregation, or be Receiver or Gatherer of evil Companies.

RIOTER, BARRETOR.

Also, if any Man be a common Rioter or a Barretor, walking by Nightertail without Light, against the Rule and Custom of this City.

PEACE, HUE and CRY.

Also, if there be any Man within this Ward, that will not help, aid, nor succour the Constables, Beadles, and other Ministers of this City in keeping of the Peace, and arrest the Evil-Doers with rearing of Hue and Cry.

HUCKSTERS.

Receivers of Apprentices, Artificers, &c.

Also, if there be any Huckster of Ale and Beer, that commonly useth to receive any Apprentices, Servants, Artificers, or Labourers, that

that commonly use to play at the Dice, Cards, or Tables, contrary to the Form of the Statute in that Case ordained and provided.

INNHOLDER, TAVERNER, VICTUALLER.

Also, if there be any Innholder, Taverner, Brewer, Huckster, or other Victualler, that hold open their Houses after the Hour limited by the Mayor.

CURFUE.

Also; if any Parish-Clerk do ring the Bell, called the *Curfew-Bell*, after Curfew rungen at the Churches of *Bow*, *Barking Church*, and *St. Giles* without *Cripplegate*.

BAWDS, MAINTAINERS of QUARRELS.

Also, ye shall enquire if any Putour, that is to say, Man Bawd, or Woman Bawd, common Hazerdours, Contectour, Maintainer of Quarrels, Champartours, or Embracers of Inquests, or other common Misdoers be dwelling within this Ward, and present their Names.

STRUMPET, ADULTERER, WITCH, SCOLD.

Also, if any Bawd, common Strumpet, common Adulterer, Witch, or common Scold be dwelling within this Ward.

AND here Mr. *Strype* inserts the great Care the Governors of the City have in former Times used against such loose Persons, Bawds, Harlots, and Inticers of young Folks to their Wickednesses. Which Evils they have endeavour'd to restrain, after Presentments thereof, and Proof, by Imprisonment, open Shame, and Disgrace, and sometimes Banishment for ever out of the City; and that accompanied with all the Marks of Infamy possible. This will appear by two Examples, the one in the Beginning of King *Henry VIII's* Reign, the other in that of King *Edward VI.* which were taken out of the City Records, and kindly communicated to him by one of the Clerks there.

CAPELL, Mayor.

Die Veneris xxviii^o die Junij, Anno Regni Regis Henrici VIII. Secundo.

FORASMOCH as *Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Bekworth*, and *Johan Westhede*, that here standen, been endicted in the Ward of *Portfoken* of this City, some of theym for common Bawds, and some other of theym for common Harlots of their Bodies, and thereof been lawfully convicted and atteynted: Therefore it ys adjudged by the Mair and Aldermen of this Citie, after the laudable Laws and auncient Customes of the same, that the seyd *Elyn Davy, Elizabeth Eden, Johan Michel, Agnes White, Marion Bekworth*, and *Johan Westhede*, shall be brought to *Newgate*, and the same Day, in the Market-Season, to be ladde from thens with Basons and Pannes afore theym, Ray-hods on their Hedes, and white Rodels in their Hands, to the Pillory in *Cornhill*, and there the Cause to be proclaymed; and so from thens to *Algate*, and from *Algate* to be conveied to and through *Candlewickstrete, Watling-strete* and *Flete-strete*, to the *Temple-barre*, and there to be voided out of this Citie for ever. And yf the seyd *Elyn, Elizabeth, Johan, Agnes, Marion*, and *Johan*, or any of them hereafter

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may be found within this Citie, they or she so found to be set on the Pillory afore said, three Market-Days next following, every Day by the Space of an Hour, and furthermore, to have Imprisonment by the Space of an Year and a Day.

JUDDE, Mair.

Quarto die August' Anno Edvardi VI. quinto.

AD Cur' in exterior' Camera Guihald' Civit' LONDON' die & anno supradict' coram Andrea Judde, Mil' Major' Civitat' LOND. Johan Gresham, Mil', Georgio Barnes, & Richardo Turke, Aldermannis, ac Augustino Hynde & Johanne Lyon, Vic' Person' subscript' viz' Rich' Dichar, al' Rich' Maffie, ad Bart' duct' ac de & super Præsentationem sive Indictament' versus ipsum in Cur' Wardemot' pro Dom' Rege nup' fact' sive præsentat' arrestatus placitavit non Culp' & inde po' se verif' Ideo ven' fac' Jur' &c. sup' quo dict' Augustinus Hynd & Johannes Lyon, tunc Vic' dictæ Civitat' virtute cujusdam Præcept' per prædict' Major' & Record' eis inde direct' retornaver' quoddam Panell' Jur' æquibus xij exacti comp' viz. Thomas Orwell, Gregorius Conyars, Willielmus Roe, Thomas Nicolls, Richardus Bourne, Thomas Ebdon, Robertus Johnson, Richardus Carpenter, Robertus Smith, Willielmus Younge, Thomas Crumpe, & Richardus Gilman, ac jur' & onerat' dicunt super Sacramentum suum, quod prædict' Richardus Dichar est Culp' modo & forma prout, &c. Ideo commissus est per Cur' prædict' Richardus ad Carcer' unde ven' reducat' & abhinc juxta rit' & morem inde vetust' in biga collat' præd' Rich' liripip' versicolori ornatus, cum Pelvium pulsationibus & Tintinabulis æreis, & al' humoi' ridicul' ac strident' instrument' per publica Civitat' loca, & præsertim per Fora Mercator' usque ad Algate, deducat' & ibidem extra Civitatem expellerit & exulet imperpetuum.

WHICH relates the Punishment of one *Richard Dichar*, a Bawd, indicted in the Court of Wardmote; and in fine, adjudged by the Court of Aldermen, after Tryal before them, to be carried back to Prison; and thence, according to antient Custom, to be put into a Cart, cloathed in a Party-colour'd Coat, and so drawn through the publick Streets of the City, and especially thro' the Markets, with the Sound of Basons and Bells, and other Noises, (to expose him the more to Mockery and Shame) and so to *Alldgate*, and from thence to be forthwith expelled out of the City, and banished for ever.

HOT-HOUSE.

Also, if there be any House wherein is kept and holden any Hot-house or Sweating-house, for Ease and Health of Men, to the which be resorting or conversant any Strumpets, or Women of Evil Name or Fame. Or if there be any Hot-house or Sweating ordained for Women, to the which is any common Recourse of young Men, or of other Persons of Evil Fame and suspect Conditions.

Also, if there be any such Persons that keep or hold any such Hot-houses, either for Men or Women, and have found no Surety to the Chamberlain for their good and honest Behaviour, according to the Laws of this City, and lodge any manner of Person by Night, contrary to the Ordinance thereof made, by the which he or they shall forfeit 20 l. to the Chamber, if they do the contrary.

THAMES, DITCHES, STREETS, &c.

Also, if any Manner of Person cast or lay Dung, Ordure, Rubbish, Seacoal-dust, Rushes, or any other Thing noyant, in the River of *Thames*, *Walbrook*, *Fleet*, or other Ditches of this City, or in the open Streets, Ways, or Lanes within this City.

CHANNEL.

Also, if any Person after a great Rain falls, or at any other Time, sweep any Dung, Ordure, Rubbish, Rushes, Seacoal-dust, or any other Thing noyant, down into the Channel of any Street or Lane, whereby the common Course is there let, and the same Things noyant driven down unto the said Water of *Thames*.

HOGS, KINE, OXEN, DUCKS.

Also, if any Manner of Person nourish Hogs, Oxen, Kine, Ducks, or any Beasts within this Ward, to the Grievance and Disease of their Neighbours.

USURY.

Also, if any Usurers, or false Chevesancers be dwelling within this Ward.

PERSONS indicted in one WARD, flying into another.

Also, where afore this Time it is ordained and enacted as hereafter follows: *Item*, For to eschew the Evils of misgoverned Persons that daily, when they be indicted in one Ward, fly into another; it is ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, that as soon as a Man or Woman suspect, first do come to dwell within any House, in any Ward within the City, the Constables, Beadles, or other Officers of the same, shall be charged by their Oaths, at the General Court, to enquire and espy from whence they come; and if they find by their own Confession, or by the Record of any of the Books of any Alderman of the City, that they be indicted or cast of evil and noxious Life, and will not find Surety for their good Abearing and honest Governance to the Alderman for the Time being, that then they shall not dwell there from thenceforth, but shall be warned to avoid within three or four Days, or more or less, after, as it shall be seen to the Alderman of the Ward for the Time being; and that the Landlord that letteth the House, or his Attorney, shall be also warned to make them to avoid out of his House aforesaid, within the said Time limited by the Alderman; and if they be found there after the Time, that then not only the said dishonest Persons shall have Imprisonment of their Bodies after the Discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen, but also the said Landlords, Letters of the said Houses, shall forfeit to the *Guildhall* as much as they should have had for letting of the said House, or should be paid by the Year, if the said Persons or others had dwelled in the said House.

COLOURING Foreign Goods.

Also, if any Freeman against his Oath made, conceal, cover, or colour the Goods of Foreigners, by the which the King may in no wise lose, or the Franchises of this City be imblemished.

FOREIGN BUYING and SELLING.

Also, if any Foreigner buy and sell with any other Foreigner within this City, or the Suburbs thereof, any Goods or Merchandizes, the same

Goods or Merchandizes be forthwith forfeit, to the Use of the Commonalty of this City.

FREEMEN not Resident.

Also, if every Freeman which receives or takes the Benefit, and enjoys the Franchises of this City, be continually dwelling out of the City, and has not, nor will not (after his Oath made) be at Scot and Lot, nor Partner to the Charges of this City, for the Worship of the same City, when he is duly required.

ORPHANS, WARDS, MARRIAGES.

Also, if any Man conceal the Goods of Orphans of this City, of whom the Ward and Marriage of Right belongs to the Mayor and Aldermen of this City.

OFFICERS.

AND if any Officer, by Colour of his Office, do Extortion unto any Man, or be Maintainer of Quarrels against Right, or take Carriage, or arrest Victual unduly.

BOATMAN, FERRIER.

Also, if any Boatman or Ferrier be dwelling in the Ward, that takes more of Boatmanage or Ferriage than is ordained.

PURPRESTURES.

Also, if any Man make Purprestures, that is to say, encroach, or take of the common Ground of this City, by Land or by Water, as in Walls, Pales, Stoops, Grieces, or Doors, or Cellars, or in any other like within the Ward; or if any Porch, Penthouse, or Jetty be too low, in letting of Men that ride beside, or Carts that go thereof.

PENTHOUSES, JETTIES, STALLS, &c.

Also, that Penthouses and Jetties, be at least the Height of nine Feet, and that the Stalls be not but of two Feet and a half in Breadth, and to be flexible or moveable, that is to say, to hang by Jewels or Garnets, so that they may be taken up and let down.

WAY, WATERCOURSE.

Also, if any common Way, or common Course of Water be foreclosed or letted, that it may not have his Course as it was wont, to the Noyance of the Ward, and by whom it is done.

PAVEMENTS.

Also, if any Pavement be defective, or too high in one Place, and too low in another, to the Disturbance of Riders and Goers thereby, and Carts that go thereupon.

REGRATORS, FORESTALLERS.

Also, if any Regrator or Foretaller of Victual, or of any other Merchandizes which should come to this City to be sold, be dwelling in this Ward. A Regrator is as much as to say, he that buyeth up all the Victual or Merchandizes, or the most Part thereof, when it is come to the City or the Suburbs of the same, at a low Price, and then afterwards sells at his own Pleasure, at a high and excessive Price. A Foretaller is he that goes out of the City, and meets with the Victual or Merchandize by the Way, coming to the City to be sold, and there buys it; both these are called

called in the Law *Inimici publici Patriæ*, which is to say, Open Enemies to a Country.

PRICE of VICTUAL.

Also, if any Butcher, Fishmonger, Poulterer, Vintner, Ostler, Cook, or Seller of Victual, do sell Victual at unreasonable Prices.

HAY.

Also, if any Hostler sell Hay, Oats, or Provender at excessive Prices, taking greater Gain thereby than is reasonable and lawful.

VICTUAL Unwholsome PRICE.

Also, if any Victualler sell any Victuals not covenable, or unwholsome for Man's Body, or else dearer than is proclaimed by the Mayor.

MEASURES Unsealed.

YE shall diligently make Search and Inquiry, whether there be any Vintner, Innholder, Alehouse-keeper, or any Person or Persons whatsoever within your Ward, that do use or keep in his or their House or Houses, any Cans, Stone-pots, or other Measures which are unsealed, and by Law not allowed, to sell Beer or Ale thereby, and whether they do sell any of their best Beer or Ale above a Penny the Quart, or any small Ale or Beer above a Half-penny the Quart, and whether any of them do sell by any Measure not sealed? If there be any such, you seize them, and send them to the *Guildhall* to the Chamberlain's Office, and present their Names and Faults by Indenture, so oft as there shall be any Occasion so to do.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

YE shall also make Search in the Shops and Houses of all the Chandlers, and of all others which sell by Weight or Measure, dwelling within your Ward, and see that their Scales be not one heavier than another; and that their Measures, as well Bushels as less Measures, as well those that sell Seacoals by, (which ought to be heaped) that they be in Breadth according to the Standard, sealed as all others; and that all Yards and Ells be their just Lengths and sealed, that the Poor and other his Majesty's Subjects be not deceived; and further, if any do buy by one Weight or Measure, and sell by others; and if in your Search you find any false Weights, Measures, or Scales, ye shall seize them, and send them to the *Guildhall* to the Chamberlain; and you shall also do the like, if you shall find any that do sell any Thing by *Venice* Weights, contrary to the Law and his Majesty's Proclamations, present their Names and Faults.

INNHOLDER, BROWN BAKER.

Also, if any Innholder bake any Bread to sell within his House; and if any Baker of four Bread, bake white Bread to sell, or mark not his Bread, or else take more for the baking than three Pence for a Bushel.

HOUSE, TILE.

Also, ye shall enquire if any House be covered otherwise with Tile, or Stone, Lead, for Peril of Fire.

LEPER, BEGGAR.

Also, if any Leper, Faitour, or mighty Beggar be dwelling within this Ward.

BAKERS, BREWERS.

Also, if any Baker or Brewer bake or brew with Straw, or any other Thing which is perilous for Fire.

Painted VISAGE.

Also, if any Man go with painted Visage.

CANDLE-LIGHT.

Also, if there be any Man that hangs not out a Lantern with a Candle therein burning after the Usage, according to the Commandment thereupon given.

Tall WOOD, BILLETS, FAGGOTS.

Also, if any Person bring or cause to be brought to this City or the Liberties thereof, to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to Sale, any Tall Wood, Billets, Faggots, or other Fire Wood, not being of the full Assize which the same ought to hold.

WOOD, COUNTRY.

Also, if any Freeman of this City use to resort into the Countries near this City, and there to ingross and buy up much Billet, Tall Wood, Faggot, Tosard, or other Fire Wood, and convey the same by Water unto this City, and there lay it upon their Wharfs and other Places, and so keep it till they may sell it at high and excessive Prices at their own Wills.

Also, if any Woodmonger or any other, sell any Billets or other Fire Wood above the Price set by the Lord Mayor.

CHEESE, BUTTER.

Also, if any Citizen of this City, by himself, or any other Person for him, or to his Use, use to resort into the Country, and there buy and ingross great Quantity of Cheese and Butter, as well barrelled as otherwise, and after convey it by Water or otherwise to this City, to be sold at dear and excessive Prices.

FREEMEN to shew their Copies.

Also, forasmuch as it is thought that divers and many Persons dwelling within the Liberties of this City, daily occupy as Freemen, whereas indeed they be none, nor never were admitted into the Liberties of this City; ye shall therefore require every such Person dwelling within this Ward, whom ye shall suspect of the same, to shew you the Copy of his Freedom, under the Seal of the Office of the Chamberlain of the said City; and such as ye shall find without their Copies, or deny to shew their Copies, ye shall write and present their Names in your Indentures.

Melting TALLOW.

Also, you shall inquire and truly present all such Persons as use melting of Tallow, contrary to an Act of Common-Council in that Case made and provided.

FIRE-PRESSES.

Also, you shall truly present all Persons which have or use any Fire-Presses within the said City, or Liberties of the same, for pressing or dressing of Nether-stocks, Woollen Cloths, or other Things.

Also,

Also, you shall enquire of all Armourers and other Artificers, using to work in Metal, which have or use any Rear-dorsets, or any other Places dangerous or perillous for Fire.

APPRAISERS.

Also, if any have appraised any Goods of any Freeman deceased, leaving behind him any Orphan or Orphans, and the Appraisers not sworn before the Lord Mayor or the Alderman of the Ward.

BEAMS.

Also, if any Freeman buy any Wares or Merchandizes unweighed, which ought to be weighed at the King's Beam, of any Stranger or Foreigner free of the Liberties of this City, contrary to the Act of Common-Council in that Case made and provided.

CLOTHS.

Also, if any buy or sell any Cloth or Cloths in the House, Shop, Warehouse, or other Place of any Clothworker, or other Person, against any Ordinance or Custom of this City; or if any Clothworker, or other, do receive or harbour any Cloths, before the same be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, contrary to the Ordinance made in that Behalf.

CARMEN.

Also, if any Carman take any Money for Carriage of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, above the Rates ordained.

BUILDINGS, *divided Houses, Inmates.*

Also, if any make or cause to be made any new Building or Buildings, or divide or cause to be divided any House or Houses, or receive any Inmate or Inmates, contrary to the King's Majesty's Proclamation, or contrary to Law, or any Statute of this Realm.

HAWKERS.

Also, if any be dwelling within this Ward, which do offer to put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes in the open Streets or Lanes of this City, or go from House to House to sell the same, commonly called Hawkers, contrary to an Act made in that Behalf.

FREEDOM.

Also, if any have covenantously, fraudulently, or unduly obtained the Freedom of this City.

COLLECTORS.

Also, if any Collector of Fifteens, or other Duties for the publick Service of the King, or of this City, do retain in his Hands any Part of the Money collected to his own Use.

WOMEN *Receivers of Servants.*

Ye shall also enquire, if there be dwelling within your Ward any Woman-Broker, such as resort unto Mens Houses, demanding of their Maid-Servants, if they do like of their Services; if not, then they will tell them, they will help them to a better Service, and so allure them to come from their Masters to their Houses, where they abide as Boarders until they be provided for: In which Time it falls out, that by lewd young Men that resort to those Houses, they are often-

times made Harlots, to their Undoing, and the great Hurt of the Commonwealth; wherefore if any such be, you shall present them, that Order may be taken for Reformation.

PRIVIES.

Also, if you have or use any common Privy, having Issue into any common Sewer of the City.

VAGABONDS.

Also, if any Constable, Beadle, or other Officer, be negligent or remiss in discharging his Duty touching the Execution of the Statute made for Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars, or otherwise, and wherein the Default is.

POOR.

Also, if any to whom the Execution of the Statute made for Relief of the Poor doth appertain, be remiss in discharging his Duty touching the Execution of the same Statute, and wherein the Default is.

LEGACIES.

Also, if any Executor or other Person retain in his Hands any Legacy, Sum of Money, or other Thing given to any charitable Use.

DRUNKARD, *Whoremonger, Sabbath-breaker, Jesuit, Seminary Priest, Secular Priest, Popish Recusant, Cozeners, &c.*

Ye shall enquire whether there be within your Ward any common Drunkard, Whoremonger, Blasphemer of God's holy Name, Prophaner of the Sabbath, Jesuit, Seminary or Secular Priest, or any Receiver, Reliever, or Maintainer of any of them, or any Popish Recusant, Cozener, or swaggering idle Companion, such as cannot give Account how they live; if there be any such you shall present them, and the Names of those that lodge them, or aid them.

MASSES.

Ye shall enquire whether any Person or Persons do or shall say or sing Mass within your Ward, or be present at any Mass.

ROMAN *Catholick Religion.*

Also, if any Person or Persons within your Ward, being evil affected, do or shall extol the Roman Catholick Religion above the Religion professed and established by the King's Majesty's Authority in *England*, or do or shall deprave the Religion now professed in this Realm by Authority as above, which may breed Discord in the City, and Dissention in the Commonwealth, ye shall carefully present the same Persons and their Offences.

STABLE-DUNG.

Also, if any Person or Persons that keepeth Horses in their Houses, do lay his or their Stable-Dung, or such Kind of stinking Filth, in any Streets or Lanes of this City, to the great Annoyance of the People passing that Way, and do not lead his Dung-Cart to the Stable-Door, as he ought to do.

ASSEMBLY *Monthly.*

You shall assemble yourselves once every Month, or oftener, if Need require, so long as

you shall continue of this Inquest, and present the Defaults which you shall find to be committed concerning any of the Articles of your Charge, to the End due Remedy may be speedily supplied, and the Offenders punished as Occasion shall require.

Making of PRESENTMENTS.

AND in making your Presentments, your Clerk is carefully to write the Christian Name, Surname, and Addition or Calling of every Offender, and the Name of the Parish wherein the Offence was committed, and some certain Time how long the Offence hath been continued: And in presenting any Persons for dividing Houses for Inmates, to write the Names and Addition to the present Landlord receiving the Rents, and the Names of the Tenants in Possession, and of the Inmate in any House: And also to write in the Margent on the Side of every Presentment, the Name or Names upon whose Evidence you make such Presentment, and the Places of their Abode.

An ACT for the Reformation of divers Abuses used in the Wardmote Inquest.

COMMONS, DINNERS, BANQUETINGS.

ITEM, Where the Wardmote Inquests within the several Wards of this City, for the Maintenance of Honesty, Virtue, and good Living, and for the Abolishment, Exiling, and Suppressing all Kind of Vice, evil Rule, and Iniquity, according to the antient laudable Laws and Customs of the said City, are yearly severally charged and sworn, upon the Day of St. Thomas the Apostle, before the Aldermen of the said Wards, chiefly and principally to the End and Intent, that they with all Diligence should truly and duly inquire and present all such Enormities, Nuisances, Misorder, and Offences as are, or at any Time within the Space of one whole Year then next ensuing, shall be severally used, committed or done within the said Wards, and have a Day yearly to make their said Presentments until the Monday next after the Feast of the Epiphany: The said Inquests heretofore little or nothing at all regarding (as it is very manifest, and not unknown, the more is the Pity) their said Oaths, or yet the great Commodities, Utility, Quietness, Honour, and Worship, that might or should grow and ensue to the said City and Inhabitants of the same, thro' their good, industrious, and indifferent Proceedings, for the Advancement of Virtue and Repressing of Vice, have drawn it in a Manner into a very ordinary Course, and common Custom, to consume and spend a great Part of their said Time, that they have yearly given unto them, when they receive their said Charge, partly in setting up among themselves a certain Commons, and making and keeping many costly and sumptuous Dinners, Suppers, and Banquets; inviting and calling to the same at sundry Times, in a Manner, all the Inhabitants of the said several Wards, to the no little Charges of the same Inhabitants, and partly in passing and occupying much Part of the said Time in playing at Dice, Tables, Cards, and such other unlawful Games, both to the great Costs, Charges, and Expences of the said Inquests (whereof the greatest Part most commonly are but poor Men) and also to the very lewd, pernicious and evil Example of all such as have any Success or Recourse unto the same Inquests: And whereas also the said Inquests have of late usurped to dispence with such Persons as they, by their Search, and otherwise, have founden to

offend and transgress the Laws, in using and occupying of unlawful Weights and Measures, taking of the said Offenders certain Fines, (which as it is said) the said Inquests have commonly used to employ toward the Maintenance of their said Feasting and Banqueting, directly against the due Order of our Sovereign Lord the King's Laws, and the publick Wealth of all his Highness's Subjects within the said City, and much to the Reproach and Dishonour of the same City:

For Remedy and Reformation thereof, be it ordained, enacted and established by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in this present Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all and every the Wardmote Inquests of the said City, from henceforth to be yearly charged and sworn within the several Wards at the Time afore rehearsed, shall at all Times and Places meet, and for the due Execution of their Charge, meet and assemble themselves together; and that they, and every of them, after their said Meetings, Inquisition, and treating of their said necessary Matters, shall go home to their own several Houses, to Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper, during all the said accustomed Time of their Charge and Session above said; and that none of the said Inquests shall from henceforward set up any Manner of Commons, or keep or maintain any Manner of Dinners, Suppers or Banquets among themselves, or use at their Assemblies and Sessions, any of the Games above-mentioned, or any other whatsoever unlawful Games or Plays at any Time, before the giving up of the said Presentments at the Time above remembered, or shall take or receive any Manner of Fine or Fines, for the Concealment and Discharging of any of the Offences afore recited; but truly present the same Offences, and every of them, according to their Oaths, upon Pain of Imprisonment, by the Discretion of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being.

FIRE and CANDLES, &c. RECREATION.

PROVIDED alway, and be it enacted by the Authority afore said, that it shall be lawful for all and every the said Inquests, to take and receive, towards the Charges of their Fire and Candles, and other Necessaries during the Time of their said Session, all and every such Matter of Money, as any honest Person or Persons of their free Will, and benevolent Mind, will give or offer unto them; and when they have made their said Presentments, to go and assemble themselves together for their Recreation and Solace where they shall think it good, and there not only to bestow and spend the twenty Shillings which every Alderman within his Ward, according to a certain Order lately taken, shall yearly give unto them, at the Time of the Delivery of the said Presentments, towards their said Charges in this Behalf, but also the Residue of the said Money received and gathered, as it is afore said, of the Benevolence of their said loving Friends, if any such Residue shall fortune to remain, any Clause or Article in this present Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Not failing hereof, as ye tender the Commonweal of this City, and Advancement of good Justice, and as ye will answer for the contrary at your uttermost Peril.

H A L M O T E Court.

So called, because it is that Court which every Company in LONDON keep in their Halls, antiently called the *Halmote* or *Folkemote*, for the

The Halmote Court.

Lord

Lord Coke makes them to be the same. *Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*; i. e. the Meeting of Citizens in their publick Hall.

The Court of the CORONER.

The Coroner's Court.

THE Mayor is Coroner within LONDON, and this Court is held before him or his Deputy. This Court is to enquire concerning the Death of any Man, when he is supposed to come to some untimely End, and that *super Visum Corporis*, i. e. upon Sight of the Body; and likewise of the Escape of the Murderer: Also concerning Treasure *Trouve*, Deodands, and Wrecks of the Sea.

The Court of the ESCHEATOR.

The Escheator's Court.

THE Lord Mayor is also Escheator within the City. And this Court is also held before him or his Deputy. All Original Writs of *Diem clausit extremum*, *Mandamus*, *Devenerunt*, *Me lius inquirend'* &c. are directed to the Escheator, to find an Office for the King after the Death of his Tenant, which held by Knights Seervice. The Escheator also may find an Office for Treason, Felony, &c.

The Court of the TOWER.

The Tower Court.

THIS Court is held within the Verge of LONDON, before the Steward, by Prescription of Debt, Trespass, or other Actions of any Sum greater or less.

The Court of St. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

The Court of St. Martin's Le Grand.

ST. Martin's Le Grand is a Liberty distinct from the Government of LONDON, and subject to the Deanary of Westminster. In this Liberty is a Court, which is a Court of Record, and kept every Wednesday weekly, for the Trial of all personal Actions, of what Nature soever. And there is a Court-house and a Prison. The leading Process is a *Capias* against the Body, or an Attachment against the Goods. So that a Man's Goods may be arrested in his own House upon the first Process, if he be not taken. Which is according to the Practice of all antient Liberties or Franchises.

It shall not be omitted, that the Lord Coke in his *Institutes* hath a Discourse of the Courts in LONDON, and their Jurisdictions. The Courts he sets down to be these. 1. The Court of *Hustings*. 2, 3. The two Courts of the Sheriffs. 4. The Court of Equity before the Lord Mayor, commonly called, *The Court of Conscience*. 5. The Court of *Mayor* and *Aldermen*. 6. The Court of *Orphans*. 7. The Court of *Common-Council*. 8. The Court of *Wardmote*. 9. The Court of *Halmote*. 10. The Court of *Chamberlain* for Apprentices. 11. The Court of *Conservation* of the Water and River of *Thames*. 12. The Court of the *Coroner* in LONDON. 13. The Court of *Escheator* in LONDON. 14. The Court of *Policies* and of *Assurances* in LONDON. 15. The Court of the *Tower* of LONDON. What are the Jurisdictions, Rights, and Powers of these Courts, and what else he observes of them, are best seen in the *Institutes* themselves.

THERE is still one Court (and that a Court of eminent Note) held in the City, that remains to be declared: namely,

The Court of the King's Commission of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail-Delivery for Newgate.

The King's Commission Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THIS Court is called, *The King's Commission on the Peace of Oyer and Terminer, and Jail-*

Delivery of *Newgate* for the City of LONDON and County of *Middlesex*: Which Court is held at *Justice-Hall* in the *Old-Bailey*, commonly call'd the *Sessions-House*, and generally eight Times or oftner every Year.

THE Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the City of LONDON, the two Sheriffs of LONDON; and oftentimes the Judges (being always in these Commissions) come and sit to give their Assistance.

THE Jurors for all Matters committed in LONDON, are Citizens of LONDON, chose out of such Wards as are appointed for Juries according to the Months of the Year. And the Jurors for Crimes and Misdemeanors committed in *Middlesex*, are Freeholders of the said County, chosen out of the respective Hundreds in the said County.

IN this Court are heard and determin'd all such Crimes and Misdemeanors as extend to Loss of Life, Corporal Punishment, Fine, Amercement, &c. of which these following are the chief, viz. High Treason, Petty Treason, Murther, Felony, Burglary, Forgery, &c. Now to declare what these Crimes are, and to shew the Punishments to be inflicted upon any Person or Persons guilty of any of them, by the Laws of this Realm.

HIGH TREASON.

NOTWITHSTANDING that some High Treasons are much more odious and heinous than others; yet the Punishment (according to our Law) is the same for all Sorts (Coining of Money excepted): And that Law is,

THAT the Traitor is to be taken from the Prison, and laid upon a Sledge, or Hurdle; and drawn to the Gallows, or Place of Execution, and there hanged by the Neck until he be half dead, and then cut down, his Intrails to be cut out of his Body, and by the Executioner; then his Head to be cut off; and his Body to be divided into Quarters; and afterwards his Head and Quarters are to be set up in some open Places directed; which usually are on the City-Gates, on *London-bridge*, or upon *Westminster-hall*; and to render the Crime more terrible to the Spectators, the Hangman, when he takes out the Heart, shews it the People, and says, *Here is the Heart of a Traitor*.

BESIDES this Death, he doth forfeit all his Lands and Goods to the King, his Wife to lose her Dower, his Children their Inheritance, and all their Part or Pretences to his Estate; and if he be a Person of any Degree or Honour, his Children are deprived of the said hereditary Honour. But Noblemen are not so severely served as to have their Quarters and Heads set up; but, by the King's Grace, they are generally beheaded only. The like Favour is oft shewed to Gentlemen of Fashion who are not Noble.

FOR Coining of Money, the Punishment antiently was, and still is, Drawing, Hanging, and for the most Part, Quartering.

PETTY TREASON.

PETTY Treason is, when a Servant kills his Master or Mistress, a Wife her Husband, a Clergyman his Prelate, to whom he oweth Obedience. The Punishment for this Crime is to be drawn on a Sledge, as before, to the Place of Execution, and there to be hanged by the Neck until dead. The Punishment for a Woman convicted either for High Treason or Petty Treason, is to be drawn to the Place of Execution, and there to be bound to a Stake, with Faggots and com-

combustible Stuff set about her, and set on Fire, and so burnt.

FELONIES.

FELONIES are of divers Kinds: For any Offence that is a Degree next to Petty Treason, is accounted Felony; as Theft, Burglary, Sodomy, Rape, Willful Burning of Houses, Forgery, &c. For which, until the Reign of King Henry I. there were several Sorts of Punishments; but it was then ordained, that the Punishment for all Felonies should be Hanging by the Neck until dead, as at present.

MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER.

THIS is a high Crime, but yet the Death is but hanging, as aforesaid. But this Crime hath often too much Favour, by the frequent bringing in the Criminals guilty only of Manslaughter; as, that he killed the other in his own Defence, or upon a sudden Quarrel, and in Heat of Blood, without *Malice prepense*, or the like. And for this Crime of Manslaughter, Burning in the Hand is the Punishment. But Duelling, if proved a Duel, is Death; and yet by Intercession with the Prince, this Crime sometimes gets a Pardon: But if so, an Appeal may be brought, and the Criminal tried again, and then hanged: And this is sometimes done.

Note, That if a Peer of the Realm commit High Treason, Petty Treason, or Felony, altho' his Sentence for Death be the same with that of a common Person; yet the Prince doth usually extend his Favour to such so far, as to cause them to be beheaded with an Axe.

Note also, That if a Criminal indicted of Petty Treason or Felony, refuse to plead to his Indictment, or to put himself upon a legal Trial; then, for such a Refusal, he is order'd to be sent to undergo that painful Death, called, *Paine forte & dure*, which with us is called *Pressing*, which is thus executed: The Criminal is sent back to the Prison whence he came, and there laid in some low dark Room, upon the bare Ground on his Back, all naked, except his Privy Parts, his Arms and Legs drawn with Cords fastened to the several Parts of the Room, and then there is laid on his Body, Iron, Stone, or Lead, so much as he can bear; the next Day he shall have three Morfels of Barley Bread, without Drink; and the third Day shall have to drink some of the Kennel-Water with Bread. And this Method is in Strictness to be observed until he is dead.

THIS grievous Kind of Death, some stout and resolute Men have sometimes undergone, but rarely. And if in case the Criminal can undergo such a Death, then he saves his Estate for his Wife, Children, or Relations; nor is he attainted.

But if it be in case of High Treason, then his not pleading signifies nothing, and he forfeits Estate and Honour.

AFTER Beheading or Hanging, the Criminal's Friends usually inter the dead Body decently, and where they please: But if the Crime be very heinous, as for Robbing and Murthering, then by Order, the Criminal is hanged in the Place near where the Fact was done; and afterwards his Body is hanged in Chains in some publick Road, or near the Place where the Crime was committed, until it rot. And in some Cases his Right Hand is first cut off, and then hanged. In all such Felonies where the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed (as it is in many) there the Criminal is to be marked with a hot Iron on the thick or brawny Part of the Inside of the Left Hand, with a T for Theft; and if for Manslaughter, with M. But wandering Rogues and Vagabonds are burned

with an R. And some Years ago the Parliament did make an Act for Shoplifters, and notorious Persons, whose Crimes did not deserve Death, to be burnt in the Cheek near the Eye; but this is not used now.

PETTY LARCENY.

THIS is Small Theft, and of Things of a low Value, not exceeding 12d. The Punishment was antiently, sometimes the Loss of an Ear, sometimes by Cudgelling, or the like; but since Edward III. by Whipping, the Criminal being tied by the Hands to the Tail of a Cart, and stripped naked to the Waist, whether a Man or Woman; so following the Cart by or near the Place where the Felony was committed, and is lashed with a Whip of four, or five, or six Cords knitted, by one that follows the Cart for that Purpose.

PERJURY.

THIS is bearing of false Witness upon Oath before a Court of Judicature, or before Magistrates impower'd to take an Oath, as Masters in Chancery, Justices of the Peace, and the like. The Punishment is the Pillory, with the Head put into it, but sometimes only standing upon the Pillory for an Hour's Space in publick Places; as, the Royal Exchange, Temple-bar, the Maypole in the Strand, against Westminster-hall, or near the Place where the Party injured resides, or desires he should stand. By the Law, the Criminals sometimes have their Necks put into the Pillory, and their Ears being nailed to it, to be cut off; sometimes burnt with a P for Perjury. And the Trees growing upon his Ground, if he had any, were rooted up, and his Goods confiscated.

CHEATING, LIBELLING, FALSE WEIGHTS and MEASURES, Offences in BAKERS, BREWERS, &c.

THESE Offences are commonly punished by standing on the Pillory, and sometimes to have one or both Ears nailed to the Pillory, and cut off; or for Blasphemy or the like, to be whipped to and from the Pillory, and whilst they are in the Pillory, to have their Tongues bored thro' with a hot Iron.

THE Prison for these Criminals, and such like Malefactors, is *Newgate*.

THE Executions of Malefactors, however they are done monthly (a Month seldom failing thro'out the Year, but several ignominiously end their Lives at Tyburn) do not restrain wicked Men and Women from committing their Thefts, Burglaries, Murthers, and Felonies. One Cause whereof are the Reprieves the Condemned do so frequently obtain: Which both encourage Sinners to go on in their evil Courses, and hinder the Confessions of their Accessories, and the sincere Repentances which otherwise they would make. As the late Ordinary of *Newgate* observed in one of his Execution Papers, concerning one *Richard Lewis*, a Butcher, condemned for Robbery: That one Thing that made him backward to prepare for Death was, that a certain Person offered to use his Interest to get him a Reprieve; and for that received two Guineas and a Half Guinea, and one Crown Piece, besides a Guinea spent upon his Friends in Wine, and such like Treat: And a Note also given him to pay him ten Guineas more when the Thing was effected. And yet the Person, desirous of more Ready Money, did to that Purpose write to *Lewis* some Letters. And this was the Transcript of one of them:

“ I have been at the Secretary's Office twice,
“ to know the Issue of what I have been about,
“ but could get nothing more than what was told
“ me

" me before ; That what I had left, should be
 " look'd into, and if Things appear as I have un-
 " dertaken to make them appear, I should have
 " a Reprieve — It cost me more than what I
 " have had from you ; and I expect more to-
 " wards what Expences I may be at. And when
 " you have supplied me, I shall go and know
 " what must be depended on.

J. E.

THESE Commissions of Oyer and Terminer af-
 forded great Ease and Commodity to the City ;
 whereas in former Times the Kings of *England*
 appointed not the Mayor, Recorder, &c. to be
 Judges of Misdemeanors against the King within
 the City, at monthly Sessions, but Judges Itine-
 rants at the *Tower*, to sit on the Pleas of the
 Crown now and then, at uncertain Times, when
 the King was minded to squeeze or humble the
 City. And when they came, they proceeded
 with such Rigour in these Inquisitions against
 the City, that the Citizens were often fined se-
 verely, and sometimes imprisoned, and sometimes
 the City's Charter was seized into the King's
 Hands ; which proved so burthensome to the
 City, that they at last got these Itineraries su-
 perseded by Act of Parliament, and the present
 Practice of holding the Commissions in the *Old*
Bailey by themselves, established in the Room.

It may not be amiss to shew something of
 the Manner and Practice of these Pleas of the
 Crown antiently by the said Judges Itinerants,
 to shew how Matters stood with the City in for-
 mer Days.

THERE is a Tract in the Custody of the Town-
 Clerk of LONDON, with this Title, " The
 " Manner and Order how the Barons and the
 " rest of the Commonalty of the City ought to
 " behave and carry themselves towards the King
 " and his Justices at the Time, wherein it should
 " please the King to hold the Pleas of the
 " Crown at the *Tower*, concerning Attachments,
 " Accidents of Murder, &c. " Some Collecti-
 ons out of which are as follow, translated from
 the *Latin*.

Magnates, &c. *i. e.* The great Men and the
 discreeter Sort of the City, were wont to meet
 in a certain convenient Place, to pacify An-
 gers, Rancors and Discords, which had before
 arisen in the City : That so by renewing Peace
 and Amity among them, they might be in
 Will and Act as one Man and one People, save
 themselves harmless, and their Customs and Li-
 berties.

If by some Chance any made Disturbance in
 the City, and disquieted the Citizens, he was to
 be reckoned among his Fellow Citizens a publick
 Enemy, and as well he as his Heirs were to be
 deprived of the City for ever : And that because
 by Reason of such a turbulent Citizen, the King
 might take into his Hands the City and Liber-
 ties, to the Grievance and Detriment of the whole
 City.

THE King sometimes sent his Letters to sum-
 mon the Attachments of his Crown : But if it
 happened that the Day of the Summons prescri-
 bed, was dated to a less Term than to that of
 forty Days, then discreet and solemn Men were
 sent to shew the King and his Council that he
 would give them another Day, because, accord-
 ing to their old Liberties and Customs, they ought
 not to be summoned to such Attachments to a
 less Term than forty Days at least.

WHEN they received Commandment (the Li-
 berties of the City being safe) to shew and plead
 the said Attachments, Accidents of Death, &c.
 then all the Aldermen made all the Rolls thro'
 each Ward, wherein were contained Pledges and
 Attachments belonging to the Crown, to instruct
 and warn the Neighbours to meet at the Day ap-

pointed at *Barking Church*, and thence to go to
 the *Tower* of LONDON, that they might an-
 swer discreetly and providently to the King and
 his Justices, of those Things that would be ob-
 jected to them.

ON the Day of making these Pleas of the
 Crown, the Custom was, that early in the Morn-
 ing, all the Laity of the City came together to
Barking Church, and thence, all being decently
 and well clad, entered into the *Tower* ; and
 while these Pleas lasted, no Sheds, Shops, Cel-
 lar, Solar, (or Chamber) wherein saleable Things
 were either sold or made, were opened.

THE same Day, from the Common-Council of
 the City, were sent forth out of *Barking Church*,
 six or more of the more solemn, worshipful, and
 discreet Barons of the City, who should go into
 the *Tower* to our Lord the King, and his Council
 and Justices, on the Behalf the City, to salute
 and welcome them ; praying them, that if it
 pleased the King, they might appear before them
 in the said *Tower* without Danger, and to keep
 to the Mayor and the rest of the Citizens, their
 Liberties and Customs safe ; because the King
 and all his Predecessors, Kings of *England*, and
 their Justices, always preserved to all the Citi-
 zens, their Liberties and Customs safe and in-
 demnified.

THE same Men also shewed to the King, his
 Council and Justices, that they forbid on the Be-
 half of the King, that none presume to keep the
 Gates and Doors but some of their Fellow Citi-
 zens, and such as should be deputed by them
 for this Purpose ; nor any Marshal or Crier ap-
 pear among their Fellow Citizens, unless of
 themselves, and by the Will of the Citizens ;
 because, according to the Liberty of the City,
 they ought to have no Porter, Door-keeper, Mar-
 shal, or Crier, nor were accustomed to have, un-
 less of themselves, and such as pleased them.
 That all the Gates and Doors stand open to the
 Barons and to all the Citizens, because the Pleas
 of the Crown were held, and that they might
 have free Ingress and Egress.

THEN three discreet and moderate Men were
 chosen, one whereof represented in order to the
 King, his Council and Justices, the Chances and
 Mischances belonging to the Crown hapning in
 the City from the Time wherein the old Pleas
 were last pleaded to this Time : The other two
 stood by the said Presenter, one on his Right and
 the other on his Left ; that if he happened to
 be tired in representing, the other might go on
 in making the Presentments : And if perhaps he
 that presented mistook, he might in Silence be
 rectified by the two standing by ; so that none
 else might by any Means presume to disturb or
 correct the Presenter.

No Tumult, Muttering, Chiding, or Talking
 together, was to be heard among the People,
 as long as these Things were presenting ; but all
 to keep themselves in Peace, as they tendered
 the Honour and Liberty of the City ; and that
 the Presenter be heard by all, and understood
 in Peace.

WHATSOEVER Matters were objected against
 the Barons and City, they answered nothing on
 the sudden, although they were well instructed
 and certified to answer ; but consulting and dis-
 couring together, they answer by the Common-
 Council, saving the Liberties of the City ; and
 to frame the Answers, 24. or more were chosen
 out of the Common-Council, who presently went
 to the Common-Council of the City, for the Safe-
 ty and Defence of the whole City.

AFTER the King's Justices had shewn and
 delivered to the Mayor and Barons, Chapters
 (or Articles) of the Crown, they presently re-
 quired a competent Day to provide themselves
 and consult together, that they might give an
 Answer

Answer safely to the said Chapters at the Day granted by the Justices, and in the mean Time discreetly to enrol those Chapters and their Answers.

OUT of the Number of the 24, or more beforementioned, four or more were provided and joined with the Mayor, chiefly to make Answers to the Objections and the Chapters; and the Mayor's Clerk, together with the Common-Clerk of the City, and the Sheriffs Clerks sat before them to note, *memoriter*, all the Matters objected, lest for want of noting, they might be forgotten; and one was *Protonotator*, from whose Note all the rest took each his Copy of Writing, as well the King's Objections, as the Commonalty's Answers.

THE Sheriffs had their Servants present, and the Aldermen the Beadles of their Wards, decently and handsomely habited and shod, ready at hand to perform the Commands of the Mayor and Barons of the City, and putting off their Caps and their Cloaks, to walk respectfully in their Coats and upper Coats, carrying streight white Rods in their Hands; of these, four were assigned to keep the Doors and Gates, and two Criers, and others, were Marshals, to perform what should be enjoined them.

ACCORDING to the antient Customs and Liberties of the City, there were three Purgations in the Pleas of the Crown, whereby such as were called in and accused, might acquit themselves: The first was *De Morte*, of Death or Murder: The second *De Maimemia*, of Maiming: The third Purgation was *De Insultis, Baculis, Tostis, Vulnerationibus*, &c. of Assaults, Battery with Staves, Burnings, Woundings, and such like Injuries done in the Time of the Lord's Nativity, or in *Easter* and *Whitsun* Weeks.

As for him that would purge himself by the first, called *The Great Law*, the Appealed and Accused made six Oaths in his own Person, that he was innocent of Felony and breaking the King's Peace, and of the whole Crime laid upon him, and so let *God help him* and those holy Things; after that six Men were to swear, that the other swore a sound and safe Oath, according to their Consciences and Understandings; and *God help them*, &c. and this Order was to be continued to the Number of 36 Men compleat; so that first the Accused swore, and then after him the six, until the Number above-noted were full.

FOR choosing of the 36 Men, the Accused chose 18 Men on the East Side of *Walbrook*, and 18 on the West Side, and they not of his Kin, or any Way related to him by Marriage, or otherwise.

HE that was accused of Maiming, took three Oaths in his own Person, that he was free and innocent of Felony, or breaking the King's Peace; and then six Men swore, that he made a just and true Oath, according to their Consciences and Understandings; and this Order was continued to the Number of 18.

HE that was accused of Assault, Battery, Burning, Wounding, Blows, Blood-shedding, and other Injuries done at the Holy Times beforementioned, made an Oath in his own Person, as before; after him six Men swore as before, who were chosen out of the Neighbourhood where he dwelt.

To obtain the Favour and Benevolence of the King and his Justices in these Pleas of the Crown, the Ancestors of the Barons and Citizens bestowed abundance of Gifts and Presents upon them and their Clerks. It was impossible for the Barons and all the Citizens otherwise to pass in those Pleas elsewhere, than through the King's Hand and of his Justices; therefore they thought it no Disgrace or Shame to do as those did, who

manfully and strenuously governed and defended the City and its Liberties in the Times before them; and they thought it beneficial for them to do the same that they did, lest by the Objections of them (*viz.* the King's Justices and their Clerks) the Citizens should be brought into Law and Trouble.

IN case it were demanded of the Mayor and Barons of the City, who were the Presenters and Finders of Persons slain, of Murders, or other Mischances, they were to answer from the Common-Council, after this Manner: That although the Use of the Kingdom were such out of the City, any one is esteemed in LONDON the Presenter or Finder of such Prescripts, according to the antient Custom and Liberty of the City. For in so populous a City, such Emergencies can by no means be concealed: Because, before it hath been intimated to the Bailiffs, Things are divulged through the Compass of the City. And therefore no such is had, or is wont to be had, in the City, unless only a common Report of the People of the City.

IN the fifth Year of King *Henry III.* were these Pleas of the Crown held at the *Tower* before *Hubert de Burgo* and his Fellows, Justices: When many nice and captious Questions were put to the Citizens to answer. The first of all these Questions was, How Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, and Barons, and others that have Rents in LONDON, of certain Tenements, and cannot have their Rents, how they shall recover them, &c. All these Questions, with their Answers, were enrolled in the *Tower*, in the 15th of the same King, before the same *Hubert*, when there was another Itinerary. Again, the Pleas of the City of LONDON were again held the 28th of the same King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, at the *Tower*, before *William de Eboraco*, Provost of *Beverley*, *Jeremy of Caxton*, and *Henry of Bath*. Which held from *Easter-Day* for fifteen Days together. There had been no Pleas of LONDON pleaded for eighteen Years past. It was then granted to the Barons of LONDON, that as soon as they ought to begin to plead, they have, without the Gate of the *Tower* of LONDON, their own Door-keeper; and the Porter of the Lord the King to be within Doors; and that they have likewise their own Door-keeper without the Hall-door, when they are to plead, to bring in the Barons and others of the City, who were to plead, and of whom they have Knowledge; and that the Door-keeper of the Lord the King be within; and that they have their own Serjeants with their Rods.

IT is worth seeing what was done at this sitting of the abovesaid Justices Itinerants at the *Tower*. First, they deliver'd to the Mayor, &c. Chapters concerning what they were to answer concerning the Pleas of the Crown. And here were terrible Retrospections, and Matters long before past and gone, now called to Account. For the old Pleas of the Crown, which had been at another Time before the King's Justices, and not determined, which were many, were all called over again; as well as the new Pleas of the Crown, which afterwards arose in Time of Peace. Pleas were also had of those which were in the King's Mercy, (that is, subject to Forfeitures) and which were not; of Dues to King *John*, the Father of the Lord the King, due both before the War and after, (and that was a long Time before) and who were the Debtors; and if dead, who their Heirs. Again, Pleas of those who within the Liberty of the City, had maliciously thrown down some Mens Houses, or burnt them, against the King's Peace: Who they were, and whose Houses they were: And if they made Peace together without the King's Licence. Pleas of Valets and Boys, who are

and ought to be in Custody of the King: Whether they were married, or to be married: And if married, To whom: Of the Services of the Lord the King, what they are, and who holds them: Of Churches; what they are, and ought to be, of the King's Donation: Of the Escheats of the Jews; as well of the Tenements of the Jews as Christians; and who holds them: Of Purprestures made upon the King, either on Land or Water, &c. and a great many more Enquiries concerning their Pleas.

CONCERNING these, if it might be proved, that it was not so used in the Times of former Kings, all the Barons were in the King's Mercy; Mercy, that is, at his Mercy to fine them as he pleased: And so the Chapters were delivered them.

THE third Day, according to the Custom, the Barons came and answered. And *Simon Fitzmary* (one of the Aldermen) came and offered to the Lord the King an hundred Marks; so that the Pleas of the City might be held and pleaded as they were pleaded in the Time of King *Richard* and King *John*: And they were admitted. And he [*Simon Fitzmary*] putteth all his Goods in Pledge of the said hundred Marks.

THEN came the Mayor; and he and the Aldermen answered concerning the old Pleas of the Crown before mentioned.

THE Kings of *England* would sometimes send their Justices to sit upon these Pleas of the Crown, in some Displeasure conceived against the City, or some of its Members. And the Justices would be very captious in watching for Advantages to mulct or imprison them, or take away the Charter.

AND the Citizens, in insisting upon their Liberties, would sometimes speak so plain, that it drew them into Danger, and their Liberties too. As it happen'd at the said Pleas of the Crown 28 *Hen. III.* when one *John de Coudres* [some public Officer, as it seems, of the City] had said before the King's Justices, *That the Liberties of the City, and the Life and Limbs of the Citizens, [which relates to the Pleas of the Crown] ought to be equally regarded.* The Justices concluded, that the King must be spoke with upon this. And he was arrested by the King's Commandment at the *Tower* of LONDON. After, at the Petition of the Citizens, the King deliver'd the said *John* to them by Bail, under Danger of all their Liberties that they had, to have him before the King at his Pleasure; thence to answer to our Lord the King: And so he was set at Liberty.

Other LAWS, CUSTOMS and PRIVILEGES.

ALTHOUGH under the Consideration of the several Courts, divers Laws and Customs of the City, and Privileges and Immunities of its Magistrates and Members have been remember'd; yet are there some other Laws and Practices of the City, founded upon antient Usage, and Acts of the City itself, and some upon Acts of Parliament, as may be observed by the Matter hereafter related.

First, To mention a Privilege or two of the Chief Magistrates of LONDON, besides what hath been shewn already. The Lord Mayor, for the Time being, may cause any Person inhabiting within LONDON, or the Liberties, to be summoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him: And then (which is more than other Justices of the Peace can do) he hath Power to hear and determine the Differences arising between them.

If any Apprentice or other Person shall be carried from the City on Ship-board, or there detained against his Will, the Mayor may send his Warrant by his Water-Bailiff, and compel the Captain or Commander of the Vessel to release such Person.

THE Mayor has Power to grant a Warrant, by Way of Certificate, to all Christian People throughout *England*, in Behalf of any Citizen of LONDON, that he may freely use Commerce, buy and sell any Manner of Goods, wheresoever he shall come, without all Manner of Toll, or Let or Hinderance.

THE Kings of *England* from antient Times, granted to the Mayor of LONDON yearly certain Warrants for Bucks; and so Queen *Elizabeth* granted: Which they had, in Respect of their Privileges, granted to the City to hunt in all Forests, Parks and Chaces within the County of *Middlesex*; and accordingly, Sir *John Langley*, Mayor, July 4, 1577, wrote a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, in his own Name, and the Name of his Brethren, that he would move her Majesty herein, as she and her Progenitors antiently had been accustomed to grant yearly; and the Common-Hunt was the Bearer of this Letter, and appointed to attend upon him for the same.

AND such an high Authority does he bear within the City, that in former Times the Mayor of LONDON thought it not his Duty to stand before the highest Officer of the King, within the City's Jurisdiction; and in Matter of Precedency, or taking Place, he would not give Way to any Nobleman; as appears by these two remarkable Instances: The Lord Treasurer, Anno 1285, or thereabouts, had summoned Sir *Gregory de Rokesley*, Mayor, with the Aldermen and Citizens, to the *Tower*, to make Inquisition how the King's Peace had been kept in the City: But the Mayor refused to go in the Quality of Mayor; therefore at *Barking* Church he laid aside his Mayoralty, and committed his Office to one *Ashy*, and so went to the *Tower* as an Alderman, or Commoner, upon the said Summons; for which he was imprisoned, and many other Citizens at that Time: And the King (*Edw. I.*) upon this, took away the City's Privilege to choose their Mayor, and set over them a *Custos* of his own making.

AND at the Serjeants Feast in *Ely-Place*, An. 1464, *Matthew Philip*, Mayor, and the Aldermen and many Citizens, being invited to the Feast by the Serjeants, the Lord *Grey of Ruthen*, Lord Treasurer, was seated above him; whereat the Mayor, Aldermen, and the rest of the Commoners left the Place, would not stay, but departed home, and the Lord Mayor invited the Aldermen that Day to dine with him, and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased.

AN Alderman, a Knight, may take Place of a Commoner Knight. In the Beginning of King *James* the First's Reign, a Contest happened in the City for Precedency. The Commoners, being Knights, would take Place of other Knights, though they were Aldermen, if the Commoners were knighted before them. The Aldermen that were Knights, though knighted after them, nay, though they were not Knights at all, stood for Precedency as Aldermen, before all Commoners Knights. One of the Chief Knights Commoners at this Time was Sir *Baptist Hicks*, a Mercer in *Cheapside*, who had been often burlesing, he and his Wife, about this Ceremony; the Aldermen Knights, and their Wives, striving for Precedency; and Sir *Baptist* and his Lady sometimes, for Peace sake, granting it. Sir *Baptist* kept his Shop after he was knighted, which was looked upon as some Disparagement to him; it not being usual, as it seems, in those Times, after

Knighthood,

Knighthood, to keep their Trade going, and this the Aldermen gave a Fling at, in their Petition to the King; for at last the Business came to this Upshot, that they preferred a Petition to the King, for his Determination of this Matter, which was in the Year 1607, which Petition was to this Tenor:

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble PETITION of the Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of your Honourable City and Chamber of LONDON,

SHEWING,

“THAT whereas it hath pleased your most Excellent Majesty, of your Princely Favour, both at your Majesty's Coronation, and since, to dignify your Suppliants with the Degree of Knighthood, as also certain Commoners, yet keeping Shops, and continuing their Trades within this City: And forasmuch as some of those Knights Commoners do pretend a Priority before some of your Suppliants later knighted, and stand with them in Contention for Place and Superiority in Precedency at public Meetings, even in their own Wards and Jurisdiction, contrary to the most seemly and beautiful Order of the said City.
“Your Suppliants most humbly beseech, that your Majesty will be pleased to recommend the judicial Hearing and Determination of this Difference to the Right Honourable the Lords in Commission for the Office of Earl Marshal of England; to the End, that the antient Magistracy, which is derived and held from your Majesty's supreme Authority, together with their antient Customs and Privileges, being rightly understood, their Lordships may take such Order therein, as your Highness be no further troubled herewith, nor the settled Order of the City's quiet Government hereafter prejudiced nor disturbed.

THIS was accordingly referred to the Court Marshal; for under the Petition it was thus writ:

At the Court at Newmarket, 12 Mar. 1607.

“HIS Majesty having a gracious Respect to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of his Highness's City of LONDON, is pleased to refer the Consideration of this Petition to the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earl Marshal of England, to the End that such Order may be set down in the Differences mentioned in this Petition touching Precedency, as shall be convenient for the Preservation of the Credit of such as, under his Highness, have Authority in the Government of this City.

Signed, *Daniel Dun.*

Vera Copia, *Rob. Treswel.*
Somerſet.

WHEN the Case was heard before the Court Marshal, the City assigned these Reasons for their Knights Aldermen to take Precedency of any Knights Batchelors else; nay, and for Aldermen, though not of the Degree of Knights, to do the same.

THE City of LONDON, they argued, was a Corporation privileged from much of the ordinary Course held throughout the Kingdom; and endued with many Liberties and Immunities, first granted thro' special Favour of the Kings

of this Realm; and afterwards confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament, as aiming at the Benefit and Honour of the State: Which the Industry and Loyalty of the Inhabitants has so well answered, that the Place has thereby gained the Names of the *King's Chamber*.

THAT the Government of this City depended chiefly upon the Mayor, as the King's Lieutenant; and secondly, upon the Aldermen, as subordinate Magistrates, to govern the several Divisions or Wards of the same; whereof by like Authority, granted from Sovereign Majesties, they were made Keepers; and to these Aldermen was left the Rule of the Inhabitants, residing in the same, which were known by the Name of the Commons of the City.

THAT the Body of the Commons was divided into Guilds or Companies, which were antiently ranked in Degrees of Priority or Precedency, according to the Worthiness of their Trades or Mysteries; and the Brethren of every Guild had their Places in the Company, either according to their Seniority, or as they held Offices in the same; moreover, every Citizen knew his Place, not only in his Company, but also *ceteris paribus*, in Respect of such as were of other Companies, which was not the least Part of the Policy of this City.

THAT the Question now was, Whether a Commoner dignified with Knighthood, without any other Advantage of Honour, by Employment or otherwise, and using Trade and keeping Shop in the City, should take Place of an Alderman Knight within the same City, contrary to this beautified Order, of antient Time settled and confirmed, with such Charters and Grants from his Majesty; or whether any other Batchelor Knight shall take Place of any Alderman within this City?

THAT in the Negative may be thus argued. Honour is given to assist Government, not to derogate from it, or to diminish it; but if a Commoner Knight have Precedency of an Alderman in the Place of his Authority, it doth in some Manner shadow and eclipse his Authority and Government. He that has Power upon just Occasion to command, hath Precedency of him that is subject to that Command, in the same Place where he commands; but an Alderman has Power, upon just Occasion, to convent the Commoner within his Ward, notwithstanding his Knighthood; *ergo*, he has Precedency before him in that Place.

A less Good in the State is not admitted to prejudice a greater Good; but if a private Knight shall take Place of an Alderman, and consequently prejudice Magistracy, and diminish the Honour of the City, a less Good does hinder a greater Good; *ergo*,

THAT in the Court of Pleas of Law holden in *Guildhall, pro Domino Rege*, the Aldermen are Judges; and in that Regard, they wear their Scarlet Robes; but Judges have Precedence of others within their Circuit; *ergo*,

Neither hath it in former Times been questioned, Whether an Alderman shall take Place of a Commoner Knight? for it appeared by antient Journals, or Repertories of the City, (wherein every Man is registered according to his Place of Precedence) that an Alderman Knighted took his Place according to his Seniority among the Aldermen, and not as he was a Knight; *ergo a fortiori*, a Commoner Knight is not to take Place of an Alderman within the City; for the Record stands thus:

“Commune Concilium tent. undecimo die Julij, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, Dei gratia, Angliæ, &c. tertio, coram Henrico Am-
“cotes,

“ cotes, Mil’ Majore, Rob. Brook, Recordatore,
 “ Armigero, Rad. Warren, Wil. Haxton, Mar-
 “ tin Bowes, Joh. Gresham, Milite, Joh. Wil-
 “ ford, Andr. Judd, Geor. Barnes, Ricardo Jer-
 “ vis, Tho. White, Augustino Hinde, Ricardo
 “ Turke, Henrico Goodyer, Johan. Lyon, Jo-
 “ han. Lamberd, Will. Gerrard, Stephen. Kir-
 “ ton, ac Will. Lock, Milite, Aldermannis,
 “ Vicecom. ac majore parte Communiariorum
 “ de Communi Concilio Civitat. predict. existent.

AND for their Place without the City, the Record of *primo Hen. VIII. Jennings* Mayor, concerning the Funeral of *Henry VII.* is extant, in this Manner :

“ AND upon the next Day then following, the
 “ Mayor and Aldermen, with all such Persons as
 “ have been afore appointed to ride in Black,
 “ shall go by Water in Barges to *Westminster*,
 “ there to be present at Mass and Offering. The
 “ Mayor, with his Mace in his Hand, offered
 “ next after the Lord Chamberlain. The Al-
 “ dermen Barons, and representing Barons Estate,
 “ which have been Mayors, offered next to the
 “ Knights of the Garter, and before all the
 “ Knights of the Body. Next after those Knights,
 “ all the Aldermen that have not been Mayors.

THIS was the Aldermens Plea: But those on the other Side, in the Behalf of *Sir Baptift*, urged, that this Difference about Precedency had been started by the Pride of the Citizens, and their Wives. For, before, whatsoever was pretended, a Knight took Place by Antienty of Dubbing. And so the Heralds directed. And *Sir Baptift Hickes*, in a Letter to his Brother *Sir Michael Hickes* of the Court, written upon this Occasion, tells him, That after he was Knighted, he presently went to the chieftest of the Heralds, to be informed by him, what his Place of Precedency was, in case he should meet with some Aldermen, later Knighted than himself in LONDON; and then he had it under that Herald’s Hands, that he was to take Place of them according to the Antienty of Knighthood. He writes likewise in the same Letter, That before that Time never any Alderman made Question to take Place of a Knight: And that he well remember’d, that [in Queen *Elizabeth’s* Reign] *Sir Rowland Hayward*, who was (as he said) a stout Alderman, would never take Place of a Batchelor Knight, Knighted before him. And that *Sir Thomas Pulifon*, *Sir Richard Martin*, and before them, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Batchelor Knights, took, and take Place according to the Antienty of their Knighthood. And that there were many Knights that took Place of Aldermen Knights, and who had and did give them Place in LONDON, by Reason of the Antienty of Knighthood. And that therefore the contrary was an infringing of the Dignity of Knighthood.

THE Earl of *Dunbar* seemed also to be of the same Judgment, and promised *Sir Baptift*, that he would speak himself to the Earl of *Northampton*, one of the chieftest Commissioners for Earl Marshal, that his Right should receive no Blemish nor Disgrace. For this Knight, with *Sir Herrick*, another Commoner, maintained this chargeable Suit against the whole Court of Aldermen; till at last, after divers Years, they let the Business fall; and the Lords Commissioners of the Earl Marshal’s Court, the Court of Aldermen still persisting in the Suit, made this Decree, that the Knights Aldermen, should have Precedence in the City. And these are the very Words of the Order, as it was transcribed out of the Herald’s Books, and humanly communicated by *Sir Henry St. George*, Kt. Garter.

At a MARSHAL’S COURT holden at Whitehall, on Wednesday Morning the 19th of February, 1611.

WHEREAS upon the humble Petition of the Mayor, Knights and Aldermen of the City of LONDON, exhibited to the King’s most Excellent Majesty, complaining, That divers Citizens and Commoners of the said City, being Knighted, did challenge Precedency of Place before the Aldermen, at publick Meetings within the City; it pleased his Majesty, for the upholding of the antient and seemly Orders of the said City, to refer the Consideration of that Difference unto the said Lords Commissioners; to the End, such Order might be set down, as might stand with the Preservation of the Credit and Reputation of such as, under his Highness, had Authority in the Government of the said City: And whereas the said Lords Commissioners, having prefixed and appointed two several Days to both Parties, for the hearing and ending of the said Difference, at both which Days the said Knights Commoners made Default; their Lordships did thereupon appoint the 19th Day of *November* then following, and now last past, to both the said Parties peremptorily, to attend with their Council at *Whitehall*, to receive such absolute and final Determination in the Cause, as to Justice should appertain: And that either of the said Parties failing, or making Default, should be adjudged to have thereby concluded themselves, for questioning the said Difference any more thereafter: Forasmuch as the said Knights Commoners did then also make Default, and alledging, That they would no longer stand in Opposition to the Premises; their Lordships have thereupon order’d, that the said Aldermen should have and take Place and Superiority, in Precedency within the City, before the said Knights Commoners, which now are Freemen or Citizens of the said City, and such other Citizens or Commoners, as hereafter shall be made Batchelor Knights; until We, the said Lords Commissioners, upon full Hearing of the Cause, and the Proofs and Allegations on both Parts, shall see good Cause to order and adjudge the contrary.

H. Northampton,
Lenox,
Nottingham,

T. Suffolk,
E. Worcester.

THE Knights Batchelors of the City may also take Notice of this Rule for their Precedencies: That their Seniority of Knighthood doth not always give them a Right to Precedency. For sometimes a junior Knight, upon some signal Honour done him, shall take Place of a Senior. For which an Order at a Court Marshal, *March 19, 1609*, may be taken Notice of, viz.

“ SOME Question arose between *Sir Thomas Smith*, lately employed by his Majesty, Ambassador to the Emperor of *Russia*, and certain Knights Batchelors of the City of LONDON, more antient than he, according to the Grounds of Honour, as well as the Precedents of former Times; by Virtue of that Power and Authority which we have from his Majesty, by Strength of his Commission, to decide Doubts and Questions of like Nature: We do resolve and judge, that the Precedency is due to him, in Respect of the Honour which he hath had to stand covered in the Presence of a King: And do further decree, that the same Right be yielded

“ yielded hereafter unto others, that upon like
“ Reason shall pretend the like Privilege.

*Northampton,
E. Worcester;*

*Nottingham,
T. Suffolk.*

THE Aldermen have a Negative Voice in the Common-Council; as was found by several Aldermen, and others, of the Common-Council, appointed in the Year 1683; *Pritchard* Mayor, to inspect Acts and other Proceedings, enter'd in the Journal of that Court: Who reported, among other things, “ That they had seen several Entries in the Journal of this Court, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; upon Matters propounded, had taken Time to advise and consider thereof; and to others have declared their Dissent. And even in those worst of Times, as *March 4, 1641*; upon two Petitions brought into the Common-Council by a Committee, to be presented to the Parliament,

“ they were read, but not voted, because the Lord Mayors *Locumtenens*, and the major Part of the Aldermen thought fit to advise upon the same. And *Jan. 24, 1644*; it was declared by the Mayor and Aldermen, that they had a Negative Voice in Common-Council, by the antient Custom and Charters of the City. And that they had also seen the Opinion of divers learned Counsels, heretofore given to the Court of Aldermen, under their Hands, that they have a Negative Voice in making Laws and Orders, and admitting of Officers in Common-Council; as the Lord Chief Justice *Pemberton*; Sir *William Dolben*, Serjeant *Maynard*, Sir *William Jones*, Sir *George Jeffreys*; and Sir *Francis Winnington*. And the said Committee humbly propounded, to take away all Disputes in this Matter for Time to come; and that the same might have the Approbation and Concurrence of this Honourable Court.” And accordingly it was by the Court, together with other Things; approved and agreed to.

C H A P. VII.

Divers important Acts of Common-Council against employing FOREIGNERS, &c.

IT would be endless to set down all the Laws, Customs and Privileges of the City. Those that have already been mention'd are not a few, and of the chief and most publick Note. For the rest, and for larger Discourse of these already specified, Recourse is to be had to the Law-Books of LONDON; as, *Reports of special Cases touching the Customs and Liberties of the City*; by Sir *Henry Calthorp*, Recorder of LONDON. *Lex Londinensis*; or, *The City's Law*. The Book of the Charters of LONDON. *Privilegia Londini*, and the like, that so Citizens may be better acquainted with their own Laws and Customs.

Com' Concil' tent' primo die Augusti, Annis Regnor' Dom' nostr' Philipi and Mariae, Regis & Reginae Angl' &c. tertio & quarto, coram Willielmo Garrard, Mil' Major' Civit' LONDON' ac Recordator' ejusdem Civit' Bowes, Gresham, Jud' &c. Aldris' Lee & Machill, Vicecom' ac major' parte Com' &c.

WHEREAS by the antient laudable Laws, Liberties and Franchises of this noble City of LONDON, no Person or Persons should be willingly suffered to exercise, use or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the said City or Liberties thereof, unless he or they were Free of the same City, or Apprentice or Apprentices with some that be Free of the same City; the which said antient Laws, Franchises and Liberties notwithstanding, divers Artificers and Handicraft Men, being Freemen of this City, not regarding or esteeming the same Laws, Liberties, Customs and Franchises, nor the Oath that they have taken to the said City at such Time as they were made Free, for the Maintenance and Advancement of the same City, have now of late not only willingly suffered, hired and

set at Work, within the said City and Liberties thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the same City, in divers and sundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations; but also have refused to take and set at work in the said manual Occupations or Handicrafts, the honest poor Citizens and Freemen of the same City, to the great Hindrance, Loss and Prejudice of the said poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the said poor Handicraft Men, being Citizens and Freemen of the said City, and also of their poor Wives and Children for ever, unless some speedy Remedy be herein provided.

For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, ordained and established by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in this present Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person or Persons, now being Free of this City of LONDON, or that hereafter shall be Free of the same, shall after the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel, now next coming, by any Colour, Way, or Means, set at Work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the said City, the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, any Manner of Foreigners from the Liberties of the said City, upon Pain of Forfeiture of five Pounds of current Money of *England*, for every Time that any such Person or Persons shall offend, or commit, or do, any Thing contrary to the Purport, true Meaning, and Effect of this present Act.

All and singular which Penalties and Forfeitures, above and by this present Act limited and appointed, shall be divided into three equal Parts, whereof the one to be to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City for the Time being, and one other Part thereof to be to the Use of the first Presenters of the same Offences, and the third Part thereof to be to the Use of the Company or Fellowship that

every

every such Offender shall be free of; and that all and every Penalty and Penalties, and Forfeitures, shall be recovered, as well upon the proper Confession of the same Offence, made by the same Offender or Offenders themselves, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, as also upon good and sufficient Proof thereof to be made by Witnesses before the said Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, or by Bill or Plaint of Debt, to be commenced by any such Informer or Presenter in any of the King's and Queen's Majesties Courts of Record within the said City, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Party Defendant.

And be it also enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, upon every Confession or Proof of any such Offence aforesaid, before them made or sufficiently tried, to commit every such Offender or Offenders to Ward, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until he or they have fully satisfied and paid the said Forfeiture or Forfeitures and Penalties to the Use aforesaid.

Provided always, That this present Act of Common-Council, or any Thing therein contained, shall not in any wise extend, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Masters or Governors of *Christ's Hospital* and *Bridewel*, or to any other of the Hospitals belonging to the said City for the Time being, or to any of them, for setting at work either Strangers or Foreigners within the said Houses, or any of them, neither to the said Strangers or Foreigners that shall so happen to work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Freeman or Woman of the same City, for having or setting at work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter, in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the said City, nor to any such Apprentice or Apprentices that shall so serve, that his or their Indenture of Apprenticeship be enrolled in the Chamberlain's Office of the said City, according to the antient Custom of the same City in that Behalf used and observed.

Provided also, That this present Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to any Person or Persons now being, or that hereafter shall be Free of the said City, for setting at work at any Time or Times any Person or Persons, being Felt-makers, Cap-thickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, or Brewers, to any that now keepeth, or hereafter shall keep any Brew-house within the said City or Liberties thereof, for working or using any of the said Crafts or Occupations within the same City, or within the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, this present Act, or any Thing therein contained to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

An ACT against those who walk up and down Streets hawking with Wares, and such as have Stalls at Peoples Doors, or Tables and Stools in the open Streets with Wares thereon.

G A R R A R D Mayor.

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guildhal' Civit' LONDON. sexto die Julij, 1602, Anno Regni Dominae nostrae Elizabethae Reginae, nunc quadragesimo quarto.

WHEREAS by the Privileges and Franchises of the City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament, every Warehouse, Shop, and other Place within the City of LONDON,

and Liberties of the same, having open Shew in to any of the Streets or Lanes of this City, hath Time out of Mind been reputed, and known to be, and so ought, and hath been accustomed to be, and in very Deed is an open and publick Market-Place for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes within the said City and the Liberties of the same: And whereas in antient Time the open Streets and Lanes of the said City, have been only used and accustomed, and so ought to be used and accustomed for open Passage, as the common Highway only, and not for Hucksters, Pedlers and Haglers to stand and sit to sell their Wares in, and to pass from Street to Street, and Place to Place, hawking and offering their Wares to sell, other than certain Places of the said City, which have been of antient Time accustomed to be specially used for Country People to stand and sit to sell Victuals in, and that only on certain Days in the Week, and certain Hours of the Day: And whereas now of late there be two Sorts of People, which are greatly encreased, and do greatly hinder the ordinary and honest Tradesmen, being Shop-keepers, in their several Trades within this City, and the Liberties of the same, and impoverish others, and utterly undo many of them: The one of which two Sorts be Foreigners, and others, which walk up and down the Streets hawking with Wares, and offering the same to be sold openly to all Sorts of People, as they stand, sit or pass; and likewise come to Men or Womens Doors, and into their Houses or Rooms, and offer their said Wares to sell: And the other of the two Sorts be for the most Part Women, and some others also sitting or standing at Mens Doors or Stalls, with their Wares lying or hanging for Shew and Sale there, and some of them standing or sitting with their Wares upon Tables or Stools in the open Streets, Lanes or High-ways of the said City, ordained and appointed for Passage, and not for Sale of Wares: By Reason whereof, very many Housholders, who have been in great Trade, and raised great Profit by retailing in their Shops, are very much hinder'd, and some forced to set Haglers and Hawkers a-work to carry abroad their Wares up and down the Streets, to the End to take some Money to help to relieve themselves and their Families. Which Inconveniencies (if due Remedy be not in Time provided) are like to grow, in very short Time, to do very much Hurt, not only in abating her Majesty's Profit in her Subsidies, and other Services; but also in weakening the Citizens in such Sort, as they shall not be able to yield their Aid in bearing Scot and Lot, and other Charges ordinary and extraordinary, for Maintenance of the good Estate of the said City, and very many of them, only by means of the said Inconveniencies, made utterly unable to maintain their Houholds and Families. For Remedy therefore of the said Inconveniencies, be it enacted, ordained and established by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, and his Right Worshipful Brethren the Aldermen of the same City, and the Commons in this present Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That forasmuch as all Stalls and Perprestures whatsoever, which any Person whatsoever holdeth without the principal Wall, Plat or Foundation of his House, do by the Charter of the Queen's Majesty's Progenitors, by her Highness confirmed, in Right belong to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON; it shall be lawful to the Aldermen and Commoners of the said City, Committees appointed, or from Time to Time to be appointed by the Common-Council, for Letting of the Lands and Tenements appertaining to the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or for any two or more of the

the said Aldermen, and three or more of the said Commoners, by writing under the Common Seal of the said City, to authorize any Person or Persons whatsoever, whom they shall think meet, in the Name of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, to enter into all, and every such Stalls and Perprestures, to the Use of the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, or the same to deface, break down, take away, or dispose, as the said Aldermen and Commoners shall think meet and appoint, and especially the Stalls and Perprestures of such Person or Persons as shall offend in any Thing contrary to the true Intent of this Act, or any Branch or Article herein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, inhabiting, or which hereafter shall inhabit within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties of the same, shall at any Time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatsoever, let, or willingly suffer to be used, any Stall, Incroachment, or Perpresture, situate or being near, before his, her or their House, Shop, or other Place whatsoever, in any open Street or Lane of this City whatsoever, for or by any Person or Persons whatsoever, which shall there sell, utter, or put to Sale, any Linnen Cloth, or any Ware made of Linnen Cloth, or any Starch or other Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever; nor shall willingly suffer any Person or Persons whatsoever, to sell, shew, offer or put to Sale any Linnen Cloth, Starch, Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, upon any Stool, Seat, or other Thing, before his, her or their House or Stall, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of twenty Shillings, of lawful Money of England, for every Time wherein he, she, or they shall offend, contrary to the true Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall at any Time hereafter, by any Colour, Ways or Means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, sell, or put to Sale, by Way of Hawking, or as a Hawker, any Linnen Cloth, or any other Ware made of Linnen Cloth, Starch, or any other Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, in any open Street or Lane within the said City or the Liberties thereof, (Victuals in the Market-Place and Market-Time only excepted) otherwise than upon the Stall of his, her or their own Shop or Dwelling-House, or in his, her or their Shop, Warehouse or Dwelling-House, upon Pain to forfeit for every Time wherein he, she or they shall so offend all the Linnen Cloth, or other Ware whatsoever, to be sold, uttered, or put to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning hereof, and to forfeit also the Sum of twenty Shillings of lawful Money of England.

And be it further enacted, ordained, and established, by the Authority aforesaid, That the one Moiety or Half-part of all the Penalties and Forfeitures to be forfeited by Virtue of this Act, shall be to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the same City; and the other Moiety to him or them that will sue for the same, by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, to be affirmed, exhibited, or commenced and prosecuted in the Queen's Majesty's Court, to be holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City, wherein no Wager of Law shall be admitted for the Defendant; and it shall and may be lawful to all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, thereunto authorized by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the Time being, who shall see or know any Linnen Cloth, or Wares made of Linnen Cloth,

Starch, or other Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be bought, sold, uttered, or offered to be put to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning of this present Act, (and thereby shall be forfeited by Virtue of this Act) to seize the same, and to carry and convey the same to the Guildhall of the said City, or to some Place near unto the same, there to remain in safe Custody until the same shall be disposed of according to the true Meaning of this present Act.

An ACT of Common-Council made in the 22d Year of King Charles the First, 1646, Against buying and selling, and colouring of Foreign Goods.

WHEREAS by Experience it is found, that foreign buying and selling, and colouring of Foreigners Goods, meeting with and buying Commodities and Merchandizes coming towards the City of LONDON, and the common Markets there, are of late Years more used and practised than in former Times; all which tendeth much unto the Prejudice of this City, and is contrary to the antient Liberties and Franchises thereof; in which Cases, by the antient Customs of the said City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament; the Commodities so foreign bought and sold, coloured, met; and forestalled, as aforesaid, are respectively forfeited to the City of LONDON; but in Default of a competent Reward, or Allowance to be made unto the Prosecutors of Offenders in such Cases, the said Offenders are grown too frequent, whereby the Freemen of the City of LONDON are much damnified; for the Remedy whereof, and Encouragement of such Persons who shall take Pains in the Premises, be it enacted, concluded, and agreed, by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from henceforth whatsoever Person or Persons that seizeth and presenteth to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, any Goods, Merchandizes or Commodities duly proved Foreign, bought and sold, or coloured, or which hath or shall be bought of any Merchant, or other, that bring the same to the City of LONDON, either by Land or by Water, to be sold before the same come to the said City, and have been there shewed to Sale, shall have for his or their Pains and Labour, the Moiety, or one Half of the respective Forfeitures, the Charges of Suits being first deducted.

An A B S T R A C T of an Act of Parliament made 1 & 2 Phil. & Maria, Cap. 7.

THAT whereas the Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate and Market Towns, did heretofore flourish, where Youth were well educated, and civilly brought up, and were highly serviceable to the Government, but were brought to great Decay, and were like to come to utter Ruin and Destruction, by Reason that Persons dwelling out of the said Cities and Towns, came and took away the Relief and Subsistence of the said Cities and Towns, by selling their Wares there: For Remedy whereof, be it enacted, That no Person or Persons dwelling any where out of the said Cities or Towns, (the Liberties of the two Universities only excepted) shall hereafter sell, or cause to be sold by Retail, any Woollen and Linnen Cloth, (except of their own making) or any Haberdashery, Grocery, or Mercery Ware, at or within any of the said Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, or Market Towns within this Realm, (except in open Fairs) on Pain to forfeit and lose, for every Time so offend-

None dwelling out of Cities and Towns Corporate, to sell by Retail Woollen or Linnen Cloth, Haberdashery, &c.

ing,

ing, six Shillings and eight Pence, and the whole Wares so sold offered or proffered to be sold: The one Moiety of all which Forfeitures to be to the Use of the King and Queen, and the other Half to him or them that shall seize or sue for the same, in any of their Majesties Courts of Record, by Bill, Plaint, Action of Debt, Information, or otherwise, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

*An ABSTRACT of an Act of Common-Council made the 15th of April, Anno quarto Jac. I.
Sir Leonard Holliday Lord Mayor.*

*No Foreigner
to keep open
Shop in the
City, or sell by
Retail.*

WHEREAS by the antient Charters, Customs, Franchises and Liberties of the City of LONDON, confirmed by sundry Acts of Parliament, no Person not being Free of the City of LONDON, may or ought to sell, or put to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes within the City or Liberties of the same, by Retail, or keep any open or inward Shop, or other inward Place or Room, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes, or for Use of any Art, Occupation, Mystery or Handicraft within the same: And whereas also, *Edward*, some Time King of *England*, of famous Memory, the Third of that Name, by his Charter made and granted to the said City in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, confirmed also by Parliament, amongst other Things granted, That if any Customs in the said City, before that Time obtained and used, were in any Part hard or defective, or any Things in the same City newly arising, where Remedy before that Time was not obtained, should need Amendment, the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, and their Successors, with the Assent of the Commonalty of the same City, might put and ordain thereunto fit Remedies, as often as it should seem expedient to them, &c. so that such Ordinance should be profitable to the King, for the Profit of the Citizens, and other People repairing to the said City, and agreeable to Reason: Now forasmuch as divers and sundry Strangers and Foreigners from the Liberties of the said City (nothing regarding the said antient Charters, Franchises, Customs, or Liberties of the said City, but wholly intending their private Profit) have of late Years devised and practised, by all sinister and subtle Means, how to defraud the said Charters, Liberties, Customs, good Orders and Ordinances; and to that End, do inwardly, in privy and secret Places, usually and ordinarily shew, sell, and put to Sale their Wares and Merchandizes, and use Arts, Trades, Occupations, Mysteries and Handicrafts within the said City and Liberties of the same, to the great Detriment and Hurt of the Citizens, who pay Lot and Scot, bear Offices, and undergo other Charges, which Strangers, and others not Free, are not chargeable withal, nor will perform; for Reformation of which Disorders, and for avoiding of such Prejudice and Damage as thereby groweth to to the Freemen of the said City, and is now more of late, than was any Time heretofore suffered; and to provide for the common Profit and Good of the Freemen and Citizens of this City.

It is therefore, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in this Common-Council assembled, ordained, and established, That no Person whatsoever (not being Free of the City of LONDON) shall at any Time after the Feast of *St. Michael* now next ensuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, shew, sell, or put to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever by Retail, within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the same,

upon Pain to forfeit to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, the Sum of Five Pounds, of lawful Money of *England*, for every Time wherein such Person shall shew, sell, or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the said City, Liberties or Suburbs thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And it is further Ordained and Established, That no Person whatsoever, (not being free of the City of LONDON) shall at any Time after the Feast of *St. Michael* now next ensuing, by any Colour, Way or Means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, keep any Shop or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, or use any Art, Trade, Occupation, Mystery or Handicraft whatsoever, within the said City, or the Liberties or Suburbs of the same, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of Five Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, for every Time wherein such Person shall keep any Shop, or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by way of Retail; or use any Art, Trade, Occupation, Mystery or Handicraft whatsoever, within the said City, Liberties or Suburbs of the same, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning thereof: All which Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Sums of Money to be forfeited by Virtue of this Act and Ordinance, shall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, to be commenced and prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in the King's Majesty's Court, to be holden in the Chamber of the *Guildhall* of the City of LONDON, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the same City; wherein no Essoign or Wager of Law shall be admitted or allowed for the Defendant: And that the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, shall in all Suits to be prosecuted by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance, against any Offender, recover the ordinary Costs of Suit to be expended in and about the Prosecution thereof. And further, That one full and equal third Part of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue hereof, (the Costs of Suit for the Recovery of the same, being deducted and allowed) shall be, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, paid and delivered to the Treasury of *Christ's Hospital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the poor Children to be brought up and maintained in the said Hospital. And another equal third Part to him or them which shall give first Information of the Offences, for which such Forfeitures shall grow, and prosecute Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, for Recovery of the same; (any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.)

Provided always, That this Act or Ordinance, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to any Person or Persons, for bringing or causing to be brought any Victuals to be sold within this City, or the Liberties thereof, but that they, and every of them, may sell Victuals within the said City, and the Liberties thereof, as they might lawfully have done before the making thereof; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Note, This Act hath been allowed in the King's Courts at *Westminster*, for a good and reasonable By-Law; and is recited at large, in the eighth Part of *Coke's Reports*, upon a Case solemnly argued thereon in *Hilary Term*, 7 *Jac. I.* called, *The City of LONDON's Case*.

A Committee of Common-Council sitting to receive Information about Foreign BUYING and SELLING.

At a Court of Aldermen held Nov. 10, 1691.

S T A M P E, Mayor.

THIS Court having received frequent Complaints of the many Mischiefs arising to the Freemen of this City in their Trade and Commerce, occasion'd by Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling; as also by divers Freemen Colouring Foreigners Goods, which is contrary to the Laws and Usage of this City, and a Destruction to the Trade and Privilege which the Freemen ought to enjoy; and being resolved (as much as in them lies) to prevent the same for the future, have therefore appointed a Committee to sit in the Council-Chamber in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday*, at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, to receive Informations of any Foreign Buying and Foreign Selling. And for that Purpose, all good Citizens who shall any ways know of any Goods foreign bought and foreign sold, or any Foreigners coloured in any Freeman's Name, are hereby desired to inform the said Committee thereof, to the End the Offenders may be prosecuted, according to the Laws and Customs of this City, and that every such Discoverer shall have a Moiety of the Forfeitures of the said Goods. And it is Order'd, That this be forthwith printed and published:

GOODFELLOW.

ASHURST, Mayor.

BY an Act of Common-Council made in the Year 1694, It is Enacted, That the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, made against Wandering Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, &c. shall be strictly and duly put in Execution: And that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall sell or expose to Sale any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes in any Street, Lane, Publick Passage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-house or Coffee-house, within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties thereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for every Offence by Him, Her, or Them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no Person or Persons within this City, or the Liberties thereof, shall buy any such Wares, Goods or Commodities so exposed by such Person or Persons to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning and Intent hereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit for every Offence by him, her, or them committed contrary hereunto, the like Sum of Forty Shillings.

And for the better Prevention of the said Mischiefs for the future, it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Coffee-house, or other publick or private House whatsoever, within this City, or the Liberties thereof, shall permit or suffer any such Hawker, or Wandering Pedler or Petty Chapman, in his, her, or their House or Houses, Shop or Shops, or other Place or Places belonging to him, her, or them, to sell or expose to Sale any small Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Law. And that in case any such Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Coffee-house, or other publick or private House within this City or the Liberties thereof, shall offend therein, That then, and in every such Case, every such Person and Persons, so offending, shall for every such Offence, lose,

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forfeit and pay the Sum of Forty Shillings of lawful English Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money so forfeited, and to be paid by Force and Virtue of this present Act, as aforesaid, shall and may be sued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in any of their Majesties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought; and that the Sum or Sums so recovered (the Costs of such Suit being first deducted) shall be disposed of as followeth; *viz.* one Moiety to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall or will first discover and sue for the same, according to the ancient Custom of this City in that Behalf.

Provided always nevertheless, That this present Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to, or be construed, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks; Wares or Goods whatsoever, from carrying or causing to be carried abroad any such Goods by him or them so made, to sell or expose to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, exercising the Trade of selling or uttering by Retail or Wholesale such respective Goods and Wares, who shall or may buy the same to sell again, any thing in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That no Person shall be sued or prosecuted for any Penalty imposed by this Act, unless such Suit or Prosecution shall be commenced within the Space of one Month next after such Offence committed, any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Fish, Fruit, Gazettes, and Books, are excepted out of this Act.

An ABSTRACT of several antient GRANTS to the City of LONDON, confirmed in Parliament, touching Foreign Buying and Selling, and the Qualification of BROKERS, &c.

EDWARD the Third, by the Grace of God; King of England and France, Lord of Ireland, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, send Greeting. Know ye, That whereas, amongst other Liberties granted to the Citizens of our City of LONDON, by the Charters of our Progenitors, some Time Kings of England, which we have confirmed, and by our Letters Patents it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchants Strangers coming into England shall remain at Board with the Free Hosts of the City aforesaid, and of other Cities and Towns in England, without keeping any Houses or Societies by themselves: And that there shall not be any Brokers of any Merchandizes for the future, unless chosen thereunto by the Merchants, in the Mysteries in which the said Brokers exercise their Offices, and thereupon do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the said City: And also, That the Merchants who are not Free of the said City, may not sell by Retail any Wine or other Merchandizes within the said City or Liberties thereof; as in the said Charters and Confirmation thereof may more fully appear. And now our Well-beloved and faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of our said City of LONDON, beseeching us by their humble Petition, exhibited to us and our Council in the last Parliament, in these Words, *viz.* "To our Lord the King, and his good Council, your Liege Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and

Commonalty of the City of LONDON, sheweth, That whereas they have often sued (in divers Parliaments) to have Consideration, how that they are impoverished and undone, by Reason that the Liberties by your Majesty and your Noble Progenitors to them granted, are restrained, and in great Part taken away: And whereas at the last Parliament holden at *Westminster*, it was answered to them, That they should declare Grievances specially, and that they should have good Remedy; of which Grievances, amongst divers others, these be, That any Stranger might dwell in the said City, and keep a House, and be a Broker, and sell and buy all Manner of Merchandizes by Retail, and one Stranger to sell unto another to sell again, to the great enhancing the Prices of Merchandizes, and a Cause to make them remain there more than forty Days: Whereas, in Time past, no Merchant Stranger might do any such Thing, contrary to the Franchises of the said City before these Times had and used; by which Grievances the Merchants of the said City are greatly impoverished, and the Navy impaired, and the Secrets of the Land by the said Strangers discovered to our Enemies by Spies, and other Strangers into these Houses received. May it therefore please your Majesty, and Council in this present Parliament, to ordain, That the said Merchants Strangers may be restrained in the Points aforesaid: And that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said City, may enjoy the said Franchises, any Law or Custom heretofore made unto the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

We, for the great Affection which we have and bear to the said Citizens, and being willing graciously to provide for the Peace and Profit of the said Citizens in that Behalf, with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, have granted for us and our Heirs, to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their Successors, upon Condition that they put the said City under good Government, to our Honour, and Profit of our Realm of *England*, and rightly govern the same; that no Foreigner, for the future, shall sell any Merchandizes by Retail within the said City or Suburbs thereof, any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding, saving to the Merchants of *Almain*, their Liberties by us and our Progenitors to them granted and confirmed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Myself at *Westminster*, the 4th of *December*, in the 50th Year of our Reign of *England*, and of *France* the 37th.

CHARTER of Richard II. confirmed by Parliament, 4 December, Anno Regni sui Primo.

WHEREAS the said Citizens by their Petition exhibited to us in Parliament, did set forth, That although they, for a long Time past have used and enjoyed certain free Customs, until of late Years they have been unjustly molested, which Customs are as follow, *viz.* That no Foreigner do sell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the said City, upon Pain of forfeiting the same: Nevertheless, being desirous for the future to take away all Controversies about the same, do by these Presents, with the Assent aforesaid, Will and Grant, and by these Presents, for us and our Heirs, do Confirm unto the said Citizens and their Successors, that for the future no Foreigner sell to another Foreigner any Merchan-

dizes within the Liberties of the said City: Nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandize, upon Pain of forfeiting the same; the Privileges of our Subjects of *Aquitain* in all Things excepted, so that such buying and selling be made betwixt Merchant and Merchant.

CHARTER of Henry VII. confirmed by Parliament.

AND moreover, altho' Time out of Mind, for the Commonweal of our Realm and the said City, it hath been used, and by Authority of Parliament approved and confirmed, That no Stranger from the Liberty of the City buy or sell from any Stranger from the Liberty of the same City, any Merchandize or Wares within the Liberties of the said City, upon Forfeiture of the same: The said Mayor, Commonalty, and their Predecessors, have had and received, and have been accustomed to receive, and have to the Use of the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, all and all Manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and sold within the Liberties of the said City, between Foreigners, as Merchandizes and Wares forfeited, until of late Years they were troubled or molested: We being desirous for the future to take away all Doubts and Controversies herein, and to confirm, and by express Words to explain and declare the Liberty and Custom aforesaid, to them the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of our said City, their Heirs and Successors: And being willing that the said Liberties be peaceably and quietly had, possessed, and enjoyed by the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, with the Forfeitures aforesaid: By this present Charter we do confirm to the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, that no Stranger from the Liberties of the same City buy or sell from another Stranger to the Liberties of the said City any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberties of the said City, upon Pain of forfeiting the same. And if any Stranger to the Liberty of the same City shall sell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the same City, of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City, that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, may have, hold and receive all and all Manner of such like Merchandizes and Wares so bought, and to be bought, sold, or to be sold within the Liberty of the said City, between whatsoever Strangers to the Liberties of the said City, as forfeited; and all such Forfeitures, as also the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions whatsoever, any Way forfeited, lost, or to be lost, or to be forfeited, or due thereon to the Use and Profit of the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, without any Lett of us, our Heirs or Successors, and without any Account, or any other Thing to be given or paid thereof to us, our Heirs or Successors, any Statute, Act or Ordinance of us or our Progenitors made to the contrary notwithstanding; although the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Predecessors, have before this Time used, abused, or not used the said Customs or Liberties; saving always that the Great Men, Lords and Nobles, *English* and Strangers, of what Condition soever they shall be, may have free Liberty within the said City, to buy for their Family or own proper Uses, any Merchandizes in Gross, without Forfeiture, Loss or Hindrance whatsoever; so that they do not sell again any of the said Merchandizes to any other.

Commun' Concil' tent' in Camera Guithald' Civit. LONDON. die Veneris quarto die Julij, Anno Regni Dominae nostrae ANNÆ, nunc Reginae Magnae Britanniae, &c. undecimo, Annoq: Domini 1712. Coram Roberto Beachcroft, Mil' Major' Civitatis praedict', Willielmo Withers, Mil', Samuele Garrard, Bar', Richardo Hoare, Mil', Johanne Ward, Armigero, Francisco Eyles, Armigero, & Thoma Scawen, Armigero, ejusdem Civitatis Aldermannis, & Willielmo Stewart, Mil', Aldermanno, ac uno Vicecomitum Civitatis praedict' necnon majore parte Communiarior' dictae Civitatis in eodem Communi Concilio tunc ibidem assemblat'.

An ACT concerning Foreigners.

No Foreigner to occupy any Trade, or keep any Shop for Sale of any Wares within the City,

WHEREAS by the Laws and Customs of this City of LONDON, no Person or Persons should be willingly suffered to exercise, use, or occupy any manual Occupation or Handicraft, or to sell or put to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, in any Shop, inward or outward, or other Place or Room kept for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale any Wares or Merchandizes by Retail, within the said City or Liberties thereof, unless he or they were Free, or Apprentice or Apprentices with some that be Free, and bound by Indenture according to the Custom of the said City: Nor should any Artificers or Handicrafts-Men, or other Shop-keepers or Traders by Retail, being Free of this City, be permitted to employ, hire or set on work in any such Handicraft or manual Occupation, or in buying, selling, or exposing to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, any Person or Persons whatsoever, not being Free of the said City, or Apprentice or Apprentices, as aforesaid; the which Laws and Customs notwithstanding, divers not being Free of the said City, do use and exercise sundry manual Occupations or Handicrafts within the same City, or Liberties thereof, and several other Artificers and Handicrafts-Men, and other Shop-keepers and Traders by Retail, being Freemen of this City, not regarding the same Laws and Customs thereof, have of late, not only willingly employed, hired and set on work within the said City and Liberty thereof, divers Foreigners from the Liberties of the same City, in divers and sundry Handicrafts and manual Occupations, and in buying and selling, and exposing to Sale by Retail divers Wares and Merchandizes within the said City and Liberties thereof; but have also refused to take, employ, and set on work in their Trades and Occupations the honest poor Citizens and Freemen of the same City, to the great Hindrance, Loss and Prejudice of the said poor Citizens, and to the utter Undoing of a great Number of the said poor Handicrafts-Men, and other Persons bred to Trades, and not of Ability to set up the same, being Citizens and Freemen of the said City, unless some speedy Remedy be herein provided.

For Reformation whereof, be it enacted, ordained and established by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in this present Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That no Person whatsoever, not being Free of the said City, shall at any Time after the Feast-Day of St. Michael, the Archangel, now next ensuing, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, use, exercise, or occupy any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occupation or Handicraft whatsoever, or keep any Shop, Room, or Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew,

Sale; or putting to Sale of any Wares, or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, for every Time wherein such Person shall use, exercise or occupy any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occupation, or Handicraft whatsoever, or keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, within the said City, or the Liberties thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons now being Free of this City of LONDON, or who hereafter shall be Free of the same, shall after the said Feast-Day of St. Michael the Archangel, by any Colour, Way or Mean whatsoever, set on work in any manual Occupation or Handicraft within the said City, or the Liberties thereof; any Person or Persons, being a Foreigner or Foreigners from the Liberties of the said City, knowing or having due Notice given to him or them, that such Person or Persons so by him or them to be set on work, is or are a Foreigner or Foreigners, as aforesaid, upon Pain or Forfeiture of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, for every Time that any such Person or Persons shall offend, commit or do any Thing contrary to the Purport, true Intent and Meaning hereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person now being Free of this City, or who hereafter shall be Free of the same, and shall by himself, or by any other, keep any Shop, Room, or other Place whatsoever, inward or outward, for Shew, Sale, or putting to Sale of any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, by Way of Retail, or use any Art, Trade, Occupation, Mystery or Handicraft whatsoever, within the said City or the Liberties thereof, shall after the said Feast-Day of St. Michael the Archangel, directly or indirectly, employ, retain or keep in his Service as a Journeyman or hired Servant, in buying, selling, or exposing to Sale, any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever by Way of Retail, any Person not being Free of the said City, knowing or having due Notice given to him, that such Person so by him employed, retained, or kept, is not Free of the said City, upon Pain to forfeit the Sum of five Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, for every Time wherein any such Person shall offend, commit, or do any Thing contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any Citizen and Freeman of this City from keeping in his Service any Person being under the Age of twenty one Years upon Trial, in order to be bound his Apprentice, for any Time exceeding three Months.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed, or extend to Charge any Freeman of this City, dealing in coarse or heavy Goods, for employing any Servant hired for yearly Wages, and dwelling with him, in the weighing, rummaging, lading, or unlading any Goods or Merchandizes in the Way of his Trade, or in any laborious Work not concerning the Art, Skill, and Mystery of the same, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, That this Act or any Thing herein contained, shall not in any wise extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to the Governors of Christ's Hospital and Bridewell, or to any other of the Hospitals belonging to the said City for the Time being, for the setting on work either Strangers or Foreigners within the said Houses, or any of them, neither to the said Strangers or

or Foreigners that shall so happen to work therein, nor to any of them, neither to any Freeman or Woman of the same City, for having or setting on work any Apprentice or Apprentices at any Time hereafter, in any Art, Trade, Mystery, manual Occupation or Handicraft, within the said City or Liberties thereof, nor to any such Apprentice or Apprentices that shall so serve, so as his or their Indenture of Apprenticeship be enrolled in the Chamberlain's Office of the said City, according to the antient Custom of the said City, in that Behalf used and observed.

Provided also that this present Act or any Thing herein contained, shall not extend or be prejudicial or hurtful to any Person or Persons now being, or that hereafter shall be Free of the said City, for setting on work at any Time or Times any Person or Persons being Felt-makers, Capthickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters or Brewers, or to any Person that now keepeth, or hereafter shall keep any Brew-house within the said City or the Liberties thereof, for Working or Using any of the said Crafts or Occupations within the said City or the Liberties, this present Act or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further Enacted, That all and singular the said several Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act imposed on any Offender or Offenders against the same or any Part thereof, shall and may be sued for and recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint to be commenced or prosecuted in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON for the Time being, in any of the Queen's Majesty's Courts of Record within the said City; and that the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being, shall in all Suits to be prosecuted by Virtue of this Act or Ordinance against any Offender, recover the ordinary Costs of Suit, to be expended in and about the Prosecution thereof. And further, That one Moiety of all Forfeitures to be recovered by Virtue of this Act (the Costs of Suit-Recovery of the same being deducted and allowed) shall, after the Recovery and Receipt thereof, be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of the Hospital of *Bridewell*, for the Use of the said Hospital; and the other Moiety thereof to him or them who shall first give Information of the Offences for which such Forfeitures shall be incurred, and prosecute the Suit in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, for Recovery of the same, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIBSON.

AN Act of Common-Council was made Anno 1694, against those they called *Hawkers, Pedlers, Petty Chapmen*, &c. providing against their carrying about their Wares in the Streets and Lanes of the City and Liberties, or in Taverns, Inns, Ale-houses, Coffee-houses, &c. upon Pain of Forfeiture of Forty Shillings: And those that should buy any such Wares, to be fined Forty Shillings.

AND the Year ensuing, viz. 1695, because these Pedlers, &c. did presume to bring into the Markets of the City (which were intended only for the selling of Food and Provision) Mercery Wares, Lace and Liren, and such like Commodities, that ought to be sold only by Freemen in their Shops and Ware-houses; therefore an Act was made for the Restraint of such, a Penalty of three Pounds to be laid upon every such Offence. These two Acts follow, together with an Abstract of an Act of Parliament in the 1st and 2d of *Philip and Mary*, against this Abuse, so long ago practised, with another Act of Common-Council to that Purpose, made in the Beginning of the

Reign of King *James I.* But the said Abstract being set down before, is here omitted.

Com' Concil' tent' in Cam' Guildhal' Civit' LONDON' die Martis, quinto die Junij 1694, Annoq; Regni Dom' Will' & Dom' Mariae nunc Regis & Reginae Angl', &c. sexto; coram Will' Ashurst, Mil', Major' dictae Civit'; Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patience Ward, Mil', Johanne Moor, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Salathiel Lovel, Mil'; Servien' ad Legem, ac Recordat' dictae Civit'; Thoma Lane, Mil', Edr'o Clark, Mil', Humphrido Edwyn, Mil', Ric'o Levitt, Mil', Josepho Smart, Mil', Alderman', & Thoma Abney, Mil', & Will' Hedges, Mil', Vic' & Alderman' dictae Civit', nec non major' parte Coi' ar' dictae Civit', in eod' Coi' Concil' tunc & ibm' assemblat'.

This Day the following Act pass'd into an Act of this Court.

A BILL for the Prevention of Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and other unlawful Traders, wandering abroad within the City of LONDON and the Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, amongst other Things it is Enacted, Ordained and Declared, That all Pedlers and Petty Chapmen wandering abroad, shall be taken, adjudged and deemed Rogues and Sturdy Beggars, and shall be taken, apprehended and stripp'd naked from the Middle upward, and be openly whipp'd until his or her Body be bloody, and shall be further dealt with, as in, and by the said Laws and Statutes is directed and appointed:

And whereas also great Numbers of Vagrant and Idle Persons, both Men and Women, either unsettled and having no Habitations, or wandering or roving from the Places of their Abode and Habitations, do daily resort to this City and the Liberties thereof, as Pedlers and Petty Chapmen, wandering up and down, Selling, or offering to Sale, divers Sorts and Kinds of Small Wares, and other Goods and Merchandizes, contrary to, and in Contempt of the said good and wholesome Laws and Statutes, and also contrary to the Welfare and Good Government of this City, and to the manifest Loss, Damage and Detriment of the honest and industrious Shop-keepers, Tradesmen and Inhabitants thereof:

For the Prevention whereof for the Time to come, and for the better and more effectual repressing the Mischiefs aforesaid, Be it Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen his Brethren, and the Commons in Common-Council assembled, That the said Statutes shall from henceforth be strictly and duly put in Execution against all such Offenders within this City and the Liberties thereof; and to that End and Purpose, that all Constables and other inferior Officers within this City and Liberties thereof, shall seize, take and apprehend all such vagrant and wandering Persons, going and wandering about within this City and the Liberties thereof, or any of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Passages or Places within the same, selling or exposing to Sale any Manner of Wares or Commodities whatsoever; and carry such Offender or Offenders before some, or one of their Majesties Justices of the Peace for the Time being, within this City and Liberties thereof, to be proceeded against, as by the said Statutes are directed and appointed. And that in case any Constable or other inferior Officer shall

shall willfully neglect or refuse to do, and perform his Duty therein, that then, and in such Case the Penalty of Twenty Shillings for every such Offence shall be levied upon him for offending. And further, that the Sum of Five Pounds shall be required, levied and received, of, and upon every Person and Persons who shall let or hinder the due Execution of the said Laws and Statutes, as by the said Laws and Statutes is also Enacted and Ordained.

And whereas also by the antient and laudable Customs of this City, no Wares, Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever ought to be Bought or Sold, or exposed to Sale within this City and the Liberties thereof (save only in publick Markets, or in open Shops or Warehouses, kept and used for that Purpose, and Fairs) during the Time of such Markets and Fairs only: Yet nevertheless divers and sundry lewd, idle and disorderly Persons, lodging or living within the said City and the Liberties thereof, or near Neighbourhoods or Places thereunto adjoining, do frequently Sell and expose to Sale divers Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, as Hawkers and Petty Chapmen, going and wandering in the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and other Places thereof, from House to House, and from Door to Door, contrary to the said Good, Laudable and Profitable Customs of this City, by Reason whereof the Citizens, Shop-keepers and Inhabitants of the said City are not only greatly hinder'd and prejudiced in their Trades and Occupations, but also many of their Majesties good Subjects, inhabiting and residing within the said City and the Liberties thereof, and others resorting thereunto, are frequently cheated, defrauded and abused in buying bad and deceitful Wares and Commodities of them:

For Prevention whereof for the Time to come, and for the better and more effectual putting in Execution the said Antient and Laudable Customs of this City against such Offenders as aforesaid; Be it further Enacted and Ordained, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the said Lord Mayor, the said Aldermen his Brethren, and the said Commons in Common-Council assembled, that from and after the first Day of *August* now next ensuing, no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall Sell or expose to Sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, in any Street, Lane, publick Passage, Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Coffee-house, or other publick Place within this City or the Liberties thereof, unless it be in open Markets appointed, used and accustomed for the Vending thereof, or in common and publick Fairs, during the Time of such Markets and Fairs, upon Pain to pay and forfeit the Sum of forty Shillings for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary thereunto.

And that no Person or Persons within this City or the Liberties thereof, shall buy any such Wares, Goods or Commodities, so exposed by such Person or Persons to Sale, contrary to the true Meaning and Intent hereof, upon Pain to pay and forfeit for every Offence by him, her or them committed contrary hereunto, the like Sum of forty Shillings.

And for the better Prevention of the said Mischiefs for the future, It is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That no Keeper or Keepers of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Coffee-house, or other publick or private House whatsoever within this City or the Liberties thereof, shall permit or suffer any such Hawker or wandering Pedler or Petty Chapman in his, her or their House or Houses, Shop or Shops, or other Place or Places belonging to him, her or them, to Sell or expose to Sale any Small Wares, or other Goods or Merchandizes, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Law. And that in case

any such Keeper of any Tavern, Inn, Ale-house, Coffee-house, or other publick or private House within this City or the Liberties thereof, shall offend therein, That then, and in every such Case, every such Person and Persons so offending, shall for every such Offence lose, forfeit and pay the Sum of forty Shillings of lawful *English* Money.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained, That for the better putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, a good and sufficient Pair of Stocks, at, or before the said first Day of *August* shall be made, provided and set up (if not already done) in some convenient and publick Place in every respective Ward within this City, and shall be from Time to Time kept in good and sufficient Repair at the Costs and Charges of the several and respective Wards of this City.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all, and every the Forfeitures, Penalties, Sum and Sums of Money so forfeited, and to be paid by Force and Virtue of this present Act as aforesaid, shall, and may be sued for, and recovered by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and presented in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City, for the Time being, in any of their Majesties Courts of Record within this City, where Actions of Debt may be brought, and that the Sum or Sums so recovered (the Costs of such Suit being first deducted) shall be disposed of as follows, *viz.* one Moiety to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of this City, and the other Moiety to him or them that shall or will first discover and sue for the same, according to the antient Custom of this City in that Behalf.

Provided always nevertheless, that this present Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to, or be construed, or taken to hinder or prevent any Maker or Makers of any Stuffs, Silks, Wares or Goods whatsoever, from carrying or causing to be carried abroad any such Goods by him or them so made, to sell or expose to Sale to any the Inhabitants, Freemen of this City or Liberties thereof, exercising the Trade of Selling and Uttering by Retail or Wholesale such respective Goods and Wares, who shall or may buy the same to sell again, any Thing in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas also divers good Acts have been heretofore made, and are still in Force, to prevent the irregular and disorderly selling or exposing to Sale, out of the lawful Markets, Fish, Fruits, Roots, Herbs, and Plants under several Penalties: Therefore it is hereby declared and provided, That no new or further Penalty imposed by this present Act shall extend to any Person or Persons inhabiting in this City or the Liberties thereof, for Selling or Exposing to Sale any of the said Goods, or to prohibit any Person or Persons from buying the same, nor to any Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall at any Time hereafter Sell or expose to Sale any unbound Books, Almanacks, or Gazettes, licensed Pamphlets, or Papers whatsoever.

Provided also, that no Person shall be sued or prosecuted for any Penalty imposed by this Act, unless such Suit or Prosecution shall be commenced within the Space of one Month next after such Offence committed, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

GOODFELLOW.

Com' Concil' tent' in Camera Guihald' Civitat' LONDON. die Veneris, Vicesimo quinto die Octobr' Anno Dom. 1695; Annoque Regni Domini Willielmi Tertii, Regis Angliæ, &c. septimo: Coram Thoma Lane, Mil',

Mil', Major' dictæ Civitat', Thoma Stampe, Mil', Alderman. Salathiel Lovell, Mil', Ser-vien' ad Legem ac Recordat' dictæ Civitat', Ricardo Levit, Mil', Willielmo Hedges, Mil', & Thoma Smart, Armig', Alderman', nec-non major' parte Communiar' dictæ Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem Af-femblat'.

An ACT of Common-Council for the Prevention of Hawkers, Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and others therein mentioned, for exposing to Sale, vending or selling several Wares and Merchandizes in the publick Markets within the City of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS by the Laws, Customs, and antient Usages of the City of LONDON, confirmed by Parliament, every Shop and Warehouse within the said City, and Liberties of the same, having open Shew into any Streets and Lanes thereof, have, Time out of Mind, been known and accustomed to be, and in very Deed is an open and publick Market-Place for Persons Free of the said City, for every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*, for Shew and Sale of Wares and Merchandizes within the said City and Liberties thereof.

And whereas all other publick Markets within this City, and the Liberties of the same, that is to say, *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-yard* or *Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-lane-Market*, *Newgate-Market*, and all other such like Markets, were and are appointed and ordained by the Laws and Constitutions of this City, to be held and used upon particular and certain Days only in the Week, and on certain Hours of such Days, as open Markets for all Foreigners and Freemen and Women to use and resort unto for Sale of Flesh, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruit, Herbs, Roots, and such like Victuals and Food, for the Support and Sustainance of the Citizens and other Inhabitants of the said City and Liberties of the same; and were not appointed for any other Use or Purpose whatsoever, save for the Sale of Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as appears by the Laws and Orders of the Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, for regulating the same:

But nevertheless, for Want of due Encouragement in the Execution thereof, several Hawkers, Pedlers, and Petty Chapmen and others, contrary to the said Constitution and proper Use and Invention of the said Markets, do now come to the said Markets, and there sell and expose to Sale, Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen, Grocery Wares, Confectionary Wares, Drapery Wares, Millenary Wares, Glasses and Earthen Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Turners Wares, Hosiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Toys and other Wares and Merchandizes, and such like Commodities, which by the Usage and Customs of this City ought only to be sold in the Shops and Warehouses of the Freemen of this City, and Liberties of the same; by Reason whereof the publick Markets and Market-Places appointed only for the Sale of Victuals, Food, Herbs, Roots, Raw Hides, Tann'd Leather, Tallow and Wool, as before-mentioned, are become incumbered and made inconvenient for the exposing the same to Sale, and the Prices of Victuals much enhanced thereby, and the Trades used to be exercised in the Shops and Warehouses in the said City and Liberties thereof are much hindred and decayed, to the great Prejudice and Damage of the Citizens of the City:

Now for the effectual preventing and suppressing the said Mischiefs for the Time to come; be it enacted and ordained by the Right Honour-

able the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council assembled.

And be it hereby enacted by the said Court, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 25th Day of *December*, now next ensuing, no Person or Persons whatsoever, whether Free or not Free of this City, shall sell or expose to Sale in the said publick Markets, called *Leadenhall-Market*, the *Green-yard*, or *Herb-Market*, *Stocks-Market*, *Honey-lane-Market*, *Newgate-Market*, or in any or either of them, or in any other such like Market or Market Grounds thereunto belonging, within this City and Liberties of the same, any Mercery Wares, Lace and Linnen, Grocery or Confectionary Wares, Ironmongers Wares, Braziers Wares, Hosiers Wares, Cutlers Wares, Tin Wares, Drapery Wares, Millenary Wares, Glasses or Earthen Wares, Toys, or any such like Commodities or Merchandizes, which are sold in the open Shops or Warehouses of the Freemen of this City and Liberties thereof, upon Pain to forfeit and pay for every such Offence (by him, her or them committed or done to the contrary) the Sum of three Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to be sued for and recovered, with reasonable Costs of Suit, by Action or Actions of Debt, to be brought and prosecuted within fourteen Days after such Offence or Offences shall be committed, in the Name of the Chamberlain of this City for the Time being, in the open Court holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City.

Which said Sum or Sums of Money so forfeited and recovered from Time to Time, (the necessary Charges for the Recovery thereof being first deducted) shall be to the Uses, and disposed of as followeth: That is to say, one Moiety thereof to be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, to be employed towards the Relief of the Poor, Sick and Maimed, provided for and maintained in the said Hospital: And the other Moiety to him or them that shall and doth prosecute and sue for the same (in Manner as aforesaid) from Time to Time: Any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

GOODFELLOW.

LONDON, April 15, in the 4th Year of Jac. 1.

IT was then enacted by the Common-Council of LONDON, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, not being Free of that City, should at any Time after the Feast of *St. Michael*, then next ensuing, by any Colour or Ways whatsoever, directly or indirectly (by themselves, or by any other) shew, sell or put to Sale by Retail, any Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever, (Victuals only excepted) within the City of LONDON, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, upon Pain to forfeit and pay, for every such Offence, the Sum of five Pounds.

Note, This Act is recited at large in the 8th Part of *Coke's Reports*, upon a Case solemnly argued thereon in *Hilary Term*, 7 Jac. 1. called *The City of LONDON's Case*, being between the Chamberlain and one *Waggoner*.

To what is gone before may properly be joined a Collection of particular Orders, made as Matters occurred through the greatest Part of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Anno 1563, the Infection of the Plague beginning to threaten the City, *July* the 5th, Commandment came from the Queen to the Mayor, and the Mayor sent for the Master and Wardens of

of the Company of Clerks, and commanded them, That they should enquire within their respective Parishes, Whether any died of the Plague, and to make a Certificate thereof; and that the Curates and Church-Wardens shall give them Warning of any House when the Plague shall happen in it: And they shall command, that they shall not come to the Church for the Space of one Month next following, after that the Plague hath been in the House; and so to have a Cross on the Door of every House, of Blue, and a Writing under it, signifying that the Infection is there, and to avoid it.

Four Days after, a Commandment was issued out, That every Man, in every Street and Lane, should make Bonfires three Times in the Week, in order to the ceasing of the Plague, if it so pleased God; and so to continue these Fires every where, *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.*

THERE came forth another Proclamation in the Beginning of *August*, from the Lord Mayor, against Dogs running about the Streets; and Notice given that a Man was hired to kill Dogs, as many as he could find in the Streets; and that he had a Fee to look every Day and Night for them.

Anno 1569, for the preventing of all idle Persons and begging People, whether Men, Women, or Children, or other masterless Vagrants, an effectual Order was made in *April* the said Year, to take them all up, and to dispose of them in some of the four Hospitals of LONDON, by the 16 Beadles belonging to the same, who had their several Standings and Walks in every Ward. Those that were Vagabonds and sturdy Beggars, were carried to *Bridewell*; those that were aged, impotent, sick, fore, lame, or blind, to *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's* Hospitals; all the Children under the Age of 16, to *Christ's* Hospital; and this Order was made at a Meeting of the Governors of all the Hospitals; the true Copy of which is as follows:

Anno Domini 1569, April.

ORDERS to be observed by the xvi Beadles appointed at a Courte holden in *Christ's Hospital*, in Presence of the Governors of all the iiij Houses, viz.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of *Christ's Hospital*.

Cheap Ward	Farringtonne within, and
Cripplegate, within and	so moche of Farringtonne without, under
without	the Deputy of Sainte
Aldrichgate	Sepulchres.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

Cornhill Ward	Bassinghall
Coleman-streate	Allgate
Bylhopegate	Lyme-streate
Broad-streate	Portfoken.

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

Towre Ward	Byllingsgate
Dowgate	Walbroke
Candellweke-strete	Langbourne.
Bridge	

The Circuite appointed to the four Beadles of *Bridewel*.

Castell-Baynard Ward	Farringtonne without,
Quenchith	except the Precinct
Bread-streate	of the Deputie of St.
Vintrie	Sepulchres.
Cordwayner	

All which are to be diligently attended, over and above these Orders hereunder prescribed; that is to saie,

Eyrste, That there do attend at all the Gates of this Cittie everie Mornings from Three of the Clocke untill Seven in the Forenone, and from Seven in the Evening untill Eleven at Nyght; and also at the Tyde Tymes fallinge in the Nyght, as well at *Byllingsgate* as at *Lyon's-Keye*, one of the sayde xvj Beadles, thear to watche the coming of all Vagabonds, Beggars, Children, and masterles Men and Women; to the Intent they may by them be apprehended. Provided allwaies, That the said Beadles so agree and accord together that they indifferently appoynt themselves for the Accomplishment of their Attendance in this Behalf, so that one attend as moch, and as often as another.

Item, That the Beadelle, (in whose Circuite standeth anie of the Gates of this Cittie) saile not to see the same Gates continually attended all the Dai long, from vij of the Clock in the Forenone untill vij at Night; and soche other of them as be not occupied at the Gates, to continue in walking the Circuite whereunto they are appointed.

Item, In walking their Circuites before mentioned, that they fail not to go once every Daie to the Collectours Houses, in every Parish within the Circuit, to understand of them or some of their Neighbours, if either Vacabonde, Beggars, Children, or masterles Men or Women be in the Streates of their Parishes, that by them they may be apprehended.

Item, That one of the said Beadles twyse everie Daie (that is to saie at vij a Cloke in the Morninge, and at One in the Afternone) shall repaire to the Treasurar of the Howse wheare he serveth, to knowe his Pleasure.

Item, For *London-bridge*, the Barges of *Gravesende* and other Tide Boates coming up in the Daie Tyme, the better to apprehend the Vagabonds, Beggars- Children, and masterlesse Men and Women, and the Bringers of them, whereuppon there is iiij of the same xvj Beadells appoynted to attend every Day; that is to saie, ij of them from vij of the Clocke in the Morninge untill One at Afternone; and th'other twaine for to be ij of *St. Thomas* Hospitall onlie, for that it is in their owne Circuite; and they to remaine from One of the Clocke until vij at Night; and one of the twaine (when the Tyde happeneth in Tyme of their Attendance, either in the Forenone or Afternone) shall repaire to *Billingsgate*, and to the *Lion-Key*, to the Purpose before declared: Provided alwayes that one of the same ij Beadles thear appointed, be one of them last admitted; to th' Intent he may growe the more perfect in his Dewtie, by th' Instruction of his Fellowe: And the Appointment of the Forenonnes Attendance shall be as followeth:

Upon	Mondaie, one of Christes Hospital and one of <i>St. Bartholomews</i> .
	Twesdaie, one of <i>St. Thomas</i> Hospital and one of <i>Bridewell</i> .
	Wednesdaie, one of Christes Hospital and one of <i>St. Bartholomews</i> .
	Thursdaie, one of <i>St. Thomas</i> Hospital and one of <i>Bridewell</i> .
	Fridaie, one of Christes Hospital and one of <i>St. Bartholomews</i> .
	Satterdaie, one of <i>St. Thomas</i> Hospital and one of <i>Bridewell</i> .
	Sondaie, one of Christes Hospital and one of <i>St. Bartholomews</i> .

Item, Those Beadles which serve the said Place fower Tymes in one Weke, shall serve but iiij Tymes the next Weke followinge.

Item,

Item, When the Vagabonds be set on work abroad, the iiii Beadells that shall attend daillie upon them, shall be appoynted in the like Order as the Appoyntment is for *London-bridge*, saving that those which serve the Bridge one Daie, shall serve in the Attendance of the Vagabonds the Daie next followinge, and to be one of every Howse. And they shall conduct them from their Lodginge to their Worke, whearesoever it shall happen to be, and very diligentlie attend that they loyter not; and at Night also conduct them to their appoynted Lodginge.

Item, That all the Vagabonds and sturdie Beggars, with all the Masterless Men or Women by them apprehended, shall be carried to *Bridewell*, and to none other Place, of what Howse soever the Beadles be that take them.

Item, That all the Aged, Impotent, Sick, Sore, Lame and Blind Persons taken by anie of the saide Beadles, shall by them be apprehended and carried to *St. Bartholomews* and *St. Thomas Hospital*.

Item, That all the Children taken by them, (being under th' Age of xvj Yeares) be brought to *Christs Hospital*.

Furthermore, it is agreed by the saide Courte, That yf anie of the saide xvj Beadles neglect anie Parte of their Dutie which to them is appointed, either by theise foresaid Orders prescribed, or other for them appoynted, or hereafter to be appoynted, or at anie Tyme they take any Manner of Bribes, or the poore Peoples Monie from them; the Governours of that House where they serve, (by an Ordre taken before the Lorde Maior and Courte of Aldermen) shall not onlie deprive the saide Person of his Office, State and Lyverie, and place another at their Discretion, but further punish the saide Offender accordinge to his Deserts in that Behalfe. And here ends these Orders.

THE Recorder (tho' not this Year, but divers Years after) gave this Advice for the finding out Felons in LONDON. "I take this Course, "as I think, to be the best and surest Way to "find out Felons, Thieves, and such like, viz. "That my Lords direct their special Letters of "Commandment to my Lord Mayor, that he "give Order to every Alderman, and to their "several Deputies, to cause several Constables "and Beadles of each Ward, each Man within "his Precinct, to take every Night an Account "of every Guest that lodgeth in their House, "and to enter the same into a Book, and to "present the same unto their Alderman; and so "the Aldermen over to my Lord Mayor. The "which Thing is even as easy to be done as it "was at *Calais*, being *English*. For the Charge "and Precinct of every Constable in *Calais*, was "as big as the Precinct of any Constable in "LONDON. And this being duly executed, "it would be an Example to the whole Realm "to do the like. And by this Means (which is "but the due Execution of the antient Laws of "this Realm) should be avoided great Whoredoms, Murthers, Thefts, unlawful Assemblies, "Conspiracies, Confederacies, and such like; "and, in the End, save Numbers from *Tyburn*.

BUT notwithstanding the former Order, and the Charges committed to the Beadles of the Hospitals to clear the City of Vagabonds and Beggars, it had not its full Effect. For in the Year 1570, or thereabouts, the City swarmed again with Beggars; many whereof were valiant and sturdy Rogues, and Masterless Men and Vagrants, and maimed Soldiers. For the preventing the Mischief occasion'd by some of these, and the great Annoyance they gave the City, the City took a more regular Course; and appointed a Committee to treat with some fit Persons to be Marshals

of the City, who should take some good Course with these wandering People, for the clearing of the Streets of them, and appointing them to their several Places and Punishments, if they deserved it. And these were to be armed and well assisted with Servants for the safer Execution of their Office. These Committees chose two able Persons, viz. *William Sympfon* and *John Read*, to take upon them this Office, to be the City Marshals, for the Consideration of six Shillings and eight Pence a Day, for them and their Horses, and six Persons a-piece to attend on each Day, at 12 d. a-piece, which is twelve Shillings the Day for either of them. The Appointment of those Men to be left unto the Marshals themselves, to make the better Choice of fit Men for their Purpose. They required moreover, that one Month's Pay, amounting to 35 l. 9 s. 4 d. at twenty-eight Days to the Month, for them (and their Attendance, might be paid them aforehand, the better to furnish them in their Preparation and Want. And to help forward this Work, tending to so notable a Purpose, with all Speed to be expedited, the Committees thought convenient that this Month's Pay might, by Way of Loan, be supplied among the Aldermen. And in that mean Time, and upon the well proceeding therein, the Commons might be moved to the Establishment of a settled Supply for the Continuance thereof in some convenient Manner; and that then after there might be a Weekly Payment of their Salary by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Aldermens Disbursements satisfied, when that Contribution should be established. It was also thought convenient that twelve fair Partizans suitably and conveniently armed, should be presently provided by the Chamberlain for this Service, at the Charge of the City; and Coats or Mandilions for the Attendants upon the Marshals.

It was also thought by the Committees, that the Name of MARSHAL, for the disorderly Persons in the City of LONDON, would be most proper, and might be best used without Offence. And this seems to have been the Beginning of the Office of the CITY MARSHAL.

ABOUT the Year 1570, or within some few Years of it, the Plague was in the City: Then great Care was taken for preventing the spreading of the Infection, and for hindering of idle Persons going about, that might carry it along with them. There were Orders set down by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for taking away such Enormities, as were Means not only to continue, but encrease the Plague and Disorders in the City, and out of Articles made and decreed for providing for the Poor, and setting them to work.

ALDERMEN or their DEPUTIES.

1. To gyve Charge to Church-wardens, Constables, Parishes Clerkes, Sextons and Bedells, to enquire what Howses be infected.
2. To visit the Ward often to see Orders observed, especiallie towching Cleannes in the Streets.
3. The Aldermen or their Deputies in there own Persons to appoint Surveyors monethlie in everye Parishes.
4. To appoint that Certificat may be made to them, what Howses be infected.
5. To gyve Charge to all Teachers of Children that (as near as they can) they permit no Children to come to there Scholes from infected Howses, especiallie till such Howses have been clere by the Space of xxviij Daies, and that none kepe a greater Number then their Roomes shall be thought fit by the Aldermen or their Deputies to conteyne.

SURVEYOURS.

1. To see the Orders for the Sick executed daylie and diligentlie, upon Knowledge from the Aldermen what Howses be infected.
2. To appoint Purveyors of Necessaries for infected Howses (being of the same Howses) and deliver them Reed Roddes to carrie, and see that none other resorte to there Howses.

CONSTABLES.

1. To bring every Daie Notice in Writing to the Aldermen or their Deputies, what Howses be infected.

CONSTABLE and CHURCH-WARDEN.

1. To provide to have in Readiness Women to be Provyders and Deliverers of Necessaries to infected Howses, and to attend the infected Persons, and they to bear Reed Wandes, so that the Sick maie be kept from the Whole, as nere as maie be, needful Attendance weyed.

CONSTABLE and BEDELL.

1. To enquire what Howses be infected.
2. To view dailie what Papers remayne upon Dore xxviiij Daies, or to place newe.

CLARKES and SEXTONS.

1. To understand what Howses be infected.
2. To see Bills sett upon the Dore of Howses infected.
3. To suffer no Corpes infected to be buried, or remayne in the Church, duringe Prayer or Sermon, and to kepe Children from coming nere them.

SCAVENGERS and RAKERS.

1. To see the Stretes made cleane every Daie, saving *Sunday*, and the Soil to be carried awaie.
2. To warne all Inhabitants against their Howses, to keep Channells clere from Fylth (by onlie turning yt asyde) that the Water may have Passage.

COMMON HUNT.

1. To kyll Doggs, &c. or to loose his Place.

HOWSHOLDERS and HOWSES.

1. Howses having some Sicke, though none die, or from whence some Sicke have bene removed, are infected Howses, and such are to be shutt upp for a Moneth.
2. The whole Familie to tarrie in xxviiij Daies.
3. To kepe shut the lower Romes for the like Space.
4. One licensed to go for Provision, &c.
5. No Clothes hanged into the Streets.
6. Such as have Wells or Pumpes, every Morning by Six, and every Evening after Eight a Clocke, shall cause ten Bucketts-full to runne into the Stretes.
7. Every Evening at that Howre, the Streets and Channells to be made cleane, the Water not swept out of the Channell, nor the Streets over wet, but sprinkled, &c.
8. The Howses infected, and Things in them, to be ayred in the xxviiij Daies, and no Clothes or Things about the infected Persons to be given awaie, or sould, but either destroyed or sufficientlie purified.

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9. Owners of Houses infected, with their Familie, maie within the Moneth, depart to any their Houses in the Country, or to any other Howse in the Cittye, without being shutt upp, so they absteyne from retourning to the Cyttye, or from going abroad out of House in the Cittye, for a Moneth.

10. None shall keep Dogge or Bitche abroad, unledd, nor within howling or disturbing their Neighbours.

11. To have no Assemblie at Funeral Dynners, or usual Meting in Howses infected.

12. None shall for a Moneth come into infected Houses, but such as be of the Howse, and licensed to do Service abroad.

13. No Donghills out of Stables, Beare-houses, or other Places, to be made in the Strete.

14. To have dowble Tyme of Restraint for consenting to pull downe Bills, and the Taker-awaie suffer Imprisonment for viij Daies.

Two Viewers of DEAD BODIES.

Two Viewers of SICK-SUSPECTED shall be appointed and sworne.

These Viewers to reporte to the Constable, he to the Clarke, and he to the Chiefe of Clark. All upon Pain of Imprisonment. A Paine of standing on the Pillorye for false Reports, by the Viewers. A Loss of Pension to such as shall refuse.

Mending of PAVEMENTS.

That diligent Care to be had, that Pavements be amended, where Nede is; and that principall Paviers be appointed to survey the Wants of Paving, especially in Channells, and that the Dwellers against such may be forced to amend them.

INTERLUDES and PLAIES.

If the Increase of the Sicknes be feared, that Interludes and Plaies be restreyned within the Libertyes of the Cyttye.

PHISICIANS and SURGEONS.

That skilful and learned Phisicians and Chirurgens maie be provided to minister to the Sick.

Vagrant, Maisterlesse, and Poore PEOPLE.

1. That all such as be diseased be sent to St. Thomas or St. Bartylmewes Hospital, there to be first cured and made cleane; and afterwards, those which be not of the Cyttye, to be sent awaie according to the Statute in that Case provided; and the other to be sett to worke in such Trades as are left used by the Inhabitants of the Cyttye, for the avoyding all such vagrant Persons, as well Children Male and Female; Soldiers lame and maymed, as other idle and loytering Persons that swarme in the Stretes, and wander upp and downe begging, to the great Danger and Infecting of the Cyttye, for the Increase of the Plague, and Annoyance to the same.

2. That all Maisterlesse Men who live idelie in the Cyttye, without any lawfull Calling, frequenting Places of common Assemblies, as Interludes, Gaming-Howses, Cockpitts, Bowling-Alies, and such other Places, maie be banished the Cyttye, according to the Laws in that Case provided.

All which Orders abovesaid, the Aldermen and there Deputies are every one in their Place

to see performed, both in themselves and others, and in Cases of Doubt, to yield their Opinions, and give Direction.

THE Queen in the Year 1572, being ready to go her Progress, took Care of the City, and gave the Lord Mayor special Charge to look after his Government; and joined with him, to devise by all good Means, for the quiet Order to be continued, both in the City and Places adjoining, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of LONDON and others; and wrote to him this Letter following in the Month of *July*.

To the LORD MAYOR of LONDON.

The Queen's Order to the Mayor in the Time of her Progress.

RIGHT Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. Altho' we doubt not, but that by the Authority you have as Lord Mayor of our City of LONDON, with the Assistance and Advices of your Brethren of the same, you may and will see our said City well governed, and our good and faithful Subjects ordered and continue in Quietness, as other your Predecessors, and your Self have commonly done: Yet, for the special Care We have for our said City, and Weal of our good Subjects, thinking it convenient for your own Ease, to have you assisted by other Persons of great Trust, Wisdom and Experience, during this Time of our Progress and Absence in remote Parts from thence; and especially that no Disorder should arise in the Suburbs, or other Places adjoining to the City, out of your Jurisdiction: We have for that Purpose made Choice of the most Reverend Father in God the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of LONDON, *L. Wentworth*, Sir *Anthony Cook*, Sir *Tho. Wroth*, Sir *Owyn Hopton*, Sir *Tho. Gresham*, Dr. *Wylson*, and *Tho. Wilbrham*: And have appointed that they, or some convenient Number of them, shall join with you, to devise, by all good Means, from Time to Time, as Occasions may give Cause, for quiet Order to be continued in our said City, and among our Subjects, and to prevent and stay Disorders, both there and in other Parts near to the same, being out of your Jurisdiction. For which Purpose, and for the better Understanding of our Desire and Intention, We have caused our Privy Council to confer with some of the aforementioned Persons, as you shall understand by them. Willing and requiring you (when you shall meet together, or some of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon some certain Place and Time, once every Week or oftener, as the Cases may require, and there to meet for the due Execution of our good Meaning and Pleasure.

Writs of Habeas Corpus abused.

ABOUT this Time a great Abuse prevailed in LONDON, which was, that the worst Sort of People, and other Evil-Doers in this City, became emboldened in their Wickedness by this Means; that when any of them was committed to Prison by the Mayor, Sheriffs, or Aldermen, for any Disobedience, Contempt, lewd Living, or other Misdemeanors, they forthwith obtained Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, whereby they discharged themselves out of Prison; so as the Magistrates could not do Execution of Justice upon them, to the great Encouragement of Malefactors, and Contempt of Authority; therefore in the Year 1572, and in the Month of *November*, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, Mayor, by a Letter, moved the Lord Treasurer, to be a Means to the Queen's Justices, that the same Writs might not be so common, unless it were in Cases depending in Suit betwixt Party and Party in the Courts of this City; whereby Justice should be better and more speedily executed, to the Terror of the Lewd, and the Com-

fort of the Queen's good and honest Subject, and to the Quietness and good Order of the City.

GREAT House-keeping and Feasting, as it was antiently used in LONDON, so the Custom continued down all along Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, especially among the Companies, and at the Chief Magistrates Tables: There was excessive spending of Venison, as well as other Victuals in the Halls. Nay, and a great Consumption of Venison there was frequently at Taverns and Cooks Shops, insomuch that the Court was much offended with it; whereupon Anno 1573, that the City might not continue to give the Queen and Nobility Offence, the Lord Mayor, Sir *Lionel Ducket*, and Aldermen had, by Act of Common-Council, forbidden such Feasts hereafter to be made, and restrained the same only to necessary Meetings, in which also no Venison was permitted; and because they found great Expence of Venison to have been in Taverns and Cooks Houses, and withal very many and great Enormities, by Reason of Drunkenness, seditious Rumours, unthrifty Assemblies, Incontinence, and other Evil to grow of inordinate resorting to Taverns and Tippling Houses, especially for the meaner Sort, they restrained drinking and eating in such Houses; and the Mayor sending this Act to the Lord Treasurer, prayed him, that he would likewise take the same Order in *St. Martin's* and *Westminster*, and other exempt and adjoining Places, without which their Proceedings would lack a great Part of the Fruit that was hoped to ensue thereby.

Venison forbidden by Act of Common-Council.

GRANTING Places in Reversion was contrary to some of the antient Laws of the City; for the preventing whereof divers Laws had been made by the Mayor and Aldermen; and in the Year 1574, finding yet the Inconvenience thereof, the Mayor and Aldermen renewed that Order, and took special Care for putting it in due Execution, that the Offices of the City should not be any more granted in Reversion; which was a special Ordinance among them, and which had been made for great Causes touching the State of the City, and chiefly to satisfy the Commons of the City, who shewed great Dislike of this Practice.

By the Care of *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, and the other Magistrates, in the Year 1575, there were few or no Rogues and Thieves in the Jail; for the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, in the Month of *August*, sitting in the *Star-Chamber*, and according to the Order, calling for the Book of Misbehaviour of masterless Rogues, Fencers, and such like, there was none to present for LONDON, though for *Surrey* there were five or six Strumpets that had lately been punished at the Affizes at *Croyden* and *Westminster*, the Dutchy, (that is, the Places about *St. Clement's* and the *Savoy*) *St. Giles's*, *High-Holbourn*, *St. John's-street* and *Islington* (great Harbours of such misdemeaned Persons) were never so well and quiet; for Rogues nor masterless Men dared now once to appear in those Parts; into such good Order had the Care of the Magistrate at this Time brought the City and Suburbs.

In this Year 1575, in the Month of *August*, at the *Star-Chamber* before-mentioned, the Lord *Bacon* set down in Writing, certain Orders for reforming sundry Matters: One was for suppressing of over great Number of Alehouses. Soon after, the Lord Mayor, Sir *Rowland Haywood*, and the Recorder for the Liberties of *Southwark*, Justice *Southcote*, and the Recorder for *Lambeth Town*, *Lambeth Marsh*, the *Clink*, the *Bank*, *Paris-garden*, the *Over-ground*, *Newington*, *Bermondsey-street*, and *Kent-street*, setting altogether, they put down 200 Alehouses, and yet left a sufficient Number, yea, and more they

they feared than the Lord Keeper would like of at his next coming. Then after Dinner, the Dean of *Westminster*, and the Recorder, went to *Westminster*: And there in the Court, they had before them all the Officers of the Dutchy, and of *Westminster*, and put down near 100 Ale-houses there; and the like Reformation was done at *St. Giles's*, *High-Holbourn*, *St. John-street* and *Islington*: Mr. Lieutenant and Mr. Fisher dealt for the East Parts of the City.

It is remarkable, all this good Order for Reformation was taken, when the Court was absent, as it was now, being fled at a Distance, by Reason of the Plague this Year (1575,) in LONDON: Then did *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, use these Words in a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, then with the Court at *Buxton*: "The only Cause that this Reformation taketh so good Effect here about LONDON, is, That when by Order we have either justly executed the Law, or performed the Councils Commandment, we are wont to have either a great Man's Letter, a Lady's Ring, or some other Token from such other inferior Persons as will devise one Untruth or other, to accuse us of, if we perform not their unlawful Requests. The Court is far off; here we are not troubled with Letters, neither for the Reprieve of this Prisoner, nor for sparing that Fray-maker. These Secretaries, Chamber-Keepers and Solicitors in the Court, procure many Letters from their Lords and Ladies upon untrue Suggestions; the which Letters do great Hurt." Thus the honest Recorder.

Two Years after, viz. August 1577, there was a great Sessions, 18 executed at *Tyburn*, and one *Barlow*, Priest; all notable Cut-purses and Horse-stealers, and the chiefeſt Thieves in the Land. The Recorder informing the Lord Treasurer, according to Custom, of the Transactions of the Session, adds, That there was Plain-dealing, and neither Favour nor Partiality; and that it was the quietest Sessions that ever he was at; and no more Justices but the Lord Mayor, Sir *Will. Damsel*, and himself; and, the Court being removed from LONDON to *Windsor*, for fear of the Plague, there was not any reprieved; hinting by the by, that to be the Reason of the Peaceableness of the Session, and the good Justice done so impartially.

In the Year 1578, and in the Month of July, (the Queen, as it seems, now going her Progress) the Lords of the Council sent their Letters for the good ordering of the City, to the Bishop of LONDON, the Lord *Wentworth*, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower and Recorder *Fleetwood*. There used to be joined to these in former Letters from the Court to the same Instant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Sir *William Damsel*, the Dean of *Westminster*, Mr. Justice *Southcote*, and others, but by Omission left out in these Letters. Being met, the Recorder shewed unto the Assistants certain Points that the Lord Treasurer in Time past gave them for keeping good Order, viz. Plays, unlawful Games, Fence-Schools Vagabonds and such like, to be suppressed; to have a vigilant Eye to the Plague, and to the Watches, and to lay Privy Searches. The Benefit of which appeared, that at the last Privy Search Mr. Fisher, and the Recorder, took above 60 Rogues, being all of the Country. They sent them away at their Peril, and some were well whipped.

The encreasing of the City by Building and Inmates, was looked upon as very dangerous to the City, and of very ill Consequence; wherefore the Queen, at the City's Desire, set forth this following Proclamation:

By the QUEENE.

THE Queene's Majestie; perceiving the State of the Citie of LONDON (being anciently termed her Chambre) and the Suburbs and Confines thereof, to increase dayly by Accessse of People to inhabite in the same, in such ample Sort, as thereby many Inconueniences are seene already, but many greater of Necessitie like to followe, being such as her Majestie cannot neglect to remedie, hauing the principall Care vnder Almighty God to foresee aforehand, to haue her People in such a Citie and Confines; not onely well gouerned by ordinarie Justice, to serue God and obey her Majestie, which by Reason of such Multitudes lately increased, can hardly be done without deuise of mo newe Jurisdictions and Officers for that Purpose, but to be also prouided of Sustentation of Victuall, Foode, and other like Necessaries for Man's Life vpon reasonable Prices, without which no Citie can long continue: And finally, to the Preservation of her People in Health, which may seeme impossible to continue, though presently by God's Goodnes the same is perceiued to be in better Estate vniuersally, then hath bene in Man's Memorie: Yet where there are such great Multitudes of People brought to inhabite in small Roomes, whereof a great Part are seene very poore, yea, such as must liue of Begging, or worse Means, and they heaped vp together, and in a Sort smothered with many Families of Children and Seruantes in one House or small Tenement, it must needes followe (if any Plague or popular Sicknes shoulde by God's Permission, enter amongst those Multitudes) that the same would not onely spread itself and inuade the whole Citie and Confines, as great Mortalitie shoulde ensue to the same, where her Majesties personall Presence is many Times required, besides the great Confluence of People from all Partes of the Realme, by Reason of the ordinarie Termes for Justice there holden, but would be also disperſed through all other Partes of the Realme, to the manifest Danger of the whole Body thereof, out of the which neither her Majesties owne Person can be (but by God's speciall Ordinance) exempted, nor any other whatsoever they be. For Remedie whereof, as Time may nowe serue, untill by some further good Order to be had Parliament or otherwise, the same may be remedied: Her Majestie by good and deliberate Aduise of her Counsell, and being also thereto moued by the considerate Opinions of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and other the graue wise men in and about the Citie, doth charge, and straightly command all Maner of Persons of what Qualitie soeuer they be, to desist and forbear from any newe Buildings of any House or Tenement, within three Miles from any of the Gates of the sayde Citie of LONDON, to serue for Habitation or Lodging for any Person, where no former House hath bene known to haue bene, in the Memorie of such as are now liuing, And also to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more Families then one onely to be placed or to inhabite from hencefoorth in any House that heretofore hath bene inhabited.

And to the Intent this her Majesties Royal Commandment and necessary Prouision may take Place and be duely obserued, for so uniuersall a Benefice to the whole Body of the Realme, for whose Respects all particular Persons are bound by Gods Lawe and Mans, to forbear from their particular and extraordinary Lucre: Her Majestie straightly chargeth the Lorde Maior of the Citie of LONDON, and all other Officers having Authoritie in the same, and also all Justices of Peace,

Proclamation
against new
Buildings and
Inmates.

Peace, Lordes, and Bailifes of Liberties, not being within the Jurisdiction of the said Lorde Maier of LONDON, to foresee that no Person do begin to prepare any Foundation for any new House, Tenement, or Building, to serue, to receiue, or hold any Inhabitants to dwell or lodge, or to use any Victualling therein, where no former Habitation hath been in the Memorie of such as now doe live, but that they be prohibited and restrained so to do; and both the Persons that shall so attempt to the contrary, and all Manner of Workmen that shall (after Warning giuen) continue in any such Worke tending to such newe Buildings, to be committed to close Prison, and to remaine without Bale, untill they find good Sureties with Boudes for reasonable Summes of Money (to be forfaitable and recovered at her Majestie's Suite, for the Use of the Hospitals in and about the said Citie,) that they shall not at any Time attempt the like. And further, the said Officers shall seaze all Manner of Stuffe so (after Warning giuen) brought to the Place where such newe Buildings shal be intended, and the same Cause to be conuerted and employed in any publicke Vse for the Citie or Parishes where the same shal be attempted. And for the auoiding of the Multitudes of Families heaped up in one Dwelling-House, or for the conuerting of any one House into Multitude of such Tenements for dwelling or victualling Places, the saide Lorde Maier and all other Officers in their seuerall Liberties within the Limites of three Miles, as aboue-mentioned, shall commit any Person giuing Cause of Offence from the Day of Publication of this present Proclamation, to close Prison, as is afore limited; and also for the Offences in this Part of Increase of many Indwellers, or as they be commonly termed, Inmates, or Vnderfitters, which haue bene suffered within these seuen Yeeres, contrary to the good auncient Lawes or Customes of the Citie, or of the Borowghes and Parishes within the foresaid Limite of three Miles afore-mentioned, the Lord Maier and other the Officers aboue-mentioned, shall speedily cause to be redressed in their ordinarie Courtes and Lawe Days, betwixt this and the Feast of *All-Saints* next comming. Within which Times such Underfitters, or Inmates, may prouide themselves other Places abroad in the Realme, where many Houses rest vnhabited, to the Decay of diuers auncient good Borowghes and Townes. And because her Majestie intendeth to haue this Ordinance duely executed, her Pleasure is, that the said Lord Maier of LONDON, and other the Officers hauing Jurisdiction within the said Space of three Miles aboue-mentioned, shall after the Proclamation hereof, as speedily as they may, meete in some conuenient Places neere to the said Citie, and there (after Conference had) accord among themselves, how to proceede to the Execution hereof. And if Cause shall so require, to impart to her Majesties Priuie-Counsell any Let or Impediment that may arise, to the Intent that Remedy be giuen to any such Impediment, according to her Majesties Pleasure heretofore expressed.

Giuen at *Nonesuch* the seuenth Day of *July*, 1580, in the two and twentieth Yeere of her Majesties Reigne.

GOD saue the QUEENE.

Imprinted at LONDON, by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie.

The Lord Treasurer's DIRECTIONS to the new Lord Mayor.

IN the same Year 1580, Sir *John Branch* entering Lord Mayor, when he came to the Court of *Exchequer* to take his Oath, the Lord Treas-

urer declared himself, for the Nearness of his Place about the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, to understand her Pleasure; and delivered unto him several Advertisements of certain Matters, to be had in Remembrance, and diligently look'd into:

First, For Execution of the Queen's late Proclamation, namely, against the Increase of new Buildings, and Multiplication of Families within the City of LONDON, and three Miles Compass of the same. Which Proclamation his Lordship said to have proceeded from Information given from the Mayor himself: Who had advertised the Council, that the Multitude in and about the City did so overgrow, that there was some Fear and Peril of ruling them. And further, he alledged three Considerations as Grounds of that Proclamation, *viz.* the over-peopling for Governance, especially of the worst and basest Sort; the Excess of Prizes of Victuals and Fewel; and the Danger of Plague and Infection. From which her Majesty's Person could not be insured to be free.

Secondly, For Provisions of Hospitals, and other good Means to be thought of, in Time of Health against Time of Sicknes.

Thirdly, The Conservation of the River of *Thames*: Wherein his Lordship first made Mention of the City's Jurisdiction from *London-bridge* to *Stanes*; and therein did remember, that Hatches, Stops, and Wayres, wherewith her Majesty was grieved, and found Fault in the Passage of her own Barge; beside the Multitude of Fry of Fish destroyed thereby, and made Meat for Swine. He also made Mention of the Commodity of the River for bringing of Fewel, Victual and Carriages that Way to the City; and concluded, That Order had been given for Redress thereof; but he heard not of the executing it. It was answer'd, That it was done. And then he further said, That her Majesty did find Fault with a great Enormity about the Bridge, by certain Things which she called *Trinkers*. Which her Pleasure was, that the Lord Mayor should cause to be redressed.

Fourthly, His Lordship did remember certain lewd Persons, Fugitives come from beyond the Seas, and especially from *Rome*; Mislikers of the Religion, State and Government; and Practisers of Sedition; Persons dangerous to the Realm, and of whom the City of LONDON, being the greatest and wealthiest Place of the Realm, had chief Cause to beware; and where the greatest Number of them lurked. And therefore he willed, that such should be diligently fought.

THESE Admonitions of so grave and wise a Counsellor, and delivered as the expresse Pleasure of the Queen, had this Success; that at the very first Court of this Mayor, which was held *November 3*, 1580, it was order'd, That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should both in their own Persons, and with their earnest Travail, and by their inferior Officers, see and cause the said Admonitions to be most carefully and vigilantly look'd unto, and the said Disorders reformed, to the uttermost of their Power. And that therefore the Orders following should be forthwith put in Execution:

First, For the Matter of new Building and Multiplication of Families, Precepts shall be directed to the seuerall Aldermen of the Wards of this City, to call their seuerall Inquests of Wardmote, upon their Oaths to enquire and present all Offences against the said Proclamation; both in Erecting of new Buildings, and in Letting out, or Converting of former Houses to greater Number

ber of Habitations than heretofore have been : And also of the pestering of the City and Places adjoining with Inmates, and with Increase of Alleys, and with Strangers ; such as either come not hither for their Conscience in true Religion, or be of such Places as they may safely return : And also to enquire, so near as they can by credible Information, all Offences against the said Proclamation in Places pretended exempt, and within three Miles without the Walls of the said City.

To the Intent, that for such Things as are in the Jurisdiction of this City, speedy Remedy be given : And for the rest, Petition be made to the most Honourable Council. And that Precepts be sent to the Wardens of the several Companies of the Carpenters and Bricklayers, that none of their Companies do work in any such New Buildings, or Severance of former Houses, on Pain of Imprisonment, during the Council's Pleasure, or Disfranchisement for ever.

Secondly, For the Matter of Plague and Infection, the Ministers of this Court shall be commanded to seek out the Orders heretofore sent by the Lords of the most Honourable Council, and also those that have been consider'd by the Common-Council of this City, and allowed by the said Lords in this Behalf. And certain grave Persons, both Aldermen and Commoners, shall be appointed in Commission oftsoons to consider thereof, and of all Places convenient ; and for further Orders, both in clean keeping of Streets, Lanes and Houses, and otherwise requisite in that Behalf : And thereof inform this Court, That Order may be taken accordingly with the good Liking of the most Honourable Lords.

Thirdly, For the Matter of Conservation of the River *Thames*. And first for Weyers and Stops about the Bridge, it is order'd that the Water-Bailiff shall be called, and commanded to deliver in Writing a true, distinct and particular Report of the State of the River, and how her Majesty's late Commandment hath been executed according to the Laws of this Realm, and Right of the City. And for the Matter of Trinkers, he shall likewise enquire by all lawful Means ; and certify to this Court of the Quality of those Trinkers, their Number, their Places and Manner of Fishing ; what Harm they do, and how and in what Sort they may and ought to be reformed. And for all other Matters pertaining to this City to redress touching the River, and the Navigableness and Fishing thereof, he shall truly inform. That for such Things as lie within the Power of this City to amend, Remedy be given speedily. And for the rest, Suit be made to her Majesty and her Council, and Reformation sought by Order of her Majesty's Laws.

AND this Service, for the more speedy doing thereof, it is order'd that *Anthony Hall* be requir'd to be Assistant to the said Water-Bailiff with his Travail and Diligence : And that at such Times yearly as the Water-Bailiff goeth up with Citizens for view of the *Thames* the said *Anthony Hall* shall always be one of the said Citizens.

Fourthly and lastly, for the Matter of Popish and Seditious Rumour-spreaders, it is order'd, That special Precepts be directed to all the Aldermen by all Means to make diligent Enquiry and Search for such Persons, and especially for such as come to this City by Water : And that there be special Persons, known well affected in Religion, appointed to examine such Suspects as shall be for those Causes brought unto them, and thereupon her Majesty's Council be speedily advertised.

NEAR about this Time, divers good Orders were appointed to be executed in the City of LONDON for setting Rogues and idle Per-

sons to work, and for Relief of the Poor, Arts, Occupations, Works and Labours to be set up in *Bridewell*, Stock and Tools to be provided. All Vagrants to be brought to *Bridewell*, that shall be found remaining in this City, after a Proclamation for their Departure to other Places ; where by Law they ought to be provided for : The Diseased to be sent to Hospitals to be cured ; and being cured, to be sent to *Bridewell* again ; and there to be examined ; and so to be discharged or set on work, in such Work as they shall be found fittest for, and kept with thin Diet only. Such Vagrants as shall be found skilful in any Occupation, the Governors of *Bridewell* shall use their Endeavours, that some Citizen or other take them into their Service. Such as belong by Law to the Charge of the City, having young Children upon their Hands, and none found by Law to find them, those Children to be sent to *Christ's Hospital*, so far as the House shall be able to maintain them, the rest to be maintained at the Charge of the Parish : Carriers or others that bring any Children or other into the City, and leave them unplaced or not sufficiently provided for, to be punished by Imprisonment, or otherwise as sharply as Law will permit ; and be bound to convey them back again : Inn-keepers or others that wittingly receive or keep such, either to provide for them, or discharge the City of them. Warning of this to be given by Proclamation. Several Charges to Constables and other Officers concerning taking up Vagrants, with other effectual Provisions against Idleness and Poverty, were now made ; and digested into a Book printed by *John Day*, the better to be known by all and observed.

RECORDER *Fleetwood* had set up Privy Searches in LONDON for the better finding out of loose and dangerous Persons, who about these Times exceedingly pestered the City. In these privy Searches he employed trusty Officers to go about secretly into the obscurer Parts, to seek for Rogues and Thieves. By which Course he at last almost cleared the Town of them. In the Year 1581, soon after *Christmas*, were brought into Justice-Hall above an hundred Persons taken in one Night's privy Search.

AND as they had these Ways to find out and bring to light these idle masterless Beggars and Vagabonds ; so they had divers Sorts of Punishments for them, namely, Imprisonment at *Bridewell*, and Whipping there ; and such as were strong, were sent sometimes to the Milnes, and sometimes to the Lighters to work.

UPON Occasion of a great Parcel of Rogues encompassing the Queen's Coach near *Islington* one Evening in the Year aforesaid, when she was riding abroad to take the Air ; (which seemed to put her into some Disturbance) Notice was presently given to the Mayor and Recorder. On that Night and the next Day were taken seventy-four Rogues, and sent to *Bridewell*.

UPON *Twelfth-Day* the Lords of the Council gave Charge to the Master of the Rolls and the Recorder of LONDON, touching Rogues and masterless Men, and to have a Privy Search. That very Day the Recorder met the Governor of *Bridewell*, and they examined together all the abovesaid seventy-four Rogues, and gave them substantial Payment. And the strongest they bestowed in the Milne and the Lighters ; the rest were dismiss'd, with a Promise of double Payment, if they were met with again.

UPON *Sunday*, the Day after this *Twelfth-Day*, out of the Dutchy, *Westminster*, *Southwark*, *Lambeth* and *Newington*, were gathered up a Shoal of forty Rogues, Men and Women. All sent to *Bridewell*. The same Day Afternoon at *St. Paul's* were taken up twenty cloaked Rogues, that used to keep their Standings there.

THE next Day, being *Monday*, in the Morning, the Master of the Rolls, and other Justices for the Places about LONDON, took order with the Constables, for a privy Search against *Thursday* at Night. And the Mayor and Recorder did the like in LONDON and *Southwark*.

THE next Day six Fellows were brought out of the *Savoy* Hospital, entertained there as Poor, who were nothing else but Draymen to Brewers; they were soundly paid, and sent home to their Masters.

ALL *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, came in Numbers of Rogues that were rewarded according to their Deserts; the Strong put to Labour, and the Weaker dismissed into their Countries.

Friday, at the Justice-Hall were brought in above 100; the Master of *Bridewell* well received them, and immediately gave them Punishment.

Saturday after Dinner, the Recorder went to *St. Paul's* and other Places, as well within the Liberties as elsewhere, and found not one Rogue stirring.

THE Observations the Recorder made to the Lord Treasurer concerning the Transactions of this Week, were, That of all these Companies there were not, of LONDON, *Westminster*, *Southwark*, *Middlesex* nor *Surrey*, above 12; the Residue for the most Part were of *Wales*, *Salop*, *Chester*, *Somerset*, *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Essex*; and that few or none of them had been about LONDON above three or four Months; and that they met not again with any in all their Searches that had received Punishment. So cautious did good Labour and good whipping make them; and further, he observed, That the chief Allurers of these evil People were the *Savoy*, and the Brick-kilns near *Islington*.

April 1582, was executed *Margaret Harding*, a famous Cut-Purse in these Times; the Week before *Christmas* she pleaded a Pardon for the like Fault; which Pardon was procured by *Monsieur de Alphen*; and there was now a Gentleman at the Court that she reported had 100 Marks of her; the Woman had before the Benefit of sundry other Pardons, as well general as special; such Prevalency had her Bribes at Court, or so dextrous were her Cheats, that they procured many Friends to intercede for her.

CONCERNING the Over-building in the City before-mentioned, it should have been added, That about the Middle of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign great Care was taken, that the City grew not too populous, to prevent the Increase of poor and needy People, and the Danger that might come to the City in Plagues by too great Multitudes: Also Care was taken for the preventing of Drinking-Houses, now used to be much in Cellars. And when old Houses were repaired, that were of good Amplitude, they would make two or three Tenements of them, to increase the Rent. And these were turned, some into Alehouses, or let to such as were of the poorer Sort. Great Houses also were sometimes turned into Alleys, consisting of divers Houses. Many Sheds also were set up to serve for small Shops, which did but harbour poor People. There were also made Holes under the Shops for the poorer Sort of Artisans; which were injurious both to the Beauty and Wholesomeness of the City. Stalls also were set out from the Houses into the Streets upon *London-bridge*, and in other Places of the City, to the streightening of the Streets for Passage. Moreover, to the further Inconvenience of the City, many were made Free by Redemption, the Lords making Requests for certain People of the City for that Purpose. And hereby it became much filled by such, their Wives

and Children. It was looked upon also as no Ways conducing to the wealthy State of the City, for young Men to set up their Trades as soon as they were out of their Time; without being Journeymen for some Time: Nor was it liked by the graver Citizens, that the young Citizens should keep Fairs; which to do was required double Number of Servants, to the Over-peopleing of LONDON. And whereas before, there were many large Gardens belonging to the Houses in the City, especially such Houses as were of the greater Size of Building: Now in these Gardens were Houses builded, and many of them used for lewd and evil Purposes, and many privy Contracts were here made for the Sale of Children. *Moorfields*, which formerly the Citizens used for their Health and Pleasure to walk in, and to take the Air, began now to be inclosed, to the Hinderance of these healthful and useful Walkings.

For the remedying of all these Things, a Device (by the Recorder *Fleetwood*) was prepared *Anno* 1583, to be offered to the Lords of the Council, 1. Against setting up new Buildings in or near LONDON. 2. Against converting great Houses to Alleys, or Multitude of Habitations. And, 3. Against Inmates, in these several Articles following:

To provide for Time to come that her Majesty's Proclamation be better observed.

Some Correction or Blame where Negligence hath been in Execution, and a more severe Charge hereafter,

How lawfully to wache in some exemplary Manner, for the Houses already bylded against the Proclamation, that the same may be some Way redressed, because Lawe wanteth to pull them downe.

That the Offenders, some at least of each Sort, be holden in Imprisonment during her Majesty's Pleasure, and under Assessement of great Fines, 'till they come to Submission to abide the Order of the Lords; upon which Submission and Bonde for observing thereof, the Lords may take Order touching the reforming the Houses already bylded.

That it be ordered and the Parties bound, that where new Houses have been bylded in Place of old, they be put two or more into one, till they be reduced at the most not to exceede the Number that they were before.

That they be also bounde, that in those Houses they shall place none but such as shall not burden the Citie with their Povertrie, and that shall be of good Behaviour.

That the Mayor and Justices of LONDON, &c. be commanded not to allowe any in such House to kepe Alehouse, or other Victualling.

That no Inne of Court of Chancerie receive more than the House can conveniently lodge, and for Execution thereof, that all such as lodge out of the House be judged Inmates.

That her Majesty's Order may be executed as well to Sheds as to Dwelling-Houses, because Men use to lye in those Sheds under the Stalls; where if one dye infected, it is more dangerous than in any House, and such People do commonly sojourne at the Alehouse.

That the Mayor of LONDON be commanded to execute the Citie's Law against Tippling in Cellars, and to put the Bondes in Sute that he hath against such as turne Houses to Alleys, and to Place Poore in their Tenementes burdensome to the Citie.

That making Holes under Stalles for Artisans be taken awaye, which is to be done very well by an undirect Meane to the Beautie and Wholesomeness of the Citie, *viz.* That the Lord Mayor be commended for the good Reformation made upon

upon *London-bridge*, to take away the Foretelling or setting out of Stalls into the Streete beyond the Postes of their Houses, and that he be commanded to do the like throughout LONDON.

That such as your Lordships doe not choose out to be emprisoned and made Examples, may neverthelesse not be discharged, but remaine in Terror of suffering the like, that they may also submit and be bound.

That your Lordships forbear to make Requestes for Men to be made Free by Redemption; by whome and their Issue and Servants the Citie is much filled.

That your Lordships will command the Mayor, &c. to consult of reasonable Meanes by restraining Excess of Apprentises, by abridging the easie setting up of young Men, without serving as Journeymen, and the Dissolution of good Townes by our running to Faires, in which Case they must have double Number of Servants, that the Over-peopling of LONDON may be remedied.

May it please to pardon this new Devise, to extend to the new Buildinge already made.

That her Majestie will ordaine an Officer in the Citie by her Prerogative, called a *Harbinger*, for the Plague.

This Harbinger to have Power to take up Lodging in any of these new bylded Houses, to receive the Infected of the Plague, there to be received, lodged and cherished 'till they be Whole.

A Remedic for new Buildinges in Gardens, wherein now are Habitations, and many Times incontinent Actes, and the Sale of Men's Children by privie Contracts, &c. as *Bridewell* knoweth.

The Citie of LONDON hath ever had, and now most meete it should have, their free and open Walks in the Fields about the Citie, and namely in *Moorefields*, and some other Fields, where Groundes have ben enclosed for Gardens and new Dwellings there bylded.

Order may be given (as in like Case hath been at Sute of Archers for Shooting) now for Wholesomness of the Citie, by Commission out of the Chancerie, that all those Inclosures made within Memorie, be laid open, as they were before the Enclosure.

IN the Year 1583, one Day in the Month of *July*, there were two great Feasts at LONDON, one at Grocers Hall, and another at Haberdashers Hall, (as perhaps there was in all the rest upon some publick Occasion) Sir *Edward Osborne*, Mayor, and divers of his Brethren the Aldermen, with the Recorder, were at Haberdashers Hall, where the said Mayor, after the second Course was come in, took the great standing Cup, the Gift of Sir *William Garret*, being full of Hypocrase, and Silence being commanded through all the Tables, all Men being bare-headed, my Lord openly, with a convenient loud Voice, used these Words; "Mr. Recorder of LONDON, and you my good Brethren the Aldermen, bear Witness that I do drink unto Mr. Alderman *Massam*, as Sheriff of LONDON and *Middlesex*, from *Michaelmas* next coming, for one whole Year; and I do beseech God to give him as quiet and peaceable a Year, with as good and gracious Favour of her Majesty, as I myself and my Brethren the Sheriffs now being, have hitherto had, and as I trust shall have: This spoken, all Men desired the same." The Sword-Bearer in Haste went to the Grocers Feast, where Mr. Alderman *Massam* was at Dinner, and did openly declare the Words that my Lord Mayor had used; whereunto Silence made, and all being hush, the Alderman answered very

modestly in this Sort: "First, I thank God, who, through his great Goodness, hath called me from a very poor and mean Degree, unto this worshipful State. Secondly, I thank her Majesty for her gracious Goodness in allowing to us these great and ample Franchises: And Thirdly, I thank my Lord Mayor for having so honourable an Opinion of this my Company of Grocers, as to make choice of me, being a poor Member of the same." And this said, both he and all the Company pledged my Lord, and gave him Thanks.

At a Sessions of Jail Delivery, Anno 1584, there were 200 at least, and most of them Pilferers, and no Matters of Importance were then brought. Thus did Idleness prevail in those Times.

At a Sessions in *July* 1585, this may be worthy to be related, as it was written from *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Lord Treasurer, That he and some others that were then upon the Bench, spent a Day about searching out sundry that were Receivers of Felons; and a great many were found in LONDON, *Westminster*, *Southwark* and Places about the same. And they got the Names of 45 masterless Men and Cut-Purses, whose Practice was to rob Gentlemens Chambers and Artificers Shops, in and about LONDON; and seven Houses of Entertainment for such in LONDON; six more in *Westminster*; three more in the Suburbs, and two in *Southwark*. Among the rest they found out one *Wotton*, a Gentleman born, and some Time a Merchant of good Credit, but falling by Time into Decay. This Man kept an Alehouse at *Smart's-Key*, near *Billinggate*, and after, for some Misdemeanor, put down, he reared up a new Trade of Life; and in the same House he procured all the Cut-Purses about the City to repair to his House. There was a School-house set up to learn young Boys to cut Purse. Two Devices were hung up, one was a Pocket, and another was a Purse: The Purse had in it certain Counters, and was hung about with Hawks Bells, and over the Top did hang a little Sacring Bell; the Purse had Silver in it, and he that could take out a Counter without any Noise, was allowed to be a publick *Foyster*: And he that could take out a Piece of Silver out of the Purse without Noise of any of the Bells, was adjudged a judicial *Nypper*, according to their Terms of Art. A *Foyster* was a Pick-Pocket, a *Nypper* was a Pick-Purse or Cut-Purse.

It gave great Encouragement to Evil-doers about these Times, and good Men complained of it, that Thieves and Malefactors condemned were so frequently and commonly spared; and this Evil came from the Court, insonmuch that the Recorder aforesaid, a wise and honest Man, observed to the Lord Treasurer, that it was grown a Trade in the Court to make Means for Reprieves; 20*l.* was nothing: And then some Courtier would send his Letter to the Recorder or the Sheriff to stay the Execution of such an one. And they, many Times abused by wrong Information, and that Information carried to the Queen, and then her Heart was moved to Compassion, and a Reprieve forthwith sent away. He reflected likewise upon the City, and the Justices themselves, as well as the Court: And that there was not any in their Commission of LONDON and *Middlesex*, but were desirous to save, or to stay any poor Wretch, if by Colour of any Law or Reason they could do it. And then he subjoined a Saying of *William* of *Wickham*: My Lord *William* of *Winchester*, says he, was wont to say, "When the Court is furthest from LONDON, then is there the best Justice done in all England."

THE Transactions with the Mayor and Sheriffs at *Michaelmas*, in the Year 1584, may appear by this Diary, sent by *Fleetwood* the Recorder to the Court.

“ Upon *Mighelmas* Even the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Commons, admitted the new Sheriffs unto their Offices, and swore them. At which Tyme they appoynted Mr. *Bland*, his Son, the Queen's Skinner, to be their Under-Sheriff of *Middlesex*, who was then sworn also.

“ Upon *Myghelmas* Day, the foresaid Assembly met agayne, and did chowse a new Lord Maior, who was Mr. *Thomas Pulson*, Alderman; at which Tyme he stood up, and gave the Commons great Thanks, disabling himself for it, as the Order is; and after hym the old Lord Maior stood up, and gave them his Thanks in lyke Maner, &c. At after Diner the new Sheriffs received the Charge of the four Prison-Houses from the old, by Indenture.

“ In *craftino Michlis* my Lord, the Aldermen, and many of the Liveries went to the *Exchequer*, with the new Sheriffs, viz. *Slayne* and *Billingsley*; where I [the Recorder] did present theym in the Name of the whole Citty, who there were admitted by Maister Baron *Sotherton*, (the Court being full of Officers.) There we did such Services as apperteyned, viz. in bringing a Number of great Horse-Shoes and Nayles, Chopping Knives and litel Roddes. After this is the Maior of *Oxford* sworn, and is yearly invited to Dinner with the elder Sheriff; and at the same Time we invited all the Officers to Dinner.

“ *Thursday*, the next Day after, we kept the General Sessions at *Westminster-hall* for *Middlesex*: Surely it was very great; we sat the whole Day, and the next after also at *Fynsbury*; upon *Saturday* at *Bridewel*, &c. upon *Monday* at the Sessions of Gaole Delivery; we had there two hundred at the least, most of them were Pilferers, &c.

IN the Year 1586, at one of the Sessions was but little to do, and very few Criminal Causes; and in the Sessions of *May* this Year, none were executed; and the Matters in the said Sessions slender, and of no great Importance; the Reason whereof was owing to the great Care of the Recorder *Fleetwood*, by whose Means they had in Prison in *Newgate* the most principal Thieves of the Realm; and they lacked none but one *Mannerling*, who daily gathered into his Society lewd Persons, that committed in all Parts of the Realm most dangerous Robberies. The Thieves being cag'd up, the less Harm was done abroad.

For the better taking up of all masterless and suspicious Persons this Year, 1586, it was now resolved, That strong Watches should be set in every Town and Place about LONDON, in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, and in the Hundred of *Osulton*. Order therefore was sent from the *Rolls* in *April*, to every High Constable, requiring and straitly charging them in the Queen's Name, to certify them in Writing, what Number of able Men they should be able to make within every Township, Parish, Village and Hamlet, for strong Watches to be made and prepared within their several Watches: And these Men to be well armed, and furnished with sufficient Armour and Weapon, fit and necessary for that Purpose: And to cause those Numbers of Men presently to be put in Readiness, that both they (the High Constables) and the said Numbers might be ready upon any sudden Occasion to be employed. And to this Order was adjoin-

ed another Paper, containing Articles to be executed by the High Constables within their several Watches.

THE Queen had put forth a Proclamation touching the Affize, and carrying of Weapons, which began now to be worn extraordinary long; that is, that they should be of such a Length, and should not be carried, as they had been before, upwards, in a hectoring Manner. And for the better Observation of the Queen's Proclamation in LONDON, the Lord Mayor, in the Month of *November*, set Watches at every Gate, who were to measure every Man's Sword, and to take Notice of his Way of carrying it; at *Ludgate*, especially, (through which those of the Court usually came) the Lord Mayor set *William Bernard*, *John Hall* and *George Monger*, Drapers, and others. While they were upon the Watch, there passed a Gentleman through *Ludgate* into the City, whose Name was *Palmer*, who said, That he served the Lady Marchioness of *Northampton*; Trial being made of the Length of the Weapon, it was found reformed; whereof *Bernard* told the Gentleman he was glad, and warned him not to carry the Point of his Weapon upward, for that it was contrary to her Majesty's Will, and Order of the Council. And *Hall* bid him, and the rest of the Persons with him, to depart in Peace, and carry their Swords according to the Queen's Order. But if you will carry them up in Despight, at your Peril be it. At parting, the said Gentleman turned his Back, and lifted up his Sword as high as he could carry it. Hereupon he was apprehended, and carried before the Mayor. And when one *Sheldon*, a young Man in a Green Cloak overtook them, and followed them through *Pater-Noster-Row*, reproving the Gentleman for going so peaceably, and willing him to resist, and not to go; they seized him, and brought him also to the Mayor, who committed them till the Council's Pleasure were known.

IN the same Year (viz. 1586,) a Dearth was in LONDON, both of Corn, and Wood for Fuel. The Dearth of Corn occasioned, as was thought, partly by the Spoil which certain *Dunkirkers* made, having taken four or five Ships of Corn coming for LONDON from beyond the Seas; and partly by the great Recourse of People to the City at that Time: And the Corn accustomed to come up from the Countries about, was stopp'd by the Justices of Peace, and not suffered to come. For the Redress of this Dearth, which was in Danger still to encrease, and the Price of Corn likely to be much enhanced, in *October* the City went to the Lords of the Council, where the Recorder set forth to them the Reasons of this Evil, and the Means to dress it; which was, that in the Counties of *Kent*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, *Hampshire*, *Norfolk*, and other Counties about LONDON (which were wont to serve the City with Corn) Provision of Corn might be made for the said City, and quietly suffered by the Justices of the Shires without Interruption, to come to LONDON: And for that Purpose the Treasurer was moved for obtaining the Privy-Council's Letters presently, (for that the Bakers much complained) that Order might be taken that no Corn should be carried out of the Land: That the Merchants that brought Corn from *Dantzick*, and other Places from beyond the Sea, might have Liberty, the Markets here being furnished to carry and convey the rest out of the Realm, for the better Management of the Merchants trading in Corn, as their Lordships had been heretofore moved: And that the Lord Treasurer would take Order, that at *Westminster* and *St. Katharine's*, and other Places about LONDON, Billets might be sold and Faggots, at the Price taken

and set down by the Lord Mayor within the City of LONDON; that is, Western and *Kentish* Billets, 13 s. 4 d. the Thousand, Western Faggots, 5 s. 4 d. the Hundred, *Kentish* Faggots, 6 s. the Hundred.

THE Custom of the Citizens and Officers thereof was to go well habited, wearing some of their Wealth upon their Backs. About the Middle of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the City was grown very rich, and now endeavoured to get themselves eased of two Statutes made against the Excess and inordinate Use of Apparel; the one of 24 H. VIII. the other of 1 and 2 of *Philip* and *Mary*, whereby the antient Habit of the Magistrates would be restrained. The Queen perceiving the Rigour of these Acts, and how they contained overmuch Strictness, by Proclamation dated at *Westminster*, Feb. 16, in the 19th Year of her Reign, and by other Orders more lately published, did in some Part mitigate the same: Yet the Mitigation was not such as the same Acts could, with that Mitigation, be observed within her Majesty's City and Chamber of LONDON, without Violation of that decent Order and Conveniency that was by Citizens, Officers, and others thought meet to be used and continued; who, though they were not of Substance and Value answerable by the Rates limited by the Book of Subsidy, yet did hold Place of such worshipful Calling otherwise, as required some larger Limitation than was generally prescribed by the Statutes and Proclamation; wherefore Sir *George Bond*, Mayor, in the Month of *April*, 1588, wrote a Letter to the Lords of the Council; "That forasmuch as they were desirous that some convenient and comely Order, such as might stand with the Honour of the Queen, might be in LONDON used and continued, which could not without some further Toleration, they thought good to present to the Lords of the Council a Book, which they caused to be drawn, containing a certain Limitation and Order for Apparel of Citizens and Officers of the City in their several Degrees and Callings, and of their Wives; which they prayed them by their honourable good Means to her Majesty, by publick Proclamation, or otherwise to be allowed unto them; and that observing the same, they might not be impeached for Breach of either of the said Acts, by Reason of wearing any Apparel or Stuff, by the same Book desired to be allowed them." This Request was the more necessary, because there were a great Sort of Informers now-a-days running up and down, to see who they were that broke those Acts for Apparel; and many of the Citizens were, or were like to be informed against for their Appearance, and like to be grievously molested by such Informations, in divers of the Queen's Courts, for Offences against the said Statutes and Proclamations. Therefore the Mayor, and in his Name the City, besought the Privy-Council to be a Means to the Queen to extend her Favour so far as to give Order that they might not be molested for any Offences past, and that some Remedy, as afore is said, might be had in their Behalf for the future.

MEASURAGE of Seacoal, and other Things measurable upon the River *Thames*, was an antient Privilege of the City; but in the Year 1591, it received some Interruption, the Lord Admiral pretending some Right to it; but at length he was brought to allow to the City their Measurement.

AND the City, to have this the more firmly confirmed to them for the future, obtained of the Queen the Ratification thereof, by the Assistance of the Lord Treasurer, who conferred with the Queen's Attorney and Solicitor, about the draw-

ing up of the Book that was to pass from the Queen to the City. They both had viewed the Book presented to them, and reformed it in what Points they thought good, and so returned it back to the Treasurer, who was to give his own Warrant to the Attorney and Solicitor for their Approbation of the same under their Hands, which Sir *William Webb*, Mayor, requested of the said Treasurer, in a Letter dated the Year above-said.

IN the Year 1592, which was a Plague Year, there were Articles presented to the Lords of the Council to be considered of, for Provision and Order, as well against the Increase of the Plague, as also for Relief of the poor People, whether Lame or Whole, and vagrant People, who daily begged in the Streets; whereof one great Advice was, to remove the Sound from the Sick, so that whensoever any House was infected, then to leave the Sick to the House, and to remove the Sound into Houses to be appointed on Purpose.

IN the Month of *June* 1595, on a *Sunday*, a Multitude of rebellious Apprentices got together in divers Parts of the City, and near the *Tower*; to be sheltered there from the Mayor. These were so formidable, and had so often used these Disorders before, that Sir *John Spencer*, Mayor, wrote to the Lord Treasurer thereof, and was of Opinion, that they would not be suppressed until some of them were punished according to Martial Law, and their Masters also fined and punished, whom he had by several Precepts commanded to keep their Servants within.

GREAT Care was continually taken in the City for the Poor. In the Mayoralty of Sir *Stephen Slany*, Decemb. 1, 1595, there was taken the total Number of all poor Householders inhabiting within the several Wards of the City and Liberties thereof, who wanted Relief, which was given up by the said Mayor to the Queen: The whole Number of these poor Householders in the several Wards was 4132, that is to say, in the Ward of

Aldersgate	241	Cordweyner-Street	33
Aldgate	132	Cornhil	35
Bassishaw	50	Cripplegate	466
Bread-Street	83	Dowgate	80
Bishopsgate	447	Farringdon <i>infra</i>	232
Billingsgate	48	Farringdon <i>extra</i>	831
Bridge	32	Lyme-Street	18
Broad-Street	177	Langborn	72
Candlewick-Street	114	Portoken	218
Castle-Baynard	216	Queenhith	64
Cheap	29	Tower	237
Colman-Street	117	Vintree	100
		Walbrook	60
<hr/>			
			4132
<hr/>			

ABOUT these Times many Ballads were dispersed in the City, abusing the Government. The Author of one of them was discovered in the Year 1596, when Corn having been dear, a Book of Orders was issued out from the Privy Council for remedying the Dearth. But to ridicule these Orders, and to disaffect People to the Government, a Ballad was printed and dispersed, and soon brought to Sir *Stephen Slany*, Mayor. It contained a Complaint of the great Want and Scarcity of Corn within the Realm; and it brought in the Queen speaking to her People Dialoguewise, in very fond and undecent Sort; and prescribing Orders for the remedying the Dearth, extracted, as it seems, out of the aforesaid Book. The Author was one *Delonie*, an idle Fellow, and the same who before had printed a Book for the Silk-Weavers; wherein was also foolish and disordered Matter.

Matter. The Mayor called the Printer before him, and the Party by whom it was put to print; who pretended a Licence: But finding it untrue, he committed him to the Compter, and took Surety of the Printer for his Appearance, and sent the Ballad to the Lord Treasurer. This was in *July*; and in *September* following two Libels more fell into the Mayor's Hands, dispersed by some seditious Persons in the City; which he sent also to the Treasurer, together with a Bag, with certain Things enclosed in it, left at one Mr. *Kempton's* House, Deputy of the Ward, a Citizen of good Reputation. So much were Men now set upon affronting the Government by this Way of Libelling. And before any of the former, *viz.* in *April*, there was taken up in the Warders Room before the *Tower-gate*, by the Under Porter there, another abusive Writing, directed to certain Persons; but mentioning therein a late Execution of Justice against some disorderly Apprentices and others; with an Invective against the Council of the Land. Whereby he meant probably the learned Council and Judges. The Libel seemed to have been devised, by the Stile and Manner of Writing, by some Apprentice of *St. Katharine's*, or thereabouts. This the Mayor sent also to the Lord Treasurer, and desired to know, whether he should proceed by Examination to find out the Author, with the Advice and Help of the Lieutenant, or rather suppress it till they heard more, considering the Times, and the End and Purpose of such as scattered such infamous Libels, and seditious Writings; who desired nothing more than to have them blazed and scattered abroad.

ABOUT the Year 1593, and before, the City, as well as other Parts of the Kingdom, was grievously pestered with Beggars; and they, many of them poor disbanded Soldiers, become poor and maimed by the Wars in the *Low Countries* and with *Spain*; and many more that pretended themselves to be so; who committed many Robberies and Outrages. This caused the Queen to set forth a Proclamation in the Month of *February*, for the *Suppressing of the Multitudes of idle Vagabonds, and avoiding mischievous, dangerous Persons from her Majesty's Court.*

It sets forth, "How idle Persons and Vagabonds were manifestly seen wandering in the common High Ways, to the Annoyance of the common People, both in their Goods and Lives; a Multitude of able Men, neither impotent nor lame, exacting Money continually upon Pretence of Service in the Wars, without Relief. whereas many of them never did so serve. And yet such as had served, if they were maimed or lamed by Service, were provided for in the Countries, by Order of a good Statute made the last Parliament.

"For Reformation whereof, She commanded her Justices and Officers to have a better Regard thereto, and to appoint upon certain Days of the Week, Monthly (for some Season) Watches and privy Searches in Places needful. And thereby to attach and imprison such idle Vagabonds; and to send the Lame and Maimed into their Countries according to the Statute, &c. And the Justices of Assize now in *Lent* Assizes, to confer with the Justices in every County, in the Places where the Assizes shall be kept, and there to charge them, and to direct them in some good Order, how every of them severally in their several Quarters, might see Watches kept, and privy Searches to be made.

"It was found in and about the City of *LONDON*, and in the Parts near about her Majesty's Court, that there did haunt and repair a great Multitude of wandering Persons:

"Whereof some were Men of *Ireland*, that had these late Years unnaturally served as Rebels against her Majesty's Forces beyond the Seas; who could not have any good Meaning towards her Majesty, as of late had been manifestly proved in some already taken, that had secretly come into the Realm, with full Purpose, by Procurement of the Devil and his Ministers, Enemies and Rebels on the other Side the Sea, to endanger her Majesty's noble Person: Which Kind of Persons, having so served against her Majesty, were directly to be taken wheresoever they might be found, and proceeded withal, as Traitors.

"And as for the Procurers and Authors hereof being known to be of sundry Conditions; some, rebellious Subjects, Fugitives; some, by Order of their Priesthood, yielding Dispensation and Absolution by Shrift to the intended Mischieves; and some other more able, by Reward to hire the Offenders, being Persons of high Degree * in the World. The Revenge whereof belonged to Almighty God: In whose Hand her Majesty hath of long Time reposed herself; and so intended constantly with Comfort to continue.

"But considering the Discovery of these *Irish* Traitors could hardly be made, where there were also many others like vagrant Persons of that Nation, that haunted about the Court, by Pretence of Suits, where they had no just Cause to make any; therefore her Majesty willed and commanded, that no Manner of Person born in the Realm of *Ireland*, except he were an Householder, known in some Town, where he lived in Obedience to her Majesty's Laws, or were a menial Servant with some Nobleman, Gentleman, or other honest Householder, or did reside or were in Commons in any House of Court or Chancery, or a Student in the Laws, or a Student in any of the Universities; or else be sent out of *Ireland* by her Majesty's Deputy, or some Governor of the Provinces there with Commendation, or about any Service or Suit recommended, should remain in this Realm, but should without Delay repair into the Realm of *Ireland*, to the Places of their natural Habitation, &c. upon Pain of Imprisonment and Punishment, as Vagabonds.

"There was a Number of like vagrant Persons, both *English* and others (beside *Irish*) that haunted about the Court, using a Colour of Suits to her Majesty, or to her Council, and other Attendants on her Majesty, where, in Truth, many of them had no just Cause of Suits. Others, that having Suits, and had received their Answers, did not depart, but lived idly about the Court. For Remedy of this, her Majesty forbade all Persons that were not Servitors to her Majesty, in her Court; or that were not Attendant Servitors upon the Counsellors, or upon other Lords and Ladies, or Gentlemen, attending on her Majesty, to forbear to come to the Court, or near to the Court. But if any Person had Cause to prefer any Complaint or Request to her Majesty, or her Council, being in the Court, it was lawful for any such Person to come to one of the Masters of Requests, to whom a Room was appointed near the Court, to receive daily such Requests, and to prefer them as Cause should require, without coming into the Court; but to depart within twenty-four Hours towards their Dwelling-Places.

"And for the executing of this Order, for the excluding of these Vagrants, either *Irish* or

* The King of Spain, and Prince of Parma, hired Persons to kill the Queen.

“ *English*, or of any other Nation, her Majesty
 “ charged the Knight-Marshal, her Porters, her
 “ Masters of Request, and her Knight-Harbin-
 “ ger, and every other ordinary Officer in her
 “ Majesty’s Court, to take every one in these
 “ Cases, which might belong unto them, and to
 “ commit the Offenders to Prison; there with-
 “ out Delay to be tryed, and proceeded withal,
 “ according as Rogues and Vagabonds ought to
 “ be.

Given at the Honour of *Hampton Court*, the
 21st of *February* 1593, in the 36th Year
 of her Majesty’s Reign.

THIS was backed soon after with an Order
 to be published and executed by the Lord Mayor
 of the City of LONDON, and other Officers
 in all Places within three Miles of the said City,
 for avoiding of all Kind of Beggars, that did
 wander about contrary to the Laws and Statutes
 of the Realm: And it was signed by several of
 the Privy Council. The Order was as follows:

“ Whereas it hath been order’d by Act of
 “ Parliament, that all poor, aged and impotent
 “ Persons, should repair to the Places where they
 “ were born, or where they were most conver-
 “ fant by the Space of three Years, and there to
 “ be maintained: And likewise that all Persons
 “ wandering about as Beggars, and being whole
 “ and strong in Body, and able to work, having
 “ no Lands or other Means to get their Living,
 “ should be taken as Rogues and Vagabonds;
 “ and if any impotent Person, being provided
 “ for, were in the Parish where he was born, or
 “ had been conversant by the Space aforesaid,
 “ and should without Licence wander abroad out
 “ of the same, he should be whipt, and return-
 “ ed again to his Parish; and if he should est-
 “ sion offend, then to be punished as a Rogue.

“ And for that also in this Time of Parliament
 “ Order hath been taken by a Collection of cer-
 “ tain Sums of Money, that all such as were
 “ found in and about the City of LONDON,
 “ having been maimed and fore hurt in her Ma-
 “ jesty’s Service, should have a convenient Re-
 “ lief in Money paid to the County where they
 “ were born, with Passports for that Purpose,
 “ (which hath been accordingly performed) and
 “ there to be maintained with weekly Portions
 “ of Money for the Space of twenty Weeks:
 “ Before the End whereof, it was provided by
 “ an Act of Parliament made in this late Session,
 “ that such maimed Soldiers were to have a con-
 “ tinual weekly Payment in Places of the Coun-
 “ tries where they were born:

“ For this Purpose, all Officers, to whom the
 “ Execution of these Statutes do belong, within
 “ the Cities of LONDON and *Westminster*,
 “ and in all other Places within three Miles of
 “ the City, shall forthwith cause Inquisition to
 “ be made of all Kind of Persons wandering up
 “ and down, as Beggars; and being aged and
 “ impotent, to compel them to depart, and re-
 “ pair to the Places where they were born, or
 “ were more conversant by the Space of three
 “ Years past, with convenient Passports, there to
 “ be maintained according to the Laws, and to
 “ forbear from their further begging in any other
 “ Place. And such other as wander abroad, as
 “ Beggars, being able to work, and having no
 “ lawful Means whereby to live, to be taken and
 “ punished as Rogues, according to the Laws in
 “ that Behalf provided.

“ And further, to suffer no Soldier that pre-
 “ tendeth to have been hurt and maimed in her
 “ Majesty’s Service, to whom Relief hath been
 “ given as aforesaid; or any other pretending
 “ himself to have been a Soldier, and not thought
 “ worthy to be Partaker of the Relief lately

“ given, to continue near, or about the Cities
 “ of LONDON or *Westminster*, the Borough
 “ of *Southwark*, or in any other Place within
 “ three Miles of the said Cities or Borough, but
 “ to be compelled likewise to depart to the
 “ Counties where they were born, there to re-
 “ ceive convenient Maintenance.

“ And these Ordinances, conformable to the
 “ Laws of the Realm, the Lord Mayor of the
 “ City of LONDON, and all other Officers
 “ to whom it shall belong, within the Limits
 “ aforesaid, are to see duly and speedily execu-
 “ ted, and the Offenders punished, as they will
 “ answer to the contrary at their Peril. At the
 “ Court of St. James’s, the 17th of *April*, An.
 “ Dom. 1593.

<i>Jo. Puckring</i> , C. S.	<i>Hansdon</i> ,
<i>C. Howard</i> ,	<i>J. Fortescue</i> ,
<i>Ro. Cecil</i> ,	<i>Essex</i> ,
<i>W. Burghley</i> ,	<i>T. Heneage</i> .

Printed and Published, and set up from the fore-
 said Lord of her Majesty’s most Honourable
 Privy Council.

William Rose, Mayor.

GREAT Crowds and Routs of the baser Sort of
 People, whereof the City Apprentices made a
 great Part, would sometimes get together, and
 make dangerous Disturbances, and use much Vio-
 lence, such Assemblies as we in these Days call
Mobs. These were to be checked. Which cau-
 sed the Queen in the Year 1595, to issue out a
 Proclamation, *For staying of all unlawful Assem-
 blies in and about the City of LONDON*, and
for Orders to punish the same. The Purport where-
 of was,

“ That the Queen was informed of sundry
 “ great Disorders committed in and about her
 “ City of LONDON, by unlawful great As-
 “ semblies of Multitudes of a popular Sort of
 “ base Condition, whereof some were Appren-
 “ tices and Servants to Artificers; and to such
 “ like as are not able, or not disposed to rule
 “ their Servants, as they ought to do. And some
 “ attempting to rescue out of the Hands of pub-
 “ lick Officers, such as have been lawfully ar-
 “ rested; whereby her Majesty’s Peace hath
 “ been of late notably broken, to the Dishonour
 “ of her Majesty’s Government; and chiefly for
 “ Lack of due Correction in Time of such mani-
 “ fest Offenders, by the Officers of her City, and
 “ others in Places round about it:

“ For Reformation whereof, she had Confe-
 “ rence with her Council, of the most ready
 “ Means for their Punishment, and for the Stay
 “ of the like. And for that Purpose straightly
 “ charged all her Officers, both in the City and
 “ Places near it, in the Counties of *Middlesex*,
 “ *Kent*, *Surrey*, and *Essex*, that had Authority
 “ to preserve the Peace, and to punish Offenders,
 “ that they should more diligently, to the best of
 “ their Powers, see to the Suppression of all such
 “ Offenders, and especially of all such unlawful
 “ Assemblies.

“ And because such Assemblies and Routs
 “ were compounded of sundry Sorts of base Peo-
 “ ple, some known Apprentices, such as were of
 “ base manual Occupations; some others, wan-
 “ dring idle Persons of Condition, Rogues and
 “ Vagabonds: And some colouring their wan-
 “ dring by the Name of Soldiers returning from
 “ the Wars, &c. Therefore she had notified
 “ her Pleasure to her Council to prescribe cer-
 “ tain Orders to be published in and about the
 “ said City, which she would have straightly
 “ observed: And for that Purpose, that she
 “ meant to have a Provost-Marshal, with suffici-
 “ ent

“ent Authority to apprehend all such as should
 “not be readily reformed and corrected by the
 “ordinary Officers of Justice, and them with-
 “out Delay to execute upon the Gallows, by
 “Order of Martial Law: At our Manor of
 “Greenwich, the 4th of July, 1595, in the 37th
 “Year of our Reign. Here follows

*The ORDERS prescribed by her Majesty's
 Command by the Advice of her Council; pub-
 lished in LONDON, and other Places near
 the same, for the Observation of her Majesty's
 Proclamation.*

THAT no Person but such as were Officers
 for Preservation of the Peace, or such as
 shall assist them, or such as were of known honest
 Conversation, do walk up and down in the
 Streets or Fields after Sunset, or Nine of the
 Clock at Night, upon Pain to be apprehended
 and committed to Prison.

That no Persons, except publick Officers, as-
 semble themselves in any Company at any Time,
 in any Place other than in Churches for Prayers
 or Sermons, or for Appearance afore Officers of
 Justice, or by their Commandment, or in the
 common Halls of Companies, upon Pain, &c.

That no Housholder, or any Person that
 keepeth Inns, or Lodging for any Stranger, do
 suffer their Servants or their Guests, being not
 Gentlemen, or others of good Value or Con-
 versation, to go out of their Houses in the
 Evening after Nine of the Clock, upon Pain to
 be imprisoned; or if they cannot restrain them,
 to inform presently the Constable, &c.

That no Person do write, or be privy to
 any seditious Bills, to be dispersed or set up,
 upon Pain to be executed by Martial Law. And
 if any come to the Knowledge of any such Per-
 son that hath written, or set up, or dispersed
 any such seditious Bill, and will reveal the same,
 and the Party taken, the Revealer shall have 20 l.
 or a better Reward.

All Persons that are not known to be Servants
 to the Queen's Majesty's House, or not ordina-
 rily pertaining to any Lord or Gentleman, and
 do wander abroad, either in the Name of Sol-
 diers, or that seek Service, or do come as Suit-
 ors to her Majesty, or to any of her Officers for
 Suits of Law, shall present themselves to certain
 Persons of Judgment hereafter named, that were
 appointed by the Council to examine their Con-
 dition; according whereto they shall be directed
 how to leave their Wandring. Or, if they be
 such, to be received or retained in Service, or
 come as Suitors to any common, or to any pub-
 lick Officer, they shall be so provided for as
 their Cases shall require, and not be suffered to
 wander abroad, to the Offence or Terror of other
 good quiet People, that have Cause to travel by
 the Highways for their lawful Business.

That all Persons that shall be arrested by any
 Officer lawfully authorized, shall obey the same
 Officer; and if any shall make Resistance, every
 other Person being present, and required by the
 Officer to assist him, shall so do to the best of
 his Power, upon Pain to be committed to the
 same Place where the Party that did disobey
 ought be. And if any Person shall attempt to
 aid the Party that should be arrested, to be re-
 scued, such Person, and all that shall accompany
 him, shall be apprehended, and shall be executed
 by the Provost-Marshal, by Martial Law.

That all Officers of the City, and all other
 Places near the City, having Authority to appre-
 hend Rogues, and to punish them, shall in that
 Circuit of their Jurisdiction meet together twice
 every Week, or oftener, and shall cause Search
 to be made in all the Common Streets, and in

the Highways, by some Company of able Men,
 to apprehend such Rogues and Vagabonds, and
 shall take Order for the disposing of the Poor
 and Lane, to repair to the Places where they
 ought to be provided for, by the Names of their
 Parishes, and not to be suffered to wander abroad
 without Provision or Relief.

THEN follow the Names of those that were
 to sit at Sessions Hall, to examine the Condi-
 tion of the Persons that should be taken wan-
 dring: They were of two Sorts, some for such
 as pretended to be Soldiers, others for such as
 pretended to seek Service, or follow Suits. These
 last were, Sir Owen Hopton, Robert Wroth, Rich.
 Warren, Will. Fleetwood, Recorder of LON-
 DON, Arthur Atie, Rich. Skerrington, George
 Asbby of Westminster, Tho. Fowler, the Town
 Clerk of the Peace of Middlesex.

UPON the Access of King James to the Eng-
 lish Throne, it appeared by his Proclamation set
 forth in September, Ann. Dom. 1603, that Rogues
 and Vagabonds increased, notwithstanding all the
 Provision the Queen by Laws and Proclamations
 had made from Time to Time against them. The
 Import of this King's Proclamation, was for ba-
 nishing the most dangerous Sort of them out of
 the Kingdom into foreign Countries, mentioning
 the Statute of 30 Eliz. “For the Repressing
 “of Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and dissolute
 “Persons, wherewith this Realm was then much
 “infected, &c. But that now they swarmed
 “again, and abounded every where more fre-
 “quently than in Times past. Therefore that
 “no Impediment might be to the due and full
 “Execution of that Law, his Highness's Privy-
 “Council, according to the Power in that Be-
 “half given by the said Law, had by their Or-
 “der assigned Places and Parts beyond the Seas,
 “unto which such incorrigible and dangerous
 “Rogues should be banished and conveyed;
 “(which Order is hereunder set down;) his
 “Majesty purposing to have the same Law duly
 “and fully executed, required all Justices of
 “Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. to see the said
 “Law, in all the Parts and Branches of the same,
 “duly and exactly executed. Given at his Ma-
 “nor at Woodstock, Sept. 17.

The ORDER.

FORASMUCH as it hath appeared unto
 us, as well by our own Views in our Tra-
 vels in this present Progress of his Majesty, as
 also by good and credible Information from divers
 and sundry Parts of the Realm, that Rogues
 grow again, and increase to be incorrigible and
 dangerous, not only to his Majesty's loving Sub-
 jects abroad, but also to his Majesty and his Ho-
 nourable Council in and about the Court; which
 growing partly through the Remissness of some
 of the Justices of Peace, and other Officers in
 the Country; and partly for that there hath
 been no Suit made for assigning some Place be-
 yond the Seas, to which such incorrigible and
 dangerous Rogues might be banished, according
 to the Statute in that Behalf made. We there-
 fore of his Majesty's Privy-Council, whose Names
 are hereunto subscribed, finding it of Necessity
 to reform these great Abuses, and to have the
 due Execution of so good and necessary a Law,
 do according to the Power limited to us by the
 same Statute, here assign and think it fit and ex-
 pedient, that the Places and Parts beyond the
 Seas, to which any such incorrigible and dan-
 gerous Rogues shall be banished and conveyed,
 according to the said Statute, shall be these
 Countries and Places following, viz. the New-
 foundland, the East and West-Indies, France,
 Germany,

Germany, Spain, and the Low-Countries, or any of them, signed,

T. Buckhurst E. Wotton
Suffolk Nottingham
Ro. Cecill Mar
Lenox J. Stanhope.
Devonshire

Now as to the more modern State and Condition of LONDON, as to its Wealth and

Incomes, it must be confessed, that by Reason of the great Fire, and divers Losses and Expences, the City was thrown somewhat behind Hand; but it has now greatly retrieved itself, and is said to be in a very flourishing Condition.

THE annual Receipts and Disbursements of the said City may appear in some Sort, from the following Account of the then Chamberlain, Sir Leonard Robinson, Knt. printed in the Year 1694.

Sir Leonard Robinson, Debtor.

Per Contra, Creditor.

	l.	s.	d.
To Cash remaining in this Accountant's Hands, on the Foot of his last declared Account	1543	15	08
To the Renter-General	3950	06	11
To the Renter of Finsbury	380	02	06
To Freeman and Enrolments	1168	02	02
To Rent-Farms	5639	09	06
To Sheriffs Fines	5440	00	00
To Fines for Leases	3949	00	00
To Gresham Cash	1200	00	00
To Casual Receipts	375	01	02
To Orphanage Money	97	06	01
	23743	04	00

	l.	s.	d.
By Rents and Quit-Rents	736	07	10
By Workmens Wages and Works extraordinary	2787	01	01
By necessary Charges	271	13	04
By foreign Charges	848	17	06
By Assessments, Rates and Tythes	1580	10	01
By Courts of Conservancy	163	09	10
By Gifts and Rewards	2078	08	01
By Solicitors, &c. Bills	970	13	06
By Allowances, Fees and Pensions	2690	00	08
By Liveries	365	18	08
By Orphans Portions paid	97	06	01
By Interest, and finding Money paid	859	06	03
By Bequest	238	09	01
	13688	02	00

Cash resting to Balance, in Sir Leonard Robinson's Hands, Sept. 29, 1694, 10055 l. 2 s.

SOME good Citizens, not many Years ago, shewed their zealous Affection for promoting the better State of the Chamber, both in their Common-Council, and other their private Consultations and Devices. And they have taken Notice, how some Expences of the City might be retrenched, and what great Advantage might be made by farming out Places and Offices, which now are wont to be sold for Life. For they have noted in some publick Prints, how many of the Liveries, Fees and Offices are now become useless, by Alterations in the City Affairs, and some of them moreover pernicious, vexatious and burthensome, having little other Pretence for their Continuance, but that the Officers purchased their Places with great Sums of Money. To Instance, (among many others) in the three Clerks of the Markets, who, (reckoned but 20 Years past) have been paid 468 l. per Ann. by 9 l. per Week out of the Chamber; whose Offices for so long a Time were useless, the Markets being farmed, and the Farmers obliged to do the Duty of these Officers. Hence may appear the City's great Damage by these Sales; for it hath been paid for 20 Years last past, so many times 468 l. amounting in the Whole to 9360 l. And the City may have this Payment continued on it for ever, the Officers pretending to Freehold by Virtue of their Purchase, and to have a good Right to sell their Offices, *Toties quoties*.

AND concerning the buying of Places they further observed, That the Mayor hath 2000 l. per Ann. incident to his Mayoralty, besides his Share of the Sale of Offices, which was about four Fifths; and the Sheriffs had about 1500 l. per Ann. and about one Fifth Share in the Sale of Offices. And that there was a Possibility that a Mayor might get 20,000 l. in the Year of his Mayoralty. They observed moreover, that tho' some Places had been sold for above 2500 l. yet in the Me-

mory of many Citizens living, no Place or Office in the City was worth above 100 l. So that the Purchase of their Offices were many of them 20 Times more than formerly. They set forth likewise the Evil and Inconvenience of this Practice; as, that the Sellers regarded not so much the Ability or Honesty of the Person of the respective Office, but he that could give most was made the Officer. That many of these Places were concerned in the Administration and Execution of Justice; and the Selling of Places having in all Times, by the best Governments, been accounted a Corruption, and of dangerous Consequence to the well-being of a good Commonwealth, it was most reasonable, that in Courts where Justice is to be administered, there the greatest Care should be taken, that no Corruption be. That the Offices of Clerk and Beadle belonging to the Court of Requests, or Court of Conscience, settled by Act of Parliament in 4 Jac. 1. for the Relief of poor Debtors, &c. were sold for 1000 l. each, at least, to the great Oppression of the Poor, and Obstruction of the Execution of Justice there.

It was likewise observed, That the fifteen Coal-Meeters, who paid about 1700 l. each for their Places, and 80 l. per Annum Rent; and the ten Corn-Meeters, who pay about 1400 l. for their Places, and no Rent; if these Officers were admitted to their Places without Money, the first would pay (instead of 80 l.) 350 l. per Ann. each, and the latter about 250 l. per Ann. each, which would bring 7000 l. per Ann. into the Chamber: And the like might be observed in many other Offices and Places.

ALL which Things considered, it was thought a Device very advantageous to the Wealth of the City, that for the future, as Places fell, they might be farmed out for the Benefit of the City: as may appear by this Proposal made by one of the Citizens.

A PROPOSAL humbly offered to the Consideration of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council.

THE Places sold in LONDON, having cost the present Possessors above One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, as appears by a late List thereof, and supposing they have been allowed 12 and a half *per Cent.* for their Purchase-Money, which is less than was allowed by Parliament to the Purchasers of Annuities for Life, they do amount to near Twenty Thousand Pound *per Annum.*

Now if for the future, as these Places fall by the Death of the Possessors, they were Farmed out, and the Money paid into the Chamber for the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty, there would in a very short Time be a plentiful Supply for the Support of the City's Government on all Occasions; as the Place of the late Bailiff of *Southwark* was, whom Sir *Thomas Lane* would not suffer to transfer his Place, though he offered Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* The Bailiff dying about a Year after, the City allowed Sir *Thomas* 300 *l.* and have since leased the Place at 300 *l. per Annum*, and may have more when the Lease expires; and if the late Clerk of the Chambers Place, now vacant, were so lett, it would yield another 300 *l. per Annum*, and what the present Lord Mayor falls short of 4000 *l.* by Perquisites in his Mayoralty, may be made up out of this Rent.

This Way of Admission would be much easier to the Officers, and will prevent those Corruptions and Exactions, so much of late complained of. But in case the Farming out some of these Places shall be thought unlawful or imprudent, *viz.* such as are more immediately concerned in the Administration and Execution of Justice, Artificers, Workmen, and such as furnish the City with Commodities and Materials; the other Places will be sufficient to raise Twelve or Fifteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and Justice in the City will be better administer'd, when all concerned therein are admitted freely.

The City will also save by good Husbandry, more than 30 *per Cent.* in Things wherein its Artificers, Workmen, and Furnishers of Commodities, &c. are concerned. By these Methods, this Honourable City may soon recover its antient Wealth, Honour and Grandeur.

The principal Objection against this Proposal is, how to support the Government for the present, till it can be reduced to Practice. To answer which, according to the best Account can at present be got; the Profits incident to the Mayoralty of LONDON are now above 2000 *l. per Annum*, besides the Share in the Places sold; which Sum, with good Husbandry, in retrenching unnecessary Expences, may easily be made up 4000 *l. per Annum.*

To this may be subjoined an Act of Common-Council made *Anno* 1703, Sir *John Parsons*, Kt. Mayor, for a Method to get the City out of Debt, and to prevent its further declining State: Which was, That one third Part of Places sold should be paid into the Chamber, in the Chamberlain's Court.

Commune Concil' tent' in Camera Guibald' Civitat' LONDON' die Jovis vicesimo quarto die Februarij Anno Regni Dominae nostrae Annae nunc Reginae Angliae, &c. secundo, coram Johanne Parsons, Mil', Majore dict' Civitat', Roberto Clayton, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Galfrid' Jefferies, Mil', & Roberto Beachcroft, Mil', ac ejusdem Civitat' Aldermannis, & Gilberto Heathcote, Mil', Aldermano, ac uno Vicecomit' Civitat' praed' necnon majore

parte Communiariorum in eodem Communi Concil' tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

An ACT to prevent the further declining STATE of the City of LONDON.

WHEREAS the yearly necessary Charge of the Government of the City of LONDON and yearly Payment of Eight Thousand Pounds out of the Revenue of the said City to the Orphans and other Creditors of the same City, do amount unto much more than the present Income of the said City, by Reason whereof the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON are become greatly indebted: Now, in order to make some Provision for Payment of the present Debt of the said City, and to prevent the further declining State thereof: Be it Enacted and Ordained by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That when, and as often as the respective Interests of all, any, or either of the several Officers or Persons belonging to the said City, or Bridge-House, who at present stand admitted, or who hereafter shall be, into any Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, of or belonging to the said City or Bridge-House, or either of them, shall expire or determine, by Death, Alienation, Surrender, or Removal for just Cause, one full third Part of all the Benefit or Profit which shall hereafter arise to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender, or other Disposition of all or any of the said Offices or Employments, shall for the future redound, be and accrue unto, and to the sole Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, for the Increase of the publick Revenue of the same. And in case the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being, or any or either of them, shall give away, permit or allow to be given away by any other Person or Persons whatsoever, any or either of the said Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, the said Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, or any or either of them who shall so give, permit or allow to be given away as aforesaid, any or either of the said Offices or Employments, shall pay and make good to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of LONDON, for the Increase of the publick Revenue of the said City, one full third Part of what such Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, would or might have produced to the Lord Mayor and Sheriff or Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being, or any or either of them, by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or Removal for just Cause or Disposition of the said Offices or Employments, or any, or either of them; and that hereafter there shall be no new Admission or Admissions of any Person or Persons, to any or either of the said Offices or Employments by the Lord Mayor, or by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for the Time being, or either of them, unless and until one full third Part of the Benefit and Profit which shall be made as aforesaid by the Sale, Alienation, Surrender or other Disposal of any of the said Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, for the Time being, to and for the sole Use and Benefit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON, for the Increase of the publick Revenue of the same City, and such Payment testified by a Receipt under the Hand of the Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being; and all Admission or Admissions of any Person or Persons who shall hereafter be admitted to any of the said Offices

or

or Employments before such Payment made to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, to use the aforesaid, and testified as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby Enacted and Declared null, void, and of none Effect, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

And whereas several Artificers and others of and belonging to the said City and Bridge-house, do receive Ten Shillings, more or less, by the Week, work or not work; Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Death, Alienation or Surrender, Yielding up, or Removal for just Cause, of all, any or either of the said Artificers or others, the Payment of Ten Shillings by the Week, more or less, work or not work, shall not hereafter be paid to any Person or Persons who shall be admitted to the Place or Places, Employment or Employments, of all, any or either of the said Artificers or others, but that the said Payment or Payments of such Sum or Sums of Money to any such Person or Persons so admitted, shall utterly cease and determine, any Act of Common-Council, Custom or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall extend, or be construed to extend to any of the Officers or Offices of the Coal-Meeters or Corn-Meeters of this City, or any or either of them, but that the same Officers or Offices, and every of them, shall remain in the same State as they are settled by Act of Common-Council, made and passed on or about the Twenty Seventh Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Three, any Thing herein to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

ASHURST.

To know how the City stands in Regard of the Health or Sicknes of the Inhabitants, the Weekly Bills of Mortality were appointed long ago, carefully and wisely; that so if any infectious Disease were found to reign, Means might be used for the stopping it, and preventing the Deaths of innumerable Citizens. Hereby also are many other Advantages gained, as to know the Populoufness of the City, nay, of the whole Kingdom, as some ingenious Men that have made Observations on these Bills, have discovered.

The Beginning
of the Weekly
Bill.

THE keeping of them began (saith a Learned Author) Anno 1592, being a great Year of Sicknes; and, after some Disuse, was established by Order Anno 1603, the next Year of Sicknes; the first of the continued Weekly Bills of Mortality, commencing October the 29th the said Year, being the first Year of the Reign of King James the First. Diseases began first to be distinctly taken Notice of, Anno 1629.

THESE Bills are made and composed after this Manner: When any one dieth in a Parish, either the Tolling or Ringing of the Bell, or the Bespeaking of a Grave, intimateth it to the Searchers, who also keep a Correspondence with the Sexton; and thereupon the antient Matrons sworn to that Office, repair to the Place where the dead Corpse lieth: and upon their own View and other Examination, make a Judgment by what Disease or Casualty the Person died: Which Judgment they report to the Parish-Clerk, as he doth every Tuesday Night, the Account of every Christning or Burial that Week, to the Clerk of the Hall. Whence on Wednesday the general Account is made up and printed, and on Thursday published, and brought to the respective Families in every Parish, that pay four Shillings a Year for them, which is the Parish-Clerk's Benefit.

In less than fourscore Years, it appears by these Bills of Mortality, there have been five great Mortalities; that is, from the Year 1592, to the Year 1665. 1. In the Year 1592, between March and December, died 25,886, whereof of

the Plague 11,503. The next Year died of the Plague 10,662. 2. Anno 1603, there died from March to December 37,294, whereof of the Plague 30,561. Note, the Plague that began in 1603, lasted eight Years, viz. to the Year 1611. 3. Anno 1625, the Burials were, reckoning from Thursday December the 16th, 1624, to Thursday December the 15th, 1625, 54,265, whereof of the Plague, 35,417. 4. Anno 1636, from April to December were buried, 23,387, (or 23,359, according to another Account) whereof of the Plague 10,400. 5. Anno 1665.

FROM these Bills of Mortality, Observations were taken by an ingenious Citizen in the Year 1662, concerning the Increase of some Diseases, and the Decrease of others. Thus Agues and Fevers increase, supposed to be by Surfeits and Excesses; and so do Abortives, by Reason of the freightning of Bodies, Mixtures of Copulations; and the unwholsome Diet. The Scurvy encreaseth, and so the Consumption with the French Pox, which goeth under that Name. The Stone and Strangury decreaseth, which the Observer makes to proceed from the drinking Ale so plentifully. The Gout stands at a Stay; there dies but one of a Thousand of the Gout, tho' more die gouty; the Reason is, because those that have the Gout, are said to be long Livers; and when they die, are returned as aged. The Rickets encreased from the Year 1634, and the Liver-grown, which is next a-kin to it, thereupon decreased. The Rising of the Stomach since it was first mention'd, Anno 1636, is improved, it being supposed the Green-sickness, goes under that Name. Convulsions were fifty-two in the Year 1629, and in the Year 1636, were 700 and odd, and hath increased since.

APOPLEXIES and sudden Obstructions increase; Bloody Flux, Scouring and Flux increase; and so do Cancers, Gangreen, Fistula, Wolf, Cholicks and Winds decrease. Dropsies, by excessive Drinking, increase; and so do King's Evil and Impostume, and Lethargy, but moderately, sometimes increasing, and sometimes decreasing. Worms and Teeth increase considerably; so Purples and Spotted Fever.

THE Observer further took Notice, that many Times other pestilential Diseases, Purples, Fevers, Small-Pox, the Dysentery, called by some, the Plague in the Guts, forerun Plague-Years; as about 8000 of all Diseases and Casualties in the Year 1622 improved to 11,000 in the Year 1623, and to 12,000 in the Year 1624; the next Year 1625, (the Year of a great Plague) being 54,000 and upwards only of the Plague. There died about 2000 of the Small-Pox from the latter End of 1634, to the Beginning of 1636, when there died of the Plague 10,400.

It was further observed hence, that the City is repeopled after a great Plague in two Years, as is generally asserted. For Christenings in the City are (if the Inhabitants are not Anabaptists) the most certain Standards of the Increase and Decrease of the Inhabitants. Christenings in the Year 1624, that is, the Year preceding the great Plague, were 8299. And the next Year after the Plague, viz. 1626, they were 6,701. But within two Years after, they amounted to 8,408. Such is the Confluence of all Sorts of People to this great City.

It is observed further, concerning the Increase of the City by Computation of the Christenings, that the City increased half in half in thirty Years Space; that is to say, from 1603 to 1633. For the Number of 5,458 christened in the Year 1604, increased to the Number of 9997 christened in 1632.

To these Observations may be joined a few Collections concerning the Plague in the 25th Year of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1582; in the latter

latter End of which Year, the Plague was in LONDON and *Westminster*; and great Care was taken, as well preventing the Increase of it in both Cities, as against the spreading of it, by infecting such as came out of the Countries to the Term, or on other Occasions, when People usually flocked into the City, and took up Lodgings in publick Houses, which might have been infected, and so carrying it back into the Country. Therefore the Lord Treasurer, in the Month of *January*, sent Order to the Mayor, Sir *Thomas Blank*, to make diligent Inquiry into all Victualling Houses, and Houses for Reception of Strangers; and that wheresoever the Plague was, or had been within two Months before, publick Notice should be given, by fixing up in proper Places of the City, a List of those Houses, and in what Streets and Parts of the City they were situate, that they might be avoided by such as should have Need of Harbour and Habitation, when they came from other Parts.

THE Mayor did as was commanded him, and gave Notice of the same to the said Lord in a Letter dated *January* the 14th, to this Purport: "That he had, according to his Lordship's Direction by his Letters, reformed the Catalogue of Victualling Houses infected within the Liberties of the City, from the 13th of *November* last, being within the two Months appointed, and that as his Lordship willed, with the Advice of Mr. *Norton*; and that he had informed him, That he had Regard to two Things: The one, to give such plain Description and Notes of the Streets and Places as might serve for easy Notice to such as repaired to the City: The other, that it should be in such Shortness as might be brought into less than one Side of a Sheet of Paper, to be fixed in Places convenient." The Mayor also in a Note inclosed, signified the Places, with Respect to *Westminster* (for the better Security of the Court) and the Way thither, and the Entrance also into the City, and desired his Lordship to consider thereof.

AND further, "That he thought good to move his Lordship to the same Intent, that in Term-Time usually in Manner, all Houses, (not only publick Houses) in *Fleet-street*, and the Streets and Lanes adjoining, as also without *Temple-bar*, used Lodging, Victualling, or letting out of Chambers; whether it were his Pleasure, that all such Houses in those Parts as did so lodge and let out Chambers, though they were not otherwise usually Victuallers, should be likewise noted, if they had been infected within the Space of two Months.

AND then, like a careful Magistrate and good Subject, added these Words: "I do likewise humbly thank your Lordship for your honourable and loving Care of this City, in the said Matter of Infection, and the Repair of the Queen's Subjects hitherto: And, for my own Part, I will not fail in Diligence by your Directions according to my Duty.

THUS also were Orders taken at *Westminster* the 21st of *December*, the same Year by Mr. Dean of *Westminster*, Mr. Recorder of LONDON, Mr. *Humphrey Smith*, and Mr. *Owen*, by the Direction of the Lord Treasurer, to be observed in *Westminster*, and the Liberties, and

also in the Dutchy in *Lancaster* without *Temple-bar*; which were these, viz.

First, Diligent Care to be had by Search of every Person, and where any such Person shall be found to die of the Plague, that then that House to be shut up by the Space of 21 Days next following: And that no Person be suffered to go forth out of the same House during the Time aforesaid, unless the same Person do carry in his or her Hand a white Stick, in Length two Foot, upon Pain of open Imprisonment in the Stocks.

Item, If any House being so visited, and the Parties therein not able to live of themselves, that then Consideration to be had by Contribution of the Parishioners for their Relief and Sustentation.

Item, Upon every such House that shall happen to be infected, as aforesaid, there shall be set up and fixed upon the Street-Door in Paper or Parchment, these Words, *Lord, have Mercy upon us*; and there to remain by the Space of 21 Days together. And if the same shall happen to be taken away, or defaced, within the Time limited, that then the Owner of every such House shall set up and fix, or cause to be set up and fixed, upon the said Door, the like Words, and there to remain as aforesaid.

Item, That no Householder whatsoever, shall take or receive into his or her House, any sick or infected Person, out or from any other House or Place, upon Pain of Whipping, and open Imprisonment, as aforesaid.

Item, That the Streets, Alleys, Lanes, Channels, and all other necessary Places, shall be scoured; and so from Time to Time kept clean, before every Man's several House in the Streets; and also that no Hogs shall be suffered to go or wander in the said Streets, nor any vagrant Person, upon Pain of Imprisonment.

Item, That no Person shall take or receive into his or her House or Cellar, any Inmates, upon Pain of Imprisonment.

Item, That no Upholster, Broker, or other Person whatsoever, shall buy any old Apparel or Bedding whatsoever, unless they make the Bailiff, Headborough, or Constable of the said Ward, privy and consenting thereto, upon Pain of Imprisonment.

Item, That every Headborough and Constable within his Ward, shall see these Articles to be performed. And for such Offenders as will not be reformed accordingly, to be punished openly in the Stocks, as aforesaid.

Item, That if any Officers elected and chosen to see these Articles and Orders executed, do not execute their Office and Charge herein, he shall be punished at the Discretion of some one of the said Justices.

Item, If the Infection happen to be in the House of any Baker or Victualler whatsoever, within any of the Liberties aforesaid, that then the said Baker or Victualler not to sell or utter any Bread or other Victuals within 21 Days after Knowledge had of any such Infection, upon Pain of open Imprisonment, as aforesaid.

Item, If any Ambiguities or Doubts do arise concerning the Orders aforesaid, that then the Officers to repair to Mr. Dean of *Westminster* for his Directions therein.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Twelve Principal COMPANIES of the CITY of LONDON.

AS the Government of this City is chiefly maintained by the superior Magistrates before spoken of, viz. Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen; so a necessary Part of the Government thereof consists in the Companies of the Freeman; which Freeman seemed antiently to be called *Barons*. This Word *Baron* was brought by the *Normans* to answer the Word *Thane*, used by the *Saxons*. Which, we are told, they used sometimes in a large Signification to mean a Freeman, born of Free Parentage. And so did the *Normans* take the Word *Baron*, calling the Free Citizens of their best esteemed Cities and Boroughs by the Name of *Barons*; and so *Bracton* means when he writes *Per Barones LONDON*. i. e. *By the Barons of LONDON*, that is, by the Free Citizens of that City. There are divers Charters, wherein Mention is made of such like Barons; as, the Barons of *Warwick* in *Doomsday*; and in our Time the Burgeses of the *Five Ports* are called the Barons thereof.

Aldermanni in unaquaq; Warda colligunt omnia quæ sunt Regi debita.

Barones auxilium eorum dant Regi. Non trahatur in exemplum.

OF these Barons or Free Citizens, consist the Companies; and the City of LONDON, consisting of various Tradesmen, that is, of such as make and sell Commodities; for the Regulation of them there must be Laws and Rules, according to which they should follow their Trades, Arts, and manual Occupations: And for this End, those of each Trade or Mystery (as it is stiled) are distinguished into Companies, or Societies, or Fraternities; which have their several Halls and Places of Meeting (generally magnificent Buildings) to confer together Monthly, or oftner, concerning their proper Businesses, as also for Feasting on set Days. They have also Masters, Wardens, Assistants, Clerks, and other Officers to consult for, and to direct and order all Things relating to the good Estate of their respective Societies, and to punish and restrain all Abuses incident to their Trades.

THESE are called also Corporations, because they are incorporated or embodied together by Charters from the Kings and Queens of England, or by Acts of Parliament, with certain Liberties and Privileges, for the better Government of their respective Members: And most of these Companies have weighty Trusts of Charity reposed in them, and are richly endowed with Lands and Livings for that Purpose.

SUCH Respect is given to the Masters and Wardens of the said Companies, that when they meet at their several Halls, either sitting upon Business or Feasting, they take the Precedency at their Tables of all the rest of the Society, though they be Batchelor-Knights, or Baronets.

OF these Companies there are as many almost as there are Trades and Mysteries. practi-

fed and professed; but the twelve first are the Chief, and are by some stiled *Honourable*. None is capable of being Lord Mayor, but he must be of one of the Twelve Companies; and therefore if any of an inferior Company be chosen to that Honour, he must quit his former Company, and make himself a Member of one of the Twelve.

THE first of these, and which has the Precedency of all the Companies of LONDON, is the

M E R C E R S.



THE Mercers were first enabled to be a Company, and to purchase Lands to the Value of 20 l. by the Year, in the 17th of King Richard II. Anno Domini 1393.

THEY consist of four Wardens, and about 40 Assistants, but the last Number is uncertain: They have 283 on the Livery, for which a Fine is paid of 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. Their Arms are: *Gules, a Demi-Virgin, with her Hair dishevelled, proper, crowned, Or, Wainscot Purple, issuing out of Clouds proper, within a Bordure Nebulee, Or.* Their Patroness is the Blessed Virgin.

THIS Company, in former Times, consisted chiefly of such as sold rich Silks brought from Italy, and who lived, for the most Part, in *Cheapside*, *St. Laurence-Jewry*, and the *Old-Jewry*; afterwards the Mercers were generally Merchants. And when, in the Year 1585, a great Muster was to be made at *Greenwich*, before Queen Elizabeth, of the Citizens, to consist of 6000 Men, the Mercers sent out 294 Soldiers, who were out seven Days and a Night, at 16 d. per Day each; which, with all other necessary Expences of Arms, Provisions, &c. cost them 392 l. 10 s.

THIS Company are the Overseers of the flourishing School of *St. Paul's*, and of that called *Mercers Chapel School*; of both which see more Book I. Chap. XIII.

OF this Company was the famous Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. that renowned Merchant, who founded

founded the Lectures at *Gresham College*, and who built the *Royal-Exchange*; of the first of these see more at large in *Book I. Chap. XI.* of the other in *Cornhill Ward, Book II. Chap. VII.*

NONE for many Years successively have been Masters of this Company but Knights, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, or such who have fined for those Places, or other Persons of Distinction. As in the Year 1702, was chosen *John Morrice, Esq;* Member of Parliament, and Son of *Sir William Morrice*, some Time Secretary of State, &c.

THEIR Hall stands in *Cheapside*, near the *Poultry*, and has likewise a Pair of handsome Gates leading into it, out of *Ironmonger-lane*: Of which, and their Chapel, formerly known by the Name of *St. Thomas of Acre*, or *Acon*: See more in *Cheap Ward, Book III. Chap. III.*

WHEN any one of this Company is chosen Mayor, to make one of the Triumphs of the Day, whereon he goes to *Westminster* to be sworn, a beautiful young Virgin used to be carried through the Streets in a Chariot, in all the Magnificence imaginable, with her Hair dishevelled, and hanging about her Shoulders to represent the Maidenhead, which the Company give for their Arms. And the Lady is plentifully gratified for her Pains, besides the Gift of all the rich Attire she wears. Such a Pageant made Part of the Splendor of the Day, *Anno 1701*, when *Sir William Gore* was Mayor.

WHEN the Master was chosen, they used to have a very splendid Feast; and Persons of the Court and of the best Quality were present. And after the Feast was over, the new Master was conducted in State by the Company to his own House, where they were treated again. In the Year 1577, in the Month of *July*, on a *Monday*, was the *Mercers Feast*, when *Sir Lionel Duckett* (who had been Lord Mayor in the Year 1572) was chosen Master. There was then present, among others, the Master of the *Rolls*, *Sir Thomas Gresham*, *Sir William Damsel*, *Mr. Sackford* of the *Privy-Chamber*, and the Recorder *Fleetwood*. Dinner being done, as the Order was, they brought the Master home to his House, where they had a great and royal Banquet.

FROM this Company proceeds a great Benefit to many Widows of Clergymen and others, out of a Fund settled here, having Annuities paid to them at the Rate of 30 *l. per Cent.* according to the respective Sums that are paid in by Husbands, to commence at their Deaths. It may be worth relating how this Fund began. *Dr. Afsheton*, Rector of *Beckenham* in *Kent*, first proposed it to the *Mercers*, *Novemb. 11, 1698*, at a General Court then held; who thereupon appointed a Committee to consider of the same; which Committee, after several Meetings and Discourses with *Dr. Afsheton*, acquainted him what Estate they had to settle for Security, being in clear Rent 2888 *l. 8 s. 10 d. per Annum*, (besides the Payment appointed by the Benefactors to be paid out of the same) which by a moderate Calculation would yield them, when the Leases came out, 13,500 *l. per Annum* clear. And the said *Dr. Afsheton* considering the same to be reasonable Security, the said Committee made their Report to a General Court the 23d of *December*, the same Year. Which Court, having read the said Report, did suspend their Resolution of the same for that Time. And another General Court was appointed to be held the 13th of *January* following; that so all the Members of the Company might have Time to consider of the said Proposal, and the Report of the Committee thereupon. At this last General Court they did accept the said Proposal, and did declare, that in case 100,000 *l.* should be subscribed and paid into the Company in such Manner as hereafter should be mentioned, the said

Company undertook to pay unto the Widows of the Subscribers, according to the aforesaid Propositions, 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, free of Taxes and Charges at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmas*. That for the better Security of the Payments, as soon as the said 100,000 *l.* should be subscribed, they would settle and convey in due Form of Law, the Lands, Houses, and Estate before-mentioned, in Trustees, for the due Payment of the said Annuities. That all married Clergymen, and other married Persons, (except as hereafter excepted) that inhabited in the Kingdom of *England*, and exceeded not the Age of 60 Years at the Time of the Payment of the Money, and receiving the Company's Bond, and were then in good and perfect Health, and had subscribed any Sum, not less than 50 *l.* nor exceeding the Sum of 300 *l.* in case they died in the Kingdom of *England*, and left their Wives, Widows; the said Widows should receive, as before-mentioned, the Sum of 30 *l.* yearly, for every 100 *l.* so subscribed; and so proportionably for a greater or less Sum. Persons that went to Sea, and Soldiers, not to be admitted to subscribe, in regard of the Casualties and Accidents they were particularly liable to.

THESE and other Articles were then published and declared: Pursuant hereupon, the Subscription-Books were laid open *March 1, 1698*, and several Thousand Pounds were subscribed, but not amounting to the 100,000 *l.* required. At a General Court, *June 16, 1699*, it was resolved, that the said Settlement proposed before should be forthwith settled by able Counsel in the Law, in Trustees of undoubted Reputation and Ability, for the Assurance of the Subscribers. And as soon as the Settlement was made, Publication to be made thereof. Then they enlarged the Sums to be subscribed, *viz.* That all married Men of the Age of 30 Years, or under, might subscribe any Sum not exceeding 1000 *l.* That all married Men of the Age of 40 Years might subscribe any Sum not exceeding 500 *l.* And that all married Men, not exceeding the Age of 60 Years, might subscribe any Sum not exceeding 300 *l.* And the Widows of all such Persons subscribing, to receive the Benefit of 30 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, according to the former Proposal.

AND they declared further, That any Persons under the Limitation aforesaid mentioned, might subscribe for the Use and Benefit of any Person or Persons, as such Subscriber should by his Last Will and Testament direct, during the natural Life of his Wife, in case she survived him; declaring in his Subscription that it was so intended. [This was first seasonably propounded by *Dr. Blackhal*, the late Right Reverend Bishop of *Exon*, that so his Children also might, if he thought good, receive Part of that Benefit with his Widow.]

THE Deed of Settlement was enrolled in her Majesty's High Court of *Chancery*; and an authentick Copy of it transcribed into a Book, and well attested, may be perused on *Fridays* every Week, between the Hours of Nine and One in the Forenoon. Therein is shewed what Estates are settled, and the Value of them; who are the Trustees, and to whom these Estates are made over and conveyed, for the Security of the Subscribers, and the effectual Payment of the Widows.

Dr. Afsheton did, in the Year 1698, print a little Book, intituled, *A full Account of the Rise, Progress, and Advantage of this Proposal*: With Directions for the Widows, how to receive their Annuities without any Delay, Charge, or Deduction. Which Book was given gratis at *Mercers Hall*. That Reverend Divine did in the Preface to that little Book declare, that he did not for his own private Advantage project this, but

but sincerely designed a publick Good: And in like Manner, that the Worshipful Company undertook to manage this Proposal, not from any Prospect of Advantage to their own private Persons, but only out of a generous Design to make the Company more capable to answer the End and Reason of their Charter: which was, *To establish and manage Publick Charities*, and thereby to enlarge their Capacities of doing Good. And he farther presumed to declare, that the Company of Mercers, by accepting and managing this Proposal, would do a greater and more publick Good to the whole Nation, than they could pretend to do by founding an Hospital for Widows in every County of the Kingdom, inasmuch as it is a much nobler Charity to prevent any from being poor, than to relieve him when he actually becomes so.

THERE have been near an Hundred Lord Mayors of the Mercers Company.

FOR the principal Charities and Benefactions entrusted to the Care and Management of this Company, see the first Chapter of this Book, Page 32.

G R O C E R S.



THE second Company of the City of LONDON, is that of the Grocers, who were first incorporated by the Name of the Grocers, in the 20th Year of King Edward III. *Anno Domini* 1345. The Arms and Supporters were granted by *Thomas Bennoit*, Clarencieux, in the Time of King Henry VIII. *viz.* *Anno* 1531. Helm and Crest was afterwards granted, and the same Arms and Supporters confirmed by *William Hervey*, Clarencieux, under the Seal of his Office, and the Seal of his Arms, *Anno* 1562, 4 Reg. *Elizabeth*; and approved in a Visitation *Anno* 1634.

ARMS; *Argent*, a *Chevron Sable* between six *Cloves in Chief*, and three in *Base Sable*. *Crest*, on a *Helmet and Torse*, a *Camel Trippant proper*, bridled of the second. The Supporters two *Griffins per Fess*, *Gules* and *Or*.

PATRON *St. Anthony*.

THE Company is govern'd by a Master, four Wardens, and seventy Assistants; there are about 219 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 20 *l.* and Steward 10 *l.*

THE Hall of this Company is situated in the *Poultry*, in a Lane somewhat West of *St. Mildred's Church*. In Respect to the Largeness and convenient Situation of it, it hath formerly been made use of by several Lord Mayors; and for many Years last past has been taken up by the Bank of *England*; but they having lately built themselves a new House, it is now again wholly in the Hands of the Company.

THIS Company of Grocers traded in divers Commodities, some by Wholesale, some by Retail, but chiefly in Fruits of Foreign Growth, as Figs, Almonds, Raisins, Corinths, commonly call-

ed Currants; also in Sugars and Spice: But so much in that of Pepper, that they were antiently called *Pepperers*: Whereof we meet with many Citizens of great Wealth and Substance in former Times. And in the later Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, some there were called *Pepperers*, as dealing only in Pepper, which was commonly laid up in *Leadenhall*.

IN the Year 1589, or thereabouts, a great *Spanish* Carack, richly laden with Plate and other Commodities, was taken from the *Spaniards*, and brought into *England*: Wherein, among other Goods, was a considerable Quantity of Pepper; which the Dealers in Pepper had bought of the Queen at a good Rate: Whereof having sold about eighty Bags, divers Parcels of Pepper were brought in upon them by the Procurement of the Grocers, to furnish themselves at cheaper Rates than they had bought of her Majesty. And a long Time of Sicknefs in the Nation had proved a great Lett to them in the Sale of it. They feared therefore the Hardnefs of the Bargain would greatly impoverish their Estates. Wherefore they petitioned the Lord Treasurer, that the Queen might command, that no Pepper might be brought in for three Years into any of her Dominions, the Time of the Pepper-Vend requiring no less; and they would be ready to satisfy her Majesty the Custom of so much Pepper as by Computation might be brought in during the Time of the Restraint, after such Rate as had been brought in, since the Time of the buying this Pepper; and thereby they should be able to perform their Payment at the Day appointed; promising not to advance the Price of Pepper above three Shillings in the Pound during the Restraint.

Stow mentions the following Passage he had met with concerning the Merchandize of Corinths, or Currants, as they are commonly called; a Parcel whereof were brought in by divers Strangers; which the Company of Grocers meant to have bought at such a reasonable Price as the Retailers might well have sold the same at 3 *d.* or 3 *d.* Half-penny the Pound. But others, unskilful, and not traded in the Mystery, hearing thereof, gave 600 *l.* more for the same than they had bid; and so enhanced the Price, to the enriching the Stranger, and impoverishing our own People. This was made a Matter of Complaint to the Lord Treasurer.

STARCH was first sold by the Grocers; which, as it seems, came in about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. For about the Year 1594 or 1595, Sir *John Packington* procured the Queen's Letters Patents for him only to make and sell Starch. It grew now a Commodity in great Request, and was vended for the most Part by the Grocers, serving the greatest Part of the Chapmen through *England*. But the Grocers, by this Patent, were cut off, and so molested, that they were fain to make Complaint to the Lord Treasurer, with the Subscription of their Names, to the Number of thirty-nine, *viz.* *William Layer*, *Richard Denman*, *Will. Brockbank*, *Peter Heylin*, *Henry Parkhurst*, *John Cason*, &c. For the Assigns of the Patentee, minding to enrich themselves very extraordinarily by the Execution of the said Patent, took Courses to compel the Grocers to sell the Patentee's Assigns all such Starch, as the Grocers had, before, or since the granting of the Patent bought, remaining in their Shops and Warehouses; and that at such Prices as the said Assigns pleased to set down, being much less than the Commodity cost, or was worth: Or else the Assigns violently seized and took the same away unpaid for. In case they were withstood by the poor Men, the Owners thereof, they were forthwith sent for by Pursuivants before Commissioners thereunto appointed, where they were required to enter Bonds in great Sums

Sums of Money, with Condition to buy all the Starch they should sell of the said Assigns, and of none other; and with Condition further, not to sell Starch to any but to such as were licensed to buy by the said Patentee's Assigns. To the first Part of which Condition, *viz.* to buy all the Starch they should vend of the Patentee's Assigns, most of the Company, in Regard of their Loyalty to her Majesty, considering it her good Pleasure to grant the said Patent, had purposed to yield unto: But touching the other Part, that they should sell or vend no Starch but to those that were by the Assigns licensed to buy, the most Part of the Company were persuaded they could not yield unto without their Overthrow and utter Undoing. For hereby they might not sell what they bought to their Chapmen.

ABOUT the Year 1580 and odd, the Grocers, as well as many other Companies, suffer'd severely in their Gifts and Charities formerly granted them. Which because the Donors had given them, or some Part of them, for a Maintenance of Chauntries, to pray for the Souls of them and their Ancestors, or for other superstitious Uses, were all swallowed up by the Crown by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward VI.* But many of these Gifts, being hitherto concealed, and retained in the Hands of the Companies, Queen *Elizabeth* granted a Patent of these concealed Lands and Tenements to certain Persons, with a Power to search and recover these Gifts. Now those that were found came to the Crown, or were purchased again by the Possessors. Now there were these Gifts of this Nature found in the Hands of this Company of Grocers, as transcribed from a List brought into the Treasury.

LANDS

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Given the Company by <i>John Billesdon</i> , being of old yearly Rent	33	16	08
Now worth to be lett yearly	133	06	08
And worth to be sold at Twenty Years Purchase, after the Rate	2666	13	04
Given by <i>John Maldon</i> , being of old yearly Rent	6	06	08
Now worth to lett yearly	15	00	00
And worth to be sold at Twenty Years Purchase	300	00	00

TENEMENTS belonging thereto.

The Sum of the old Rents yearly	39	03	04
Yearly Rent which they will now let for	148	06	08
Annual Rents formerly purchased by the Company out of the said Tenements, amounted to	28	10	02
The Sum these Tenements will be sold for after 20 Years Purchase, according to the new Valuation (the said annual Rents of 28 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> deducted) amounteth to	2396	16	10

Other LANDS adjudged doubtful.

Given by <i>John Drayton</i> , being of the yearly Rent of	27	13	04
Now worth to be lett yearly	60	00	00
Worth to be sold at 20 Years Purchase	1200	00	00
Given by <i>Henry Kebul</i> , of the old yearly Rent of	28	00	00
Now worth to lett yearly	80	00	00
Worth to be sold at 20 Years Purchase	1600	00	00
Given by <i>Elizabeth Burels</i> , of old yearly Rent	28	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Now worth to be lett yearly	60	00	00
Worth to be sold at 20 Years Purchase	1200	00	00

TENEMENTS.

Sum of the old yearly Rents of all the said Tenements	72	00	00
Sum of the yearly Rents they will be now lett for	200	00	00
Sum of the annual Rents purchased out of the said Tenements by the said Company of Grocers	30	18	04
Sum of that the said Tenements will be sold for after 20 Years Purchase, according to the new Valuation (the said annual Rents of 30 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> being deducted) amounteth to	3381	13	04

THIS Company of Grocers had the Misfortune to be more in Debt than any of the other twelve, being almost ruined by the Fire of LONDON. For being in Debt before by several great Sums that they were forced to take up, they hoped to repay them by raising considerable Sums in Fines, and renewing of Leases of Houses in LONDON, almost expired; when the Fire came and burnt all down; whereby they were further sunk into Debt.

MONIES formerly taken up by them, which was the Ground of their Debts.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To accommodate <i>K. Charles I.</i> in his Exigences, Anno 1640, on the Security of some of his Peers	4500	00	00
To subdue the Rebels in Ireland, Anno 1641, and to relieve the Protestants there	9000	00	00
Lent the City; for which they had their Seal, Anno 1643	4500	00	00
	18000	00	00

ALL which Sums they took upon their Common Seal: Nor were they singular therein, but necessitated thereunto, in Compliance with all other Companies, and indeed with the whole City.

UPON the taking up this Money, they made a By-Law to levy the same on themselves, if their Stock fell short; and so they continued Payment of their Interest. And as one Creditor call'd for his Money in, they took up others and paid them off, depending upon getting in their Principal; all which failed them; till at last their sole Hope of advancing Money was by renewing of Leases, many whereof were nigh expired. But the great Fire, Anno 1666, consumed their whole Revenue in LONDON, they having paid for Interest between 1640 and 1666, 3000 *l.* This made them incapable of paying both Debts and Charities.

UPON this they let their Ground to Builders for Fines on long Leases; great Part of which they were compelled to pay by the Decree of the Judges at *Clifford's-Inn*.

UPON this they set on Foot voluntary Subscriptions. Sir *John Cutler*, at his own proper Cost, erected the first Building in the Garden, being their Parlour, and entertaining Room over it. For the Repair and Beautifying of the great Hall, Sir *John Moor* advanced 500 *l.* Sir *John Frederic*, Sir *James Edwards*, Sir *Henry Tulse*, and several other Aldermen and Members, contributed largely, for an additional Building, to render it convenient and commodious for Habitation of the

the chief Magistrate of this City, both for Ornament and Use.

IN the Year 1682, Sir *Henry Tulse*, Mr. *Box*, Mr. *Winch*, and Mr. *Reve*, Master and Wardens for that Year; and Mr. *Beale* and Mr. *Bourn*, two of the late Wardens, (the Court of Assistants joined with them,) resolved to finish the great Hall; which was done with that Speed as was almost incredible, though enlarged and made more convenient with many Accommodations; so that it far exceeded any Hall that now is, or probably ever was in LONDON: And the Charge amounted to a far greater Sum than was at first propounded, yet it manifestly appeared to have been the only Means left to keep the Company of Grocers upon a Foundation; for that the Apprentices and Freemen of Estate, or Value, who before declined, now daily increased.

BUT now to look backward to the antient State of this Company. In 3 *Edw. III. Anno* 1329, *John Grantham* was chosen and held Mayor, by the Name of *Grocer* (whereas before they are supposed to be called *Pepperers*;) and this was before they were incorporated. The first Charter of this Company was in 20 *Edw. III. Anno* 1345, which seems to be long before the *Mercers* were incorporated. The Charter was renewed several Times afterwards, particularly in 7 *H. VI.* by the Name of *Custodes & Communitas Masterij Grocerij LONDINI*, i. e. *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of LONDON*. In the Beginning of that King's Reign they purchased the Ground where Grocers Hall now stands, with the Ground belonging to it, of *Walter Fitzwalter*, bounding the same betwixt the *Old-Jewry* and *Wallbrook*.

THE Grocers were so considerable long before that Time, that they were the only Men intrusted with the Management of the King's Beam, peculiar to them, as principally using the same; and had the naming of the Weigh-Master, and also the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four Porters; all to be elected out of their own Company.

AMONG other Privileges and antient Usages of this Company, it is recorded as high as *Edward the Fourth's* Days, that this Company had Power of Inspection of Abuses and Irregularities of all Persons in the City or Suburbs, any Way using or exercising any Kind of Groceries, and also to assay the Weights they bought or sold by; and to take Notice of all Defaults, and to return them to be fined at the Discretion of this Fellowship, and to take 4*d.* of every Person for their Labour herein; which Usage was always continued; and in the Charter renewed to the Company 15 *Charles I.* this Privilege is confirmed and expressed to extend three Miles from the City, as well within the Liberties as without.

THIS Company formerly never wanted an Alderman of their Members, to succeed Master Warden of the Company: And so faithfully did they acquit themselves of those Charities they were intrusted with, that it gave them the greatest Reputation of any Company in LONDON. Infomuch that many well-disposed Persons did covet to make this Company the Treasury of their Charities.

ABOUT the Year 1429, the Grocers had Licence to purchase 500 Marks Land: Since which Time, near adjoining unto the Grocers Hall, the said Company have built seven Alms-Houses for seven aged poor Alms-People. *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Mayor, gave his Tenement in *St. Antholine's* Church-Yard to the Grocers, towards the Relief of the poor Brethren in that Company. Also *Henry Keeble*, Grocer, Mayor, gave to the seven Alms-People 6*d.* each, weekly for ever; which Pension is now increased by

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the Masters to some of them, 2*s.* each, weekly, and to some of them less, &c. *Henry Ady*, Grocer, 1563, gave 1000 Marks to the Grocers, to purchase Lands. And Sir *Henry Peckey*, Knight and Baronet, free of that Company, gave them 500*l.* to certain Uses; he built Alms-Houses at *Ludingstone* in *Kent*, and was there buried.

FOR an Account of the chief Benefactors and Charities left to the Management of the Grocers, see the first Chapter of this Book, Pages 32 and 33.

EVERY Christmas ten Clergymens Widows receive 40*s.* each, which is paid on the 17th, 18th or 19th of December.

AT the same Time, several poor Freemen and their Widows receive Charities, according to their Conditions.

THIS Company has been dignified by having five Kings, several Princes, eight Dukes, three Earls, and 20 Lords of it.

D R A P E R S.



THE Company of Drapers were incorporated in the 17th Year of King *Henry VI. Anno Domini* 1439. Their Arms first granted by *Garther King* at Arms; Crest and Supporters by *William Harvey*, *Clarencieux*, *Anno Domini* 1561.

ARMS: Three Clouds radiated, Proper, each adorned with a Tripple Crown, Or. The Crest on a Helmet and Torse, a Ram lodged as the Second, attired as the Third; Supporters, two Lions as the Last, Pelletee.

THE Patroness, the Blessed Virgin.

THIS Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, 30 Assistants; There are 178 on the Livery.

THE Livery Fine is 25*l.* but has been more: They never return the Livery Fine.

THEIR Court Days are uncertain, and only held as often as Business requires.

THE Allowance to a Liveryman or Freemen of their Company, if he should come to Decay, is discretionary, as the Master and Wardens think proper, always giving the Liveryman the Preference; they have sometimes 20*l.* and sometimes 10*l.* per Annum.

THIS is no Trading Company; some of the principal Benefactions and Charities intrusted to the Management of the Drapers, may be seen in the first Chapter of this Book, Page 33.

THEIR Hall is in *Throgmorton-street*.

Stow mentions a new Company set up in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, call'd the *New Drapers*, of whom he gives the following Account:

THE Strangers *Italians*, *French*, *Dutch*, and *Flemmings*, that transported themselves into England in the Days of King *Edward*, but chiefly in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, wove Cloth mixed with Woollen and Linen. And this was called the *New Drapery*, and the Sellers the *New Drapers*. For before these Times, this

new Drapery was made in other Countries beyond Sea, with our Wool that was transported; and being wove, and wrought into Mocadoes, Grograms, Bays, and such like Cloths and Yarn, were sent over again into *England*, and spent here. For which (beside the Profit of the Merchant) the Queen had a Custom paid. About the Year 1576, it was found that the Queen was a Loser in her Customs and Benefits made by Wool, by Reason of this new Drapery; which appeared by this that followeth:

THE Sorts of this New Drapery were various: There were

Bays of the double, middle, and single Sort.
Rash or Stannet of the *Florens* making.
Serche (Serge) of the *French* Sort.
Says of the *Flanders* Sort.
Norwich Grograin.
Narrow Woolsteds.
Mocadoes, double, single, and tuft Sort.
Plomets.
Carells.
Fustians of *Naples*.
Blankets, called *Spanish* Rugs.
Knit Hose of Woolsted Yarn.

Now they made the Queen's Loss by this Manufacture to appear thus: A Sack of Wool weighed 364 lb. and being transported by the Merchants of the Staple, yielded to her Majesty,

For Custom 6 s. 8 d.

Subsidy 33 s. 4 d. and

Licence 20 s. that is, 3 l.

THE Sack of Wool, being converted into Cloth, would make four broad short Cloths; and every broad short Cloth, by the Statute of King *Edward VI.* in the 5th and 6th Years of his Reign, having their full Content and Proportion limited, being clean scoured, well milled and thicked, and thorough dry, over and beside all Manner of Waste, must weigh 64 lb. And every broad short Cloth, being transported as before said, yielded to her Majesty 26 s. 8 d. which is less Profit to her than the Sack of Wool being transported as before said yielded, by 33 s. 4 d.

THE said Sum of 3 l. for her Majesty's Duty on the Sack of Wool being divided into 360 Parts, amounts to 2 d. on every Pound Weight of the Sack, saving some odd Pounds.

AND her Duty of 6 s. 8 d. the Cloth being divided into 64 Parts, which is for so many Pound Weight as the broad Cloth weighs, amounts to one Penny Farthing on every Pound.

IN Consideration of the Loss that her Majesty had by the making of this new Sort of Cloths within the Realm, in the Custom and Duty of the Wool, that otherwise would be transported, and in the Custom and Subsidy that should be paid at the returning of the same in Cloths; it was thought reasonable, that there should be paid for all such Cloths, and other like new Sort of Cloth and Crewel, Lace and Fringe, that should be made within the Realm, of Wool, by *Englishmen* and Strangers - - - - - upon every Pound Weight.

IT was thought necessary also, for the better levying of the said new Duty, and for the understanding of the Goodness of the said Cloths, and what Quantity of Wools should be yearly made into such Sorts of Cloths and Wares, (to the Intent it might be considered what Loss her Majesty thereby should have in her Customs) that all the same should be sealed by special Officers, with Seals made for that Purpose; and that a Book be made thereof, and delivered yearly into the *Exchequer*; and the same Officers to take for the Sealing of the same, such Fees as were then paid in any City, Town and County of the Realm in the like Case.

THIS City also had some Complaint to make concerning this Matter before us; for this new Drapery made and woven in the Realm, was brought frequently to the City, there to be sold. And because these Cloths were not of the same Names, that the Cloths of Woollen or Linen of antient Time were, altho' they consisted of the same Substance, the Makers and Merchants pretended a Liberty to themselves to make their Markets thereof, and to buy and sell the same in Inns, Chambers and Warehouses, and all other Parts of the City and Liberties, at their Pleasures, to the Deceit of the Queen's Subjects, and the more easy Utterance of naughty and deceitful Wares; and for the more easy intruding upon the Liberties of the City by foreign buying and selling: Whereas by common Usage and antient Custom used in the City, and by old Laws and Ordinances made and executed in the said City, all Manner of Commodities, Cloths and Merchandizes made and wrought within the Kingdom, and brought here to be sold, ought to be brought unto such common Market-Place, as to that Purpose in the same City was appointed; and there only ought to be bought and sold; and the Owners thereof did there pay Hallage and other Duties: Which was so done, that good and lawful Wares should be bought and sold, and corrupt and unlawful Bargains and Contracts, tending to the Deceit of the People, and contrary to the Laws of the Realm, might be avoided; and also, that there might be no foreign buying and selling, in Fraud of the Liberties, Franchises, and Customs of the City, being confirmed and ratified by Acts of Parliament.

THEREFORE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of the City did ordain, that from henceforth no Manner of Cloth of the new Device, Commodities and Merchandizes aforesaid, made of Wool, or of Woollen and Linen together, not accustomed heretofore to be brought to *Blackwell-hall*, which hereafter should be brought to the City to be sold, should be brought to the common Market-Place, named *The Wasted Hall*, situate at the North-End of the *Old-Fewry*, in the Ward of *Basinghall*, within this City, and there from thenceforth should be bought and sold. And that no Person Free of the City, or any other dwelling within the Liberties, or having any House, or Shop, or Room within the same City, should from thenceforth, there or elsewhere, take in, harbour, or bestow, or suffer to be taken in, received, &c. any of the said Cloths of the new Device, before the same be brought to the Market-Place aforesaid thereunto appointed, and there harboured, taken in, bought and sold. The Market-Days for the said Cloth of the new Device to be every *Tuesday* and *Wednesday*, from Eight 'till Eleven in the Forenoon, and from One 'till Four in the Afternoon. And the Officers of the said Hall and Market-Place to be attendant at the said Hall, to receive the Premises from Time to Time, who might take for Hallage and other Charges of the said Cloths, such Rates as follow, that is to say:

Narrow Rash for Doubleting, containing three Yards the double Piece, for Hallage 1 d.

Broad Rash for Cloaks and other Garments, containing from 20 to 25 Yards the Piece, 2 d.

Borratose, wrought with Silk, containing under 20 Yards, ob.

And the double Piece above 25 Yards, 1 d.

Plomits, wrought with Silk, or otherwise, the single Piece, 1 d.

Carells, containing 14 Yards a Piece, qu.

Worsted Hose, the dozen Pair, 2 d.

Norwich Gartering, the Gross, ob.

Stowfe Lace, and Penny Broad Lace, the dozen Gross, 1 d.

Crêwel, or Worsted Yarn, the dozen Pound, 1*d*.
Fringe, the dozen Pound Weight, 1*d*.

AND there being paid, the Officer or his Deputy should strike a Seal of Lead upon every particular Piece of the said Merchandize, as well in Discharge of the Owner from a Re-demand thereof, as also to charge the same Officer with the Money received. This was the Sum of a Proclamation by the Lord Mayor, *Octob.* 28, in the 18th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

AFTER these Rates, the Hallage was worth to the City of LONDON in half a Year after this Proclamation, (that is, from *October* to the End of *March*) after 6*l.* a Month, 30*l.* And if all had been brought into the Hall according to the said Proclamation, it would have been worth, by Computation, 200*l.* per Ann. But there soon followed a Controversy between the City of *Norwich* and the City of LONDON; those of *Norwich* asserting, That they ought to pay no Hallage, but were as free as any Citizen of LONDON for such Exactions; and so the Hallage came to little or nothing.

BUT now, as to the Prejudices accruing by these new Drapers to the Queen and the Realm, these Murmurs were made; that the Queen lost her double Customs of Wool; Cloth and Kersey making decayed; for that these new Sort of Cloths for Garments, and Yarn for Hose and otherwise, were so much used within the Realm; and that there was a Decay in the poor *Englishmen's* Work, Strangers being in a Manner wholly employed in the Working of these Cloths. But *Thomas Smith*, the Queen's Customer, a Man skilful in these Matters, being required his Judgment, shewed the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, That though there were some Loss by these Manufactures to the Queen in her Customs inwards, yet it was recompenced by her Customs outwards; and also profitable for the Commonwealth; since such Numbers of those Commodities could not be wrought in the Realm by Strangers only, but that they must set on work many poor People, Natives of this Realm. And whereas it was thought, that the making these would prove the Decay of Cloths and Kersies, there were as many made then as had been in Times past, and as much worn within the Realm as had been before Time; and that it appeared by the Custom Books, that there were as many carried out of the Realm as before.

FOR the making the Queen Satisfaction for the lessening of her Customs, an Imposition was propounded to be laid upon this Drapery, as was said before. But here arose a Question, Whether the Queen could lay an Imposition of this Nature upon it? Whereupon Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, the Queen's Attorney-General, gave this Answer, That he thought she might set any reasonable Imposition upon any Piece of such Drapery as should be made by any Stranger; and that for two Causes: The one was, for that all the Strangers that made such Things did work here only by her Majesty's Sufferance; and therefore they were to obey such Impositions as should be laid on them, or else not to work at all. And another Cause was this, for that her Majesty did now receive some Loss and Detriment by their great Drapery of Wool; which heretofore was used to be vended out of the Realm, and now was not; and thereby her Majesty did lose her antient Customs that were paid her for those Wools when they were transported. Another Question put to the said Attorney-General was, Whether these new Draperies were not in the Office of the Alnegers, or not? To which he answered, That he thought they were not within the Compass of any Alneger's Office by Force of any Statutes heretofore made. And the Queen's

Solicitor, Sir *Thomas Bromely*, was consulted also, and was of the same Mind.

THE Imposition laid upon these Cloths by the Lord Treasurer, was according to the Weight of them, after the Proportion of 4*d.* for 64 Pounds Weight of Wool, and not otherwise. And if any of them were found to be made partly of Thread-Yarn, or any other Stuff than of Wool, the said Subsidy was to be demanded and paid according to the Weight of the Wool only that the same Cloth did contain.

William Fitzwilliams and *George Delves*, Esqs; Gentlemen-Pensioners to the Queen, about the Year 1578, obtained to be Collectors of this Subsidy, and Viewers and Alnegers of the said Manufacture, and had the Queen's Letters Patents for seven Years, paying a certain yearly Rent to the Queen.

THE first Lord Mayor of LONDON, Sir *Henry Fitzakwyn*, who continued so 24 Years, was Free of the Drapers Company, and there is an antient Picture of him hanging up in their great Hall.

THERE have been above 120 Lord Mayors of this Company.

FISHMONGERS.



THE Fishmongers were at first two Companies, namely, Stock-Fishmongers and Salt-Fishmongers, each bearing different Coats of Arms. The Stock-Fishmongers bore, *Azure*, two *Lucies* in Saltier, *Argent*, with Coronets over their Mouths, *Or*. The Salt-Fishmongers bore, *Azure*, three Cross-Keys, Saltierwise, *Or*. On a Chief, *Gules*, three Dolphins naiant, *Argent* :) Which Salt-Fishmongers, Ann. 1509, (which was in the Beginning of King *Henry VIII.*) did bear their Arms as is hereafter set down, somewhat differently to what they bore them before, viz. *Azure*, three Dolphins naiant, *Argent*. On a Chief, *Gules*, three Cross-Keys, Saltierwise, *Or*. But lastly, in the 28th Year of the same King, Anno Dom. 1536, the said Companies were united in one; and then their Arms were more fully granted, as appears above, viz.

Azure, three Dolphins naiant in Pale, between two Pair of *Lucies*, Saltierwise, proper, crowned, on a Chief, *Gules*, six Keys in three Saltiers, the Ward Ends upward, as the Crowns. Crest, on a Helmet and Torse, two Arms supporting an Imperial Crown of the Second.

SUPPORTERS, a Merman and Maid, first armed, the latter with a Mirror in her Left Hand, proper.

PATRON of the Company, St. Peter.

THE Fishmongers are governed by six Wardens, whereof the first is called the Prime Warden, 28 Assistants; there are about 220 on the Livery;

Livery ; their Livery Fine is about 14 l. but not always certain.

Salt-Wharf. A Wharf antiently so called, at *Queenhith* ; half whereof, and the House, belonged to *Thomas Weston*, Citizen and Fishmonger, Anno 1435, and given by him in his Will to the Company of Fishmongers for ever. *In usum sustentationis operum Artis præfat. infra veterem Piscariam Civitat. LONDON. singulis annis expendend.* Under Condition, that the Keepers of the said Art shall hold one *Obit*, as well for him as for *Solomon Festorp* and *Margaret* his Wife, &c. each Year in the Day of his *Obit*, in the Church of *St. Nicholas Cold-abbey*.

Antient STATUTES of the FISHMONGERS of LONDON, as they are taken from a Book in the Chamber of LONDON.

DICUNT homines de Halimote, &c. The Men of the Halimote say, that they ought to have two Lagheltotes in the Year, one on the Feast of *St. Martin*, the other in *Lent* ; and all Fishermen and those of the Halimote ought to be there ; and he that fails forfeits 20 d.

Moreover, it ought to be forbidden in that Halimote, that no Fishmonger buy a fresh Fish before Mass at the Chapel, upon the Bridge, be celebrated, or at the Church of *St. Magnus*.

They say also, that the said Fishermen must sell fresh Fish after Mass, and Salt-fish after Prime.

That no Fishmonger ought to go to buy Fish beyond the Bounds appointed : And these are the Bounds, the Chapel upon the Bridge, *Baynard's-Castle*, and *Jordan's Key*, unless the Fish be set to sell, as they are at *Berkynes*, *Norfleete*, *Dartford*, and in some other Markets.

None to buy Fish in any Boat, unless brought thence to land.

UPON a Complaint of this Company once to a former King, against one of their Trade forestalling Fish, &c. he issued out his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, to this Tenor :

REX Maiori & Vicecomitib' LONDON. Salutem. Ex gravi Querela Johan. de Brakyng, Piscenar' LONDON. pro se & aliis officium illud in ead' Civitat' exercentib' coram nobis de predict' ; accipimus quod Will. de Eere *Stock-fishmonger*, officium illud ibid' exercens, forstallamenta & abroceamenta, & alias transgressiones & dampna enormia in obprobrium omnium officium vendendi Stokfifs, cepas, allia, nuces wallenses, & alia hujusmodi victualia exercentium, & dedecus manifestum ; necnon contra consuetudinem inter illos, qui officium hujusmodi ibid' hætenus exercerent, & approbatam, multipliciter fecit ; & de die in diem facere, non desistit, in nostri, & Communitatis nostræ predict' ac omnium in dict' Civitat' fluentium hujusmodi victualia ibid. vendentium, dampnum non modicum, & jacturam :

Nos ergo hujusmodi & malicie obviare volentes, vos precipimus, quod vocatis coram vob' præfato Johan' & predict' Willo. & auditis tam Johis. per se & aliis officium in dict' Civitat' exercentib' quam præfat' Will' rationib' in premissis, &c. debito more emendari. Et ipse Will. si culpabilis inde inveniatur, taliter juxta ejusd' judicium castigetur. Quod castigatio illa timorem aliis incutiat' delinquendi. Ne nos in vestri defectum clamorem inde audiamus, per quod manum ad hoc aliter apponere debeamus. Test' ap' Wyndeshore xiii die Febr' Anno Regn' nostri sexto.

THE Fishmongers Hall stands in *Thames-street*, and reaches South to the Water-side ; it

was new built after the Fire of LONDON, with a spacious and graceful Quadrangle. They keep a Memorial of that famous Lord Mayor *Sir William Walworth*, some Time a Brother of their Company ; whose Effigies, in full Proportion, stands in a Niche in their great Hall, holding his bloody Dagger in his Hand, wherewith, it is reported in our History, he manfully slew the Rebel *Wat Tyler*. And they have that very Dagger, if Tradition may be credited, hanging up in one of the Rooms, that did that Heroick Execution ; tho' some Person, who keeps a publick House at *Islington*, did very lately, in the Year 1731, pretend to be possess'd of it, and did lend it to be publicly exposed in *Smithfield*, at the Time of *Bartholomew Fair*, in a Shew or Droll, called, *Wat Tyler*.

WHEN *Sir William Leman*, of this Company, was Mayor, which was in the Year 1616, among several Triumphant Shews that adorned the Day of his Entrance into his Office, there rode several Men in Armour, one whereof with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon a Spear erected. There was then also a Pageant representing *Walworth* lying dead in his Monument, and an Angel, the Genius of LONDON, making him arise ; who forthwith sat up, and made a Speech to the Mayor passing by.

THE Representation of an armed Man riding with the Head of *Wat Tyler* upon his Spear in Memory of *Sir William Walworth*, was again made when *Sir Thomas Abney*, Fishmonger, enter'd upon his Mayoralty.

THE Fishmongers, in their Hall, have a handsome Coat of Arms of *England*, set up to the Honour of King *William III.* with this Inscription :

Augustissimo, Potentissimo, & Inviçtissimo, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Galliæ, & Hiberniæ Regi, GU-LIELMO Tertio, Fidei a Papismo Defensori & Conservatori, Libertatis Restauratori, Publicæ felicitatis Auctori, seculi Reparatori, SACRUM.

FOR the Charities and Benefactions entrusted to this Company, see *Chap. I.* of this Book, Page 33.

GOLDSMITHS.



THE Goldsmiths were incorporated in the sixteenth Year of King *Richard II.* Anno Dom. 1392. The Arms antient ; the Crest and Supporters were added and granted by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, Anno Dom. 1571, 13 Reg. *Elizab.* approved and enter'd at a Visitation made by *Sir Henry St. George*, Anno 1634.

ARMS : Gules, a Leopard's Head, Or, quartered with Azure ; a cover'd Cup between two Buckles of the second. Crest, a Dainty Lady holding in her Right Hand a Balance, with her Arms

Arms extended proper ; in her Left Hand a Touchstone of the Third.

SUPPORTERS : *Two Unicorns, Or.*

THE Patron St. Dunstan.

THIS Company is govern'd by four Wardens, and about 90 Assistants. There are 294 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 11 l. 5 s.

THE antient Mutiny in the City between the Goldsmiths and the Fishmongers, for Precedency, would not be appeased : The Discord remaining, a Proclamation was made by the Mayor and Aldermen, by their own Authority, without any other Warrant, that the Rebels should return to Peace ; and that none should receive them under Pain of Forfeiture of Life. And *Note*, That some of them were *Bannifati*, i. e. Banished and Expelled the City, and deprived of their Freedom, because they would not render themselves to Peace.

IN the Year 1574, one *William Sutton* discovered and informed the Lord Treasurer of several Frauds used by many of the Goldsmiths in those Times ; being employed to search their Shops for unduly wrought Silver and Gold Plate ; who took away a great deal such, and sealed it up : And there were several Men sworn before Sir *Rowland Hayward*, Mayor, who were ready to shew, by whom, and when these Deceits were done. The Abuses in Gold Wares were such, that many in buying were wronged five Shillings in the Ounce ; in some Wares eight Shillings ; in some thirteen Shillings ; and in some Wares more. The Abuses in Silver Wares were, when the Loss to the Buyer ought not to have been six Pence, it had been three Shillings in some Things ; in some five Shillings ; in some six Shillings ; and in some more. And this appeared by the Warden of the Goldsmiths Books, wherein the Faults of the deceitful Workers, Sellers, and Putters to Sale were register'd. And also many Biliments, Chains, Tablets, Buttons, and such like, which were commonly worn, or to be shewed, made this also appear. And the Finers also, who proved the same true by their Waste in Fining. And this said Plate, that for its Deficiency was taken and sealed up, was examined before Secretary *Smith*, who was well studied in the Quality and Nature of Metals ; and he was able to satisfy all Persons, that there was not one Piece but what was against the Laws of the Realm, the Ordinance of the House, and their own Oaths.

MANY had devised Works, wherein they had bestowed Copper, Lattin, Sother, and such like Things, whereby the Buyers might be deceived. These Deceits were practised from the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign to this Time, when it was thus complained of.

BUT the Goldsmiths, in Vindication of themselves, against this Accusation, of using Deceits in making their Plate, and wronging the Buyers, justify'd themselves, *Anno* 1577, by an Address to the Lord Treasurer, signed by *Langley*, Mayor, and other Wardens of the said Company, to this Purport :

“ That whereas one *William Sutton*, of the said Wardens Company, upon sundry false Suggestions, as they were credibly informed, had, of late, exhibited his Bills, as well to the Queen's Majesty, as to his Honour, and other Lords of the Privy Council, craving thereby, that it might please her Highness to authorize, by a Commission, by him devised, some one, meaning himself, to oversee and survey the Doings of their Workmen : Supposing to her Highness, that they, the Wardens, (to whom that Office by Virtue of the Queen's Majesty's Letters Patents appertained) did very remissly neglect their Duty therein : They therefore,

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“ lest peradventure her Majesty, and his Honour, and the rest of the Lords, not knowing how impudent and lewd a Person he was, neither what Care and Pain they daily did take to execute their said Office of Search, might to their great Grievs and intolerable Burthen, upon his untrue Suggestion, without just Cause, authorize so evil a Member, or any other, to search among them, to the great Disturbance of the whole Company, thought it their bounden Duty, first, to signify to his Lordship what he, the said *Sutton*, was, and in what Disorder he had lived, and yet did, among them, as by Records hereafter cited might appear : But also therewith presented to their Honours, what Order they took for searching throughout the whole Realm.

“ This *William Sutton*, *Anno* 1569, for his Disobedience to his Wardens, was sent to the Compter. His Case was thus : The said *Sutton* then (as he now did) found many Faults ; and when he was called before the Company, could not set forth one particular Workman that should commit the same ; and so, for slandering the Workmen, he was, by the Alderman of the Company, the Wardens, and the whole Assistants, sent to Ward. That another Time he made Report to sundry, that he knew several great Enormities in the Company, and he would have it redress'd. Whereupon, the Wardens hearing of it, sent for him again, and with as good Words as they could, desired him to tell it, and to set it forth to them presently, that they might punish the same, and be forthwith redress'd, that the Queen's Subjects, by Delay, might receive no Loss : But when he should have set down the Faults, he could not set down one. After this, he then secretly (as now he did) informed the Council, what evil Plate there was in *Cheapside* ; and prayed a Commission for the Search of the same, and had it. And when he had taken the same Plate, and upon the Sudden sealed it up in Bags, being after brought before the Commissioners, each Party had his own Plate again, as good Plate, and undefaced.

“ That this *Sutton* also procured one *John Burton*, Gold-Wire-Drawer, to draw him a Wire of fine Silver, and to brace it over with Gold, to make a deceitful Chain thereof ; and so the said Chain had fourteen Ounces in Silver in it, and a thin Plate of Gold on it, weighing three Ounces. Whereupon, the said *Sutton* was called and examined, and could not deny the same. At another Time, the said *Sutton*, for his evil Demeanour, was committed to Prison, in that he not only slander'd the Company, but the Wardens ; and would not, according to his Oath, set forth and declare to the said Wardens, as well the Cause as the Parties Names : Whereupon he, by his Adherents, complained himself to the whole Body of the Council, suggesting (as he yet daily doth) what great Enormities were in the said Company, and that he was committed for evil Will and Malice. Whereupon, their Honours directed their Letters to Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Knt. then Lord Mayor, and the Master of the Rolls, who deliberately heard both him and us, with all the Proofs and Circumstances he could bring in touching his Assertions. And in the End, by an Order taken likewise, ready to be shewed under their Hands, it was ordered, that he should eftsones go to Prison again, till the Council's Pleasure, upon their Certificate, was fully known.

“ And after the Lords Pleasure was known, Order by the Commissioners was taken, that he should come openly into *Goldsmiths-Hall*, and there acknowledge his Fault before all the

“ whole

“ whole Company ; there likewise to give them
 “ to understand, that he was sorry for his Faults,
 “ and should further promise never after to of-
 “ fend so again.

“ Now our very good Lord, whether this
 “ *Sutton* (living idly, and not using the Trade
 “ of the Goldsmiths, but rather seeketh to de-
 “ face the same) be such a one to whom any
 “ Credit should be given, or a Man meet to
 “ serve in a Commonweal, we refer it to your
 “ grave Judgment and Understanding ; humbly
 “ beseeching your Honour, and the rest of the
 “ Honourable Council, to stand our good Lords,
 “ and to ayde us in our Service, no otherwise
 “ than we shall deserve ; and we shall be bound
 “ daily to pray to God for your prosperous E-
 “ states long to endure.

THIS was wrote upon Parchment, and sign-
 ed by *John Langley*, Mayor, and at least ten
 more of that Company, the Wardens and others.

AND with this Address they sent the Ordina-
 nces of the Company, fair written also in Parch-
 ment, viz.

A NOTE of sundry ORDINANCES made for the
 GOLDSMITHS, ratified and confirmed by the
 Lords of the Privy-Council, and the two Chief
 Justices of England.

FIRST, There is every Year four Wardens
 chosen, and solemnly sworne to do their
 bounden Duties unto the Queen's Majesty ; and
 justly and truly to deal in the Company, and to
 perform the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances of
 the House.

Item, They or three of them sit twice every
 Week, viz. *Monday* and *Friday*, to hear all
 Causes of Offence in the said Company, and to
 end the same. And if the Cause be of Weight,
 then they call to them ten, at the least, of the
 Assistants : All which Assistants to have been
 before sworne Wardens ; and these together to
 hear, end, and determine the same.

We search every Year twice or thrice, or four
 Times, as Occasion serveth ; and if we find any
 Things unlawfully made, be it of Gold or Sil-
 ver, we break it, though it be worth 100 l. or
 two. We also imprison the Partie, and fyne
 him. All which, and more, is turned to the
 Relief of the Poor, which cometh yearly, with
 other Things given by our auncient Fathers here-
 tofore, to a large Sum.

We four Times a Year call the whole Com-
 pany together, and then openly in the Hall we
 read the Ordinances of the House unto them,
 and especially for good and true Workmanship ;
 and put them in Remembrance what Laws be
 made therefore ; how they are bound in 40 l.
 a-piece to work truly ; how they be sworn so to
 do : And all this we do to urge them to work
 truly and honestly.

We then earnestly desire them, yea, and
 charge them, by th'Othe they have taken to
 the Queen's Majesty, that they consider of this
 one special Admonition, that as they shall not
 work untruly, so shall they not keep close or
 secret any Man of the Company, or any other
 that shall work for them untruly ; but shall
 forthwith reveal it to the Wardens.

OUT of this Company of Goldsmiths once a
 Year a Jury is taken, consisting of 24 Persons,
 who go up to the Court ; and then, in the Pre-
 sence of the Lords of the Council, some Pieces of
 every Sort of Money coined the foregoing Year,
 and that had been taken out of the Mint, is
 exactly assayed and weighed ; which Pieces were
 taken at Adventures out of the said Mint,
 and kept under several Locks by several Persons

till this Time. And hereby special Care is
 taken that the *English* Coin want neither Pu-
 rity nor Weight,

THE Hall of this Company escaped, in Part,
 the great Fire, being a fair Structure of smoothed
 Brick, with a spacious Quadrangle paved with
 Free-Stone, situate in *Foster-lane*, near *St. John*
Zachary's. Here remain the Pictures of *Sir Mar-*
tin Bowes and *Sir Hugh Willoughbie*, both of this
 Company, great Benefactors to it, and sometimes
 Lord Mayor of LONDON. The latter a
 Man never to be forgotten, for bringing in the
New River Water into the City ; for the Rents
 whereof he gave then 30 l. a Year to this Com-
 pany, which are now worth to them near 300 l.
 a Year.

THIS Company obtained Charters from divers
 Kings and Queens of this Realm. First, *Ed-*
ward III. upon the Suit of the Goldsmiths of
 LONDON, suggesting to him how that ma-
 ny Persons of that Trade, by Fire, and the Smoak
 of Quicksilver, had lost their Sight ; and that
 others of them, by their working in that Trade,
 became so crazy and infirm, that they were dis-
 abled, but by Relief from others ; and that di-
 vers of the said City, compassionating the Con-
 dition of such, were disposed to give and grant
 divers Tenements and Rents in the City, to the
 Value of 20 l. per Ann. to the Company of the
 said Craft, towards the Maintenance of the said
 Blind, Weak and Infirm, and also of a Chapel to
 celebrate Mass among them every Day, for the
 Souls of all the Faithful departed, according to
 an Ordinance in that Behalf to be made ; did by
 his Letters Patents, for the Consideration of a
 Fine of ten Marks, for himself and his Heirs,
 grant and give Licence to the Men of the Com-
 munity aforesaid, that they might purchase Te-
 nements and Rents in the same City of the said
 Value, for the Statutes aforesaid, the Statute of
Mortmain, or any other Statute to the contrari-
 wise notwithstanding.

BUT for want of naming Persons capable in
 this Grant of King *Edward III.* the Company
 again petitioned King *Richard II.* importing as
 much ; and the King yielded to their Petition,
 as follows :

The said King *Richard II.* granted the same
 Company, in Consideration of 20 Marks by them
 paid, Licence, “ That from henceforth they
 “ might be a perpetual Community or Society of
 “ themselves ; and that they might for ever yearly
 “ elect out of themselves four Wardens to oversee,
 “ cross, rule, and daily govern the said Craft and
 “ Community, and every Member. And further,
 “ That they might purchase, and have to them-
 “ selves and their Successors, Tenements and
 “ Rents with their Appurtenances within the
 “ said City and Suburbs, to the Value of 20 l.
 “ per Ann. for the Maintenance of the Blind,
 “ Weak, and Infirm Men of the Company, and
 “ to celebrate Mass. This bore Date at *Win-*
 “ *chester*, February 6, the 17th Year of his
 “ Reign (*A. M.* writes the 16th anisf.)

Edward IV. by his Letters Patents, bearing
 Date at *Leicester*, the 30th of *May*, in the 2d
 of his Reign, allowed all the former Letters Pa-
 tents, and approved and confirmed the same ; and
 further granted to the said Wardens and Com-
 pany of the Craft aforesaid, that they and their
 Heirs should be a Corporation, or Body Corpo-
 rate, consisting, and called by the Name of *War-*
dens and Company, &c. and be Persons able and
 capable in Law to purchase and take Lands and
 Tenements, Rents, and other Possessions what-
 soever, for ever in Fee-Simple ; and to have a
 perpetual Succession and Common Seal for the
 Affairs of the said Mystery.

AND

AND moreover, in these Letters were added, That for the Credit of the Men of this Art, dwelling and residing in the said City; and for preventing and avoiding the Damage and Loss that did or might daily happen, as well to the King as to his Liege People, for want of a due and provident Care of regulating certain of the King's Subjects, and others, using and exercising the said Trade, without any Regard to the Credit of the said Company, &c. He granted to the Wardens and Company, that they should and might for ever have the Search, Inspection, Trial and Regulation of all Sorts of Gold and Silver, wrought or to be wrought; and exposed to Sale within the City or Suburbs, and in all Fairs and Markets, in Cities, Towns and Boroughs, and throughout the Kingdom of *England*; and also should and might have Power to punish and correct all Defects that should be found in the working of Gold and Silver; and that they might call to their Assistance the Mayor and Sheriffs of the said City, and the Mayors and Bailiffs and other Officers whatsoever, in any Fairs, Markets, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and other Places, where any Search or Trial should happen; and that the Wardens of the said Mystery should and might have full Power and Authority for ever, by themselves, or any of them, duly to search or try all and all Manner of Works touching and concerning the said Craft, found or being in the Hands of the Goldsmiths, or any other whomsoever, selling, making or working any Wares or Works, pertaining to the said Mystery as well within the City and Suburbs, as elsewhere out of the said City, in all Fairs, Markets, &c. And also, according to their Discretion, to punish and correct the Makers, Sellers and Workers of the same.

ALSO *Henry VII.* granted this Company his Letters Patents, dated at *Westminster* the 3d of *February*, the 20th of his Reign. And King *Henry VIII.* his Letters, dated at *Westminster*, *March* the 16th, the first of his Reign. And King *Edward VI.* his, dated at *Westminster* the 6th of *June*, the first of his Reign. And Queen *Mary* hers, dated at *Westminster* the 5th of *December*, the first of her Reign. And Queen *Elizabeth* hers, dated at *Westminster* the 3d of *February*, the 3d of her Reign. And K. *James I.* his, dated the 30th of *March*, in the 2d of his Reign.

THE Goldsmiths made and set forth this good Order following, for Prevention and Redress of great Abuses, committed in several Wares, *viz.*

Goldsmiths-Hall, Feb. 23, 1675.

WHEREAS Complaint hath been made to the Wardens of the Company of Goldsmiths, LONDON, that divers Small Works, as Buckles for Belts, Silver Hilts, and the Pieces thereto belonging, with divers other Small Wares both of Gold and Silver, are frequently wrought and put to Sale by divers Goldsmiths and others, worse than Standard, to the Abuse of his Majesty's good Subjects, and great Discredit of that Manufacture; and that there are also divers Pieces of Silver Plate sold, not being assayed at *Goldsmiths-Hall*, and so not marked with the Leopard's Head Crowned, as by Law the same ought to be. And whereas the Wardens of the said Company, to prevent the said Frauds, have formerly required all Persons to forbear putting to Sale any adulterate Wares, either of Gold or Silver, but that they cause the same forthwith to be defaced: And that as well Plate-Workers or Small-Workers, should cause their respective Marks to be brought to *Goldsmiths-Hall*, and there write the same in a Table kept in the Assay-Office; and likewise either their Names and

Places of Habitation in a Book there kept for that Purpose, whereby the Persons and their Marks might be known unto the Wardens of the said Company: Which having not hitherto been duly observed,

These are therefore to give Notice to, and to require again all those who exercise the Art or Mystery of Goldsmiths in and about the City of LONDON and *Westminster*, and the Suburbs of the same, that they forthwith repair to *Goldsmiths-Hall*, and there strike their Marks in a Table appointed for that Purpose; and likewise either their Names, with the Places of their respective Dwellings, in a Book remaining in the Assay-Office there: And that as well the Workers as Shop-keepers, and all others working and trading in Gold and Silver Wares of what Kind or Quality soever they be, forbear putting to Sale any of the said Works, not being agreeable to Standard, that is to say, Gold not less in Fineness than 22 Carrats; and Silver not less in Fineness than 11 Ounces two Penny Weight: And that no Person or Persons do from henceforth put to Sale any of the said Wares, either small or great, before the Workman's Mark be struck thereon, and the same assayed at *Goldsmiths-Hall*, and there approved for Standard, by striking thereon the Lion and Leopard's Head Crowned, or one of them, if the said Works will conveniently bear the same. Hereof all Persons concerned are desired to take Notice, and demean themselves accordingly, otherwise the Wardens will make it their Care to procure them to be provided against according to Law.

ONE of this Company deserves here to be remember'd and stand upon Record for his Prudence in securing the Estate he should leave behind him, from the Danger of ever being sold away or alienated from his Name and Family by any that should enjoy it: Which he did by making certain of this Company Trustees of it. This Citizen was one *Philip Strelley* of LONDON, who, in the Year 1603, left the Manor or Lordship of *Ulkerthorpe*, alias *Ogarthorpe*, alias *Hogarthorpe*, in the County of *Derby*, to Sir *James Pemberton*, and others his Trustees and Members of the Goldsmiths Company for ever, in Trust, that they shall lease the same Premises (after several Limitations therein mention'd) to the Heirs of the Body of *Henry Strelley*; and for Default of such Heirs, then to such Person or Persons successively one after another, as for the Time being shall be next of the Blood, Name and Kindred of the *Strelleys*: To hold for ninety nine Years, with a Proviso, that the same shall determine at such of the Feasts of *All-Saints*, and *May-Day*, as shall next happen after the End of one Year, next after the Decease of the Lessee, at 55 *l.* Rent *per Annum*, with such Covenants as are mention'd in a Precedent annexed to his Will. The said 55 *l.* to be disposed of by the Company in Manner following, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To put out two Apprentices born on the Premises, or in the Counties of <i>Derby</i> and <i>Nottingham</i> .	20	00	00
To two poor Scholars at <i>Cambridge</i> and <i>Oxford</i> , for their Exhibition and Maintenance	10	00	00
To poor maimed Soldiers	10	00	00
To the Poor of <i>St. John Zachary's</i> , LONDON	02	00	00
To poor Goldsmiths	08	00	00
To the Trustees and Wardens of the said Company	05	00	00
	55	00	00
	THREE		

THESE Goldsmiths have commonly (besides Plate) dealt in Jewels and precious Stones ; and in former Times, there being no great Store of them, nor of Gold and Silver, nor Artists in the Company, in making Vessels in Gold and Silver, or in setting of Stones artificially into Jewels, they were fain to send for them upon Occasion from *France*, and other Places beyond Sea ; as appears by these Letters Patents granted to Sir *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. and some Time Mayor, Goldsmith to King *Richard III.* “ To al Maiors, &c. “ That for great Considerations us specially moving, we wol and charge you, that you suffer “ our trusty and wel beloved *Edmund Shaw*, Kt. “ Alderman of our City of LONDON, and “ *Rauf Latham*, or any other his menial Servants or Apprentices, to bring out of the Obeisance of *France*, and out of the Parts beyond “ the Sea, to this our Realm of *England*, al Manner of Metal of Gold, and al Maner Mettal “ of Silver ; and also al gilt, as wel as Party gilt, “ as otherwise, be they the said Mettals in “ Weight, or in any Maner of Fashion, what it “ be ; and al Maner of Pearls and precious Stones, “ set or unset, polished or unpolished ; without “ any Custom or other Devoir for Us, or for our “ Right or Duty to be demanded of the said “ *Edmund* or *Rauf*. Dated the 25 *Fevrier*.

AN Act was made in the 8th and 9th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William*, which enacted, That no Silver Vessel, Plate or Manufacture should be wrought or made less in Fineness than 11 Ounces, 10 Penny-weight of fine Silver, in every Pound Weight Troy ; nor sold or exchanged, until the same had been marked with the two first Letters of the Surname of the Worker, and with the Marks of the Company of Goldsmiths, LONDON, being a Lion's Head erased, the Figure of a Woman, commonly called *Britannia* ; and a Mark denoting the Year, under the Penalty of Forfeiture thereof.

ACCORDINGLY, in *September*, Anno 1717, the Wardens of the said Company did issue forth a Declaration, that they were resolved to prosecute with the utmost Rigour of the Law all such as should work, or expose to Sale any Vessel or Manufacture contrary to the said Act.

THERE have been about forty Lord Mayors of this Company.

FOR the Benefactions entrusted to the Goldsmiths, see *Chap. I.* of this Book, Pages 33, 34.

SKINNERS.



THE Company of Skinners were incorporated in the first Year of King *Edward III.* Anno Dom. 1327, and made a Brotherhood in the 18th Year of King *Richard II.* The Crest and Supporters were granted by *William Harvey*, who was free of the same Company, An. Dom. 1561.

THE Arms at this Time are : *Ermin*, on a Chief Gules, three Crowns with Caps of the First. Crest ; a Leopard proper, gorged with a Chaplet of Bays, Or. Supporters ; a Lucern and a Wolf, both proper.

IN a Visitation Book of LONDON, there is no Helmet, and the Leopard in the Crest is *Passant* upon a Wreath, and not *seiant* ; and the Ermins in the Coat are only three two and three ; and the Arms, Crest and Supporters, are said to be granted by *Thomas Halley* [*Hawley*] Clarendieux, 4 *Edward VI.* Which Arms were enter'd and approved in the Visitation Anno 1634 ; at which Time Mr. *John Bennet* was Master.

THE Name of this Corporation was, *Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the SKINNERS of LONDON ; to the Honour of God, and the precious Body of our Lord JESUS CHRIST.*

THEY now consist of a Master, four Wardens, 68 Assistants, and 170 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 16 l. 6 s. 8 d.

THEIR Parroness the Blessed Virgin.

THIS Company flourished in former Times, when Sables, Lucerns, and other rich Furs were worn for Tippets in *England* ; which were princely Ornaments. Of which *Henry Lane*, in a Letter to *Richard Hackluit*, the Collector of the *English Voyages*, Anno 1567, thus speaks : “ That it was great Pity but it should be renewed, especially in Courts and among Magistrates, not only for the restoring of an old “ Worshipful Art and Company, but also because “ they be for our Climate wholesome, delicate, “ grave, and comely, expressing Dignity, comforting Age, and of long Continuance, and “ better with small Cost to be preserved than “ those new Silks, Shaggs and Rags ; wherein a “ great Part of the Wealth of the Land is hastily consumed.

THE Skinners in those Times were many in Number, kept and maintained great Families, were able to live handsomely, and contribute to the Services of the Realm ; and did set at work great Numbers of Tawyers, and other poor Sort of People. In those Times, Coney-Skins and other Furs, of the Breed of this Realm were, by such as had them of their own Breed, and such as gathered them, as Pedlers, and the like, ordinarily brought and offered to be sold to the Skinners : And the Skinners bought the same at reasonable Rates : And then out of such Skins and Furs, chose out and cull'd those that were fit for Wear within the Realm, and caused them to be dress'd, and set the Poor on work : And so had, by Choice and Plenty, wherewith to serve the Nobles, Gentlemen, and other Subjects of *England*. The Residue of the Furs and Skins so come to their Hands, they vended to every Man as fitted his Trade, and to the Merchants such as were fit to be sent beyond Sea. But afterwards, about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, the Skinners were much disabled, it being become common for the wealthy Merchants, *English* and Strangers, to send abroad into the Shires and Counties of the Realm, and draw unto them the Pedlers, Petty Chapmen, and other like Gatherers of Skins, and thereby procured Skins, which they sent beyond Sea ; and so ingrossing them into their Hands, the Skinners were exceedingly hindered in their Trade.

THIS occasioned them to make a publick Complaint, how they were hereby utterly disabled to set poor Tawyers and others to work, or to maintain themselves but in miserable Poverty, not able as those before them, to contribute to Subsidies and other Services of the Realm ; and by Means whereof the Prices of all such Skins and Furs as came to their Hands, were

were greatly increased; and hence Men were driven to leave off the wearing of such Furs, and betake themselves to Foreign Commodities, soaking away the Wealth of the Nation.

AND hence a Controversy arose between the Skinners and the *Eastland* Merchants. The Skinners about the Year 1592, petitioned the Queen, That whereas they were fallen into great Poverty by Reason of the ingrossing and inordinate transporting of Coney-Skins; and that thereby they could not have Choice of the best Sort for her Majesty's Service, and her Subjects; no Pedlers or Petty Chapmen might gather or ingross any Skins or Furs of the Breed of *England*, but under Licence of two Justices of the Peace of the County where, &c. And that such Licensed should not make Sale of any such Skins or Furs so gathered by them, but to some Persons known to be of the Trade of the Skinners; and that all others might be restrained to buy and transport them. The Company of *Eastland* Merchants required, on the other Hand, to have free Licence to buy, provide and engross, in any Place whatsoever, and of all Persons, all Manner of Coney-Skins, raw or tawed, and at their Pleasure to transport them, in any Bottom whatsoever, unto any Place, yielding the ordinary Custom.

THE Mayor and Aldermen wrote a Letter to the Lord Treasurer against the Skinners Petition; urging, That this Practice of the Skinners, that all the Skins of the Breed of *England* must first pass through the Hands and Property of some Freeman of that Company, before they should be transported, would be to the exceeding great Prejudice, not only of the Liberty of the City, but of all other Traders into Foreign Parts, within this whole Realm. And the Patent being ready drawn by the Advice of the learned Council, and in great Forwardness to be signed by the Queen, they pray'd the Lord Treasurer to be a Means to stay the same, 'till such Time as he should be better informed, touching the great Inconveniencies which would grow thereby; for which Purpose they had appointed certain of the Aldermen, and others, to attend upon him.

THIS Company are Patrons and Governors of an eminent Free-School at *Tunbridge*, in the County of *Kent*, founded by Sir *Andrew Judd*, a Skinner, some Time Mayor of LONDON; which, upon some Trouble and Doubt, was afterwards confirmed by Parliament. The brief Account whereof was as follows, taken from an authentick Paper.

The REASONS and OCCASIONS whereupon the Acte preferred for the Companye of Skynners is grounded.

SIR *Andrew Judd*, carrying a Minde to erecte a Schole at *Tunbridge*, and to endowe the same with some competent Maintenance, did to suche Purpose withe his owne proper Money, purchase divers Lands, in the Name of himself and one *Henrye Fisher*, whome he put in Trust to see the Worke perfected, yf himself sholde fortune to be prevented by Deathe.

Kinge *Edwarde* the Sixte gave Licence by his Letters Patents for the Founding of the said Schole; and that the Master, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Mysterye of Skinners of LONDON shal be the Governours of the Possession, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge*, in the Countye of *Kent*.

For the Endowmente of this Schole Sir *Andrew Judd* afterwards did, by his last Will, to suche expresse Use, bequeathe to the Companye of Skynners, the Lands so as aforesaid purchased.

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And in that Bequest used the saide Companye, by the Name of Master and Wardens of the Fraternitie of *Corpus Christi*, of the Crafte or Mystery of Skynners of LONDON.

The said *Henrye Fisher*, to accomplish the said Will, did graunte and assigne the said Lands to the said Companye, to the said Uses; as also certain other Lands of his owne to other godlie Uses. And in this Conveyance used the said Companye, by the Name of Master, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Mysterye of Skinners of LONDON, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Towne of *Tunbridge*.

Henrye Fisher deceasing, one *Andrew Fisher*, his Sonn, endeavored to impeache the said Conveyances, under Pretence of a former Conveyance from his said Father: But the same being sifted and examined in Parliament, in the 14th Year of her Majestie's Reigne, was, together with the Enrollement and Exemplifications thereof, ordeyned to be voide of all Lands assured for the Maintenance of the said Schole, and in that Acte the Companye is used by the Name of Master, Wardens and Comminaltie of the Skynners of LONDON.

Sithence whiche Acte, and in Contempt thereof, the said *Andrew Fisher* hathe endeavored nowe verie latelie to stripp the said Schole and Companye of the said Lands, under Pretence that the said Companye was not rightlie mentioned by the stricte Name of their verie Incorporation, neither towching themselves nor the said Schole.

For the Relief wherof the said Companye exhibiting their Bill by the Consent of the said *Andrew Fisher*, to the Lower House of this Honourable Session of Parliament, yt pleased the Committies therof (wherof diuers weare learned in the Lawes) to take greate Paynes in perusing and considering the Premisses, and of the Original and Mayne Charter: And thereupon theye, as seemed best to their Wisedomes and Gravities, did conforme the same Statute in the Manner as nowe it is.

Wherein theye doefirste publishe and declare, that the trewe Name of the Incorporation of the Skynners to purchase or to graunte, hathe been, is and shal be, Maister and Wardens and Brothers and Sisters of the Guilde or Fraternitie of the Skynners of LONDON, to the Honor of God and the pretious Boddye of our Lorde Ihesus Christ (whiche indeede is the verie trewe, mayne and original Incorporation.)

And that the trewe Name of the Incorporation (towching the said Schole) made and created by the foresaid Letters Patents of King *Edwarde* the Sixte, hathe beene, is and shal be Gouvernours of the Possessions, Revenues and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Town of *Tunbridge*, in the Countye of *Kent*.

And thereupon doe enacte, That all the Letters Patents, Deedes, Wrightings, Assuraunces and Conveyances and Acte of Parliament aforementioned, shal be good and effectual. And the said Corporation of Skynners shall by that their trewe Name, haue and enjoye all Lands, Tenements, &c. assured, mentioned or intended to bee assured or conveyed unto them by any Name or Names whatsoever other then concerning the said Schole: And shall by the said proper Title of Incorporation, concerning the said Schole, haue and enjoye all the Lands, Tenements, &c. conveyed, or mentioned or intended to be assured or conveyed unto them by any the Letters Patents, Wrightings, Conveyances or Act of Parliament before-mentioned, by any Name or Names whatsoever.

4 P

And

And that theire sholde none be uniuſtlye preiudiced by this Acte, there is conteyned a ſaving to the Queen's Maiestie and euerye Person and Boddye Corporate of all Estate, Right, Title and Interest, other then for or by Reason of any mistaking or misnaming, or not trowe naming of either of the said Names of Incorporation (whiche is the Thing ment and intended to be holpen and relieued by this Acte.)

The Acte containeth also a special Proviso, That as it iustifieth all Graunts made to the said Companys of Skynners, so all Leases, Termes, Assurances, Acte or Thing, made or graunted by them in Respekte of either of the said Incorporations by any Name or Names whatsoever, shal be good, according to the trowe Meaning of the same, notwithstanding any mistaking, misnaming or not trowe naming of either of the said Incorporations.

Stow inferts the following, which, he says, was an authentick Catalogue of the Benefactors to this Company, with their respective Gifts for the Uses of Godlines and Charity, being made about the Year 1588; and was very probably drawn up for the Satisfaction of Queen *Elizabeth*, in order to stop the Purpose of such, as had gotten Commissions from her for concealed Lands, that had been given to superstitious Uses.

A iust Accompte of the yearly Valewe of all Lands appertayning to the Company of Skynners.

Lying in the
Parishes of
S. Botolphes,
Aldermare,
Alhallowes
and Little
Wood-street.

Mr. Barton, by his last Will and Testament, gave certayne Lands, Tenements and Gardens, to the Company of Skynners, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rents *per Ann.*

lix l. x s.

Mr. Uphauering, by his last Will and Testament, gave one Tenement lying in *Weastcheape*, to the Company of Skynners, to performe diuers godlie Uses; the Rent amounteth to *per Ann.*

x l. xiiij s. iiij d.

Mr. Cliffe, by his last Will and Testament, gave certayne Lands and Tenements lying in *Bowe-lane* and *Basing-lane*, to the same Company, amounting to the yearly Rent of — to performe diuers godlie Uses

xviij l. vj s. viij d.

Mr. White, by his last Will, &c. gave one Tenement lying in *Basing-lane*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rent amounteth to *per Ann.*

xlvi s. viij d.

Mr. Drap, by his last Will, &c. gave certen Lands and Tenements lying in *St. Sithe's-lane*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rents amounting to *per Ann.*

xxxiiij l. xiiij s. iiij d.

The Company purchased their Hall and iiij smalle Tenements in the Parishes of *St. John's* upon *Walbroocke*, and ij Tenements in *St. Martyn's Orgar*, and had Licence of *Mortmayne* from King *Henry* the iiijth for the same, the Rents *per Ann.* is

xij l. vj s. viij d.

Mr. Beadle, by his last Will, &c. gave one Tenement lying in *Candlewick-streete*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rent *per Ann.* amounteth to

liij s. iiij d.

Mr. Genings, by his last Will, &c. gave one Tenement lying in *Eastcheape*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rent *per Ann.* amounteth to

v l.

Mr. Wanles, by his last Will, &c. gave twoe Tenements lying in *Theames-streete* and *Tower-streete*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rents *per Ann.* amounteth to

x l.

Sir Andrew Fudd, by his last Will, &c. gaue diuers Lands and Tenements to the said Company for the Maintenance of *Tunbridge Schole*, and diuers Almsfolks, and other godlie Uses, the Rents *per Ann.* amounteth to the Somme of

lvj l. iiij d.

Mr. Henry Fisher, by his last Will, gaue certen Lands lying in *Harrowe-alleye*, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rents *per Ann.* amounteth to Somme of

ix l. x s.

Mr. Thomas Hunte, by his last Will, gave certen Lands and Tenements lying in *Fanchurche-streete*, *Roode-lane* and the Alleye, to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rents *per Ann.* are

xlviij l. iiij s. iiij d.

Mr. Maughan, by his last Will, gave one Tenement to the said Company, to performe diuers godlie Uses, the Rente *per Ann.* is

iiij l.

Somme total of the Rentes of these Lands yearlye

ccxxxviij l. iiij s. viij d.

Which is the whole Revenewe of the Company of Skynners *per Ann.*

Whereof

Lying in St.
Pancrase, Al-
hallowes, Gra-
tious Streetes,
St. Lawrence-
Pountney, St.
Peters and St.
Ellens

Whereof imployed every Year as followeth :

Item, In Coals to be distributed in divers Wards in LONDON yearlye	vi l.
Item, To the Poore in St. Mary Buttolphes, at Bishopsgate, yearlye	vij l. iij s.
Item, To Widdowe Garrott in Almes yearlye	ix l.
Item, To the Prisoners of Newgate, and both the Counters yearlye	iiij l. vj s. viij d.
Item, To Widdowe Levars, in Alms yearlye	ii l. x s.
Item, To six poor Almesfolks, at St. Elens, at viij d. the Weeke a-pece yearlye	xl. viij d.
Item, To v poor decayed Persons, to every one of them iij s. jd. the Weeke yearlye	xl l. xx d.
Item, To Ann Brickett and Randail Bedwolf, to either of them xiiij d. the Week yearlye	vj l. xiiij d.
Item, To Goodwife Batten and Goodwife Smitheson, to either of them vij d. the Weeke yearlye	iiij l. viij d.
Item, To Widdowe Clifton, being blind, xij d. per Weeke yearlye	ij l. xij s.
Item, Given to four poor Alms-men, at vij d. the Weeke everye one of them yearlye	vj l. xiiij s.
Item, Given to divers poore Men and Women for their Relief, at our Courte of Affittants; at everye Courte more or lesse, which doth amounte unto everye Yeare above Reparations of the Howses belonging to the Poore, for whiche we receive no Rente yearlye	xiiij l. x s.
Somme bestowed upon the Poore yearlye	v l. iij s. ij d.
Item, To the Master and Usher of the Schole at Tunbridge, the Reparations of the same, and the Charges of the Examination of the Scholars of the said Schole yearlye	cxv l. iij s.
Item, Six Schollers maintained at Oxford and Cambridge, cost us yearly	1 l. ij s. iij d.
Item, Six Schollers maintained at Oxford and Cambridge, cost us yearly	xxx l.
Item, Paid in Quit-Rente yearlye	vj l. iij s. x d.
Item, The Reparations of our Hall, the Clarke, and the two Beadles Houses yearlye	xv l. vij s. viij d.

Item, To the Clarke, and the two Bedles, for their Wages, whereon they live } xl l.

Item, For three Sermons at the Election of the Wardens } xxx s.

Somme of the whole Imployments in Annuities and Payments, amounteth to } cclvij l. vj s. ix d.

And so the cleere Remayner dewe to the Company out of all these Lands, is yearlye } viij l. xvj s. xjd.

THE Hall of this Company is situated on Dowgate-hill, handsomely built since the Fire of LONDON; wherein, for the Convenience of it, the Lord Mayors sometimes keep their Mayoralties; and, of late Years, the East-India Company have occupied a Part of it, for which they pay 300 l. per Ann.

THE Skinners is a rich Company; they take no Quarteridge; it is the sixth of the twelve chief Companies; there have been above 30 Lord Mayors of this Company; they have been likewise honoured by having of their Fraternity six Kings, five Queens, one Prince, nine Dukes, two Earls and a Baron.

For a farther Account of the Benefactions entrusted to the Skinners, see the first Chapter of this Book, Page 34.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS.



THE first Patent of these Arms were granted by Sir Thomas Holme, Knt. Clarencieux King of Arms, to the Company of Taylors and Linen-Armourers, in the 21st Year of King Edward IV. Anno Dom. 1480; and since then incorporated by King Henry VII. by the Name of the Men of the Art and Mystry of Merchant-Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist in LONDON, &c. by Letters Patents bearing Date the 18th Year of his Reign. And after; the same Arms and Crest were confirmed by Thomas Wriothesly, Knt. Ann. 22 Hen. VIII. under their Hands and Seals of Arms. Then being somewhat altered, with a new Crest and Supporters granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, confirmed under his Hand, and the Seal of his Office, dated Dec. 23, 1586, and 29 Regin. Eliz.

THE Arms are: Argent, a Tent Royal, between two Parliament Robes Gules, lined Ermin; on a Chief Azure a Lion of England. Crest; a Holy Lamb in Glory proper. Supporters; two Camels, Or.

PATRON St. John Baptist.

THE

THE Merchant-Tailors are a numerous and very rich Company, composed of Merchants, Drapers, Taylors, and some other Trades, and are governed by a Master, four Wardens, and about forty Assistants; there are 485 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 15 *l*.

Thomas Sutton, Citizen and Taylor of LONDON, by his Will dated May 25, 1432, gave to the Company of Taylors, *Omnia illa terra solar. una cum Wharva juxta aquam Thamisie*, in the Parish of St. James Garlickbith, in a certain Lane called *Gressyngbam-lane*, as they lie in Length from *Thames-street* to the Water of *Thames*: To have to the Master of the Fraternity and Custodes of the same, and to their Successors for ever: To relieve and maintain the poor Brothers and Sisters of the same Fraternity, to pray devoutly for his Soul *in perpetuum*.

He gave also to the said Company all his Lands and Tenements in the Parish of *Trinity the Less*, situate between a Tenement, formerly belonging to *John Cosyn*, on the West, and a Lane called *Trinity-lane* on the East, and extend to *Knight-rider-street* on the North. To have to the Increase of the Alms of the said Fraternity.

THE Hall of this Company is situate in *Thread-needle-street*, consumed in the great Fire, magnificently rebuilt.

July 16, 1607, (the Day of Election of Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Tailors Company, that used to be kept with great Solemnity and Feasting) King James I. with Prince Henry and divers Honourable Personages, dined at Merchant-Tailors Hall, and were entertained with great Variety of Musick, Vocal and Instrumental, and Speeches. The King dined in the Chamber here, called the *King's Chamber*. Then the Master of the Company, *John Swinnerton*, attended with the four Wardens, and other eminent Aldermen and Citizens, after a Speech congratulatory made to him by Sir *Henry Montague*, Recorder, presented him with a Purse of Gold: And *Richard Langley*, Clerk of the Company, deliver'd unto his Majesty a Roll, wherein were enter'd the Names of such Kings and Nobles, and other great Persons that had been Free of their Company, *viz.* Seven Kings, one Queen, seventeen Princes and Dukes, two Dutcheses, one Archbishop, thirty-one Earls, five Countesses, one Viscount, twenty-four Bishops, sixty-six Barons and Lords, two Ladies, seven Abbots, seven Priors, and one Sub-prior, omitting a Number of Knights, Esquires, &c. The King then said, that he was Free of another Company, yet he would so much grace the Company of Merchant-Tailors, that his eldest Son the Prince should be Free thereof; and that he would see and be a Witness, when the Garland should be put upon his Head. And then they resorted unto the Prince, who dined in the Great Hall; and the Company presented him with another Purse full of Gold; and the Clerk deliver'd his Roll. And his Highness said, That not only himself would be Free of the Company, but many other of his Lords, and commanded one of his Gentlemen and the Clerk of the Company, to go to all the Lords present, and to require them that loved him, and were not Free of other Companies, to be Free of his Company: And so were accordingly made Free twenty-two Earls and Lords, and a great many other Knights and Esquires; and of the Clergy, Dr. *Montague*, Dean of the Chapel, and *Adam Newton*, Dean of *Durham*, and the Prince's Tutor, and three Noblemen of the *Low-Countries*, Ambassadors to the King; *viz.* *John Berke*, Lord in *Godschalk Coort*, Counsellor of *Dort*; Sir *John de Maldere*, Knt. Lord of *Heyes*, &c. and Chancellor of *Zealand*: Sir *Noel de Caron*, Knt. Lord of *Schoonwel*, &c. Ambassador *Ledger* from the

States. The Names of some of the *English* Nobles, that had their Freedoms of this Company granted them at this Time, were, the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Admiral; the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of *Salisbury*, Principal Secretary to the King; and several other Knights and Gentlemen, *Scotch* and *English*.

THERE have been about 18 Lord Mayors of this Company. For the principal Benefactions and Charities entrusted to them, see the first Chapter of this Book, Pages 34, 35.

HABERDASHERS.



THE Haberdashers, or Hurrers, (as called of old Time) were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. Catharine, in the twenty-sixth Year of King Henry VI. Anno 1447. [There was also *Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdasher*.] They were confirmed in the seventeenth Year of King Henry VII. Anno 1501, and named *Merchant-Haberdashers*. Their Arms were antient; Crest and Supporters granted to them by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, King at Arms, by Patent under his Hand and Seal, dated November 8, 1570, and 12 Eliz. and confirmed at the Visitation in 1634. *Henry Andrews*, one of the Aldermen, Master. In the Book of which Visitation, the Crest is without an Helmet.

THE Arms are: *Barry Nebule of Six, Argent and Azure, on a Bend Gules, a Lion passant guardant, Or.* Crest; on a Helmet and Torse, two Arms supporting a Laurel proper, and issuing out of a Cloud Argent. Supporters; two Indian Goats Argent, attired and hooped, Or.

THE Haberdashers are governed by a Master, four Wardens, and 90 on the Court of Assistants. There are about 330 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is 25 *l*. They may each take two Apprentices.

THE Haberdashers have also been called *Milliners*, so named from *Milan* in *Italy*, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.

AMONG other Small Wares sold by them, were Pins; which Strangers also brought in formerly to the Value of 60,000 *l*. a Year. But about the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Pins began to be made at Home; and in K. *James* the First's Time, the *English* excelled all Nations in making all Sorts of them.

THEIR Shops made a very gay Shew, by the various Foreign Commodities they were furnished with. And by the purchasing them, the People of LONDON, and of other Parts of England, began to spend extravagantly; whereof great Complaints were made among the graver Sort. There were but a few of these Milliners Shops in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* not above a Dozen

Dozen in all LONDON. But within forty Years after, about the Year 1580, from the City of *Westminster* along to LONDON, every Street became full of them. Some of the Wares sold by these Shop-keepers were, Gloves made in *France* or *Spain*, Kerfies of *Flanders* Dye, *French* Cloth, or *Frizado*, Owches, Brooches, Agglets made in *Venice* or *Milan*, Daggers, Swords, Knives, Girdles of the *Spanish* Make, Spurs made at *Milan*, *French* or *Milan* Caps, Glasses, painted Cruses, Dials, Tables, Cards, Balls, Puppets, Penners, Inkhorns, Toothpicks, Silk Bottoms and Silver Bottoms, fine Earthen Pots, Pins and Points, Hawks Bells, Saltfellers, Spoons, and Dishes of Tin: Which made a Shew in the Passengers Eyes, that they could not but gaze on them, and buy some of these Knicknacks, tho' to no Purpose necessary. Of which Trade and Trifles, a Writer, in the Middle of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, makes this Complaint: "I mervail no Man taketh Heed to it, what Number of Trifles cometh hither from beyond the Seas, that we might either clean spare, or else make them within our Realm: For which we either pay inestimable Treasure every Year, or else exchange substantial Wares and Necessary for them: For the which we might receive great Treasure.

THE Hall belonging to this Company is situated in *Maiden-lane* near *Wood-street*. It is a good Brick Building, particularly that Room called the Hall, is very neat and lofty, paved with Marble and Purbeck, wainscotted about twelve Feet high; and the Screen at the West End, where are two arched Apertures, is adorned with Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, with Enrichments; and round the Hall are several Coats of Arms: There were likewise the Pictures of these Persons in full Proportion, set up in grateful Memory of their great Benefactions, and these Inscriptions underneath, viz.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esquire.

A worthy Member of this Company, Founder of the Free Grammar-School and Alms-houses at *Newport*, in the County of *Salop*. The Government whereof he committed to the Care of this Company.

THOMAS ALDERSEY, Merchant.

A worthy Member of this Company, born at *Bunbury* in *Cheshire*; who in the eighteenth Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, purchased from the Crown the great and small Tithes of that Parish; which, with other Houses and Lands there purchased, he settled on this Company, *Anno Dom.* 1594, to these Uses, viz.

	l.	s.	d.	
To the Company	03	06	08	} Per Annum for ever.
To the Minister of <i>Bunbury</i>	66	13	04	
To the Curate	20	00	00	
To the School-master	20	00	00	
To the Usher	10	00	00	
To the Poor	10	00	00	

And made Statutes for the better Government of the Benefaction: Which he committed to the Care of the Company.

WILLIAM JONES, Merchant-Adventurer,

And free of the Company of Haberdashers, gave 18000 *l.* for Charitable Uses: Most of which he committed to the Care of this Company.

ROBERT ASKE, Esquire,

A worthy Member of the Company of Haberdashers, Founder of the Hospital of *Hoxton*, in

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the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, for twenty poor single Freemen, and twenty poor Freemens Sons of the Company, to be taught here gratis. The Government whereof he appointed to the Company. *Ætat. sue* 74.

THERE have been twenty-four Lord Mayors of this Company. For a farther Account of the Benefactions entrusted to the Haberdashers, see Chap. I. of this Book, Page 36.

SALT ERS.



THE Company of Salters was incorporated, and had their Arms granted in the twenty-second Year of King *Henry VIII.* *Anno Domini* 1530; the latter by *Thomas Benoit*, *Clarencieux*. The Crest and Supporters by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, in the 29th of *Queen Elizabeth*, *Anno* 1587. Approved at the Visitation, *Anno* 1634, *Richard Denham*, then Master.

THEIR Arms are: *Per Chevron Azure and Gules, three covered Salts, Or, springling Salt proper.* Crest; on a *Helmet* and *Torse* issuing out of a *Cloud Argent*; a *sinister Arm proper* holding a *Salt* as the former. Supporters; two *Otters Argent* plattee, gorged with *Ducal Coronets*, thereto a *Chain* affixed and reflected over their *Loins, Or.*

THIS Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, 28 Assistants, and 140 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 20 *l.*

THEIR Hall stands in *Swithin's-lane*, near *St. Swithin's Church*. There have been ten Lord Mayors of this Company. For the Benefactions and Charities under their Care, see Chapter I. of this Book, Page 37.

IRONMONGERS.



THE Ironmongers were incorporated in the third Year of King *Edward IV.* *An. Dom.* 1462, and their Arms first granted by *Lancaster*, King at Arms, Marthal to *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, *Anno Dom.* 1455; and the 34th Year of

of the Reign of King Henry VI, unto the Honourable Craft and Mystery of Ironmongers. *Thomas Benoit* confirmed the same Arms by subscribing his own Name to the former Patent, 22 Henry VIII. *William Harvey*, *Clarencieux*, reciting, That the Arms granted by *Lancaster* were not granted by good Authority, did ratify and confirm the same again, Anno 1560, 2 Eliz. and were again ratified 1634; at which Time Mr. *Thomas Thorold* was Master.

THE Arms are: *Argent, on a Chevron Gules between three Gads of Steel Azure; as many Pair of Shackles, Or. Crest; on a Helmet and Torse, two Lizards Combatant proper, chained and collar'd, Or. No Supporters.*

THIS Company consists of a Master; two Wardens, and 100 Assistants, being all that are upon the Livery, besides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 15 l. 12 s. and that for Steward 16 l.

THERE was a Complaint about the Year 1300 of the Ferones, (that is, of such as dealt in Iron) made to *Elias Russell*, Mayor, and the Aldermen, for that the Smiths of the Wealds, and other Merchants, bringing down Irons of Wheels for Carts, to the City of LONDON, they were much shorter than antiently was accustomed, to the great Loss and Scandal of the whole Trade of Ironmongers; and requiring Remedy upon this. Whereupon an Inquisition was taken of lawful and honest Men; who presented three Iron Rods of the just and antiently used Length of the Strytes, and also of the Length and Breadth of the Gropes belonging to the Wheels of the Carts. Which Rods were sealed with the Seal of the Chamber of Guildhall, LONDON; whereof one remains in the said Chamber; and another Rod was delivered on the Monday before the Purification of the Virgin Mary, Anno 29 Ed. I. to *John Dode*, and *Robert de Padington*, Ironmongers of the Market: And the third was delivered the same Monday to *John de Wymondeham*, Ironmonger of the Bridge. All which, from Day to Day, warned the Merchants bringing these Iron-works to the City of LONDON, as well from the Wealds, as elsewhere, that they should not henceforward bring such Irons, unless of the Length and Breadth aforesaid, upon Forfeiture of the said Iron-works, that should be found against the Assize aforesaid.

THE Hall of this Company is in *Fenchurch-street*, and had the good Fortune to escape the great Fire.

THERE have been about 15 Lord Mayors of this Company. For the Benefactions entrusted to the Ironmongers, see the first Chapter of this Book, Pages 37, 38.

VINTNERS.



THE Vintonners were incorporated in the Reign of King Ed. III. Anno Dom. 1340, by the Name of the Wine-Tonnars, and confirmed

in the 15th Year of Henry VI. Anno Dom. 1436. Their Arms were first granted by *Clarencieux*, in the 6th Year of King Henry VI. Anno Domini 1427.

THE Account above is given by *Anthony Monday*; but *Strype* says this is false in many Particulars; for that Grant of King Edward III. was not for the incorporating them, but only for the Regulation of the Trade, and for the Hindrance of any other to deal in *Gascoigne* Wines, but such alone as were enfranchised in the Craft of Vintry. Nor were they called any where in that King's Letters by the Name of Wine-Tonnars, but Vintners, and Merchants-Vintners, and Merchants of Vintrie. Nor was their supposed Corporation confirmed by King Henry VI. but he only confirmed and ratified the Contents of the Letters of King Edward III. as will be seen by and by. Nor did this pretended Confirmation bear Date in the 15th of that King but the 8th of November, in the 6th of his Reign. Nor, lastly, were the Vintners Arms granted in the 6th of Henry VI. but, as appears by a Visitation Book of the Heralds, were granted them by *Clarencieux*, under the Hand and Seal of his Arms and Office, the 17th of September 1447, and in the 20th of Henry VI. which were afterwards confirmed by *Thomas Benoit*, *Clarencieux*, October 22, in his Visitation in the 22d of Henry VIII. and again in the Visitation of LONDON 1634, approved and confirmed by Sir *Henry St. George*, Knt. *Richmond* Herald; at which Time *Richard Davis* was Master, *Robert Shaw*, *Robert Child*, and *Philip Travers*, Wardens.

THESE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Tuns, Argent, with a Bacchus for a Crest.*

THEIR Patron St. Martin.

THE Vintners are govern'd by a Master, three Wardens, and 62 Assistants; there are 253 on the Livery; their Livery Fine is about 25 l.

Richard Mervail, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, by his last Will and Testament, gave this Company certain Lands and Tenements in the Parish of St. Edmund's, *Lombard-street*, on Condition that they were incorporated within two Years after. The Will of the said *Mervail* bore Date the 17th of King Henry VI. so that it is presumed they were incorporated the 19th or 20th of Henry VI. to preserve to themselves the said Legacy.

KING Edward VI. granted to *Gunter* and *Hobson*, four Tenements in St. Michael the Querne; three in *Foster-lane*; three in *Garlick-hith*, and one in *Soper's-lane*; which *Gunter* and *Hobson* conveyed the same to the Company of Vintners, Anno 2 Edwardi VI.

Botolph Wharf belonged to this Company, by Virtue of a Grant of King Edward I. in the 10th of his Reign, and in the Mayoralty of *Henry de Waleys*; whereby he gave his said Wharf to *Henry de Kingston*, and confirmed it to him for the Use of the Company, paying a Silver Penny yearly to the King, at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, for all Services, Customs, Demands Secular, and all other Things. This Wharf was stiled in the same Grant, *Our Common Key in the Parish of St. Botolph next Billingsgate*.

Sir *John Stody*, Knt. some Time Mayor, in the Reign of Edward III. gave his Manor in the Vintry to the Company; on Part whereof the Hall now stands. This was confirmed to the Company by King Richard III. who in his Grant mentions, that there was an Inquisition taken at the Guildhall of the City of LONDON, August 26, 17 Edward IV. before *Ralph Josselyn*, Mayor, Escheator in the same City, and Suburbs of the same, by Virtue of his Office; where it appeared, that *John Stody*, late of LONDON, Knt. among others, was seized of a Manor in the

the Ward of *Vintry*, LONDON, in his Demefne as of Fee, and held that Manor of King *Edward III.* in free Burgage.

THIS Company antiently confifted of two Sorts of Traders, viz. The *Vinetarii*, and the *Tabernarii*; that is, the Vintners, who were the Merchants that imported Wine from *France* and other Places, and the Taverners, who kept the Taverns for them, and fold it out by Retail to fuch as came thither to drink, or fetched it to their own Houfes. Of both thefe Sellers of Wine it was a Complaint as long ago as the Reign of King *Edward III.* that they mixed and corrupted their Wine, and felling that fo mixed at the fame Price with the good; which caufed that King, in the fecond of his Reign, to fend his Letters to the Mayor and Sheriffs, to fee this Abufe corrected; which was, as the Exprefion in the faid Letter is, to the Scandal of the City, and the Danger of the Lives of the Citizens; and that they fhould caufe it to be proclaimed, that no Wine fhould be fold but pure and good. The Patent ran to this Tenor:

“ ——— *Rex, &c. i. e.* The King to the Maior
“ and Sheriffs of LONDON, Greeting. Whereas
“ it is given to us to underftand, That the Vint-
“ ners of the fame City, and their Taverne-keep-
“ ers felling Wine at Retayl in the fame City
“ and Suburbs, do mingle and corrupt Wines with
“ other Wines, and are not afraid to fell the
“ Wines fo mixt and corrupted at the fame Price
“ as they fell the good and pure; not permitting
“ Men, drinking in their Taverns, or otherwife
“ buying Wine of them, to look whether the
“ Wines are drawn out of the Hogfheads into the
“ Measures, or taken elfewhere; to the Scandal
“ of you and of the Commonalty of the City
“ aforefaid, and to the corrupting of the bodily
“ Health of thofe that buy Wine by Retail in
“ the fame City, and drink in the Taverns, and
“ the Danger of their Lives: Whereat we are
“ not without juft Caufe offended. We, willing
“ to prevent thefe Dangers, command you, that
“ in the faid City and Suburbs, in Places where
“ ye fhall fee it expedient, ye do on our Be-
“ half caufe it to be publickly proclaimed and
“ prohibited, that none prefume in any Manner
“ to mingle fuch Wines, nor to fell any mixt,
“ but good and pure: And that all and fingular,
“ drinking Wine in Taverns, or otherwife buy-
“ ing Wine thence, may look as they will, whe-
“ ther the Wines fo fold, as aforefaid, in Ta-
“ verns, be drawn out of the Hogfheads, or
“ taken elfewhere. And if after the forefaid
“ Proclamation and Prohibition, ye fhall find
“ any doing the contrary, ye fo punifh them,
“ by levying a Forfeit upon them for our Ufe,
“ that that Punifhment may terrify others from
“ offending in the like Cafe; and that we, for
“ your Default, may have no Need to lay on
“ heavier Hands for the regulating of this
“ Matter.

Witness the King at *Westminfter*, the 28th
Day of *November*.

THESE Vintners were antiently Wine-Merchants, that traded chiefly in importing Wine, brought from *Gascoigne*, and felling it here to the Court and Nobility, or to the Retailers that kept Taverns in LONDON and elfewhere.

GREAT Numbers of Perfons then and ftill depending upon thefe Vintners, as Shipwrights and Mariners, and others that live by the Navy; Retailers, Lightermen, Porters, Coopers, (for great Numbers of Casks are ufed in this Calling) Wharfingers, Carmen, together with thofe that were concerned in letting of Warehoufes, Cellars and Vaults: All which, with their Wives,

Families and Servants, amounted to a vaft Number of Souls.

THIS Company had an antient Charter from King *Edward III.* dated *June 15*, in the 38th of his Reign, to prevent and forbid any Merchants to trade for Wine to *Gascoigne*, but only fuch as were free of this Craft of Vintners; whereas before many others did, carrying over their Wares and Commodities, as Cloth and other Things of the Growth of *England*, into that Country, and bringing home their Wines: Whereby Injury redounded to this Company, and alfo the *Gascoigners* held up their Wines at dearer Rates, fince there came fuch Numbers to buy. And whereas before the *Gascoigners* were at the Charge of bringing in their Wines hither, now the Merchants of *England* brought them in at their own Expences; which was look'd upon as Harm to the King and the Realm. The King therefore henceforth allowed only thofe that were enfranchifed in the Craft of the Vintners to buy Wine beyond Sea, and trade in it: And commanded that the *Gascoigners*, when they brought in their Wines, fhould not fell them in fmall Parcels, but in great by the Ton or Pipe: Moreover, this Company was to appoint four able fkilful Perfons, of their own Myftery, to be fworn before the Mayor, to overfee all Manner of Wines fold by Retail at Taverns, and that their Prices were reasonable. This Charter of King *Edward III.* Anno 1363, was infpected and confirmed by King *Henry VI.* in the 6th of his Reign, that is, Anno 1427, being intended that the Merchants Vintners fhould trade to *Bordeaux*, to refrain the Multitude, that was thought to be the Occafion why the Prices of Wines were then enhanced. And this being a Piece of Antiquity, and tending to the antient Privileges of this Company, it will be worthy to be here exemplified.

WINE CRAFT of VINTRY.

The Vintners CHARTER from King *Edward III.*
that none Trade to *Gascoigne* for Wines but the
Merchants of the *Vintrie*, confirmed by King
Henry.

HENRY, by the Grace of God King of *England*, and of *Fraunce*, and Lorde of *Irland*. To all hem that theis presentz Lettres fhall come. Greeting. We have byholdin thes Lettres Patentz of Sir *Edward*, fum Tyme Kyng of *England*, our Progenitor, made in this Wordis; *Edward* by the Grace of God King of *England*, Lord of *Irlokd*, and of *Guyen*, to all that fhall feen theis Lettres. Greeting. Wit ye ymonge othir Thinges ordeigned at the laft Parlement, ther in the fame Parlement by certains Caufes was ordeigned, that no Merchant *Engleis* ne ufe Mercery, nether Merchandifes by him nor by non othir by no Manere of Compaignie bot oone alloon, the which he wil chofe by fore the Feft of *Candlemas* laft paffed. And thos that have in Hondes other Mercery and Merchandifes than this that they have chofen ther, thei fhall mowe put to Sale by fore the Feft of Natiuite of Seint *Jonn* of *Baptift* next to comē, as in the faied Ordinances it is conteignid more plainly. And ther was fhewid to vs and to oure Counfeill, howe ther was nought in *Gascoigne* noon othir Merchandifes to Profit till oure Kingdom of *England* bot alloonly Wyns. And the Merchantz and othir in the Contre underftanding well that Merchantz *Engleis* comme nought in thes Parties, bot to by Wyns, and for the great Multitude of Folke of diverfes Crafts that commen thedir ther been the Wyns holding and put to ovir by and ovir dere Pris, and alfo by Caufe that Folke of diverfes Crafts

Crafts send to *Gascoigne* grete and diverses Sommes of Money, and of Penyworths, and will noght abyde to ware resonably their Penyworths, ther they put Pris upon the Wyns by Truk or by Eschaunges, that amountis till greate excessive Somme by Tonne ovir that that the Tonne awght reasonably to be solde. Thurowe whiche Pris therefollyly put the *Gascoignes* ther holde hem on the Yere following. And also the Folke that usen othir Merchandises and entremet hem of bying and felling of Wynes noght needful to sell their Wyns bot at their awne Wil, and maye not be rewlyd of the same Merchandises, and of thois that lyven alloon of Merchandises of Wyns. And for as michil that the Wyns commyn to diverses Handys, in so michil they bene more dere. And also when that Vintners of *Englond*, in old Tyme passid into *Gascoigne* to seke Wyn, than was the Naveie well maintenyd. And than wer Wyns boght at good Advisement, and reasonable Pris. And ther wher the *Engleis* myght noght suffre to bringe into *Englond*, the *Gascoignes* led him. So that the Lond than was well servid of Wyns, and of Penyworths uppon the bying of the same Wynes ther by the Multitude of diverses Folke that have passid by longe Tyme to seek Wyns in *Gascoigne*, the Folke of the Crafte of the Vintry be and have been ditourbed, that they may noght by Wynes at reasonable Pris, and therefore the *Gascoignes* may sell their Wynes at so greate Pris in ther Countrie, that they have no Charge to com nor travaille of this half the See with ther Wynes unto grete Harme to us and to aloure Roialme. We understanding the faide Things by assent of the grete and othir of oure Councelle to mayntene and save the faide Ordinance, have ordeynyd and graunt that no Merchant nor no nothir of our said Roialme use not in *Gascoigne*, nor els wher by yonde the See to by Wynes, nor to lede until *Englond*, nor use noghte, nor haunte Merchandises of Wynes nor entermete noght the same, That is to say, in LONDON, but alloonly thei that been enfranchisid in the Crafte of Vynetrie ther and in other Citees, Burghs and Townes that been willing and conyng of the same Craft. To whom be it leessful to seke Wyns by yonde the See, and lede un to *Englond*, and to see their owne Wynes in grete or at Reateille to Lordis, and till other ashem best lyst for ther Profit for reasonable Pris and Wynnyng. And also we will, that Merchantz of *Gascoigne*, and othir Esstraunges and Foreyns of ther owne Wyne which they bring to *Englond* sel in grete by, Tonnes and Pipes and noght of Reateille nor by littill Parcelles, to Lordis and till othir Folke of Commous for their Store and Dispenses in ther owene Houseoldes, and to the said Merchantz Vintners that wil by hem. And that none Privie nor Esstraunge astir that he have brought Wyns in til oure faide Roialme of *Englond*, lede non owt of the said Roialme by any Color, with owting speciale leue of us. And at the faied Merchantz of the Crafte of Merchandise of Wyns chose iche Yere four Persons of the most sufficient, most trewe, and most conyng of the same Craft, that holden no Taverne, and him present to the Mair of the Citee of LONDON, or other Citees, Burghs and Townes wher sicke Crafte of Vintrie is used, or to Baillif or President ther wher is no Mair, and by theis four Persons sworne in the Presence of Mair, Baillif or President, to ovir se, that al Maner of Wyns, what se ever they be, be solde at Retaille in Taverne, at reasonable Pris, for shicke Wyn, and of sicke Condition als they been knawying and namyd; and that Taverners be rulyd by the said four Persons, and that the same four Persons maye correct and amend the Defauters that shall be founden in the Exercise of the

same Craft, and duly Punishment thereof to make, by their good Advis and Consideration, and if mist be with the Help of Mair or President, and to that Eend that lesse of Money pas out of our Roialme; and that the Money be more kepid and holdyn in the same, We wil and geve Leve to this said Merchantz-Vintners of *Englond* that thei may by Cloth; and to the Merchantz of *Gascoigne*, ledyng Wyns in to *Englond*, that they mowe by dry Fishe of the Shires of *Cornewalle* and *Devenshire*, Haring and Cloth by all our Kingdom, wher it lykys hem, and to lede out of oure Roialme un to the Parties of *Gascoigne* and els wher un to the same Parties to sel thereto their Proffits and thos Penyes that commys thereof, to by Wyns ther, and to lede until oure sayd Roialme to sel ther of to hir Profit with out yn Desturbance; so that thei sel ne make to be sold by them ne by no nothir Cloth, Fishe, ne Haryng in our Roialme of *Englond* nor ells wher, bot in thos Parties of *Gascoigne* and in othir Parties by yonde the See, nor that *Gascoignes* nor non othir Foreins nor Esstraungers sel no Wyns in *Englond* at Reteille ne by Parcelles, bon en grete by Tonnes and Pipes, als it is byfore said. And we will also that al Manere of Wyns commyng to LONDON be discharged and put to Londe above *London-bridge* ageins the West and ageins the Vinetre, so that oure Botiller, oure Gaugers, and Searcheurs mowe have Sight and Knowlage of thos Places wher they shall been harbard and take Custumes and Prizes, and do that the which appendez to ther Offices, and that no Merchant ne no nothir Densfein nor Forein of what Condition that he be, nothir sell nor by Wyns, Cloths, Fishe, nor Haryng, in non othir Manere than byfore is said upon Paine of Imprisonment and to lese his Wyns, Cloths, Fish and Haryng ther boght and solde. And we will that this said Ordenances of Wyns, Cloths, Fishe and Haryng in all Citees, Burghs and Townes, Franchisefez, with in our said Roialme, be savely holdyn and kepid in all Pointz to thos said Vintners and to ther Successors for evermore in the Forme before said. In witnessing of which Thing, we have made to be made this oure Lettres Patentz. Yeuy at Westm' the xv Daye of Juil, the Yere of oure Reigne xxxviii.

We also the said Lettres of the said Liberties and Fredoms being yet unrevoked, by Assent and Advis of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons of oure Roialme of *Englond* in our Parlement, being holdin at Westm' the first Yere of oure Reigne, do approve, ratifie, and confirme, according as is reasonably witnessed in the said Lettres, and as the said Merchantz of Vynetrie of oure Citee of LONDON, the Liberties, Fredoms, ought to have used, or that thei and theyr Predecessors theyr lieke Liberties and Fredoms from the Tyme of the making of the said Lettres alweyes hitherto have used and enjoyed. In witnessing whereof we have made to be made this oure Lettres Patents. Witnesse ourself at Westm' the viii Dai of Novembre the vije Yere of our Reigne.

By the King and Councell in the Parliament.

IN the Seventh of *Edward VI.* there was an Act made concerning the Price of Wines, and for stinting the Number of Taverns in each great Town in the Kingdom. By which fourty Taverns or Wine-Cellars only are allowed in LONDON, and three in *Westminster*. *Gascoign*, *Guien*, and *French* Wines to be sold not above 8 *d.* the Gallon within any of the King's Dominions; *Rochel* Wines at 4 *d.* the Gallon; any other Wines, of no higher Valuation than 12 *d.* the Gallon.

IN the Year 1569, several Vintners, free of other Companies, and not incorporated of the Vintners, were disturbed in their selling Wine, by Virtue of the aforesaid Act, the Trade of the Vintners being thereby abridged and straitned to a certain Form, (as they complained) abridging the Liberties and Franchises of the great Charter, wherein it is said, *Civitas LONDON. habeat omnes Libertates suas antiquas, & Consuetudines suas, quas habere consuevit.* And King Edward III. a wise and politick Prince, having ever a special Care, amongst other Things, unto the due Observation of the Liberties of the great Charter of *England*, did not only by Parliament confirm all the Points of the said Charter, but also did enact, that if any Statute were to the contrary, that it should be holden for none. Now one of these antient Liberties and Franchises was, that every Citizen and Freeman might use and occupy what Trade soever best liked him for his Profit. Notwithstanding the Trade of Vintners and Wine-sellers was of late abridged by that Act of Edward VI.

IN Consideration whereof, Queen Mary, that next succeeded the said King, by her Charter granted to the Master, Wardens and Company of Vintners, a special Dispensation to buy, sell and utter for a certain Time, in such Sort as they were accustomed, according to the antient Liberties, Franchises and Customs of the said City, notwithstanding the same Statute. Yet notwithstanding the said Charter of Dispensation, there were certain Citizens, who being free of other Companies than of the Mystery of Vintners, and being not remember'd at the obtaining and granting of the said Charter, did, after, upon their humble Suit to the said Queen Mary, obtain and get at her Majesty's Hands, an especial Grant of Dispensation of the said Statute. The which Grant was to endure but for their own Times and no longer.

BUT since which Charter of Dispensation, these Inconveniencies arose, that such as had been Apprentices, and spent the best Part of their Youth in the Service of such as had occupied the Trade of Wines, coming out of their Years, and being free of such Companies as their Masters were free of before them, might not by Reason of the said Statute use the same Trade as their Masters did use, while they served them. The which was their utter Undoing; and gave Occasion of Hindrance unto their Masters, as that it was now come to pass, that none would be their Apprentices, by Reason that after they were made Freemen, they could not use their Masters Trade. Hereupon a Petition was preferred to Queen Elizabeth, out of her honourable Inclination of Piety, to provide for the Relief of these her Subjects, according as their learned Counsel in the Laws of this Realm should devise.

SOME Persons in the Year 1594, sue to the Lord Treasurer for a new Office of Survey to be erect'd for the Gauging of Wines and Oils within the City of LONDON and Liberties; upon Pretence of doing it more faithfully and exactly than the common Gaugers did, to the Wrong of the Subjects, and to have 16 *d.* a Ton Reward. Concerning this the Lord Treasurer sent to the Company of Vintners for their Judgment herein. To which the Master, John Pindar, and Ralph Fitch, and Andrew Goodyere, Wardens, gave Answer, that they did not find any Necessity for such an Office or Officer, especially in or about LONDON, considering the good Ordinances were provided for the same, in most full and ample and sufficient Manner, as well by her Majesty's Laws, as by solemn Oaths and good Bonds taken of the Gauger, for the due and diligent Execution of his Office: So that they did not know that any Man had or could have just Cause

to complain of any Want of Duty in that Behalf. And in Case any Error or Default should be committed by any Gauger, or Seller of Wine or Oil, there was so good Remedy already provided by the said Laws, as well for the Gauger, if he gauge not truly, as for the Seller, if he make not Allowance for the Lacks, that the Buyer, if he will, may be satisfied to his full Content. And if the Buyer will not take the Remedy by Law, yet he were better to bear some Loss, than to pay after the Rate of 16 *d.* a Ton, or to attend the Surveyor in his View and Survey thereof to be had, and Entrance made into the Surveyors Books. The Trouble whereof would be such to the Surveyor, as he could in no wise be able to perform. For at one Instant thirty or forty Bargains are made: So that they thought by this Suit their Charge and Trouble would be encreased, and their Loss no Way redress'd.

AND if Corruption might be in the Gaugers now in Possession, being solemnly sworn, and bound in great Bonds for the due Execution thereof, besides the Penalty of the Laws, what better Assurance might they look for, that the like Corruption be not in the new Surveyor or his Deputies? So they prayed his Lordship's favourable Acceptance of their Answer from his accustomed Goodness in maintaining the Charters and Liberties of the City, and restraining of this and such like Impositions and Innovations; which turned in the End, but to the Burden of her Majesty's Subjects.

AND in another Paper, in Answer to the Suitors Objections against the present Gaugers, they shewed that the Laws contained two principal Grounds, as Matter sufficient for Redress of all such Disorders as might fall out against the Provision made by them. The one was the Forfeiture of four Double by the Gauger in Default of his Care, Diligence and Trust: The other, the full Satisfaction the Seller must yield to the Buyer in Case there be found Want of Number of Measures full. If the Buyer should not take the Benefit of the Law for his Remedy, which hath been of Purpose provided for him, he is to impute his Loss to his own Folly, and not to be relieved by Invention of new Offices; for that were an endless Work in making of Laws, if every private Head should, upon his Conceit, have new Means of Remedy set out for him, whereas there is sufficient provided before.

IN this Matter of Gauging, as in many Cases of the like Nature in the City, the Survey resteth in the Lord Mayor, and Guardians of the Charters and Privileges of the City: Whose Office is to see, that all such Ordinances as are established for the good Government of the City be duly kept and observed for the Good of her Majesty's Subjects, and the supplanting of all Infringers of the same. So that in this Case to require a Surveyor, is in effect to require a Surveyor of the Lord Mayor's Actions and Carriage of himself, and of the Council of the City in their whole Administration. And by the Statute of 16 *Rich. II. Cap. 5.* no Searcher or Gauger of Wine, &c. shall have Estate in his Office for Term of Life, or of Years, but that the said Offices shall remain in the King's Hand, under the Governance of the Treasurer for the Time being, with the Assent of the Council, when Need is. And if any Letters Patents be made to the contrary, they shall be clearly void, and of none effect.

By the Petition to her Majesty, all Forfeitures due to her Majesty by any Statute provided for the true Gauging, and holding of the lawful Assizes of Wines, Oils, and other Liquors gaugeable, are sued for, to be granted by Patent for Years, together with the Office of Surveying the Gauges at the Rent of 50 *l. per Ann.* and with a Fee of 16 *d.* upon every Ton. The Penalty of which

which Laws, if they were put in Execution, it is most certain would be of more Profit to her Majesty, than were fit to pass at that Rent; besides the Fee of the Surveyor would exceed the Gaugers 12 *d.* upon every Ton.

THE Company of Vintners endeavoured about the Year 1580 and odd, to obtain of the Queen a Licence to sell Wine for certain Years, and not *Durante bene placito*, (for then such a Licence might not be revoked;) for which probably they would have given the Queen a large Sum. This the Retailing Vintners were against, because it would be the Occasion of heightening the Price of Wines, which would bring on a Decay of the Trade, and so the Subversion of the Company: Because in Time, none would Care to buy them at such dear Prices; as it was in other Professions through the excessive enhauncing of the Prices of Commodities, whereby none were able to purchase them; and in the Issue, the Queen would lose her Customs, and other Duties, the Navy would be weakened, and those that might have lived reasonably well, be driven to Beggary, *viz.* all that Multitude of Callings that had Dependence upon this Trade.

ON the other Side the Company said themselves, That the Vintners, in former Times, were continual Suitors, 'till the latter End of King Henry VII. his Time, to the Lord Mayor of LONDON, for Reformation of Abuses in selling Wine, in Regard of the Goodness of it, and the Restitution of the Gauge and Measure, who neither could nor would remedy the same; whereupon were made Acts of the 28th and 33d of Henry VIII. and the 7th of Edward VI. touching Prices of Wines by Retail and Engros, without any Cause given therefore by the said mere Vintners: But what good ever since by them had ensued, the Heightening the Prices of Wines, and the said Companies utter Undoing taught: As of old Time since before King Edward I. until the foresaid 28th of Henry VIII. his Reign, like Things upon like Occasions came to pass, and never were, nor could be redress'd, but only through the Policy practised by the said Vintners good Ordinance; as by the sundry Grants made in that Behalf unto them by King Edward III. and also by King Henry VI. might appear.

IN these Times, about the Middle of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, some Persons had Licences to sell and retail Wine, independently upon the Company. And they were commonly seen to have kept the most disorderly Houses; a Remonstrance was laid before the Lord Treasurer, by one Lane of the Company, that these licensed Persons should be brought to Order, being no Innovation or new Invention, as was urged by some, which appeared in that they themselves had fought by their own Bonds to stand bound to the Company to observe a certain Order of less Importance, which otherwise they knew they had no Way to reform. The reducing these licensed Men would be great Cause, as he urged, of avoiding Whoredom, Dancing, Dicing, and Banqueting of Apprentices, Serving-Men, and such like, daily used in Taverns, with the better Observation of Days prescribed to be fasted on. And touching the said Company, it would avoid excessive Income and Rents, whereby many had been under, and all unjust Quarrelling at the Law, and all Forestalling and Regrating; and that the Order for decent Apparel might be observed and used; and the over heightening the Prices of any Commodities, whereby Men became Bankrupts, should be remedied.

THERE were certain antient Ordinances for the Government both of the *Merchant Vintners* and *Vintners Retailers*, *viz.*

For the MERCHANTS.

THAT six Persons, being Vintners, sholn be Governors and Counsellors to al Vintners, and to al Vintners Attorneys that shullun pass the Seas to *Bordeaux*. That after they have landyd and ben there two Days, and partely understood of the Likelehode of the Prices, that or (*i. e.* ere) eny buy, they al meet and take Ordere what every Man sholn gyve, and none to excede, upon Payne to forf to the King xx *l.* and xx *l.* to the Fellowship; and who that can espie eny doing the contrarie, be it Master or Servant, shal have to tell (*i. e.* pay) twenty Nobles for his Travell. That none make no Servant, no Broker, no Man, Woman, or Child, to buy Wine above that Pryce, upon the Payne aforesaid. And in Case any happen to come upon other, when they have byn taking, that lest they should thereby highen the Market, they do a void. And if after the first Seer be gon, and culde not agree, the second happen afterward to buy; yet if it were the Wines of the first Seer's Customer, he shall have half the Wyne notwithstanding of the Buyer, &c.

For the RETEYLOURS.

TH' Othe of the four Wardens of the Vintners Reteylours is, wel and truly to rule the Company, and to keep th' Ordinaunces that for the Commonwele are or shullen be made, and duely to put them in Execution, doing alweye Evynhode as well to the Poore as to the Riche,

Th' Othe of the Freeman is, To be true to the King and his Laws, obedient to the Wardens and Ordenaunces, to keep good Rule, to obey al Summons, and to pay al Duties after their Power.

Th' Ordinaunce to be rede every Yere twice, *viz.* at the going to *Bordeaux*, and at the Beginning of *Lent*.

The Companie when new Wyne is, shal from the Ryding of the Mayor unto *Easter Day*, assemble every Fortnight, to let al Disorder, in gredy running and buying of Wines; which if any shullen do contrary ther Orders therin, he shal pay for every Fault ten Mark.

None shal colour Straungers Goods to t' Hurt of the King's Customes, or highening of the Pryce of Wynes.

None shal sel Wynes tyl the Wardeins have given them the Pryce, upon Payne to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Gallon so sold.

None shal utter one Wyne insted of another, upon Paine for every Offence to pay xx *s.*

None of any other Companie shal use Wynes, except he first be sworn t' obey al the Vintners Ordinaunces, whilest he shal occupie.

None shal discover any Talk, that, concerning the highening of Wynes to be abatyd, shal by eny Person be gyven or counfild, upon Payne of xx *l.*

Item, That eight Persons onely of the said Company, being of best Experience, were always of old Tyme appointed to tast and buy al Manner of Wynes, after they were brought over, and had byn cellared three Days: So that none after did excede the Pryces by them made, upon grete Penalties to be payed, which caused good cheap.

ABOUT 170 Years ago, the whole Number of mere Vintners, and such as sold Wine by Retail in LONDON, amounted to 128, as appeared by a Paper given in, in the Year 1564, by the Company.

THE

THE Hall belonging to this Company is situated in *Thames-street*, that Part formerly called the *Vintry*. This Company reckons these Royal Founders; King *Edward III.* King *Henry VI.* King *Richard III.* King *Henry VII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary I.* and Queen *Elizabeth*.

For the Principal Charities and Benefactions entrusted to the Management of the Vintners, See the 1st Chapter of this Book, Page 38.

CLOTHWORKERS.



THE Clothworkers had their Arms first granted by *Thomas Benoit*, *Clarencieux*, in the 22d Year of *Henry VIII.* *Anno Domini* 1530. The Crest and Supporters were granted by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, *Anno Domini* 1587. These their Arms were confirmed at a Visitation of LONDON, by Sir *Henry St. George*, Knt. *Richmond Herald*, *Anno Dom.* 1645, *Edward Carleton*, Esq; being then Master.

THE Arms are : *Sable*, a *Chevron*, *Ermin* between two *Habicks* in *Chief*, *Argent*, and a *Tessell* in *Base*, *Or*. Crest, a *Ram passant*, *Or*. Supporters, two *Griffins*, *Or*, *Pellettee*.

THIS rich and eminent Company were governed by a Master, four Wardens, about 60 Assistants, and 166 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty; the Livery Fine is about 20 l.

THEY date their first Charter April 28, 20 *Edward IV.* in whose Grant they were incorporated under the Name of *The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of the City of LONDON*. They were again confirmed by King *Henry VIII.* the Letters Patents bearing Date Jan. 18, in the 19th Year of his Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* yielded to them another Charter, by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers in the City of LONDON*. This was confirmed April the 24th, by King *Charles I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign.

KING *James I.* June 12, 1607, dined with the Lord Mayor, Sir *John Watts*, Clothworker; and after went into Clothworkers Hall; and there was made Free of that Company with Sir *Patrick Murrey*, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, Sir *Arthur Arston*, and Sir *Hugh Carmichael*, Knts, and *James Medow*, D. D. the King's Chaplain.

THE Lord Mayor at this Dinner presented the King with a Purse of Gold; and when he was ready to depart, the said Mayor besought him out of the great Favour which he had before professed to the Clothworkers Society in particular, that his Majesty would vouchsafe to be Free of the Clothworkers; which the King readily accepted, and descending from the Dining-Room went into the Hall, the Mayor bearing the Sword before him; and there he was received by the

Master, Wardens, and Assistants, unto whom the King spake kindly, and with Respect; and asking, Who was Master of the Company? The Lord Mayor answered, Sir *William Stone*: To whom the King then said, *Wilt thou make me Free of the Clothworkers? Yes*, said the Master, *and do think myself a happy Man, that I live to see this Day*. Then said the King, *Stone, give me thy Hand; and now I am a Clothworker*. And after that, he walked into the Garden, and then into the great Parlour, the Lord Mayor bearing the Sword before him. And while he sat there, the Earls of *Shrewsbury* and *Cumberland*, being both Free of that Company, presented his Majesty with Bread and Wine. Then rising up, he said, *Now I drink unto all my good Brethren the Clothworkers. And I pray God to bless them all, and all good Clothworkers. And for Proof of our special Favour to the Fraternity, I do here give unto this Company two Brace of Bucks yearly, for ever, against the Time of the Election of the Master and Wardens*. Then the Master, the Wardens and Assistants humbly thanked his Majesty; and having kissed his Hand, the King departed.

THERE were other Companies incorporated in former Times, which are now sunk and gone, whose Business was chiefly about Cloths, as Fullers, Telars, and Burilers.

FULLERS.

OF these and the Dyers a Complaint was made by some of the Company to King *Edward I.* that certain of them, namely, *John de Oxon*, *Henry at Watergate*, and *Elias le Shcreman*, concerning Cloths sent to them to be fulled; and which ought to be fulled only within the City; that they sent them to the Mill at *Stratford*, and elsewhere without the said City, and caused them there to be fulled; in Deceit and great Damage of the Men who owned those Cloths, and also of the Men using the Trade in the aforesaid City, and to the Depression of the said Trade. Whereupon the King, in the 26th of his Reign, sent his Letter to the Custos and Sheriffs of LONDON, to call the Parties before them: Who accordingly did so, and the abovesaid, *John*, *Henry*, and *Elias*, in all the said Matters acknowledged themselves to be faulty. And the said Custos and Sheriffs caused to appear before them the Dyers, Telars, Burilers, Weavers, and Fullers, to appoint and provide for the said Trade of Fullers; how for the Time to come they ought to do, and govern themselves, to amend the said Trade of Fullers.

AND this Ordinance was made for the common Profit of the City, that no Fuller, Dyers or Theslarans, should for the Time to come carry Cloths out of the City, to be fulled or dyed, upon certain Penalties.

TELLARS or TELARS.

WERE Webbers or Weavers of Cloth: These were very antient, and were a Guild or Fraternity, confirmed by King *John*. And whereas it was a Custom to receive from them, for the King, 18 Marks of Silver yearly, by this Charter of Confirmation the said King required 20 Marks to be from thence yearly paid at the *Exchequer*, on the Feast of *St. Michael*.

King *Henry III.* gave them another Charter, and refers to an *Inspeimus* of a Charter which his Grandfather King *Henry* granted the Telars of LONDON. This King *Henry III.* in his said Charter required of them two Marks in Gold, payable every *Michaelmas*.

THESE chose two Bailiffs from among themselves to hold Courts of the same Trade; and presented

presented the said Bailiffs so chosen to the Mayor *Elis Russel*; who were by the said Mayor accepted and sworn. And if any Matters could not be determined by them, they were to be brought to the Mayor, to be ended by him.

B U R I L E R S

WERE a Mystery for the inspecting of Cloths woven, as to the well making of them, and measuring of the Breadth of them. For Cloth ought to have been two Ells wide from List to List, (which was called Burrells) according to an old Constitution.

THERE used to be great Contentions between the Telars and these Burilers: Whereupon King *Henry III.* once interposed his Pardon and Indulgence against the Burilers. *Rex concessit hominibus LONDON. quod non vexentur propter Burrellos, vel pannos Burellatos; quamvis non sint in latitudine duarum ulnarum infra Listas, secundum Constitutionem prius factam de pannorum latitudine.*

There is this Record remaining in the Chamber of LONDON. "Be it remember'd, that on *Thursday* next after *St. Hilary*, the 20th [it should be 28th] of *Edward I.* *John de Caunefeld*, and *Wauter Payne*, Bailiffs of the said Guild of Telers of LONDON, and the whole Commonalty of the same, were summoned before *Elis Russel*, then Mayor of the same City, to answer to *Fouk de St. Edmund*, and to *Henry le Jofue*, and other good

"Men of the Mystery of Burilers, upon certain Articles and Points, and Establishments, in Time whereof there is no Memory: Which the said *Wauter* and *John*, and others of the said Guild have infringed; and other new Ordinances, &c. to the Damage and Prejudice of them and their Mystery of Burilers. They acknowledged they were faulty, and in some Points did contrary to their Customs and Usages: Whereof they prayed Grace.

"AND it was assented to by both Parties, that some of the Burilers, and some Telers should be chosen; viz. *William de Leyre*, *Wauter de Finchingfeld*, *Thomas Romayne*, and *Richard de Glocester*, Aldermen; *Fouk de St. Edmund*, *Henry de Jofue*, *John de Hatfend*, and three more, Burilers; and *William de Gillingham*, *John de Cannefeld*, *Robert Moris*, *Simon de Purtepole*, and three more, Telers. And these ordained that the Telers should use and hold certain Ordinances." Which are there set down.

As, That none make Cloth mingled with a Thread of *England* and of *Spain*. That no Cloth be made of Flocks and Thrums, &c.

THIS Company of Clothworkers also is a very flourishing and wealthy Company. The Hall is situated in *Mincing-lane*, as is before mention'd, Book II. Chap. II.

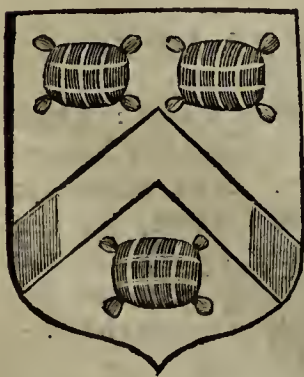
OF this Company have been fourteen Lord Mayors. For the Charities and Benefactions under their Management, see the first Chapter of this Book. Pages 38, 39.

C H A P. IX.

Of the other COMPANIES following the Twelve.

THE Place and Precedence of the rest of the Companies is not reckon'd according to the Antiquity of their respective Charters granted them by the Kings of *England*. For many of more modern Times incorporated, do take Place of others more antient, as appears by the Year of their Incorporations under each King's Reign. That which now stands next to the twelve great Companies, is that of the

D Y E R S.



THIS Company were incorporated by *K. Henry VI.* and are one Master, one Warden, about thirty Assistants, and 171 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 15 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Madder-Bags Argent, banded and corded, Or.*

THEIR Hall was near the Church of *Albhallows the Great* in *Thames-street*, but being burnt in the Fire of LONDON, has not been since rebuilt: But they meet at *Salters-Hall*.

THE Dyers Company have Privilege of keeping Swans on the River *Thames*.

The following is an Account of some of the chief BENEFATIONS entrusted to this Company.

Mr. Henry West gave 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum to eight Alms-People in *Holborn*; that is, to each quarterly 2 *s.* 2 *d.* and to each for Coals per Ann. 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

Sir Robert Tyrwit, jun. gave an Alms-house in *White-cock-alley* in *Thames-street*, containing eight Rooms: To each quarterly 8 *s.* 8 *d.* and to each yearly for Coals 16 *s.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Banister, 5 *l.* per Ann. to the Poor of *Albhallows the Less*. 5 *l.* per Ann. to the Parish of *Christ-Church*; and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. to fifteen Poor of the Company.

Mr. Henry Trevillian and *Mr. Rich. Stock* gave 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum for Shirts and Smocks for four poor Men and four poor Women of the same Parish every second Year.

Mr. Henry Trevillian gave 4 *l.* 10 *s.* every other Year, for the Discharge of two Prisoners out of the *Poultrey Compter*, either Men or Women, given every other Good-Friday; and 5 *s.* to each afterwards.

Mr. Richard Stock gave 5 *l.* per Annum to five poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows; that is, 5 *s.* to each quarterly.

Mr. John Wynn gave 4 *l.* every second Year for Gowns for four poor Men, and four poor Women, aged fifty, given every second Year.

Mr.

Mr. *John Stock* gave 6*l.* per Annum to six poor Journeymen Dyers, or their Widows; 5*s.* to each quarterly.

B R E W E R S.



THIS Company was incorporated in February 1427, the 6th Year of King *Henry VI.* and their Charter confirmed in July 1559, being the second of Queen *Elizabeth.*

THEIR Arms were granted by *Wm. Hawkslow*, *Clarencieux*, by Patent dated July 23, 1468, un-

der the Seal of his Arms. Afterwards *Thomas Hawley*, *Clarencieux*, granted to the said Corporation, Arms and a Crest, bearing Date *ult. Feb. 35 Hen. VIII.* Antiently they bore this Coat, impaled with the Arms of *Thomas a Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, that is, first the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*, then three Choughs, *Becket's* Arms: And lastly, these Arms for the Brewers, viz. A Chevron charged with three Barrels, between as many Garbs; afterwards they bore the Garbs Saltierwise, as at present.

THIS Company is govern'd by a Master, three Wardens, and 24 Assistants: There are 90 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. Their Livery Fine is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

THE following Matters relating to this Company of Brewers, as they happen'd in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were collected by *Stow*, out of some authentick Papers.

IN the Year 1580, or thereabouts, Sir *Thomas Gorges* sued to have the Office of Gauger of Beer; namely, to survey the Gauging and Filling every Barrel; and for the defraying of the Charges and of Officers to be employed, to have a Penny for gauging every Barrel of Beer and Ale; an Halfpenny for every half Barrel; and so for every Vessel after that Rate. And for inclining the Queen to grant this, he shewed in his Petition to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, that there was a Deceit to the Buyer of Beer and Ale, both in the Assize of the Vessels, and in the not filling them up. And that the Buyers, taken altogether, were deceived hereby 30000*l.* a Year: Which by this Expedient propounded, would be saved. And besides, it was promised that the Queen should have 200*l.* a Year for a Rent. And that a great Number of prohibited Wares were daily transported out of the Realm by Stealth, and so easily past, as they had done. And hereby her Majesty's Customs would be encreased. Besides, he would engage to gain her 7 or 800*l.* yearly in the Assize of the Vessels, and filling of Beer and Ale, which was yearly served only to her Majesty's House.

To which the Brewers made this Answer: "That though Vessels were well filled in the Brewhouse, yet such as were carried in Drayes, by that Time they should be laid in the Buyers Cellars, would, by Reason of sparging and working in the Carriage, want near a Gallon in every Barrel: So that the surveying of the filling of them in the Brewhouse would bring small Profit to the Buyer. And Ale in LONDON, and many other Places, being put in Vessels that be open, as the Buyers may easily see whether they be filled or not, the filling of them needs no such Survey of any other Person. That the Sizes of Vessels were limited by Statute, and well known to the most Part of Buyers; and were continually look'd unto by the Clerk of the Market, and by Mayors and other Head Officers of Cities and Corporate Towns, and within Liberties; who

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"were authorized thereunto by Statutes, Charters and Grants; and the Defects might be easily perceived by the Buyer: So as there was no great Need of a Surveyor in that Behalf. And the Correction of the Assize of Beer and Ale, touching the Vessels and Measures, belonging to Head Officers in most Cities, Towns Corporate and Leets, was like to beget many sudden Complaints. That a Penny for gauging every Barrel of Beer and Ale would grow to a great yearly Revenue. It was computed, there would be due for Beer Vessels in LONDON only, 5000*l.* yearly. And it might be thought, that throughout the Realm it would make the Sum up 10,000*l.* a Year at least." But this Business of having a Surveyor for Beer stuck still, and we shall hear more of it by and by.

IN the Year 1585, a *Dutchman* desired to have Licence to transport Beer. And it was allowed him by the Lord Treasurer, upon Agreement, to import so much Clap-board, according to the Tons of Beer he carried out.

THE Quantity of Beer brewed in LONDON, about this Time, viz. 1585; in a Year, by the Calculation that one made for the Use of the Lord Treasurer, was thus computed: There were at least twenty-six Brewers in the City, Suburbs, and *Westminster*, whereof the one Half of them, Strangers, the other *English*. The most of every of them brewed six Times a Week; and ordinarily they brewed twenty Quarters at every Time; which yielded in Small Beer 100 Barrels at the least, and in Strong Beer sixty Barrels at the least. Every one with another of them did brew 420 Barrels weekly a-piece; which amounted to 2496 Barrels yearly. So the whole Number of the Brewers being 26, they did brew yearly 648960 Barrels. And by this Computation the Gentleman that used to be General Surveyor for Gauging, at a Penny the Barrel, and so for every half Barrel proportionably, should receive in LONDON and the Suburbs, 2028*l.* a Year.

VESSELS of Beer and Ale were not gauged by any Statute before 23 *Hen. VIII.* but the Defects thereof were punishable upon the Presentment of Juries and Aleconners, before the Justices Itinerants, Justices of Peace, the Clerks of the Market, Stewards of Leets out of Cities; and in Cities, by Force of Charters. And in that Year (i. e. 23 *H. VIII.*) by an Act, Authority was given to the Wardens of the Coopers of LONDON, to search, view and gauge all Vessels of Beer, Ale and Soap in LONDON, and the Suburbs, within two Miles of LONDON, and to take a Fee for the same; and the like Authority was given to the Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables or other Head Officers out of LONDON, for Vessels there. This was urged to the Treasurer of *England*, Anno 1586, against any Common Gauger ever having any Authority of gauging Vessels, or used before.

BUT the Coopers were complained of, for that they, by the Statute abovesaid, being to gauge Vessels for the full Contents by that Statute limited, and that those that held due Measure should be sealed with a *St. Andrew's* Cross; they being in Bargain with the Brewers, would set the Cross upon the Vessels as full Gauge, though they wanted one, two or three Gallons. And the Law had inflicted no Punishment on the Coopers, for not gauging, or for untrue gauging, the Coopers being Judges of their own Work; and having Liberty at their Pleasure to search and gauge, but not commanded so to do.

BESIDES this Want of Measure, there were about this Time divers other Things charged upon the Brewers, which are here set down, together with their Apology and Vindication of themselves. They were charged for their Malt

and Hops which they used ; as that they brewed with ill Malt ; and in the End of the Year they commonly brewed with Wyvel Malt, being the Bottom and Sweepings of their Garners, to make room to bring in new Corn. It was also bruited, that they put in Darnel, Rosin, Lime and Chalk, and such like ; which making the Drinkers thirsty, they might drink the more. And that for Cheapness, when Hops were dear, they put into their Drink, Broom, Bay-Berries, Ivy-Berries, and such like Things ; but their Surveyors never found this upon Examination to be true.

Item, It was charged upon them, that with one Mash they used to make two Brewings ; but that also was hardly true, by reason it would taint their Beer, and lose that which would be good enough to utter to most Customers.

Item, That they boiled not their Liquor, as was done in private Houses, to save Fuel, and to make the more Beer with the less Malt ; and such Beer was soon stale. But they answered, Such Beer pleased LONDON best, to drink new small Beer about 14 Days old.

Item, That they brewed foisted Beer and corrupt Beer again, sent home by their Customers, and never would lose any.

Item, That the Beer-Brewers were very unclean in their Brewing, and about all their Vessels ; but if it were so, their Masters had the Loss by it, when their Beer was returned home, and fain to be brewed twice at their Charges.

Item, That they set in the Heads of their Barrels to make them less ; but that wanted Proof.

Item. There was this Deceit in Vessels of Beer that were transported ; that under the Name of these, passed many Barrels stuffed with prohibited Goods, as Pike-heads, Halberd-heads, Pistols and Match, Candles and Soles of Shoes, of new Leather, cut out in Pairs of all Sizes, and the like ; the Bungs of the said Barrels being besmeared with a little Yest ; to the Hindrance of the Commonwealth, and to the Profit of Enemies. Another Deceit that the Strangers, Foreigners, and others practised with the Brewers and their Servants was, packing up Cases and Pieces of Silk, and delivering them as empty Barrels on the Brewers Wharf. The Brewers straight besmeared them with Yest, and so sent them to the Merchants Houses, as Barrels of Beer for the Household, to the Hindrance of the Queen's Customs.

THE Brewers themselves appointed their Surveyor ; and there being now in these Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, many Strangers and Denizen Brewers, as well as *English*, the Company set a Penny upon every Barrel of Beer brewed by a Stranger, and an Half-penny upon every Barrel brewed by an *Englishman*, for the said Surveyor's Salary ; though some said this was done indeed to drive away the Strangers.

BUT when the Suit was so strongly urged for a General Surveyor to be made by the Queen, some about the Year 1586, made these considerable Objections to it ; That if the Queen granted this Survey of the Vessels, then according to Statute the Brewers would withstand the same, and pray they might be surveyed according to Law. That the Mayor and Bench of LONDON could never bring it to pass, that the Vessels should be of the right Sizes, and served out full from their Brewhouses ; nor durst they ever force the Brewers to it, for fear of leaving the City un victualled. That the Ale-Brewers, by their Charter, had Authority to search and survey themselves ; and all Beer-Brewers likewise, both for Vessels, for filling them, and for Wholesomeness of Drink ; and if the new Survey were granted, it would intrude upon their Charter and Authority, to the Offence of the City ; and

that if the Queen of her Prerogative should command (which was doubted whether she might) never so little a Fee upon a Barrel to be paid to the Chief Surveyor, the People would say straight, Their Drink was excised, as it was in *Flanders*, and would be more hereafter ; and so the People and Brewers both would repine at it ; and that if the People had their Measure, the Brewers would exact it again. And, *Lastly*, that as for the clayed and besmeared Barrels with Yest, the Searchers and Officers of the Custom-house would provide well enough against that.

THE Lord Mayor and Bench of Aldermen did often attempt to make a Reformation among the Brewers, especially in two or three Respects. *First*, the Beer being brought in while it was purging, many Gallons were lost ; which they endeavour'd to reform by requiring Beer and Ale Carts to carry filling Beer, to make good that which was spilt or purged by the Way, or to give Allowance for the same. *Secondly*, for the mending of Beer, it being so small, the Mayor and Common-Council would have had two Sorts of Beer, of 4 s. and 6 s. the Barrel ; and to disallow the brewing of Strong Beer, of 8 s. the Barrel, *March* Beer only excepted. There was a notable Act of Common-Council made the 6th of the Queen, Oct. 25. concerning these Matters ; but neither the Mayor nor Bench could ever bring this Reformation to pass, the Brewers being so headstrong, and ready to leave the City without Provision, by leaving off Brewing suddenly.

IN the Year 1591, Sir *John Allot*, Mayor, published by Proclamation, that the Brewers should not make any more Sorts or Kinds of Beer or Ale than two, *viz.* the Strong and the Double ; and that the same should be sold after the Rate of 6 s. 8 d. the Barrel of the best, and 3 s. and 4 d. the Barrel of the Double Beer or Ale, and not above : But all Commodities belonging to the Brewers being now advanced considerably in their Prices, the Brewers made great Complaints against this Order : For Malt was sold at 13 s. the Quarter, Hops at 4 l. 6 s. 8 d. and 4 l. 10 s. the Hundred ; which heretofore was sold at 6 s. 8 d. the Hundred ; and yet one Hundred of Hops then was worth three Hundred of Hops at that present sold : The Price of Barrels being 20 s. or 22 s. the Last, heretofore sold for 9 s. the Last : The Price of Coals, then sold at 24 s. or 26 s. the Chaldron, not long before sold at 12 s. or 13 s. the Chaldron. To which they added the great and excessive Price of all Manner of Victuals, and Charge of House-keeping, and other Necessaries belonging to the Brewers Trade, the large Rent of their Houses, far exceeding the Rents given for the same in any former Age. These Things considered, the Brewers were not able, at the Prices set, to sell such good and wholesome Beer as was fit the City should be served with ; whereupon they were Suitors to the next Lord Mayor, Sir *William Webbe*, and the Aldermen, to have good Consideration of this Cause ; and to set such reasonable Prices and Rates on Beer and Ale, as they might make and sell good and wholesome Liquor, and live by their said Trades. As they had at sundry Times desired the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to consider two Statutes, *viz.* 51 H. III. and 31 Edw. I. and the Prices of Malt, Hops, Coals, Barrels, and Kilderkins, Vessels, and other Necessaries belonging to their Trade ; and to make an indifferent Proof and Trial, what and how much good and wholesome Beer and Ale of the best, and how much of the Double, might be made of a Quarter of Malt ; and to consider of all Charges belonging to the said Trade. Also, they offered to shew to them their Books, whereby they might plainly see what and

and how much Ale and Beer they had or did make of a Quarter of Malt, and the just Charge expended in and about the same, notwithstanding the Lord Mayor and Aldermen refused and denied; which, as they urged, tended to the great Hinderance of the City, since they were not able to sell and utter such good and wholesome Ale and Beer as was fit; and to the utter undoing of the Brewers, if they continued their said Trades: For many of them should be forced to leave and give over the Trades in which they had been brought up, to the Hinderance, if not Undoing of the Company of Brewers.

THUS made them appeal to the Lord Treasurer of *England*, by whose Means only they acknowledged they had obtained their Incorporation from the Queen, with divers Liberties and Privileges to and for the said Company, praying to procure such speedy Trial and Examination of the said Cause, and thereupon such reasonable Prices to be assessed for Beer and Ale, as thereby the Commonwealth of the City and Suburbs might be well served, and his Orators have a convenient Living by their Trade; and withal they presented a Paper to the said Lord Treasurer, being the true Assize of Ale and Beer, according to the Prices of Corn, rising and falling, by the Equity of the Statute *Anno 51 Hen. III.* afterwards confirmed and allowed by Statute *An. 31 Ed. I. viz.*

THEN by the same Rate a Quarter of Malt being at the Price of 4 s. a Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons, at 1 d. the Gallon, amounts to 2 s. 8 d.

Item, The Kilderkin being sixteen Gallons, after that Rate is 16 d.

Item, The Firkin being eight Gallons, is 8 d.

Item, A Barrel of Beer after that Rate, being thirty-six Gallons, at 1 d. the Gallon, is 3 s.

Item, The Kilderkin, being eighteen Gallons, is 18 d.

Item, The Firkin being nine Gallons, is 9 d.

Item, Then a Quarter of Malt being at 8 s. the Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons at 2 d. the Gallon, is 5 s. 4 d.

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the same Rates.

Item, The Barrel of Beer, being thirty-six Gallons, at 2 d. the Gallon, after the same Rate comes to 6 s.

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the same Rates.

Item, The Quarter of Malt being at 12 s. the Barrel of Ale being thirty-two Gallons, at 3 d. the Gallon, is 8 s.

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, after the same Rates.

Item, The Barrel of Beer, being thirty-six Gallons, at 3 d. the Gallon, amounts to 9 s.

Item, The half Barrel or Kilderkin, and Firkin, according to the same Rates.

The Price of CORN, and other Things, at the making of the Statute Anno 23 Hen. VIII.

A Quarter of Wheat at 6 s. 8 d.

A Quarter of Malt at 4 s. or 5 s.

A Quarter of Oats at 2 s. 8 d.

The C. wt. of the best Hops at 6 s. or 6 s. 8 d.

The Last of Barrels at 9 s.

The Last of Kilderkins at 5 s.

The Price of ALE and BEER then.

And then the Barrel of the best Ale and Beer was sold for 3 s. 8 d. or 4 s.

The Three-half-penny Beer was then sold the Barrel for 3 s.

The Barrel of single Ale and Beer 2 s.

The Price of CORN, and other Things, at the late Proclamation in London, Anno 34 Eliz.

A Quarter of Wheat at 18 s.

A Quarter of Malt at 12 or 13 s.

A Quarter of Oats at 8 s.

The C. wt. of Hops at 4 l. 10 s.

The Last of Barrels 20 s.

The Last of Kilderkins 12 s.

And now by the same Proclamation the Price of the best Ale and Beer is but at the Barrel 6 s. 8 d.

And the Price of the smaller Ale and Beer the Barrel 3 s. 4 d.

It is to be noted, that the Charge of House-Rent, House-keeping, Servants Wages, Victuals, and other Necessaries, do treble and fourfold exceed the Price thereof in those former Times.

ABOUT these middle Times of Queen *Elizabeth* another Controversy arose concerning Beer, namely, concerning the transporting Beer beyond Sea, which they called *Portage Beer*. It was observed now a-days, that the Transportation of Corn and of Beer was the Cause of the Dearth of Corn. For the preventing and remedying of which, sometimes Proclamations were issued forth, for the Restraint of Transportation; and sometimes the Brewers were restrained from brewing any Sweet or Strong Beer to be transported by Cocket, as Merchandize. By this Means Corn did once rise and fall sundry Times within two Months. Some Time before *Michaelmas* Corn was bought and provided to have been transported. Whereupon the Price of Corn was enhanced 6 or 7 s. in a Quarter, which happened within the Space of fourteen Days. Then a Proclamation was published for the Restraint of Corn and Beer, the eighth Day of *October*; and the Price of Corn within five Days did fall 5 or 6 s. in a Quarter; which caused many joyful Hearts among the poor Commons, and many Thousand Blessings and Prayers for the Author thereof. After this Proclamation, by reason of some Quantities of Beer brewed and transported, the Cornmen then, thinking the Restraint would not continue, began again the second Time to increase their Prices. The Brewer, to thwart the evil Minds of the Cornmen, and bad Dealing of the Merchants, restrained themselves from brewing Strong Beer to be transported as Merchandizes; whereby the Price of Corn did fall the second Time. *November 4*, one procured from the Lord Treasurer, Licence to brew and transport 500 Tons of Beer, notwithstanding the Restraint and Orders taken against the Brewers. Which Warrant was for Service of her Majesty; whereby the Price of Corn increased the third Time.

THERE was an Estimate made at this Time, [about the Year 1591] what Beer was carried yearly for the *Low Countries* and other Places, after this Manner: There were twenty great Brewhouses or more, situate on the *Thames* Side, from *Milford-stairs* in *Fleet-street*, till below *St. Catharine's*, which brewed yearly the Quantity of seven or eight Brewings of sweet Beer or strong Beer, that passed to *Stoad*, *Embsden*, the *Low Countries*, *Calais*, *Diep*, and thereabouts. And account but 600 Brewings at 44 Barrels the Brewing, it makes 26400 Barrels, which at seven to a Ton, make 3771 Ton.

THE Hall of this Company is situated on the North Side of *Addle-street*, near the East End. It is a handsome Building, with a graceful Appearance at the Entrance of Columns and Arches of the *Tuscan* Order, and Enrichments of Fruit-Leaves, &c. The Walls are Brick, the Window-Cases Stone.

THERE are ten Alms-houses for ten poor Widows of *Islington*, left by the Lady *Owen*, to the Care of this Company.

LEATHER-

LEATHERSELLERS.



THE Leatherfellers are the 15th Company of LONDON, and were incorporated in the 6th Year of *Richard the III*, when *Whittington* was Lord Mayor.

THEIR Arms and Crest were first granted by *John Moor*, Norroy King at Arms, May 20, 19 *Edward IV*.

AFTERWARDS *Roger Machado*, Clarencieux, confirmed the same, adding Supporters thereto by Patent under his Hand and Seal, in the 21st of King *Henry VII*. Anno 1505. They were afterwards confirmed by *Thomas Benoit*, Clarencieux, October 11, 22 *Hen. VIII*. viewed, enter'd and approved in the Visitation 1634.

THE Arms are : *Argent, three Bucks reguardant Gules*. Crest ; a Buck, Or, attired *Sable*. Supporters ; a Buck as the last, and a Ram of the first.

THE Leatherfellers are govern'd by a Master, three Wardens, 26 Assistants, and 167 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is twenty Pounds, and Stewards twelve Pounds.

THIS Company, by Patent from King *Henry the VIII*, had the Search of Calves-skins, Sheepskins, and Lamb-skins, Goats and Kid-skins, deceitfully wrought ; and of all other like deceitful Works and Workmen touching that Mystery, in any Part of the Realm ; and were to make such Search by the Survey of the Mayor and other Head Officers of the City and Town where such Search shall be made : And had farther Power to punish the said Offenders, and to seize, as Forfeit, the same deceitful Ware : Whereof the one Moiety to the Use of the King and his Successors, or to the Use of those Cities and Places where the Offence happens, and the other Moiety to the Company ; and the Searchers were to be sworn to make due Search. And such a Power also had the Company of Skinners by Patent.

THE Leatherfellers became great Engrossers of Leather in all Places of *England*, and did transport it abroad, to the raising of the Price of it : For which the Glovers, within forty Miles Compass about LONDON, feeling the Inconveniency of it, made Complaint about the Years 1593, and 1594, to the Lords of the Privy Council. They complained, that the Leatherfellers did engross continually into their Hands all Sorts of Leather within the several Shires of *England*, and also *Ireland* and *Scotland*, which had raised the Price of White Leather from 20 s. the Hundred, to 50 s. and 3 l. the Hundred. Secondly, that when they had so engrossed it by the Thousand, whereof they bought three or four Sorts at several Prices, they then packed it into Dozens, and put four Skins at the least into every Dozen, scarce worth an Half-penny a-piece ; and yet nevertheless did sell their mixed Dozens far dearer than they paid for the very best ; whereby they, the Glovers, were deceived at the least 16 d. in every Dozen, by four small Skins, in ordinary called Linings, packed in every such Dozen. Thirdly, they further complained, that by Means of this Engrossing, they were constrained to come thirty or forty Miles Compass, round about LONDON, to buy their Leather at LONDON : Whereas were it not for them, they might have had their Leather at home in the Country, and at a far more reasonable Rate, and better. Lastly, that where by their intolerable engrossing (being but four Persons that

did it) they were become great Transporters of Leather out of the Land, and under Colour of Licence for one Thousand, shipped away ten Thousand, they prayed their Lordships, that some might be appointed to see, that no more were shipped away than were licensed ; and that a Market might be appointed for all White Leather, and that the Countrymen might be commanded to bring in their Leather to a settled Place ; as at *Leadenhall*, or such like, before they made Sale thereof to any Leatherfeller or other, whereby to engross it. That they, the poor Glovers about LONDON, might buy the best for their Money, as soon and as well as they ; and then Leather, in short Space, should be sold for 30 s. which was then 50 s. and upwards. And for the Reformation of these apparent Injuries, they thought it convenient that Leather should be sealed, so as the Price exceeded not 2 d. the Dozen. And lastly, that if this were not look'd to, the Leatherfellers would soon become richer than common Subjects, and Thousands of the Glovers forced to beg about the Streets.

By Reason of the Trades of the Merchants in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, to *Barbary* and *Russia*, and other Places, there was a great Quantity of Skins of divers Sorts then yearly brought into the Realm, more than in Times past. And towards the latter Times of that Queen, the People had better Experience in dressing, working and making of Leather ; some with Oil, some with Allum, some with Shomack and other Things. By Reason whereof, a greater Number of the Queen's Subjects, with their Families, were set on work and maintained, than in former Times. And by Reason of the good and well dressing thereof, the same was more used than formerly, to the Benefit of the Realm, and the great Store transported by Way of Merchandize : Whereby the Queen had the more Custom, and Subsidy both outwards and inwards.

UPON Pretence of an Act of Parliament, *Edward Darcy*, Esq; sued to the Queen for her Letters Patents, during his Life, or for twenty Years, for the Searching and Sealing of all Leather throughout *England*, as was provided in the Statute for Shoe-Leather : For the Leatherfellers had been found guilty of great Abuses practised, in deceitful Dressing, Sale and Uttering of all Leather for the most Part, except Shoe-Leather : The Skin of a Bull, Horse, &c. was sold for right Buff, Rams-skins and Sheep-skins, sold for right Shamways : And so many other Kinds, to the Wrong and Hinderance of the Buyer.

Darcy succeeded in his Suit, and had his Patent from the Queen, but still with a Clause in it for Revocation by six of the Council. This was a very gainful Business to him ; as, for the sealing of a Dozen of the best Stag's-skins dressed, worth 4 l. was paid 8 s. For sealing a Dozen of the second Sort, worth 33 s. 4 d. the same was paid ; and so proportionably for other Skins : So that he received sometimes the tenth Part, the ninth Part, the seventh, the sixth, the fourth, and sometimes, and often, the third Part of the Value of the Commodity.

THEREFORE, soon after this Patent was begun to be executed, which was about the End of the Year 1592, the Leatherfellers, and all that dealt in Leather-cutting, made most grievous Complaints, especially the poorer Sort, viz. that it was like to overthrow them and their Trades, and were minded to repair in a Multitude to the Court to the Lords of the Council. But first they went to Sir *William Row*, Lord Mayor, with a Petition to him. The Mayor hereupon sent his Letters to the Lords, to prevent the Tumult, together with their Petition. In which Petition joined all these Tradesmen following, viz. Leatherfellers,

therfellers, Fellmongers, Glovers, Point-makers, Purse-makers, Sadlers, Girdlers, Coffier-makers, Budget-Makers, Stationers, White Tawyers, Jerkin-makers, Leather-dyers, and all other Dressers, Workers and Converters of Leather, inhabiting within the City. They set forth, That whereas he, the Lord Mayor, had received a strait Charge from the Lords and others of her Majesty's Privy Council, about the Assistance to be given to Mr. *Darcy*, touching the Execution of his Patent, for the View, Search and Sealing of Leather of what Kind soever: Wherein a new Office was allowed, with Allowance of Fees, to so excessive and enormous a Rate, as the like whereof was never heard of within the Realm, to be imposed upon the Subjects, upon any Occasion of publick Service or Duty whatsoever, to be performed to her Highness and the State of her Realm: Hereby the poor Suppliants were like utterly to be undone, and their Trades overthrown, in Case the said Patent should so take Effect. Wherefore they prayed the Mayor, being the chief Governor of the City under her Highness, and the chief and principal Warden of the said Companies, and of all other Trades within the City, to be a Means to the Queen or the Lords, that the Execution of the said Patent might be suspended, and the Grievances of the said Companies be farther consider'd of, either by their Lordships, or some other grave indifferent Persons, to be appointed by them, who by their Wisdoms might judge and discern of the untrue Suggestion made to the Queen by Mr. *Darcy*, for the obtaining of this Patent; and also of the manifold Inconveniencies, and intolerable Oppressions, which would fall upon the said Companies, in Case the said Patent should be put in Execution.

So this Business came before the Lords: And *Darcy* exposed as much as ever he could, all the Deceits of the Leatherfellers, and their monstrous Gains, by selling counterfeited Wares for the best: And in Conclusion, his Solicitor asserted, that the Workmen that dress'd the true Leather were desirous to have all Leather sealed, that thereby the Good might be known from the bad, and that all People might perceive by the Seal what they had for their Money: So should not the Leatherfeller deceive the whole Commonwealth.

THE Leatherfellers, and the Workers in Leather, put in their Paper to the Lord *Buckhurst*, Sir *John Fortescue*, and Sir *John Woolley*, of the Queen's Council, appointed to hear this Business. Wherein they utterly denied any unlawful, counterfeit, or deceitful Dressing of the Sorts of Leather, or that any of it was requisite to have any Search or Seal in such Manner and Form as Mr. *Darcy* untruly suggested to her Majesty. And they marvelled that he, being a Man of great Experience and Calling, would attempt, or presume to sue unto her Majesty to search any Sorts of Leather which were not appointed to be searched by Parliament (Tanned Leather being only so appointed) and required to search those Sorts of Leather, for which there is no Act of Parliament, nor Law. And her Majesty ruled her Subjects only by the Laws of the Realm, and would not deal with any contrary to Justice. They urged the Bondage the Patentee would bring the Queen's Subjects into, to cause every Leather-cutter, Dresser and Occupier of Leather, to bring his Goods to such Towns and Places, and at such Times as he and his Deputy should appoint, and there and then attend their Leisure; and what an infinite Toil and Loss of Time would be consumed therein in carrying to and fro. They

shewed what an intolerable Tax, and what heavy Sums of Money this would amount unto, if it were to be paid by the Law of the Realm. That it would be consider'd, whether it were meet that such Tax should be laid upon the People, not being granted by Parliament, nor warranted by Law. And whether, if it were in her Majesty's Pleasure to grant it, it were meet or requisite to raise a Revenue of fourscore or an hundred thousand Pounds to one Man, to the utter undoing of many Thousands, her Majesty's poor and dutiful Subjects. It was also put to their Considerations, that a Multitude of the Queen's Subjects should be bound in 40 *l.* yearly, not to sell, or put to Sale, any such lawful Leather, without the Search and Seal of Mr. *Darcy*, or his Assigns; and that those that refused, should be imprisoned and restrained from their Trades and Occupations, until it pleased Mr. *Darcy* and his Assigns or Deputies, to remit their supposed Offence; and to compel every Man to pay for the same Bond 4 *d.* Since that it appeared through the whole Course of the Grant, there was no Law to warrant the same. *Lastly*, whether it were a meet and convenient Thing, that Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. who were sworn to execute Justice, should be bound, contrary to the Rules of Law, to give Aid or Assistance to the Patentee, or his Deputies.

THIS put some Stop to *Darcy's* Patent, inso-much that he earnestly applied himself to the Lord Treasurer, that he might have his Patent, or at least a new one, for the Fees for Sealing abated; and professing himself to be satisfied with 200 *l.* or 150 *l.* a Year. The said Treasurer (to whom this Matter was left) that he might the better judge of the Leatherfellers Business, made these Queries. *First*, How many Kinds of Leather were subject to the Sealing? *Secondly*, Who were the People in Quality that did first work upon them? *Thirdly*, How many Workmens Hands they passed before they came to the Leatherfellers? *Fourthly*, How many Kinds there were of this Leather, and what was the Difference of the Prices of them? These Queries he sent to certain knowing Men in Matters of Trade for their Judgment herein, who gave him in a Schedule of all the Prices of Leather, with the Rates they judged fitting for the Sealing.

THE Lord Treasurer at length made some other Propositions to the Leatherfellers; to which nevertheless they would not comply; wherefore he did imprison some of them. Sir *Richard Martin*, and Sir *John Hart*, Aldermen, and the Recorder, did advise them to yield to *Darcy*: But they (whose Names were *John Ward*, *Arthur Parkinson*, *Anthony Quaplade*, and *Richard Ironside*) did urge to the said Aldermen, that at their first incorporating into this noble City, they were charged with a precise Oath: To be obedient and obedient unto the Mayor and Ministers of the City, the Franchises and Customs thereof to maintain, and this City to keep harmless in that that in them was: And then they bade them judge, if to admit Mr. *Darcy's* Ministers to search and seal, were not to run headlong into the horrible Sin of Perjury; which the Queen could never abide, nor ever yet left unpunished: And because they might err, they prayed, that the Exposition of their Oath might be referred to the general Censure of a Common-Council of the City. And they prayed God to strengthen them with all Constancy and Patience to endure any Thing rather than by their own Act to dispossess themselves of that which had been enjoyed by them and their Predecessors, Citizens of LONDON, three hundred Years and more; or rather than to yield Mr. *Darcy* a Jot more than they were bound

to do, in 100 l. a-piece, by a Decree made with the most deep Deliberation the 13th of February last, in the Star-Chamber, by the Lords of her Honourable Privy Council, assisted with the Presence of the most Reverend Judges of the Land.

ON the Back-side of this Paper, they in these Words petition the Lord Treasurer.

WE most humbly beseech your good Lordship, that even as you have been hitherto most worthily accounted the very CATO of the Common Weal; and even as your Lordship will not, that her Majesty be inferior in Honour and Princely Integrity to her most noble Father: Who in the seventeenth Year of his Reign uttered these Words, as is reported by Mr. Hall, to his eternal Praise, viz. *That his Mind was never to ask any Thing of his Commons that might sound to his Dishonour, or the Breach of his Laws*; so we beseech your good Lordship, even for the Love that you bear to God, her Majesty, and your Country, whose Cause this is to read these Reasons; and then to judge, whether we be worthy of Imprisonment, or no: Having no other Choice but to endure Imprisonment, or to damn our own Souls, and to yield to that which is more heavy to us, than eight Subsidies yearly paying during our Lives, without Coertion of the Laws.

THUS stout and hardy were these Leatherfellers, in asserting their Privileges and Rights as Citizens and Free-born Subjects.

To all this may be added, that this Business having Difficulty as to the Matter of Law, so much insisted on by the Leatherfellers, the said Lord Treasurer, a just and wary man, sent to Popham and Egerton, the one the Queen's Attorney-General, and the other her Solicitor, to examine the State of the Case, who found it to stand thus, as they signified to him in Writing: That King Henry VII. did confirm certain Ordinances formerly made by the Mayor of LONDON, touching the Leatherfellers of LONDON, in the Time of King Richard II. concerning how the Defects in the said Mystery in that Time should be surveyed and reformed in some Points: Which Ordinances concerned only Sheeps, Calves, and Lambs Leather. And King Henry VII. by that Charter did farther grant, that the Wardens of the Leatherfellers of LONDON should by themselves, or their sufficient Deputies, have the Search of all counterfeited Calves, Sheeps, and Lambs Leather, and all Workmanship concerning the same Mystery, as well in the City, as in all Places of the Realm, and of all misusing of the same Faculty or Mystery; which by the Confession before them was neglected, and not exercised according to the said Grant. Therefore the said Attorney and Solicitor thought, in Law the Grant was voidable by *Non-usans*. Yet so long as that Grant stood unrepealed, Darcy could not well have the Effect of his Grant from her Majesty (being, as they took it, the more reasonable for Reformation of Abuses then practised) unless he sued a *Scire facias*, for to repeal that Patent of King Henry VII. for *Non-usus* thereof: Wherein being negligent in the City of LONDON, it was to be thought they had been much more negligent in all other Places.

THE Hall belonging to the Leatherfellers Company, is situated at the East End of Little St. Helen's.

ON the North Side of Hart-Street; between Monkwell-Street and Cripplegate, stand Six Alms-houses, erected by Mr. Robert Rogers of this Company, and good Maintenance allowed the Inhabiters for ever. The Oversight whereof is committed to the Leatherfellers.

ALSO in Little St. Helen's are seven Alms-Houses, for seven poor Widows of those of that Company, who have 5 l. 4 s. per Ann. paid every Fortnight, and 15 s. each for Coals.

PEWTERERS.



THE Pewterers were a Company, or Meeting of friendly and neighbouring Men, in the Time of K. Edward IV. and in the 13th Year of this King became incorporated, and from him have ben confirmed by several Princes since.

THEIR Ensigns Armorial are, Azure, on a Chevron, Or, between three Cross-bars, Argent, as many Roses Gules. Crest, Two Arms holding a Pewter Dish proper. Supporters, Two Sea Horses per Fess, Or and Argent.

THIS Company is governed by a Master, 2 Wardens, 28 Assistants, and 103 on the Livery.

THIS Company used to cast into Bars such Tin as was to be transported out of the Realm; whereby the Poor of the Company were wont to have Part of their Living: But after those Bars were made by Strangers beyond the Seas; whereby the Poor were greatly hindered, which occasioned the Company in the Year 1594, to petition Queen Elizabeth, that they might have some lawful Interest in the Trade thereof towards their Living and Maintenance, being two thousand People at the least. This Petition the Queen committed to the Lord Treasurer, and the Lord Buckhurst: Who moving so many Doubts and Difficulties, and inforcing them to give the said Lords Satisfaction therein, three Years and more were spent in hearing and determining the same. As first they examined,

I. How the same might stand with the Good and Benefit of the Tanners of Cornwall and Devonshire: For which Purpose they called before them the Lord Warden of the Stanneries, requiring him to confer with some principal Tanners of those Countries, and to certify their Lordships of their Assent or Dissent thereto. Which was done accordingly with good Allowance of their said Petition, as a Thing very beneficial to them: Provided only, that it might be taken at their Hands at a Price certain; which was accordingly inserted in the Grant of the Queen to them.

II. Afterwards the Lords were desirous to be further advertised, what Benefit or Prejudice might hereby accrue to the Merchant Transporters of the Commodity, or to any other using the Trade thereof. And so they wrote to the Lord Mayor of LONDON, to confer with such Merchants, or other Traders therein, as he should think fit. The Mayor gave Answer to these Lords, certifying that the Pewterers Petition was no Ways prejudicial to any one of the said Transporters or Traders for Tin.

III. Then the abovesaid Lords were desirous to know, whether the same might be hurtful to the Queen's Coinage or Custom, and conferred with some Officers of the Custom-house, and were by them fully resolved, that it would cause not only a Certainty, but an Increase of her Customs, as well for Coinage as for Transportation.

IV. Then their Lordships objected, that this Grant to them, the Corporation of the Pewterers, might be injurious to the Generality of the Pewterers throughout the whole Realm. Of this they were fully satisfied by good Proof and Testimony made before them, that the casting of Bars had not heretofore been used or practised by any Pewterers of England, but only by the Corporation of LONDON.

V. Then

V. Then their Lordships required farther Satisfaction, whether the Wages or Allowance of one Half-penny in the Pound, demanded for the Melting and Casting of the same Bars, were not too great a Sum: And they heard divers Proofs and Testimonies made touching the same, that the Charge of the Melting and Casting of the same into Bars deducted, the Remain thereof was not found so great, but that their Lordships thought it a fit Relief towards the Help of the said Company: And that in former Times more than an Half-penny was used to be allowed by the Merchants.

THEN their Lordships finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against Patents of Privilege, thought fit to be advised by the Attorney-General, whether this Statute might stand with the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or not. Of which being resolved, they committed to the said Attorney the Drawing of the Patent; and yet fearing least some Inconvenience might escape them, which Time and Experience might bring forth, they would not let it pass without a special *Proviso* for her Majesty to revoke, or annihilate it at her Will and Pleasure.

AND so the Patent was engrossed by the Attorney-General, by Order from the Queen: And was reviewed by their Lordships, and signed by them; and by them thought fit to pass the Queen's Signature at her good Pleasure. But she, when it was offered her, thought fit to defer the Signing thereof, till she might receive some farther Information therein, as well from the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*, as from Mr. *Carmarthen*, and Mr. *Middleton*, who were very knowing Merchants in those Times. From whom the Queen receiving Satisfaction, signed the same. And so it passed both the Signet and Privy Seal.

AFTER all this Trouble, Cost and Charges, sustained in Prosecuting this Suit four Years, the Earl of *Oxford* wrote to the Queen, to have the Benefit of the said Patent granted to himself. And so would have undone the Pewterers, their Wives and Children. Whereupon the Company petitioned Sir *Tho. Egerton* in the Year 1598, and in the Month of *April*, then Lord Keeper, to be a Means to her Majesty, that they might have their Patent to pass the Great Seal according to her Majesty's gracious Grant thereof unto them. All this Fatigue did these Pewterers go through for the Good of their Company.

THE Fellowship of the Craft and Mystery of Pewterers of LONDON, and elsewhere, was before *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, one of the best Handicrafts within this Realm; and grew and continued by Means of sundry good Acts and Statutes made for the Exercise of the same; as in the 19th of *Hen. VII.* and 4 *Hen. VIII.* And the *English* Pewter was had in much Estimation in strange Regions and Countries, by a good mixing of Pewter, and forging of Pewter Vessels.

THE Hall of the Pewterers Company is situated on the West Side of *Lyme Street*, of which see more *Book II. Chap. IV.*

BARBER-SURGEONS.



THE Arms of the Barber-Surgeons, their Crest and Supporters were granted by Sir *Gilbert Dethick* Garter, *Robert Cooke* Esq; *Clarencieux*, and *William Flower* Esq; Norroy, by Patent under their Hands and Seals, *June* the 2d, 1569. And are:

The Cross of St. George charged with a Lion of England, the 1st and 4th Quarters Sable, a Chevron between three Fleams Argent; the 2d

and 3d Party per pale Argent and Vert, a Rose Gules, crowned with an Imperial Crown, Or, Crest, an *Apinacus*; Supporters, two Linxes proper, each gorged with a Coronet, and thence a Chain reflected over their Backs, Argent.

THIS Company is governed by a Master, 3 Wardens, 26 more of the Court of Assistants, and 196 Livery Men, besides the Commonalty: The Livery-Fine is 11 *l.* A Liveryman may take 3 Apprentices, others 2, and none can practise the Trades of Barbers or Surgeons in the City of LONDON, unless free of this Company.

THE Barber-Surgeons, being a Company of no mean Credit and Estate, became a Brotherhood and Fellowship, incorporated by the Charter of King *Edward IV.* afterwards by the *Henrys*, the Seventh and Eighth, *Philip* and *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*. Last of all, they were again confirmed by King *James*, with other Additions also to their Charters. And all those former Charters have been re-confirmed, with large Additions, by King *Charles I.*

To rectify and explain what is said of these Barber-Surgeons, let this that follows be added.

BARBERS.

THE Barbers, long before they were united with the Surgeons, were an antient Company of themselves; being incorporated in the first Year of the Reign of King *Edward IV. Feb. 24. at Westminster.* And their Company confirmed by King *Henry VII.* and King *Henry VIII.* by sundry Letters Patents. These Barbers antiently practised Surgery also.

Thomas Colard, Citizen and Barber, by his Will dated *Anno* 1467, gave his Book of Physick and Surgery, called *Rosse* and *Constantine*, to the Hall of Barbers, to be laid into the Library.

Robert Scot, Citizen and Barber of LONDON, by his Will dated *Decemb.* 1490, gave to the Fellowship of the Craft of Barbers, his Tenements in the Parish of *St. Bartholomew the Less*; and to their Successors for ever.

SURGEONS.

THE Surgeons were not incorporated till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* yet they were a Society long before. And there was an Act of Parliament for them 3 *Hen. VIII. viz.* That none should practise Surgery, no more than Physick, but first to be examined and approved upon Pain of 5 *l.* for every Month. In the Beginning of the said King *Henry*, there were but twelve Persons that were Surgeons in the City of LONDON (though in former Times many more) and yet they consisted of a Warden and a Fellowship, called *Of the Craft and Mystery of Surgeons*, enfranchised in the City of LONDON. In the 5th of *Henry VIII.* they had an Act made in their Favour, to be discharged of Quests, Watch, or other Office; whereby they should use or occupy any defensible Armour, or Geer of War. And the Cause assigned of this was, because Time out of Mind, as well in LONDON, as in other Cities and Boroughs of the Realm, they had been exempt and discharged from all such Offices and Business; for their continual Service and Attendance, that they daily and nightly, at all Hours and Times, gave to the King's Liege People. But they were not as yet incorporated.

BARBERS and SURGEONS.

IN the 32d of *Henry VIII.* there was an Act passed for the Barbers and Surgeons; importing, That whereas there were two distinct Companies of Surgeons, occupying the Science of Surgeons, the one Company commonly called *The Barbers* of

of LONDON; it being judged necessary that both Companies should be united, and made one Body Corporate, by the said Act they were both united, and made one intire and whole Body Corporate, and one Commonalty perpetual, to be called by the Name of *Masters or Governors of the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons of LONDON* for evermore. By this Act those of the Company that occupied Surgery were to be exempt from bearing of Armour, or from being put in any Watches or Inquests. And that they might take every Year four Persons condemned and put to Death for Felony, for Anatomies, at their Discretions and Pleasures: And that none of the Company that used Barbery and Shaving, should occupy Surgery, Letting of Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Surgery, except only Drawing of Teeth. Nor he that used the Mystery of Surgery, should exercise the Feat or Craft of Barbery or Shaving.

THE Surgeons afterwards were complained of, as well for their Ignorance in their Craft, oftentimes hurting their Patients instead of doing them Good; as also for taking great Sums of Money, and doing little therefore: And that it was well known, that the Surgeons admitted, would do no Cure to any Person, but where they knew to be rewarded with a greater Sum than the Cure extended to. For many rotted and perished to Death for Lack of Help of Surgery, and daily died; and that they troubled others well disposed, that minister'd Help for God's Sake to poor People that had sore Breasts, Pin and Web in the Eye, Scalding, Burning, Sore Mouth, the Stone and Strangury, Saucelim and Morpew. In Consideration whereof, and for the Comfort and Relief of the King's poor Subjects, it was ordained, in the 34th and 35th of Hen. VIII. That it should be lawful to every Person, having Knowledge and Experience in the Nature of Herbs, Roots and Waters, or of the Operation of the same, to practise and minister to any outward Sore, uncome Wound, Apostemations, outward Swelling, or Disease, any Herbs, Ointments, Bath, Pultes and Emplaisters, according to their Cunning and Experience.

THIS Company (besides divers Privileges of several Kinds by their Charter granted unto them) have Power at any Time to command the Body of any Malefactor executed at Tyburn, (except a Traitor's) to anatomize the same; which they commonly do, and exercise their Skill thereupon in private at their Hall: Such Body being brought from the Place of Execution to their Hall, is cleansed, and laid out upon a Table, in their publick Theatre built for that Purpose; where, the next Day, a learned Doctor of Physick meets the chief Members of the Company; and the Doctor sitting in a Chair against the Body, and the rest sitting on a Bench about it, reads a Lecture about some Part or Member; and two of the Company (called at that Time Masters of the Body) standing by the Table upon which the Body lies, having all necessary Instruments to put in Practice what the Doctor reads and dictates, the Galleries above being filled with young Students in Physick and Surgery, to hear, and see the Method and Manner thereof, for the Increase of their Knowledge. These Lectures do commonly last three Days, and then they bury the mangled Body in a Place in the Parish Church-yard: But sometimes they make a Skeleton of the Body, or otherwise; and many Pieces of Art of that Kind are preserved, and stand erected about their Theatre.

THE Hall of this Company stands in *Monkwell-street*, in *Cripplegate Ward*; of which see more *Book III. Chap. VI.*

A R M O U R E R S.



THE Society or Company of the Armourers have been a Brotherhood of antient Continuance, and became incorporated about the Year 1423, in the Beginning of the Reign of K. Henry VI. who was pleased to stile himself a Brother of the Society.

THE Arms and Crest of the Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, of the Mystery of the Armourers of the City of LONDON, as they were termed in their Charter, were antiently borne by the said Corporation; but afterwards declared and confirmed to them by *Thomas Hawley*, Clarencieux, by Patent under the Seal of his Arms and Office, 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, 1556, and confirmed in a Visitation 1634.

THE Armourers are a Master, two Wardens, 21 Assistants, and 58 on the Livery, besides Yeomen. In which Company are many Brasiers. Their Livery Fine is uncertain.

Mrs. *Joan Doxie*, Widow, gave to this Company of Armourers, for the Relief of four poor Widows, for ever yearly, 5 l. to each, and desired to have it called *the poor Widow's Mitc.*

W H I T E - B A K E R S.



THE Company of White-Bakers are of great Antiquity, as appears by their Records, and divers other Things yet extant in their Common Hall. They were a Company of this City in the first Year of Edw. II. and had a new Charter granted them in the first

Year of Henry VII. Which Charter was confirmed to them by Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and K. James I.

THEIR Arms were antiently borne; the Crest and Supporters were granted to them by *Robert Cooke*, Clarencieux, the Letters Patent bearing Date Nov. 8, 32 Eliz. 1590.

THE Arms are: Gules, a Balance between three Garbs, Or, on a Chief Barry wavy of six Argent and Azure; the Hand of Justice glorified and issuing out of a Cloud proper, holding the said Balance, between two Anchors of the second. Crest; the Arms of Plenty holding a Chaplet of Wheat-Ears proper. Supporters; two Bucks as the last attired, Or. and gorged with Wheat as that above.

THIS Company is govern'd by a Master, four Wardens, 30 Assistants, and 149 on the Livery, besides the Commonalty. The Livery Fine is 10 l. Steward 10 l. Those under Livery can take but one Apprentice, a Liveryman two, Assistants, &c. 3. They have also a Jury or Inquest of 13, who sit to hear and redress Grievances, &c.

THE following, taken out of the old Book of Customs, D. lib. 4. is,

The ORDINANCE for the Assise and Weight of Bread in the City of LONDON, antiently set, according to the Price of Wheat by the Quarter.

The Price of a Quarter of Whete being 3 s.

THE ferthing simnel poise 15 ounces & di. qt. The ferthing whyt loof coket poise 17 ounces di. & ob.

The

The ob. whyt loof poise 35 ounces & a peny.
The ob. whet loof 52 ounces di. & peny ob.
The peny whet loof poise 105 ounces & di. q.
& ob.
The ob. whet loof of all graynis poise 70 ounces
& 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 3 s. and 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 19 ounces di. & di. qt. &
quat.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 16 ounces & half
peny
The ob. whyt loof 32 ounces 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 48 ounces 2 d. ob.
The peny whete loof 96 ounces & di. a q. & 2 d.
weight.
The ob. loof of all graynis 64 ounces & 3 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s.

The ferthing simnell 12 ounces q. 3 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 14 ounces 3 q. 1 d.
The ob. whyt loof 29 ounces di. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 44 ounces qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 88 ounces 3 q. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 59 ounces & a q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 4 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 11 ounces qt. & 2 d.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 13 ounces di. and
3 qt.
The ob. whyt loof 27 ounces and halfe.
The ob. whete loof 41 ounces and a qt.
The Peny whete loof 82 ounces and halfe.
The ob. loof of all graynis 55 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s.

The ferthing simnell 10 ounces qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ounces 3 q. and
2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 25 ounces di. and halfe qt.
1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 38 ounces di. & 1 d.
The peny whete loof 77 ounces 2 d. di. & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 51 ounces qt. di. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 5 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 9 ounces di. di. qt. 1 d.
9 vunc.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 12 ounces 1 d. ob.
The ob. whyt loof 24 ounces di. q. & 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 36 ounces di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 72 ounces q. di. 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 48 ounces qt. & 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 6 s.

The ferthing simnell 9 ounces.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 11 ounces qt. and
di. ob.
The ob. whyt loof 22 ounces 3 qt. 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 34 ounces di. qt. & ob.
The peny whete loof 68 ounces qt. di. & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 65 ounces di. 2 d. wt.

The Quarters of Whete at 6 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 8 ounces qt. & d. & ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ounces 3 qt. and
a. 1 d.
The ob. whyt loof 21 ounces di. & 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 32 ounces qt. di. & ob.
The peny whete loof 64 ounces 3 qt. & 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 43 ounces di. qt.
1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s.

The ferthing simnell 7 ounces 3 qt. 2 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 10 ounces qt. & q.

The ob. whyt loof 21 ounces di. ob. weight.
The ob. whete loof 30 ounces 3 q. di. & ob. q.
The peny whete loof 61 ounces & half 1 d. ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis 41 ounces 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 7 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 7 ounces qt. di. & q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ounces 3 qt. ob. q.
The ob. whyt loof 19 ounces & di. & 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 29 ounces qt. 2 d. q.
The peny whete loof 58 ounces & di. & di. qt.
2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 39 ounces di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s.

The ferthing simnell 6 ounces 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 9 ounces qt. 2 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 18 ounces di. qt. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 28 ounces 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 56 ounces di. and qt. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 37 ounces qt. di.
1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 8 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 6 ounces di. and 1 d. ob.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ounces 3 qt. di. 2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 17 ounces 3 qt. di. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 26 ounces 3 qt. di. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 53 ounces 3 qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 35 ounces 3 qt. di. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 s.

The ferthing simnell 6 ounces & di. qt. 1 d. q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ounces and di.
2 d. q.
The ob. whyt loof 17 ounces di. qt. 2 d.
The ob. whete loof 25 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
The peny whete loof 51 ounces di. half q. 1 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 34 ounces qt. & 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 9 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 5 ounces 3 qt. 3 q.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ounces qt. q.
The ob. whyt loof 16 ounces z. and 1 d.
The ob. whete loof 24 ounces.
The peny whete loof 48 ounces.
The ob. loof of all graynis 33 ounces di. qt. & ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 s.

The ferthing simnell 5 ounces q. and 2 d. in
weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 8 ounces qt. q.
The ob. whyt loof 16 ounces.
The ob. whete loof 24 ounces.
The peny whete loof 48 ounces.
The ob. loof of all graynis 32 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete at 10 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 5 ounces q. and 1 d. ob.
weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ounces di. & qt.
2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 15 ounces qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 23 ounces half qt. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 46 ounces qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 30 ounces 3 qt. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 s.

The ferthing simnell 6 ounces 1 d. ob. weyght.
The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ounces qt. and z.
2 d.
The ob. whyt loof 14 ounces 3 qt. z. 1 d. ob.
The ob. whete loof 22 ounces q. z. 1 d.
The peny whete loof 44 ounces 3 qt. 2 d.
The ob. loof of all graynis 29 ounces 3 qt. 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 11 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces 3 qt. z. and ob.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ounces qt.
 The ob. whyt loof 13 ounces z.
 The ob. whete loof 21 ounces 3 qt.
 The peny whete loof 43 ounces z.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 29 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 s.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces z. and half qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 7 ounces and ob.
 The ob. whyt loof 14 ounces and 1 d.
 The ob. whete loof 21 ounces 1 d. ob.
 The peny whete loof 42 ounces z. and half q. 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 28 ounces 2 d. weyght.

The Quarter of Whete at 12 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces qt. z. and 1 d.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
 The ob. whyt loof 13 ounces z. and di. qt. ob.
 The ferthing whete loof 20 ounces q. z. and 2 d.
 The peny whete loof 40 ounces 3 qt. z. 1 d. ob.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 27 ounces qt. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 s.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces and di. qt. 2 d. q.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces z. and di. q. qt.
 The ob. whyt loof 13 ounces qt. and ob.
 The ob. whete loof 19 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
 The peny whete loof 39 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 26 ounces qt. z. & 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 13 s.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces and 1 d. qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces qt. z. 1 d. ob. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 12 ounces 3 qt. z. 1 d.
 The ob. whete loof 19 ounces qt. z. q.
 The peny whete loof 36 ounces 3 qt. 2. 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 25 ounces 3 qt. 2. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 s.

The ferthing simnell 4 ounces 3 qt. z. and ob.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces qt. & 1 d.
 The ob. whyt loof 13 ounces 3 z. and 2 d.
 The ob. whete loof 18 ounces 3 q. z. and ob.
 The peny whete loof 37 ounces 3 qt. and 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 25 ounces and di. q. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 14 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces 3 qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces and di. qt. & ob.
 The ob. whyt loof 12 ounces qt. and 1 d.
 The ob. whete loof 18 ounces qt. z. 1 d. ob.
 The peny whete loof 36 ounces 3 q. z. and ob.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 24 z. and 2 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 15 s.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces z. and 2 d.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 6 ounces in weyght.
 The ob. whyt loof 12 ounces.
 The ob. whete loof 18 ounces.
 The peny whete loof 36 ounces.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 24 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete, at 15 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces qt. z. and 1 d. ob. qt.

The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces 3 qt. 2 d.
 The ob. whyt loof 11 ounces z. & di. qt. & 2 d.
 The ob. whete loof 17 ounces z. and 1 d. ob. q.
 The peny whete loof 35 ounces & di. q. & 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 23 ounces qt. z. and 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 s.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces qt. and 1 d. qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces and half and di. qt. ob. 3 d. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 11 ounces qt. z. and 2 d.
 The ob. whete loof 17 ounces & di. qt. 1 d. ob. q.
 The peny whete loof 34 ounces qt. z. and 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ounces qt. z. and 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 16 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces and half qt. i. d. q. ob.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces and z. and 2 d. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 11 ounces and half q. 2 d.
 The ob. whete loof 16 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob. q.
 The peny whete loof 33 ounces z. and half qt. 1 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ounces qt. z. 1 d. ob.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 s.

The ferthing simnell 3 ounces 2 d. weyght.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces and half.
 The ob. whyt loof 11 ounces.
 The ob. whete loof 16 ounces and half.
 The peny whete loof 23 ounces.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 22 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete at 17 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 qt. z. 2 d. qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces qt. z. & q.
 The ob. whyt loof 10 ounces 3 qt. & ob.
 The ob. whete loof 16 ounces & di. qt. ob. q.
 The peny whete loof 32 ounces qt. & 1 d. ob.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 21 ounces & half 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 qt. z. & q.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces & qt. ob. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 10 ounces z. and 1 d.
 The ob. whete loof 15 ounces 3 qt. 2 d. q.
 The peny whete loof 31 ounces z. & di. qt. 2 d.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 21 ounces & di. 1 d.

The Quarter of Whete at 18 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 qt. ob. q.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces & di. qt. 8 d. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 10 ounces qt. & di.
 The ob. whete loof 15 ounces & di. & 1 d. qt.
 The peny whete loof 31 ounces & di. q.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 20 ounces 3 q.

The Quarter of Whete at 19 s.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 & di. q. & 1 d. qt.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces & 1 d. ob. q.
 The ob. whyt loof 10 ounces & di. qt. & 1 d.
 The ob. whete loof 15 ounces qt. & q.
 The peny whete loof 30 ounces 3 & ob.
 The ob. loof of all graynis 20 ounces qt. & 2 d.

The Price of a Quarter of Whete at 19 s. 6 d.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 & 2 d. weyght.
 The ferthing whyt loof coket 5 ounces.
 The ob. whyt loof 10 ounces.

The

The ob. whete loaf 15 ounces.
 The peny whete loaf 30 ounces.
 The ob. loaf of all graynis 20 ounces.

The Quarter of Whete at 20 s.

The ferthing simnell 2 ounces 3 & a qt.
 The ferthing whyt loaf coket 4 ounces 3 qt. 3 ob. q.
 The ob. whyt loaf 9 ounces 3 qt. 1 d. ob.
 The ob. whete loaf 14 ounces & di. qt. 2 d. qr.
 The peny whete loaf 29 ounces qt. 3. 2 d.
 The ob. loaf of all graynis 19 ounces 3 & di. q. ob.

Item, the halfpeny loaf whyt of *Stratford* must wey 2 ounces more than the halfpeny whyt loaf of *London*.

Item, the halfpeny whete loaf of *Stratford* must wey 3 ounces more than the halfpeny whete loaf of *London*.

Item, the peny whete loaf of *Stratford* must wey 6 ounces more than the peny whete loaf of *London*.

Item, three halfpeny whyt loaves of *Stratford*, must wey as much as the peny whete loaf.

Item, the loaf of all graynis, that is to say, the whete loaf, must wey as moch as the peny whete loaf and the halfpeny whyt loaf.

THE antient Appointment of the just Weight and Quantity of each Loaf of Bread, was confirmed in the latter part of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by the Lords of her Privy Council, with their Names subscribed thereunto. And was to this Tenor, (according to a Book made by *J. Powel*, some Time Clerk of the Market in King *James* the First's Time, called *The Book of Assize*.)

Antient LAWS, CUSTOMS, and good ORDINANCES, set down for Bakers, in making, sizing, and selling all sorts of lawful Bread, which by the Laws are vendible unto the Queen's Subjects in the Commonwealth, retailing the same.

First, THAT no manner of Person or Persons shall keep a common Bakehouse in Cities and Corporate Towns, but such Persons as have been apprenticed unto the same Mystery, and brought up therein for the more Space of seven Years, or else otherwise skilful in the good Making and true Sizing of all Sorts of Bread; and shall put his own Mark or Seal upon all Sorts of his Man's Bread, which he or they shall make and sell, as before is mentioned.

Item, That no Baker, or any other Persons, do make, bake, utter and sell any Kinds or Sorts of Bread in the Commonwealth, but such which the Statutes and antient Ordinances of this Realm do allow them to bake and sell; that is to say, they may bake and sell *Symnel* Bread, and *Wastel*, *White*, *Wheaten*, *Household*, and *Horfe* Bread; and none other Kinds of Bread, to put to Sale unto her Majesty's Subjects.

Item, They must make and bake Farthing White Bread, Halfpenny White, Penny White, Halfpenny Wheaten, Penny Wheaten Bread, Penny Household, and Two-penny Household Loaves; and none of greater Size, upon Pain of Forfeiture, unto poor People all such great Bread which they, or any of them shall make, to sell, of greater Size, (the Time of *Christmas* always excepted.)

Item, They shall not utter and sell to any Innholder, or Victualler, either in Man's Bread or Horfe Bread, (which shall retail the same) but only 13 d. worth for 12 d. without any Poundage, or other Advantage.

Item, They shall sell and deliver unto Inholders and Victuallers in Horfe Bread, but three Loaves for a Penny, and 13 Pennyworth for 12 d. (as *aforesaid*) every one of the same three Horfe

Loaves weighing the full Weight of a Penny White Loaf, whether Wheat be good, cheap, or dear.

Item, That no Bakers, or other Person or Persons, shall at any Time, or Times hereafter, make, utter, or sell by Retail, within or without their Houses, unto any the Queen's Subjects, any Spice Cakes, Buns, Bisket, or other Spice Bread, (being Bread out of Size, and not by Law allowed) except it be at Burials, or upon the *Friday* before *Easter*, or at *Christmas*; upon Pain of Forfeiture of all such Spice Bread to the Poor.

Item. Whereas there are in Cities and Corporate Towns, common Bakers, using the Mystery of Baking there, and within the same Towns common Bakers, which come into the Market with their Bread to be sold, they shall not only bring with them such Kinds or Sorts of sized Bread as the Law and Ordinances do allow to be made and sold as *aforesaid*; but also shall keep and observe this Order in the Weight of their Bread, as hereafter followeth: Because the said Foreigners do not bear and pay within the same Cities and Towns, such Scot and Lot as the Bakers of the same Towns do.

First, The Foreigners Halfpenny White Loaves shall weigh half an Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the same Towns Halfpenny White Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny White Loaves shall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the same Towns Penny White Loaves do.

Item, Their Half-penny Wheaten Loaves shall weigh one Ounce more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the same Towns Half-penny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny Wheaten Loaves shall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf than the Bakers of the same Towns Penny Wheaten Loaves do.

Item, Their Penny Household Loaves shall weigh two Ounces more in every Loaf, than the Bakers of the same Towns Penny Household Loaves do.

Item, Their Two-penny Household Loaves shall weigh four Ounces more in every Loaf, than the Bakers of the same Towns Two-penny Household Loaves do.

Provided always, That the Clerk of the Market of her Majesty's Household, his Deputy or Deputies, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers of Cities, Corporate Towns and Liberties, shall look unto, have diligent Care and Respect unto the due Performance and Execution of these Articles; and they shall and may, from Time to Time, freely give and distribute all such unlawful Bread as shall be hereafter made and put to Sale, being contrary to these Articles before-mentioned, unto poor Prisoners, or any other poor People: Willing and requiring all Justices of Peace, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Officers, to be aiding, assisting, and helping all the *aforesaid* Officers in the due Execution thereof, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Signed by

Job. Cant.

Christoph. Hatton, Cancr

Will. Burghley,

H. Derby,

Cha. Howard,

H. Hunsdon,

Tho. Buckhurst,

Francis Knowles,

Tho. Heneage,

J. Fortescue,

J. Wolley.

AND in the Beginning of the next Reign, *viz.* that of King *James I.* the same Care was again taken for the due and exact Assize of Bread, and for the Regulation of the Bakers, upon an Information brought by *J. Powel*, Clerk of the Market, unto the Lords of his Highness's most Honourable

nourable Household: That divers Bakers and other Persons, taking upon them the Mystery of Baking, and Uttering of Bread unto the King's Majesty's Subjects, in the Commonwealth, for their own private Lucre and Commodity, did not only make and sell to the Subjects, Breads of odd Sizes, made by their own Inventions, but also divers Kinds and Sorts of Bread; which were both repugnant to the Laws and good Ordinances of the Realm, and likewise hurtful to the Commonwealth. Wherefore Orders and Articles were made and agreed upon by the Lords and others of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, appointing what Kinds and Sorts of Bread were to be made and sold. Which Orders were to the same Purport with those above made under Queen *Elizabeth*, requiring the Clerk of the Market, &c. and all other Officers of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Liberties, especially the Master and Wardens of the Company of BAKERS in the City of LONDON, their Officers and Ministers, to look unto, and have diligent Care and Respect unto the due Performance of these Articles. This was signed by

<i>T. Ellesmere,</i>	<i>Canc'</i>	<i>Cranborne,</i>
<i>T. Dorset,</i>		<i>E. Zouche,</i>
<i>Suffolk,</i>		<i>W. Knowles,</i>
<i>E. Worcester,</i>		<i>E. Wotton,</i>
<i>Devonshire,</i>		<i>Jo. Popham,</i>
<i>H. Northampton,</i>		<i>J. Herbert.</i>

The following Table of the modern Assize of Bread hanging up in the Long Gallery in Guildhall, LONDON, was transcribed and communicated to Mr. *Styve* by Mr. *Randal Stracey*, then Comptroller, afterwards Town Clerk.

The ASSIZE of the Penny Wheaten Loaf, from 20 s. the Quarter of Wheat, to 3 l. 10 s. the Quarter, as follows; that is to say,

The Price of the Quarter of Wheat.	The Weight of the Penny Wheaten Loaf.
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20 s	25 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
20 s 6 d	24 ounces 3 quarters
21 s	24 ounces 3 d
21 s 6 d	23 ounces 1 half and 2 d
22 s	23 ounces one penny weight
22 s 6 d	22 ounces 1 half 1 d
23 s	22 ounces 1 d
23 s 6 d	21 ounces 1 half 2 d
24 s	21 ounces 3 d
24 s 6 d	20 ounces 1 half and 4 d
25 s	20 ounces 1 quarter & 1 d
25 s 6 d	19 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
26 s	19 ounces and an half
26 s 6 d	19 ounces 3 d
27 s	18 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
27 s 6 d	18 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
28 s	18 ounces 2 d
28 s 6 d	17 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
29 s	17 ounces and an half
29 s 6 d	17 ounces 4 d
30 s	16 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
30 s 6 d	16 ounces 1 half 2 d
31 s	16 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
31 s 6 d	16 ounces 2 d
32 s	15 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
32 s 6 d	15 ounces an half 2 d
33 s	15 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
33 s 6 d	15 ounces 3 d
34 s	14 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
34 s 6 d	14 ounces 1 half 4 d
35 s	14 ounces and an half
35 s 6 d	14 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
36 s	14 ounces 2 d
36 s 6 d	13 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
37 s	13 ounces 1 half 4 d

37 s 6 d	13 ounces and an half
38 s	13 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
38 s 6 d	13 ounces 1 d
39 s	13 ounces
39 s 6 d	12 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
40 s	12 ounces 1 half 3 d
40 s 6 d	12 ounces and an half
41 s	12 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
41 s 6 d	12 ounces 4 d
42 s	12 ounces 1 d
42 s 6 d	11 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
43 s	11 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
43 s 6 d	11 ounces 1 half 3 d
44 s	11 ounces and an half
44 s 6 d	11 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
45 s	11 ounces 1 quarter
45 s 6 d	11 ounces 3 d
46 s	11 ounces
46 s 6 d	10 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
47 s	10 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
47 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 half 3 d
48 s	10 ounces 1 half 1 d
48 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
49 s	10 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
49 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 quarter
50 s	10 ounces 3 d
50 s 6 d	10 ounces 1 d
51 s	9 ounces 3 quarters 4 d
51 s 6 d	9 ounces 3 quarters 2 d
52 s	9 ounces 3 quarters
52 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 half 3 d
53 s	9 ounces 1 half 1 d
53 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
54 s	9 ounces 1 quarter 3 d
54 s 6 d	9 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
55 s	9 ounces 4 d
55 s 6 d	9 ounces 2 d
56 s	9 ounces 1 d
56 s 6 d	8 ounces 3 quarters 4 d
57 s	8 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
57 s 6 d	8 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
58 s	8 ounces 3 quarters
58 s 6 d	8 ounces 1 half 3 d
59 s	8 ounces 1 half 2 d
59 s 6 d	8 ounces and an half
3 l	8 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
3 l 1 s	8 ounces 1 quarter 1 d
3 l 2 s	8 ounces 3 d
3 l 3 s	8 ounces 4 d
3 l 4 s	7 ounces 3 quarters 3 d
3 l 5 s	7 ounces 3 quarters 1 d
3 l 6 s	7 ounces 1 half 3 d
3 l 7 s	7 ounces 1 half 1 d
3 l 8 s	7 ounces 1 quarter 4 d
3 l 9 s	7 ounces 1 quarter 2 d
3 l 10 s	7 ounces 1 quarter

Memorandum, The Bakers are allowed 12 s. Advantage upon every Quarter of Wheat, for baking and other Charges; as if Wheat be at 20 s. the Quarter, then the Assize is to be at 32 s. the Quarter.

To this may be added what was enacted concerning the Assize of Bread, and the Care and Provision made to prevent all Abuses therein, *Anno 8 Regni Annae, cap. 18.* That after May 1, 1710, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and other Chief Magistrate of any other Place, or two or more Justices of the Peace, where there shall be no such Magistrate, may set the Assize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread, to be sold by any Baker. Having Respect to the Price of the Grain, Meal or Flower, of which it shall be made, shall bear in the Market near the Place; and making a reasonable Allowance to the Baker for his Livelyhood.

The Assize to be set in *Averdupois* Weight.

No Person to sell or expose to Sale, any other Bread, than the several Sorts of White, Wheaten, or Household, and such other Sorts as shall be publickly

lickly allowed by the Lord Mayor, Magistrates, &c. All which Sorts of Bread to be made according to the Goodness of the several Sorts of Grain.

AND the Assize and Weight of the White, Wheaten and Household Bread, to be ascertained according to a Table fixed to the said Act of Parliament. Which consisteth of several Columns: The first and last Columns shew the Price of the Bushel of Wheat, from 2 s. to 15 s. the Bushel, the Allowance of the Magistrates to the Baker for Baking being included. And in the other Columns is the Weight of the several Loaves, so that for Example, when the Price of Wheat is 5 s. the Bushel, and the Magistrates allow 1 s. 6 d. the Bushel to the Baker for Baking, then even with 6 s. 6 d. in the first or last Column, will be found the Weight of the several Loaves. But if the Price is 3 s. the Bushel, and the Allowance 1 s. then the Weight of the said Loaves will be found even with 4 s.

Note, That the White Loaves are one half, and the Wheaten three quarters of the Weight of Household Loaves.

EVERY Baker to mark on every Loaf the Price and Weight of that Loaf; or any other Mark the Lord Mayor, or other Magistrate, shall appoint; who shall have Power to appoint what Mark shall be used. The Penalty to the Baker is Forfeiture of 40 s.

THE Lord Mayor, &c. may in the Day time enter into Bakers Houses, &c. and search for, try, and weigh the Bread; and if wanting in Weight or Goodness, or not well baken, or not truly marked, &c. in such Case the Mayor shall cause it to be distributed to the Poor of the Place. The Baker or other Person not permitting the Search, or resisting, to forfeit 40 s. This Act to continue for three Years, and to the End of the next Session of Parliament.

THERE be also these antient Laws and Orders for Bakers and their Bread; as they are in a Manuscript Book of *Robert Brook* and *Thomas West*, Esquires, Clerks of the Market in King *Edward* the Fourth's Time, about the Year 1468.

Memorandum, The Baker shall be allowed in every Quarter of Whete bakynge, as it is provyd by the Kyngis Bakers, as it shal appere hereafter.

First, he shal have 4 d. and all his Branne to avauntage; and two Lofis for Fornage; and three half-pence for three Servauntes; and for Coles, ob. and for Yeste, ob. and for Salt, ob. and for Wood, 3 d. and for the bultelle, ob. and for sealing, ob. and for Candel, q. Summ 11 d. q. beside his Branne, and the two Loves.

This is proved by Statutis: And also by an Acte maad in *William* Conquerours tyme; and the tyme of *Henry* the Third; and in the tyme of King *Edward* the Third; and never reversid sithen.

Memorandum, It is ordayned bi Statute, that alle maner of Bakers dwelling out of Cities and Burgh Townes, as Bakers dwelling in Villagis, and upon *Londe*, their Peny Lof, what Corne soever it be, be it white Brede or browne, it shall wey more than the Peny Lof in the Town or City by xs. and the Halspeny Lof by vs. because they bere natliche chargis as Bakers in the Citiees doon and Townes. And yet they shal kepe the Assize truly according unto the Statute upon peyne of 6 s. 8 d. for his Offence, as often as he doth the contrary, beside his Mersment for brekyng of the Size, if his Lof wey nat as they do in Cities and Burgh Towns. And in likewise shal the Ferthing Lof wey after the Statute.

The Assize of BREAD.

This is the Assize of al Maner of Brede of Whete, and of what eting Corne soever it be. It shal be weied after the Ferthing Wastell; for the Symonell shal weye less then the Wastell by 2 s. because of the Sething.

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The Ferthing White Lofe, called the *Cocket*, shal wey more then the Wastell, by 2 s. because of the Bakynge.

The Half-peny Wheten Lofe, that is to say the Half-peny Cribel Lofe, shal wey three Ferthing White Lofys.

The Lof of al Maner of Corn, that is to say, the Horse Lof, shal wey two Half-peny White Lofis.

It is found also, in the Book *Horn*, at this Title, *Incipiunt Statuta & Provisiones Civium LONDON. de Assiza Panis*, that the same Care was taken for the Assize of Bread about *Edward* II's Reign.

SECUNDUM Consuetudinem Civitatis LONDON. &c. According to the Custom of the City of LONDON. an Assay ought to be made of Bread every Year after the Feast of St. *Michael*, by four discreet and sworn Men, chosen for this Purpose: And according to the Proportion of the common Weight of that Assay, the Bakers ought to bake their Loaves throughout the whole Year; namely, so, that if afterwards Bread-Corn be sold dearer than it was sold at the making the Assay, then the Bread ought to be of less Weight than it weighed in the Assay: And if it were of less Price, then the Bread ought to weigh more; only we ought cautiously to provide, that according to the Quantity whereby the Corn increaseth in Price, or decreaseth, the Bread increase or decrease in Weight.

The exact Manner of making the Assay was thus: That the said four sworn Men should buy three Quarters of Bread-Corn (or Meal) in the Sack upon the Pavement in the three Markets, one at *Grassechurch*, another at St. *Botolph Billingsgate*, and the third at *Queenbith*; of which they were to make a Wastell, and another Loaf less fine (which they called *Coket*); and after they had baked these Loaves with the greatest Diligence, then they went and presented them hot before the Mayor and Aldermen in *Guildhall*; and thus hot they were weighed. And then (saith the Statute) the Buying of the Bread-Corn shall be consider'd; and eight Pence for every Quarter shall be allowed to the Baker for his Charges. The Selling also of the Bran shall be consider'd, and shall be withdrawn out of the Sum that the Meal was bought for: And if (after divers exact Rules for the weighing of the Bread) there be more Loaves in Number than there shall remain Half-pence in the Sum of the Meal bought, when the Charge is allowed, then let there be a Partition of the Weight of those Loaves, remaining over and above. And so every Loaf shall be made of just Weight. And if there be fewer Loaves than the Number of Half-pence in the Sum the Meal was bought for, when the Charge is allowed, then let it be withdrawn from the Weight of each Loaf equally, so far until there result so many Loaves of equal Weight, as there are Half-pence in the Number of the Sum the Meal was bought at, when the Charge is allowed.

If there shall be more Loaves than the Number of Half-pence, let the Part exceeding be taken from the Number of Loaves, and see the how manieth Part it will be of the Number of Half-pence; and according to that Proportion, let the Weight of each Loaf be augmented. For Example Sake, if there be 20 Half-pence, and 24 Loaves, every Loaf of the Weight of forty Shillings, then the Number of Loaves increaseth above the Number of Half-pence, which are but 20; and it is the fifth Part, since five Times four make twenty. Therefore the Weight of every Loaf increaseth by the fifth Parth of its Weight; and the Weight of the Loaf was forty Shillings, whose

whose fifth Part is eight Shillings. Therefore 20 Loaves shall be each Loaf of the Weight of 48 Shillings. And so each Loaf shall be of just Weight.

If there were more Half-pence than the Number of Loaves, we must see the how manieth Part was the Number increasing, of the Number of Loaves; and if it were a third Part, a fourth Part is to be lessen'd from every Loaf; and if it were a fourth Part, a fifth Part is to be lessen'd; and if it were a fifth Part, a sixth Part is to be lessen'd. For Example, if the Number of Half-pence were 24, and the Number of Loaves 20, then is the Number increasing 4, as before, which is the fifth Part of 20: Therefore each Loaf decreaseth of the fifth Part of its Weight. If the Weight therefore shall be 40 Shillings, it shall be 33 Shillings and 4 Pence. And so the Number of Loaves is equalled to the Number of Half-pence, and the Weight is the same.

Thus there was formerly extraordinary Care taken in the City about Bread, and for ordering the Bakers in the making and selling of their Bread. For that Purpose there were four principal Halimotes in the Year, when all the City Bakers were bound to meet together: Whereof the first was to be kept after the Feast of *St. Michael*, for the Profit of the City and the Kingdom. That the Bakers being assembled together, take and know their new Sheriffs, and retain in their Memories the Statutes of the City belonging to the Bakers, and receive the Assay of Bread.

The second Halimote was held after the Nativity of our Lord; that if there be any Transgression made in the first Term of the Year, it may be there without Difficulty more fully amended.

The third Halimote was accustomed to be called together after the Close of *Easter*; as well for the Coming of the King as of the Nobles of his Kingdom; lest there might seem to fall out a Want of this Kind of Service; that is, in a convenient Supply of the City and Inhabitants with good Bread.

The fourth Halimote was after the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*; that what should be solemnly appointed by the Common-Council and Providence of the City in the first three Terms, in this fourth Term might be profitably confirmed: So that the Goodness of so great a Work might not turn to Disprofit by Ignorance, or by Negligence.

To these four Halimotes all the Bakers must come; and if they come not, nor excuse and effoin themselves reasonably, they forfeited to the Sheriff 21 d.

Now further as to the Assay of Bread (whereof somewhat was said before) according to which the Price of Bread was to be set: At the Feast of *St. Michael*, in the 12th of *Edward II.* were bought three Quarters of Bread Corn, to make an Assay of White Bread according to Custom, for 17 s. 4 d. ob. and 3 s. 4 d. was allowed for all Expences about making the same Bread; whence the whole Sum ariseth to 20 s. 8 d. subtracting thence 12 d. for eight Ounces of Bran, there remains 19 s. 8 d. ob. the third Part is 6 s. 8 d. ob. which makes 157 Halfpence. And so many Loaves shall be made of Wastell, of an Halfpenny; and so many Loaves of Levat Bread, of an Halfpenny; and so many Loaves of Bisse, of an Halfpenny, of the whole Weight of the Bread forth coming of the said three Quarters of Bread Corn. The Weight of the whole Bread weighing together and at once 165 l. 4 s. 6 d.

The Assay according to the Regale of England.

When the Quarter of Bread Corn is sold for	2 s	The Wastell shall weigh	68 s
	2 s 6 d		53 s 4 d ob q
	3 s		48 s
	3 s 6 d		42 s
	4 s		36 s
	4 s 6 d		30 s
	5 s		27 s 8 d ob
	5 s 6 d		24 s 8 d
	6 s		22 s 8 d
	6 s 6 d		20 s 11 d
	7 s		19 s 1 d
	7 s 6 d		18 s 3 d ob
	8 s		17 s
	8 s 6 d		16 s
	9 s		15 s
	9 s 6 d		14 s 4 d ob q
	10 s		13 s 7 d q
	11 s		12 s 4 d
	11 s 6 d		11 s 9 d and so to
	16 s 6 d		8 s 3 d and lastly
	20 s		6 s 8 d

AND we must know, that the Baker may gain in every Quarter 3 d. with the Bran, and two Loaves of the Furnage; of the Price of 2 d. and to his Servants three Halfpence; and for his two Boys three Farthings; and for the Seal an Halfpenny; and for Yest an Halfpenny; and for Candle a Farthing; and for Brushes Three Pence; and for Bolting an Halfpenny.

Note, That Coket Bread of the same Corn, and of the same Bultel, or Bolting, shall weigh more than Wastels by 2 s. and of Corn of less Price, more by 5 s.

Also Bread of Artocope shall weigh less than Wastel by 2 s.

Also whole Bread, or Loaf of a Farthing, shall weigh Coket and half, &c.

IN the Bakers Halimote were these particular Laws and Charges given to all the City Bakers,

LET two or four Loaves be made for a Penny, and let the Baker make no Kind of Bread of greater Price to sell, but only two or four Loaves to a Penny; and that according to the Assize set for the present Year.

LET no Bran Loaf be made; nor being made of Bran, which is worse in breaking than it appears without.

LET every Baker have his Seal appearing in his Bread; so that it may be the better and more openly known, whose it is: And let this Manner of Sealing be as well in Bisse (Brown) Bread as in White.

LET no Baker sell Bread in his own House, nor before his own Oven; but let him have a Basket with his Bread in the King's Market: So that if his Bread shall not be competent according to the Market of Corn, the Baker's Body be at the Mercy of the Justice.

LET no Baker go into *St. Michael Cornhill* Church-yard, (where Bread Corn was sold) nor the Market of *West-chepe*, of *Garfecherk*, of *Billynggate*, nor to *Botolwes Wharph*, nor *Queenhithe*, nor go aboard any Ship to buy Corn, before the first Ringing. There seemed of old to be Bells rung in several Church Steeples of the City, as *Bow* for one, at certain Hours of the Day, and that both for Devotion and Business; and before the first Ringing in the Morning none might go out to buy Provision.

LET no Baker make Meal of Felger, of Sticks, of Straw, nor of Rushes.

LET no Baker entertain any one beyond one Night, unless he have him suspected of some Transgression.

Bakers keeping Hogs may safely nourish them for themselves in their own Houses, or elsewhere, without the Streets and Lanes of the City.

Let no Reqrateres pass *London-Bridge* towards *Suthwerk*, or elsewhere, to buy Bread, to carry it into the City of LONDON, to sell; because the Bakers of *Suthwerk*, nor of any other Place, are not subject to the Justice of the City.

Let no Baker draw away his Neighbour's Servant from his Service, as long as he ought to tarry in his Service, whether by Hire, or by Obligation of Trust; and this under Pain of 40 s. for the Use of the Sheriff.

If any Baker's Servant make a Transgression against his Master, so that he hath presumed to depart unlicensed from his Service, we decree under Forfeiture to the Sheriff, that none of the Bakers receive him, and retain him, until he have fully satisfied his Master.

Whereas it is common for Merchants to give Credit, and especially for Bakers commonly to do the same with Reqrateresses; under the Pain before taxed we forbid, that no Baker make the Benefit of any Credit to a Reqrateres, as long as he shall know her to be involved in her Neighbour's Debt.

For the avoiding the innumerable and intolerable Dangers and Scandals which are often wont to arise between Fellow-Bakers; we firmly forbid, that none presume to enter into this Trade, unless of his own, or the Help of his Friends, he can sufficiently fulfil the said Trade to our Lord the King, and the City of LONDON with 43 s. moveable Chattels, and find Pledge to perform it.

Let no Loaf be made to sell, of three Farthings, or five Farthings, nor of an Halfpenny, nor of a greater Price. But in Case such a Loaf shall be found to be carried in one's Arms, or under any Towels, let it be taken to the Use of the Sheriff, without any Recovery.

Bread made out of LONDON, and brought into the City to be sold, we decree to be adulterate; and therefore we firmly enjoin, that no Baker nor Reqrateres presume to buy any such Bread to sell, unless it be of competent Weight according to the Bread made in the City of LONDON, according to that which the Year requireth.

Let no Bread be taken cold, but warm, as it is delivered to the Baker by Assay.

Let no Turtary sell Bread to a Reqrateres, neither in their Shops, but only in their Chests [or Baskets] and in the King's Market; and not in their House, under Pain of 40 s.

Let no Turtary make White Bread to sell, nor on the contrary,

Let no Bread be sold in the King's Market but on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*. And if any Bread shall be found to be sold at the foresaid Place but on those said Days, it shall be called a Forfeiture without Recovery.

Six or eight of the Trade of Bakers shall swear before the Sheriff to keep the foresaid Statutes, and to accuse those that go against them.

The true Standard for *Weights* was once not to be found. Which occasioned great Wrongs for want of right and just weighing of Goods, bought and sold. Sir *James Harvey*, Mayor, informed the Lord Treasurer thereof, (before whom this Business seemed more especially to be brought) by his Letter, dated *Decemb. 12, 1581*, importing, "That where there was a great Abuse and Fraud daily used to the Queen's Majesty's loving Subjects, by reason of false Weights, as well within this City as in other Cities and Places elsewhere in the Realm; and whereof, as he was informed, his Lordship had heretofore been made privy, and had taken Care for the Reformation thereof. And that notwithstanding, the Abuse

"did yet continue; for that the true Standard made according to the Statute, for the sizing of all Weights, could not be found. And he [the Mayor] being this Year charged in Conscience, by reason of his Office, and Oath taken, to see that Falshood and Deceit punished, he thought it his Duty not only to remember his Lordship thereof, but also humbly to beseech him, that it would please him, to give him [the Mayor] his favourable Help and Advice, what Order or Course he should take with the City for the Reformation thereof. And so he committed his Lordship to the merciful keeping of the Almighty, &c.

Your Lordship's humble

James Harvey, Mayor.

As this Address had been made to the Lord Treasurer by the former Mayor, concerning the Deceits practised by means of false Weights, for want of the true Standard, and a Verdict touching the regulating the same, delivered into the *Exchequer*: So it sticking there, Application was made again by the next Mayor, *Blank*, for an effectual Dispatch of his necessary Affair; and that an Order might be sent to him and his Brethren, the Aldermen, to size Weights; whose Letter to the Lord Treasurer ran in these Words:

"My Duty most humbly done to your Lordship. Having lately entered with my Brethren, and the Common-Council of this City into establishing of Orders for true and upright Use of her Majesties Beam, with the Weights thereto belonging; which upon Continuance do daily wear, and need to be renewed and sized from Time to Time; we have found it necessary to be humble Suitors to your Lordship, that your Lordship will have in your honourable Remembrance the great Want that this City and the whole Realm findeth, for lack of Order to size Weights. Whereby the Commonweal taketh Detriment; and private Men presume without Order to sell, and use unlawful Weights, both in the City and in the Country, that are accustomed to take their assizing from hence.

"We have thought the Time more convenient now to move your Lordship, because we hear, that the later Verdict touching Weights is long since delivered before your Lordship, and the rest, in the honourable Court of *Exchequer*. It may please your Lordship to take Order with such Speed as your Lordship shall think meet, for Certainty in this Behalf. And that your Restraint be so released, as our Officers may be at Liberty to size accordingly. And so I leave to trouble your Lordship. At London, the last Day of July, 1583.

Your most humble,

Tho. Blank, Mayor.

THE Bakers Hall is situated on the East Side of *Harp-lane*, in *Tower-street* Ward; of which see more *Book II. Chap. II.*

WAX-CHANDLERS.



THE Company of Wax-chandlers having been a Brotherhood of very ancient standing, and much used in the Times of Superstition, became incorporated *Anno Dom. 1484*, the second Year of King *Richard III.*

THEIR Arms, which were granted by *Thomas Holland*, *Clarencieux*, are, *Azure, on a Chevron Argent*

Argent between three Lamps, Or, as many Roses Gules.

THIS Company are a Master, two Wardens, 23 Assistants, 71 Liverymen, and are, in the Whole, about 150. They may take but two Apprentices. The late *Philip*, Duke of *Whar-ton*, was a Liveryman of this Company.

THE Wax-chandlers Hall is in *Maiden-lane*, almost over-against *Haberdashers-Hall*.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.



THE Company of the Tallow-chandlers, were a Society of great Antiquity, living, faith *Stow*, in good Formality among Men, and loving Agreement with themselves. They became incorporated in the second Year of King *Edward IV.* Anno Dom. 1461.

THE Arms and Crest given to *John Prior*, *John Thirloe*, *William Blakeman*, and *Richard Greencroft*, Wardens, and to other notable Men of the Fellowship and Occupation of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, Freemen, and to their Successors for ever (having no Arms before) by *John Smart*, alias *Garter*, under his Hand and Seal of his Office, bearing Date *Sept. 24. Anno Dom. 1456, 35 Hen. VI.* the Motto, *Delight in God, and he shall give thee thy Heart's Desire.* The Crest is an Angel holding *John Baptist's* Head in a Charger, with a Glory about it. The Arms, Crest, and Supporters were allowed and granted by *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, with this Motto, *Quæ arguuntur, a Lumine manifestantur*; and confirmed in the Visitation 1634, when this Company produced an antient Patent for these Arms, but another Crest granted them by *John Smart* aforesaid.

THE Arms are: *Party per Fefs Azure and Argent, a Pale counterchanged; on every Piece of the first a Turtle Dove of the second, with each an Olive Branch in its Mouth, Or.*

THE Tallow-chandlers are govern'd by a Master, four Wardens, about 40 Assistants, and 147 Liverymen, &c. The Livery Fine is 15*l.* 8*s.*

THIS Company of Tallow-chandlers, in former Times, dealt not only in Candles, but in Oil, Vinegar, Butter, Hops, Soap, &c. They were in the 3d of *Henry VIII.* appointed to search Oils, and had a Power to destroy such as were mingled and corrupt: Which was by them executed for a Time, and much Oil thereby destroyed, that might have been employed to good Use: But for that no Fee was granted for the Execution, it was neglected.

IN Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about the Year 1576, and before, Abuses and Deceits were daily used and increased in this Trade. Concerning which, the Chief of the Company had divers Conferences in their Common Hall: And about the said Year 1576, they agreed that *Roger Tyler*, one of the Wardens, and in good Credit among them, as well for his honest Dealing, as for his Skill in this his Trade, should sue in Name of the whole Company, to her Majesty for a new Grant, to search and destroy corrupt Wares, &c. And hereupon they petition'd the Queen, that whereas much counterfeit Vinegar was made of corrupt Beer and Ale, and the same coloured and mingled with unwholesome Dredges, as well within the Liberty of LONDON, as also in *St. Katharine's*, *White-chapel*, *Shoreditch*, *St. John's Clerkenwell*, and other such like Places, the same being corrupt were unmeet to be used; and yet the same was sold into the City for good and perfect; the People thereby deceived, besides the Fear of great Infection to be bred therewith:

And also Firkins of Salt Butter, mingled and packed up with old musty Butter in divers Parts of the Firkins: And the like Abuse used in Oil and Hops. For Reformation whereof, the Master and Wardens of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, who did retail these Things, and finding daily these Deceits, were moved in Conscience to procure Redress: Did most humbly beseech the Queen's Majesty to grant them Authority to have the perusing of these Things, with the Assistance of the Lord Mayor and the Head Officers, for the reforming of these Deceits, and for the seeing of these Things to be good and perfect from henceforth.

THE Dredges used for colouring Vinegar were Elder-berries, Privet-berries, Torne-sole, and such other like Dredges. The musty and mouldy Butter was packed in the Heart of the Vessels of Butter: The Sallad-Oils were mingled with *Lisbon Oil*: The old and musty Hops were packed in the Heart of the Sacks of Hops, and great Quantity of Red Sand mingled with the same, to make them weigh more: Which Mingling was done in *Flander*.

THE Queen's Letters Patents to this Company bore Date at *Westminster* the 15th of *April*, in the 19th Year of her Reign; naming, appointing and authorizing the Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, and their Successors and Deputies, to be Searchers, Examiners, Viewers and Triers of all Sope, Vinegar, Butter, Hops and Oils; and this Office of searching the Premises was granted within *London*, *Southwark*, *St. Katharine's*, *White-chapel*, *Shoreditch*, *Westminster*, *St. John's*, *Clerkenwel*, and *St. Giles's in the Fields*. And Prohibition was given that no Man should put to Sale any of the Premises before they were searched, upon Pain of Forfeiture: The one Moiety of the Forfeitures to the Queen, and the other to the Searchers. And for the Payment of the Searchers there was an Imposition upon every Barrel of good Soap, 2*d.* and so proportionably; upon a Tun of Vinegar, 8*d.* upon a Barrel of Butter, 2*d.* upon a Tun of *Sevil Oil*, 8*d.* upon a Sack of Hops, 8*d.* and so upon less Quantities proportionably; with a Clause of Revocation of these Letters Patents for Misuser.

BUT the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, *October --- 1583*, resisted the Execution of this Patent, and made a Declaration, why it ought to be stayed, and utterly void; and that by common Law, and also by Act of Parliament, *viz.* the Statute of *12 Edw. IV. cap. 8.* "Item, whereas the Governours, that is, the Maiors, Bailiffs, and other like Governours of every City, Burgh, and Town of Substance within this Realm, &c." By Virtue of which Law the Lord Mayor's learned Council urged, that of common Right, and by the Laws of the Realm, the surveying of all Victuals, and the Correction and Punishment of the Offenders and Breakers of the Assize of the same, are to be presented, and amerced in the Law-Days, Leets, and Views of Frank-Pledge. And that the Lords of the said Courts are inheritable to the same Amerciaments. But by this Charter made to the Tallow-chandlers, they are to be disinherited for ever. And in all the Places mentioned in the Patent, where the Tallow-chandlers have their Power of Searching, the Lords of the Liberty have Leets or Law-Days. To whom, by Reason of the same Liberty, the Scrutiny and Search of the Premises do justly and of Right pertain. In *Southwark*, the Lord Mayor and Commons have a Leet, or Law-Day. In *Westminster*, the Dean and Chapter. In *St. Katharine's*, the Master and Confreres. In *White-chapel*, the Lord *Wentworth*. In *Shoreditch*, the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*. In *Clerkenwell*, the Queen. In *St. Giles's in the Fields*, and in *High*

High Holborn, the Lord Mountjoy. So that there was no Place left where the Tallow-chandlers might exercise the said Office of Search, but where other Men were justly inheritable in the same.

ANOTHER Argument against this Patent was, That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and all other the Governors thereof, and their Predecessors always, Time out of Mind, had, and used to have the View, Search and Correction of all Mysteries and Crafts within the City, for and concerning all Manner of Deceits and Defaults in all Things touching their Mysteries: Which was to be proved as well by the daily Usage, as also by a great Number of Records and Precedents of the said City. And besides the general Usage and Custom, there were special Grants and Charters made to the City touching these Things in Question; as, Butter, Hops, Vinegar, &c. These were the Arguments and Pleadings of Fleetwood, Recorder, Thomas Wykes, and William Daniel, all learned Lawyers.

THEY urged also, that the Imposition contained in the said Letters Patents was against the Common Law, and the Liberty of every Subject in his Goods, and against the free Traffick of the City of LONDON, granted by Charter, in the 50th of Hen. III. That there was no Need of this Patent; for the Tallow-chandlers searching these Commodities, because the Lord Mayor was bound by his Oath, taken in the Exchequer, to perform the said Search. The Words of the Oath are these: "Good Affize yee shall set upon Bread, Wine, Ale, Fish, Flesh, Corn, and all other Victuals. Weights and Measures in the said City yee shall do to be kept; and due Execution do upon the Defaults that thereof shall be found, according to all the Statutes thereof made, not repealed."

THIS may likewise be added concerning the Tallow-chandlers, which happen'd in the Reign of King Edward VI. Anno 1551. The Tallow-chandlers of LONDON, upon some Disgust, perhaps upon the City's setting too low a Price upon their Commodities, refused to sell any, by an universal Consent: Which came so far, that Orders were taken by the King and Council, commanding them to sell their Candles; and some of them were sent to Prison.

THE Tallow-chandlers Hall is a handsome Building, situated on the West of Dowgate-Hill.

CUTLERS.



THE Company of Cutlers are of great Antiquity, and were incorporated in the Beginning of the Reign of King Henry V. and afterwards confirmed by K. Henry VI. King Henry VIII. King Philip and Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

And King James I. in his 5th Year, the 8th Day of February, confirmed all.

THE Arms of the Cutlers of LONDON were granted by Thomas Holme, Clarencieux, King at Arms, the 16th of King Edward IV. the Crest by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux.

THE Arms are: Gules, six Daggers in three Saltier Crosses, Argent, banded and hilted, Or, pointing towards the Chief. Supporters; Two Elephants, Argent. Crest; an Elephant with a Castle on his Back, Or.

THIS Company are a Master, two Wardens, 23 Assistants, and 96 on the Livery, &c. The Livery Fine is 10 l. and the Stewards 5 l.

THEY are the 22d Company.

KNIVES for Hundreds of Years (past all Memory) were made in this Kingdom, but coarse and uncomely, till King James I's Time, when

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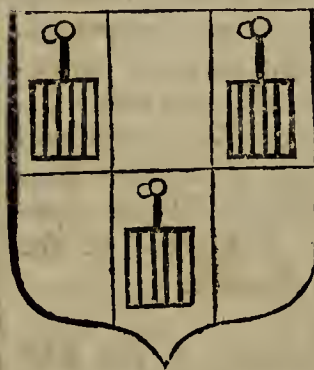
the best Knives in the World were made in LONDON. Richard Matthew, at Fleet-bridge, was the first Englishman who attained to the Skill of making fine Knives and Knife-Hafts; and the 5th of Queen Elizabeth he obtained a Prohibition against all Strangers and others, from bringing any Knives into England from beyond Seas; which until that Time were brought in by Ship-Loads from Flanders and other Places.

THE same Richard Matthew, about the Middle of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, got a Privilege from her Majesty under her Great Seal, for the making of Knives and Daggers with a new Kind of Hafts: But this was complained to have been, and further would be, the Decay and Overthrow of the whole Company of Cutlers, within this City, besides their Wives, Children, and Apprentices; and the Prices of Knives and Daggers excessively enhanced, prejudicial to the Queen's Subjects.

IN the Hall of this Company, situate in Cloak-lane, is an ancient Picture of one Mrs. Crowthorne, who gave the Bell Savage on Ludgate-hill to the Cutlers, with Trust, out of the Rents thereof to perform several charitable Acts yearly, as two Exhibitions for Scholars in Cambridge, Coals for the Poor of the Parishes of St. Bride's and St. Sepulchre's, and certain Payments to the Prisons, and to St. Thomas's Hospital.

THESE Cutlers formerly were three Companies, according to three different Arts or Trades, viz. Bladers, who were Smiths that forged Blades; Haftmakers, such as made the Hafts for the Blades; Sheathmakers, that made Sheaths for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. Afterwards all, 4 Hen. VI. incorporated into one Fraternity, by the Name of Cutlers. Of these see more in Vintry Ward, Book III. Page 504.

GIRDERS.



THE Company of Girdlers are not much behind-hand (with others) for Eminency and Antiquity, because they have held good Correspondency with the World, and with themselves: They became to be incorporated the 6th Day of August, in the 27th Year

of the Reign of King Henry VI. Anno Dom. 1448.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: Per fess Azure, and Or, a Pale counterchanged, each Piece of the first charged with a Gridiron of the second. Crest; a demy Effigies of St. Laurence, holding in his Right Hand a Gridiron, the first of the Colour, the latter of the Metal aforesaid.

THEY are a Master, three Wardens, 24 Assistants, and 84 on the Livery. Livery Fine 10 l.

THE Girdlers Hall, is a handsome Brick Building situated on the East Side of and toward the North End of Basing-hall Street, built Anno 1681.

BUTCHERS.



THE Butchers were incorporated by K. James I. under his Letters Patents, bearing date the Sixteenth Day of September, in the third Year of his Reign, in England, and in Scotland the Nine and Twentieth; Anno Domini 1604. They were incorporated by the Name of

Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Butchers of the City of LONDON; the Fraternity being very Antient.

THEY

THEY are a Master, 4 Wardens, 16 Assistants, and 193 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 2*l.* and for Steward 18*l.*

THEIR Arms are, *Azure*, two Axes Saltierways Or, headed proper, between Three Bulls-heads couped Argent Armed Or, on a Chief of the 4th. a Boars Head erased Gules, between Two Garbs of the 5th. Supporters; Two winged Bulls. and a third for the Crest, all as in Chief. Motto, *Omnia subiecisti sub Pedibus, Oves & Boves.*

Thomas le Bedel, Robert le Bedel, Alan Underwode, Edmund May, Butchers, came before John le Blund, Mayor of LONDON, John de Wengrave, William de Leyre, Richer de Resham, Adam de Fulham, &c. Aldermen. And it was found by their Recognizance, that they held Land de Villinagio of the Bishop of LONDON, in Stebenhethe, and they remain out of the Freedom of the City of LONDON. Therefore it follows, that they lose the Freedom of the City. Yet *Bracton* saith, *Villenagium vel Servitium nihil detrabit Libertatis, habita tamen distinctione, utrum tales sint Villani.* And the Law Interpreter writes, that Tenure in Villenage could make no Man Villain, until it were continued Time out of Mind.

UPON Occasion of the Plague in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, continuing in the City for a long Time (either in the Year 1563, or some Plague afterwards) an Ingenious Italian Gentleman, and Physician, as it seems, assigned one great Cause of it to be, the Killing of Cattle within the City. Blood and Garbage lying so long in the Shops, and in some other Corners before it was removed, gave a most unsavory Smell. And this chiefly in *East-cheap*, and *St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles*, Places of great Thoroughfare. And carried away by Night thorow the Streets unto the River, spread as it passed a very offensive Scent, leaving it behind. Therefore he propounded, that the Queen should build in some convenient Place in the Suburbs of this, and other Cities, Slaughter-Houses, where the Butchers should kill their Beast; and the Queen to be allowed for every Beast, killed in her Slaughter-House. Specially there being an Act of Parliament in the Reign of Henry VII. for this Purpose.

THE Butchers Hall is situated on the East Side of *Pudding-lane*, it is a good Building; and in the Stair-Cafe of this Hall hangs the Coat Armour of Mr. James Leverett, of *Great-Chelfea*, who left 500 *l.* to the Use of the Poor of this Company: He died the 17th Day of September, 1662.

SADLERS.



THE Sadlers are a Company of great Antiquity, being incorporated in the Reign of Edward I. and confirmed by most succeeding Kings.

THEY consist of a Master, three Wardens, 22 Assistants, 65 Liverymen, &c. Their Livery Fine is 10 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Azure*, a Chevron between three Saddles, Or. Supporters; two Horses Argent, bridled, Gules, bitted of the second. Motto, *Our Trust is in God.*

THE Hall of this Company is situated on the North Side, and near the West End of *Cheapside*.

CARPENTERS.



THE Company of Carpenters, being a Society of antient Standing, were incorporated by Letters Patents, bearing Date the 7th Day of July, in the 17th Year of the Reign of King Edward IV. by the Name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the My-

stry of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of LONDON.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent*, a Chevron engrailed between three Pair of Compasses, pointing toward the Base, and a little extended, Sable.

THIS Company are a Master, three Wardens, Assistants uncertain, 99 on the Livery, besides Yeomanry. The Livery Fine is 8 *l.*

THE Carpenters Hall is situated on the South Side of LONDON Wall, almost against the East End of *Bethlehem*.

IN this Hall, in Memory of two eminent Members of this Company, hang up two Pictures representing them. The one is an aged Person, in a Ruff, well drawn; with one Hand putting a Compass upon a Rule, held in the other; and underwrit,

WILLIAM PORTINGTON, Esq;

Master Carpenter in the Office of his Majesty's Buildings. Who served that Place 40 Years, and departed this Life the 28th of March 1628; aged 84 Years. Who was a Well-wisher of this Society. This being the Gift of *Matthew Banks*, who served him 14 Years, and is, at this present, Master of the said Company, August 19, 1637.

THE other Picture is more modern, and under-written:

This Picture of *John Scot*, Esq; Carpenter and Carriage-Maker to the Office of Ordnance, in the Reign of King Charles II. was placed here by his Apprentice *Matthew Banks*, Esq; Master Carpenter to his Majesty, and Master of this Company this present Year 1698.

A Table also hangs up for *Richard Wiat* of LONDON, Esq; thrice Master of this Company of Carpenters, Anno Dom. 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good Benefactor thereunto. Among other Gifts he gave 500 *l.* to build an Alms-house near *Godalmin* in *Surrey*, for ten poor Men, and 70 *l.* a Year to maintain them. And his Wife added something, for the Company to go down and visit it.

CORDWAINERS.



THE Company of Shoe-makers or Cordwainers, as they stile themselves, have been of long Continuance, and were first incorporated in the 17th Year of King Henry VI. being afterward confirmed by King Philip and Queen Mary, in the 4th and 5th Years

of their Reign: Then again re-confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, in the 4th Year of her Reign: And lastly, by King James I.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Azure*, a Chevron, Or, between three Goats Heads erased Argent, attired of the second.

THEY

THEY consist of a Master, four Wardens, 16 on the Court of Assistants, and 104 Liverymen. The Livery Fine is 10 *l*. They may take three Apprentices.

CONCERNING these Cordwainers there was an Act made in the 4th Year of King *Edward IV.* (which answereth to the Year of our Lord 1464.) to this Tenour: "That no Cordwainer or Cöbler, be he within Franchise or without, make any Shoes, Galoshes, or Huseaus, with any Pyke or Poleyn, that should pass the Length of two Inches, to be judged by the Wardens or Governors of the same Mystery in the City: Nor sell any upon *Sundays* or Feasts of the Nativity and Ascension, and *Corpus Christi*; nor set or put them upon the Feet or Legs of any Person on those Days, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 20 *s*."

WHENCE we may observe certain Antiquities concerning these Tradesmen and their Ware, about 240 Years ago. *First*, That the Name of Shoemaker was not yet known for those of this Calling, but Cordwainer or Cöbler, and that the Name of Cöbler was not then a Name of Contempt, for a Man of less Skill in that Mystery, or only a Mender, but for a Maker and Seller of that Commodity. *Secondly*, That there were in those Times three Sorts of Shoes worn, Shoes, Galoshes, and Huseaus; of whatsoever Fashion they were, 'tis uncertain; but that one of these three Sorts covered the Legs, or at least some Part of the Leg, as others were for the Feet. And those perhaps for the Legs were the Huseaus; somewhat like it may be to the Buskin, or perhaps rather to the high Shoes, which Countrymen wear in some dirty miry Countries. *Thirdly*, That the Shoes, Galoshes, &c. were with Toes of an extraordinary Length, and sharp, called therefore Pykes, or Poleyns: And that the People, especially the better Sort, so affected the wearing them, that an Act was fain to be made to restrain the Length of those Pykes to a certain Measure; that is to say, not to above two Inches. *Fourthly*, That these Cordwainers had a Privilege, or at least a Custom, beyond other Tradesmen, to sit and sell their Shoes on *Sundays*, and the greatest Holidays; which was therefore now prohibited upon a Penalty.

THIS antient Corporation in the Year 1577, built a fair and new Hall for themselves. And on *Tuesday, July 23*, the same Year, they made a magnificent Feast for their Friends; which they called, their *House-warming*. Here was present, among the rest of the honorary Guest, the Recorder *Fleetwood*.

OF the Foreigners born, that flocked over into *England*, not far off from the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, many were of this Occupation of Shoe-makers. Whereupon *Anno* 1576, this Company procured a Commission to enquire of certain Aliens born, being of the said Trade; *First*, Whether they were Denizens, or not. And if they were, then to enquire by whom they were so made. *Secondly*, Whether those Denizens, being Strangers, had refused to pay to the said Shoe-makers of LONDON every Quarter, in the Name of Quarteridge, 6 *d*. according to a certain Decree thereof, made in the Star Chamber, and confirmed, as they said, by Act of Parliament. *Thirdly*, Whether there were any *Proviso* in the said Denizens Letters Patents, binding them thereby to do and pay, as the Citizens ought to do: And also, what Penalty and Loss the said Strangers ought to sustain thereby, not doing and paying as is aforesaid.

FOR the better understanding of the aforesaid, it must be known, that in the fifth Year of the Queen there was an Act made concerning Tanners, Curriers, and other Artificers occupying the cutting of Leather, That every Stranger born, or

other, using to convert Tanned Leather into made Wares, might thenceforth buy all kind of Tanned Leather to the Intent aforesaid, upon every *Monday* in the Market at *Leadenhall* in LONDON. Sithence the making whereof, the Shoe-makers and Curriers, being Free of the City of LONDON, exacted 2 *s*. Yearly, as well of every *English*, as Stranger Foreign Household, and 12 *d*. upon every like Foreign Journeyman, within three Miles compass of LONDON, in the Name of Quarteridge; contrary to the Meaning of the said Statute, or any other Grant, And for the better confirming of this Exaction, they practised with certain Foreigners, to condescend in the Name of all the rest, although in Truth without their Consent, to set down the same by an Order in the *Exchequer*. And thereupon, as was supposed, they made the Foreigners Free of the City: And other Foreigners they persuaded in their Hall to become bound in Obligation of 4 *l*. for the true Payment thereof.

AND in a Parliament *Anno* 1575, they exhibited an odious Bill against the said Foreigners, as well *English* as Strangers; requiring thereby, that the Foreigners might be secluded and avoided from buying of Tanned Leather on the said *Monday* at *Leadenhall-Market*, or in any other open Market in the City: To the Intent that all such Leather should be bought at their Hands, and not elsewhere: And the Foreigners should be restrained from bringing or selling any their made Wares unto any Honourable, Worshipful, or Common Person within the City of LONDON, upon Pain of Forfeiture of the said Wares, contrary to former Statutes, and against all antient Usage and Custom.

WHEREUPON the whole Company of Shoe-makers, inhabiting within the Liberty of the City of *Westminster*, as well *English* as Strangers, petitioned the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, (who was High Steward of *Westminster*) shewing, how they, all her Majesty's loving Subjects, charged with many Children, Households and Families, should utterly be impoverished, if the said Bill should take Effect; and many Honourable, Worshipful and other People might be disappointed of such Wares, to their great Discommodities, and Enhancement of Prices for the same against the Common Weal. And for that they could not any wise obtain a Sight or Copy of the Bill, whereby to propose any Allegations or probable Matter, to subvert or reject the same. And for that they were poor, and a Number of unskillful Persons, having no other Refuge under her Majesty, but only his Lordship, to defend them; therefore they prayed him to give his Furtherance and Aid in that High Court of Parliament, and that he might continue and enjoy the Benefit of the said Market, and Buying of Leather, as in the late Statute was express'd, without any Repeal of the same; and to occupy and retail their said Wares with Restraint, Exactions, Forfeitures, or Servility.

THIS Controversy between the Shoe-makers of *Westminster*, and the Company of Shoe-makers of LONDON, continued the next Year. For the Company set forth Articles against those of *Westminster*; and they, on the other hand, gave in their Answers to those Articles.

ANOTHER particular Contest between them was, That the Shoe-makers of *Westminster* made great Endeavours, that the Company of Cordwainers of LONDON, should not have the Searching of their Wares, tho' the Queen, by Letters Patent, had granted to the Master and Wardens of the same Mystery, the Search and Correction of all Men occupying the same Art within the City of LONDON, and three Miles Compass; and this confirmed by an Act. To evade this Patent and Act, divers Strangers that

that made Boots and Shoes, did sue to *Edward Dyer*, Esq; to have a Licence to be dispensed with, from all Contempts, Penalties, and Forfeitures, whatsoever, committed or incurred by Reason of Force or any Article contained in that Statute: Which made the Company of Cordwainers in *September*, 1577, petition the Lord Treasurer, that no such Licence might be granted: That they might not be at Liberty to make and work their Wares contrary to good Laws and Statutes, and hurtful to the Profit of the common People, and dangerous to the Wardens of the Company, by Reason of a Penalty of 5*l.* to be laid upon them, for every Default made by any Shoemakers in their Wares.

THE Heats still grew between them. For the next thing you hear of them was, That the Free Shoe-makers sued the Shoe-makers in *Westminster* in the *Exchequer*: And these Shoe-makers on the other hand exhibited a Bill against the Free Shoe-makers in the High Court of Star-Chamber, upon divers Extortions by them supposed to be committed. For which, to be quit with them again, the Free Shoe-makers indicted them at a Sessions of a Peace held in the County of *Middlesex*, alledging, That the Repair that the Shoe-makers of *Westminster* had made unto their Solicitor, one *Francis Sparry*, was an unlawful Rout and Assembly, unlawfully to gather Money to the Maintenance of their Suits, thinking to enforce one to bear the Suit against them. And sithence that Time, they arrested one *Edward Tyse*, one of the Shoe-makers dwelling at the *Savoy*, binding him unto the Peace without a Cause of his Breach of the Peace, and without any Oath-taking, only to put him, being a poor Man, to extreme Charge and Trouble. And when the Shoe-makers Solicitor was serving a *Subpœna* upon one *John Lenche*, to come to the Star-Chamber, there came running upon him the said Solicitor with a Dagger down to the Ground, and had slain him, had not others present saved him. And not therewith contented, they reported, they would not only undo these Shoe-makers, but all those that would be Aiders. and take Part with them. All this these Men in a Petition laid open before the said Lord Treasurer, praying him to grant, that they might have their Causes as well in the Court of *Exchequer*, as in their Court of Star-Chamber depending, to be heard and determined with Expedition; and that Justice *Southcote*, and some other Justice of Peace within the County of *Middlesex*, might consider upon the said Indictment, and take Order therein, according to Law and Justice.

THE Free Shoemakers, in the Month of *October*, 1578, put up another Petition to the Lord Treasurer, setting forth their Case, viz. That there was an Order in the Star-Chamber in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Time, that all Strangers Artificers should be Contributors as the King's natural Subjects were; and should come to the Halls, and take the Oaths to be true to the King and his Heirs. Of which sundry Exemplifications were made and sent to the several Companies in *LONDON*; and among the rest, one to the Cordwainers: But that certain Strangers of that Art, as namely, *Francis Gerers*, *Daniel Swarts*, *John Yong*, *Edward Tyson*, *Leonard Harman*, and many other by their Examples, did not regard the said Decree, nor the Acts and Laws of the Realm. And not contented with the Queen's charitable Protection, did refuse to come to the Assembly, and obey and be governed as her Majesty's natural Subjects. Whereas in their Country the *English* could not be suffered to get their Living by any Art. And whereas the Queen by her Charter made to the said Mystery, expressly granted and commanded, that all the said Persons should be obedient to the lawful Ordinances of the said Company

(which Ordinances were, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the Lords Chief Justices perus'd, ratify'd and confirm'd, according to an Act of Parliament in that Case provided) the Strangers, for justifying their Contempt, did arrogantly and untruly pretend the Lord Treasurer's Letters in their Favour, written to the Lord Mayor and Recorder of *LONDON*, before whom the said Company had no Cause depending. Therefore they prayed his Lordship to examine, or cause the Premises to be examined; and to give Order, that her Majesty's Laws, Commissions, Charters, and Commandments, and the lawful Ordinances of the Company, might be duly obeyed.

THE Cordwainers Hall is situated at the Meeting of *Great* and *Little Distaff-lane*; it is a Brick Building, with handsome Rooms in it; the Hall is adorned with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, given by one of the Members.

P A I N T E R S.



THE Company of the Painters, having the Addition of Painters-Stainers, for their Skill and Cunning in divers mysterious Works, have been a Society of great Antiquity from Time to Time, and were incorporated *Anno Dom.* 1580, it being the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THE Armorial Ensigns of this Company are: *Azure*, three Escutcheons *Argent*, quarter'd with *Azure*; a Chevron between three Phoenix Heads erased, *Or.* Crest; is a Phoenix in Flames, proper. Supporters; are two Panthers crowned.

THIS Company is composed of Face-Painters, History-Painters, Arms-Painters, and House-Painters. They are a Master, two Wardens, about 24 Assistants, and 136 Liverymen; the Livery Fine is 14*l.*

THE Painters-Stainers were a Brotherhood since the Times of *Edward III.* and a Company, and so continued till the Year 1575, and 17th of Queen *Elizabeth*, but no Corporation; paying Scot, Lot, and all Kinds of Charges in the Queen's Affairs, and otherwise; as, in Time of War, charged with the setting forth of twelve Soldiers and all their Furniture; they having neither Lands, Revenues, nor any Riches to discharge the same; but only levied among the Brethren of the Company, every Man according to his Ability. Which Brethren were maintained by their good Workmanship in their Trades. But now, about the Time before said, their Trade began to go to Decay, by Reason of other Persons that had not been Apprentices to it, who undertook Painting; as Plasterers and others, intermeddling in the same Science: And the Painters having no Power to restrain them by Virtue of any Corporation, to the great Slander of the Art and Science, and the utter Decay and Ruin of all such as would endeavour to be good Workmen in the same, much slight Work went off, as Pictures of the Queen Noblemen, and others; and all other Manner of Works, which shewed fair to the Sight: And the People bought the same, being much deceived; for that such Pictures and Works were not substantially wrought: A Slander to the whole Company of Painters, and a great Decay of all Workmanship in the said Science; and also a great Discouragement to divers forward young Men, very desirous to travel for Knowledge in the same.

OF this the Painters made Complaint from Time to Time, to the Lord Mayor for the Time being

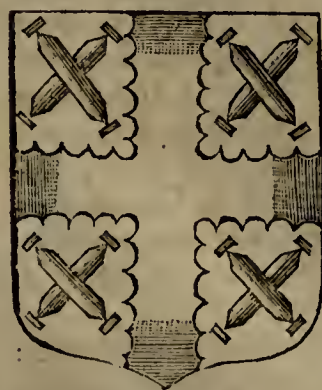
being; and yet could never get any Redress for the same. The Reason whereof, they said, was, that they had no Judgment or Skill in that Science, to discern such fraudulent Workmanship from that was substantial and good. Therefore *Anno* 1575 and 1576, they addressed to the Queen, that she would consider their Cause, and give Aid and Assistance to them; and desired of her to be incorporated by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Painter-Stainers* within the City, Liberties and Suburbs of the City of LONDON, being Freemen and Citizens of the same; and to be enabled to purchase Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments to the Use and Behalf of that Company, in Fee; to have a Common Seal; to choose a Master, Wardens and Assistants, according to Ordinances to be made by them; to execute all Causes pertaining to that Company; to restrain, that none be suffered to use that Trade, but such as have been, or shall be Apprentices to some of that Mystery seven Years; to have Authority to enter into any Shops, Warehouses or Workhouses of Men exercising that Mystery, and to search, examine and survey their Works, Painting, Colours, or other Stuff, &c. This was granted.

ONE *George Gower* was Queen *Elizabeth's* Serjeant Painter. Who had a Warrant from her for him, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, for the better Execution of his Office, to take up and provide for the Queen, and in her Name, for the only Provision of her Service, all Colour, Oil, Varnish, Workmen and Labourers as well Free as Foreign, and all manner of Necessaries and Stuff whatsoever, meet to be employed for that Service: And also to take up all manner of Carriages, as Barges, Boats, Carts, Wayns, Horses, with their Furnitures, necessary for the Conveyances of the Premises, as well by Water as Land, at reasonable Payments and Prices to be made in that behalf.

THE Art of Painting is now again much decayed, on Account of several Persons making a Property of Part of the Profits the Painters ought to enjoy, as Coach-makers, and Undertakers of Funerals, taking upon them to paint Coats of Arms and other Things, as well as what belongs to their own Trade; and Bricklayers, Plaisterers, &c. undertaking the House-Painting, besides their own Business; for they, to get their Work done at cheap Rates, employ unskilful Men who have never served Apprenticeships to the Trade, and by these Means many thousand Yards of good Wainscot is spoiled every Year.

Painter-Stainers-Hall is situated on the West Side of *Little Trinity-lane*, of which see an Account in *Queen-bithe Ward*, Book III. Chap. X.

CURRIERS.



THE Curriers were a Company of long Continuance among themselves, and became incorporated in the third Year of King *James I.* *Anno Domini* 1605.

THEY are a Master, 2 Wardens, 15 Assistants, and 100 on the Livery; the Livery-Fine is 7*l.* and

for Steward 3*l.* more.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are, *Sable*, a Cross engrailed Or, between Four pair of Shaves in Saltier, Argent, Crest, Two Arms, the Hands holding a Shave; Supporters, a Buck Or, and a Goat Argent. The Motto, *Spes Nostra Deus*.

THE Trade of these Curriers, or Coriers, is chiefly to prepare and dress Leather for the Use of the Cordwainers or Shoe-makers. In the Times

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of Queen *Elizabeth* their happened Contention between them and the Shoe-makers, about the ill Dressing of their Leather, and about the Prices to be paid them for their Work; about selling and buying of Leather in their own Houses, and about coming to the Markets to buy Leather, which would not be allowed them. But at last, about the Year 1590, both Parties came to Articles of Agreement indented. As, That the Curriers should have the Dressing of all the Leather bought in *Leadenhall* and *Southwark* Markets, and three Miles compass of LONDON. That the Shoe-makers should find Tallow for the tallowing of their Backs; and that the Curriers should not refuse to accept thereof, unless it were insufficient and not good. That the Shoe-makers should give hereafter, for the Dressing of all Upper-Leather Hides, 2*s.* a-piece, the Curriers finding good and sufficient Stuff. That the Shoe-makers should give to the Curriers from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, for Currying and Tallowing of Backs, 6*d.* and the Shoe-makers to find Tallow; and from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, 8*d.* so that they shall be well flied. The Shoe-makers to give for the Dressing of all Kind of Skins, 3*s.* 4*d.* a Dozen. But all this upon these Conditions on the Cordwainers Side, *viz.* That if any Hide, Back, or Skin, shall be found by the Master and Wardens of the Cordwainers for Time being, to be insufficiently Dressed and Wrought by any Currier, then the said Currier shall forfeit to the Party grieved the Sum of 10*s.* And that whensoever any Currier should come into their Markets at *Leadenhall*, *Southwark*, *Bartholomew Fair*, or three Miles Compass, the Master and Warden, of the Cordwainers should commit him that shall be found there to Prison, there to remain 24 Hours without Bail or Mainprize; and forfeit such a Fine to the Chamber of LONDON, as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should think convenient. And that if any Free Currier should buy or sell any Kind of Leather in their Houses, or elsewhere; then the said Master and Wardens should have the like Authority to commit him to Prison, there to remain during the Time aforesaid, and pay such Fine as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should think convenient. Otherwise the Free Cordwainers could not agree to the Articles aforesaid.

THE Curriers Hall is situated near the West End of *London-Wall*, on the South Side of a Street so called.

M A S O N S.



THIS Company were incorporated about the Year 1410, having been called the FREE MASONS, a Fraternity of great Account, who have been honour'd by several Kings and very many of the Nobility and Gentry, being of their Society. They are govern'd by a

Master, two Wardens, 25 Assistants, and there are 65 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 5*l.* and that for Steward 10*l.* They may take one Apprentice, and after chosen Warden, 2.

THEIR Arms (granted by *William Hanckeslow*, *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, 13 *Edw.* IV.) are, *Azure*, on a Chevron between three Castles Argent, a Pair of Compasses somewhat extended of the first. Crest; a Castle of the second.

THE Masons Hall is situated in *Mason's-Alley* in *Basinghall-street*.

PLUMBERS.

P L U M B E R S.



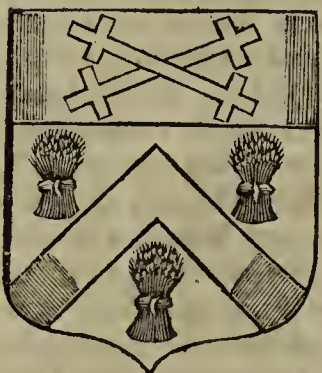
THE Company of Plumbers, of large and very memorable Antiquity, remaining a Fellowship, or Brotherhood, by the Name of *Plumbers*, at length attained to be incorporated by Letters Patents, the 11th or 12th Day of *April*, in the 9th Year of K. *James I.* of *England*, and of *Scotland* the four and fortieth, &c.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, 24 Assistants, and 53 on the Livery; the Fine for which is 10 *l.* They are one entire Company of that Trade, admitting none to be free that are of others; nor are any of their Trade free of other Companies.

THEIR Arms are: Or, on a Chevron between a Mallet Sable, and two Plummets Azure in Chief, and a Level of the second in Base; two Sodering-Irons in Saltier, entre a Cutting-Knife and a Shave-Hook Argent. The Crest; Justice with a Sword in his Right Hand, and a Balance in his Left, standing on a Fountain of the fourth, where are the Words, *Justitia Pax*. The Motto is, *In God is all our Hope*.

The Plumbers Hall is a handsome, though not very large one, in *Chequer-yard*, on the East Side of *Dowgate-hill*.

I N N H O L D E R S.



THE Company of Innholders, having been a Community or Society of honest friendly Men, by their often meeting and conversing together, as in those Days it was a Matter much observed, became to be incorporated in the 6th Year of King *Henry VIII.* and so renewed from Time to Time.

THE Arms were altered at the Visitation of *LONDON*; and the Crest and Supporters granted by Sir *Richard St. George*, *Clarencieux King at Arms*, which are: Azure, a Chevron Argent between three Oat-Garbs, Or, on a Chief of the second; St. Julian's Cross Sable. The Motto under the Arms, *Hinc Spes Affulget*. The old Motto was, *When I was harbourless, ye lodged me*.

THE Supporters; Two Horses regardant. The Crest; A Cloud; over which a bright Escutcheon.

THIS Company consists of a Master, three Wardens, about 24 Assistants, and 112 on the Livery.

THE Innholders Hall is situated on the East Side of *College-hill*.

F O U N D E R S.



THE Company of Founders, no doubt, faith Stow, of Antiquity and long Continuance in Brotherhood and Fellowship together, were incorporated the 18th Day of *September*, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *James I.*

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, 24 Assistants, and 96 Liverymen; the Livery Fine is 6 *l.*

THEIR Arms are: Azure, an Ewer between two Pillars, Or. Crest; a Furnace Flames, and therein a Pair of Tongs, held by two Hands, all proper.

THE Founders Hall is situated in *Founders-Court*, on the North Side of *Lothbury*.

E M B R O I D E R E R S.



THE Embroiderers were incorporated about Anno 1561, the 4th of Queen *Elizabeth*, and are two Wardens, about 45 Assistants, and 144 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 5 *l.* 12 *s.*

THEIR Ensigns Armorial are: Palee of six, Argent and Sable, on a Fefs Gules, between three Lions of England; two Broches Saltierways, between as many Trundles, Or. Supporters; two Lions, Or.

THE Embroiderers-Hall is a handsome Building, situate on the West Side of *Gutter-lane*.

THE Embroiderers Company are intrusted with a Charity left by Mr. *David Smith*, Citizen of *LONDON*, and Embroiderer to Queen *Elizabeth*, who in the Year 1524 built six Tenements on *St. Peter's Hill*, for six poor Widows, of the Age of 56 or upwards.

P O U L T E R E R S.



THE Company of Poulterers were incorporated in the 19th Year of *Henry VII.* the 23d of *January*; and renewed again in the 30th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, on the 22d of *February*.

THEIR Arms are: Argent on a Chevron, between three Storks Azure, as many Swans proper. Supporters; two Pelicans, Or, vulning themselves Gules. Crest; on a Helmet and Crown mural; a Stork with Wings expanded, Gules.

THIS Company are a Master, two Wardens, 25 Assistants, and 91 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 20 *l.*

THE Poulterers, having now no Hall, meet at Innholders.

C O O K S.



THE Company of Cooks, having been a Fellowship or Brotherhood of Antiquity, came to be incorporated in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *Edward IV.* the 11th Day of *July*; reconfirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and afterwards by King *James*, in the 13th

Year of his Reign, May the 19th.

THE Armorial Ensigns of this Company are: Argent, a Chevron engrailed Sable, between three Columbines. Crest; a Pheasant standing on a Mount, upon a Helmet and Torse. Supporters; a Buck and a Doe, each vulned with an Arrow, all proper. Motto; *Vulnerati non victi*.

Strype says a Cook was in former Time set upon the Pillory, because he sold *Picam olentem*, i. e. a Stinking Pike.

THE Cooks Hall is situated on the East Side of *Aldersgate-street*, against *Little-Britain*.

C O O P E R S.

COOPERS.



THE Company of Coopers were incorporated in the 16th Year of the Reign of King Henry VII. Anno Dom. 1500. by the Name of, The Master, Wardens, or Keepers, and Commonalty of the Freemen of the Myſtery of Coopers in LONDON, and the Suburbs of the ſame City.

THEIR Arms are: *Girony of Eight, Sable and Gules, on a Chevron entre 3 Annulets, Or, a Croze between 2 Axes Sable, on a Chief Vert, 3 Lillies Argent. Crest; a Heath-cock azure, holding in his Mouth a Flower as before. Supporters; 2 Camels Gules.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, two Wardens, and a Renter, 20 Aſſiſtants, and 140 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is about 15*l.* but has been 20*l.* The Livery Men of this Company may take three Apprentices.

THEIR Hall is ſituated on the Weſt Side of Baſinghall-ſtreet, near the Paſſage into Guildhall. It is well built of Brick, and the Hall is a handſome Room, wainſcotted about 14 Feet high, paved with Marble, adorned with ſeveral Coats of Arms in the Glaſs and the Portraiture at full Length of Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor, Anno 1693, and that of Mr. Henry Stroud, another worthy Member, who at his Decaſe, Anno 1704, when he died Maſter of the Company, gave 6500*l.* to build and endow a Free-School and Alms-houſes at Egham; and under the King's Arms, is the Buſto of King William III.

Nicholas Gibſon, ſometime Sheriff of LONDON, in the latter End of the Reign of King Henry VIII. founded a Free-School, and Hoſpital adjoining thereto in Ratcliff; and left an Eſtate in Truſt to this Company, for the perpetual Maintenance thereof. The ſaid Company have greatly improved and augmented this Foundation, both in the Number of Poor People, and Salaries and Penſions. Toby Wood, Eſq; a Counſellor of Lincoln's-Inn, and one Mr. Cloker, of this Company, being Benefactors to it. The Maſter of the School is bound to teach 30 Boys: and his Salary is encreaſed from 10*l.* a Year to 30*l.*

BRICKLAYERS and TYLERS.



THE Company of Tylers and Bricklayers, or Bricklayers and Tylers, notwithstanding their Antiquity, were firſt incorporated in the 10th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed again in the 2d Year of the Reign of King James I.

THEIR Armorial Enſigns are: *Azure, a Chevron Or, between a Flower de luce Argent entre two Brick Axes in Chief, and a Bundle of Laths in Baſe, Or. Crest; an armed Arm holding a Brick Ax, Or. Motto; In God is all our Truſt.*

THIS Company are a Maſter, 2 Aſſiſtants, and 78 on the Livery, the Fine for which and Steward, which are paid together, is 10*l.*

THE Bricklayers-Hall is ſituated on the South Side of Leadenhall-ſtreet, over againſt Catharine Cree Church.

BOWYERS.



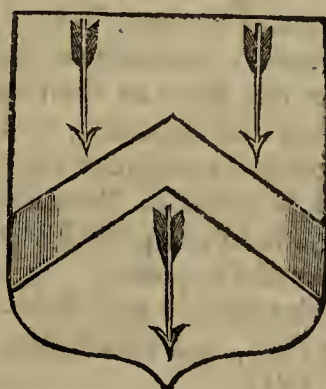
THE Company of Bowyers were of great Antiquity, and doubtleſs of great Eminence when the long Bow was more in Uſe, before the Invention of Gun-Powder; but they were not incorporated till the 28th of May, in the 18th Year of the Reign of King James I. Anno Domini 1619. They were renewed and confirmed by Charter, the 17th Day of November, in the 18th Year of K. Charles II. Anno Domini 1666, by the ſame Name, with all their former Privileges.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent on a Chevron between three Floats, as many Mulletts pierced.*

THEY are a Maſter, 2 Wardens, 12 Aſſiſtants, and 32 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 8*l.*

THEIR Hall was antiently in Hart-ſtreet, in the Ward of Cripplegate within: And before the great Fire, upon St. Peter's Hill, in the Ward of Caſtle Baynard; but having no Hall at preſent; they meet at a Tavern, or ſome ſuch Place; to confer about their Affairs.

FLETCHERS.



THE Company of Fletchers were incorporated much more antient than any Corporation now of LONDON, as by their Tradition; and that they have, to this Day, preſerved in their Hall a Banner, given them by K. John, which upon ſolemn Occaſions, is carried amongſt the other Trophies of their Company.

And they have other Matters relating to their good Government, writ in the Saxon Tongue; which they preſerve with a great deal of Care and Reverence. The Arms of their Company were granted them by William Hawkeſlowe, otherwiſe called Clarencieux King of Arms, the 12th Day of October, in the 7th Year of Edward IV. In which Patent he ſays; he hath deviſed a Conſaunce of Arms, For the Maiſteeres and Wardeyns, and their Succeſſours.

THESE Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Arrows Argent.*

THEY are governed by two Wardens, 10 Aſſiſtants, and 18 on the Livery; the Livery Fine is 5*l.*

ALTHO' there is ſmall Reaſon of fundring Bows from Arrows, or Arrows from Bows; yet they divided themſelves into two ſeveral Companies.

BESIDES theſe two Trades belonging to Archers, there were alſo two more, namely Stringers and Arrow-Head-makers. All theſe about the Year 1570 and odd, petitioned the Lord Treasuſer: Wherein they ſtile themſelves, the Decayed Company of Bowyers, Fletchers, Stringers and Arrow-Head-makers, as well in the City of LONDON, as elſewhere through the Realm. They had made a Petition to the Queen before, concerning their own decayed Condition, by reaſon of the Diſcontinuance of the Uſe of Archery, and Toleration of unlawful Games and Exerciſes. Concerning which, Aubrey, Maſter of Requeſts, told them what the Lord Treasuſer had ſaid upon View of their ſaid Petition, viz. That he thought it meet and requiſite a Commiſſion ſhould be granted, to ſome of the Chief of the Companies of Bowyers and Fletchers, Freemen of the City; as well for ſuppreſſing unlawful Games, as alſo for the Enforcement of the

the Exercises of the Long Bow, according to the Law and Statute of this Realm, in those Cases provided. Upon this they preferred a Petition to him, to have due and favourable Consideration of the Cause of their Complaint, with their decayed Estates; and to vouchsafe, that the said Commission might be granted to them, according to his Lordship's former Model, and as certain Notes ready to be shewed him did import.

IN the Year 1576 one *Rafe Lane*, a great Projector in those Times, would have monopolized to himself this Commission for the Restoration of Archery. He shewed in his Paper put in for that Purpose, that Archery depended upon three special Points, provided for in the Statute, for the Maintenance of Archery. *First*, A strait Prohibition of unlawful Games. *Second*, An Order for making up and repairing of Butts and Marks, and the Exercise of Shooting at Times convenient. *Third*, For a Provision of Bow-staves and Arrows at low Prices, rated in the same. He noted also, that the Pains of the Premises rested not, by the said Laws, in the Queen's Majesty, to take Advantage of, or to Pardon, but in the Lords Leets and Franchises. This Man's Suit was to have the Survey of the Premises for 21 Years, with Authority sufficient to enjoin Men lacking the same, to take the Supply of their Lacks of Bows and Arrows at his Hand, at the Prices of the said Laws, and not above: And also like Authority, as far as in her Majesty lay, by taking the Penalties, and the Punishments of unlawful Games, in such as he should find, upon the Survey, to continue the Use of them, or to release the same to such as should conform themselves to the contrary; and would take Bows, as was aforesaid; whereby they might be forced and allured to exercise Shooting at Times convenient; and also to keep up the Butts and Marks, as the said Laws did appoint.

THE Statute for the Maintenance and Exercise of Shooting in the Long Bow, was made Anno 1541, in the 33d of Henry VIII.

The Queen's Commission for Archery.

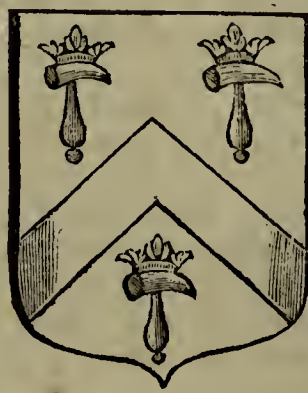
IT was upon the Ground of this Statute, that the abovementioned Petitions were built; as was also a Commission in the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1570; wherein she appointed Commissioners in each County for the Reformation of the Use of unlawful Games, and for the Maintenance and Exercise of Shooting. Which Commissioners were to take due and lawful Search in every Place within each County, as well for such who used unlawful Games, as also whether every Person for himself, his Servants, and other Youth in his, or their several Houses, had sufficient Furniture and Provision of Bows and Arrows, and had not occupied the same according to the Meaning of the said Statute of Henry VIII. But notwithstanding this Commission to see the Abuses reformed and corrected, in many Parts the Use of Shooting was never the more frequented or used; and the Faults, as many as they were wont. Upon this the Queen issued another Commission in the 14th of her Reign, Anno 1571, viz. That these Commissioners should within 40 Days after the Receipt of those Presents, certify unto the Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor for the Time being, in how many Towns and Parishes in the said County they had executed and performed the Effect of the said Commission, and in how many not; and also the Names of such Persons, whom they had or should find offending in the Premises, together with their respective Offences in that Behalf, in writing under their Hands and Seals, to the Intent that further Order might be taken therein: But this Commission, tho' it was fair transcribed in Parchment, yet was not signed by the Queen; but only examined by Sir Gilbert Gerard, her Attorney-General; whose Hand is set at the Bottom.

FOR the Supply of this Nation antiently with Bow-staves made of Yew, the Italian Merchants by an old Statute, provided in *Edw. the IVth's* Time, were bound to bring in Bow-staves into England. One *Middlemore* had a Commission from the Queen, to see to the Performance of this Statute. The Penalty whereof by his Officer, one *Wanton*, was required now of the Italian Merchants, and particularly of one *Diogenes Francischini*, and other Merchants of Venice, who were fain to make a Complaint by Way of Petition to the Lord Treasurer; shewing, That this bringing in of Bow-staves was a Matter of long Time not used, and so not provided for by them, the Merchants; and also became impossible; for that the Country from whence Bow-staves were had in King *Edward the IVth's* Days, had been in the *Turks* Possession, and none were within any of their Trades; so that they could not perform that which then might have been, nor did know any such Course of Traffick, how to come by them; but was a Matter wholly discontinued, as impossible.

YET in former Times, to supply this Defect in our Country, the Italian Merchants touched at Spain, where they took in Bow-staves: The People of *Castile* on purpose destroyed their Woods; and provided by Law, that no such Wood as Yew, should be preserved: But notwithstanding it was urged by *Wanton* aforesaid, that these *Italians* should be compelled to bring in Bow-staves from the Parts adjoining to Venice, and thereabouts, because the finest and best Yew came from thence; and because their trading for Bow-staves with that People would encourage them to plant and cherish that Wood, as they did Vines and *Corinths*; that is, for Traffick Sake.

THE Fletchers Hall is situated in St. Mary-Axe.

BLACKSMITHS.



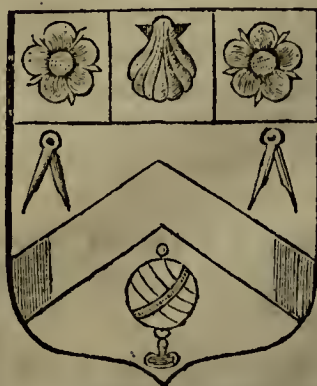
THE Company of Blacksmiths had a Charter, granted Anno 1577, from Queen Elizabeth, confirmed by King James I. and K. Charles, but there are some Records found relating to this Company so antient as *Edward the Third's* Time.

THEY are governed by four Keepers or Wardens, 21 Assistants, and are 180 on the Livery. Their Fine for Steward is 4*l.* and the Livery Fine is 4*l.* more.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Sable, a Chevron between three Hammers, Argent, handled and crowned, Or, on a Helmet and Torse, a Phoenix firing herself by the Sun-beams, all proper. Motto; By Hammer and Hand all Arts do stand.*

THE Blacksmiths Hall is situated on the West Side of *Lambeth-hill*.

JOYNERS.



THE Joiners, called also Joiners and Ceelers, (and Carvers) were incorporated in the 13th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Anno Domini 1570.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, 24 Assistants, and about 260 on the Livery. The Livery

Fine is 5*l.* The Steward's Fine is also 5*l.*

THEIR

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Gules, a Chevron Argent, between two Pair of Compasses, above, and a Sphere in Base, Or, on a Chief of the Third, two Roses of the First, and between them a Pale, Sable, charged with an Escallop-shell of the Second. Crest; a Demy Savage, proper, holding a Spear, Or. Supporters; two Cupids of the Last, the Dexter holding a Woman, crowned with a Castle, the Sinister a Square, both proper.*

THE Joyners Hall, which is situated in *Thames-street*, almost against *Dowgate-hill*, was given them by a Widow, enjoyning them, in Consideration of that Gift, to procure a certain Number of Masses, to be said for her Soul. The Great Hall is all wainscotted, and King *William* and Queen *Mary's* Arms at the upper End, with excellent Carving. Their Skreen at the lower End cost, as they say, 130*l*.

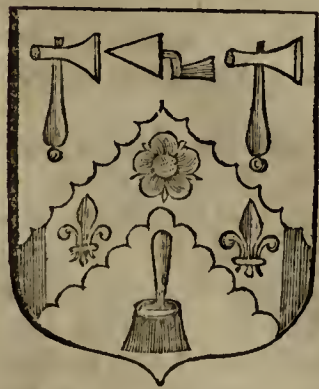
THEIR Parlour is likewise wainscotted with more curious Artifice and Embellishments; and so is the Cieling fretted with Wainscot Work in which are three Circles, wherein are excellent Paintings of Angles, &c. The Middle Circle, which is the largest, hath a Draught of *St. James*, the Patron of their Company, with a Square in his Hand, as it were giving his Orders to several Persons standing about, and directing their Work.

ON the Chimney-Piece is a very curious Picture, representing several Persons of the Company sitting at a long Table in their Livery Gowns; and Mr. *Whiting*, (some Time of this Company) and his Man, laying a Model before them, of the Work of their Hall, or some Rooms in it, with some of the Assistants viewing and considering it. This Parlour, they say, cost 300*l*. Wainscoting and Painting.

THIS House was burnt down in the great Fire, and the Hall of it burnt down again *Anno* 1694. but the Parlour saved, (suffering some little Damage) by the Diligence of Mr. *Burroughs*, the Clerk, employing Engines, and good Engineers, to throw great Quantities of Water in at a Window in a Parlour, that fronted the Door entering into the Hall.

Charles Hobson, Esq; soon after Knighted, was of this Company, who was employed by the late Queen *Anne*, about her Works in *Whitehall*, *Chelsea College*, and other Places, *Anno* 1708. He was drank to by the Lord Mayor for Sheriff of LONDON the ensuing Year: He told her Majesty of it; and she seemed pleased, and enjoined him to hold: Which he did.

PLASTERERS.



THE Company of Plasterers were incorporated about the Year 1500, in the Reign of King *Henry VII*:

THEY consist of a Master, two Wardens, Assistants uncertain, 86 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is 8*l*.

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, on a Chevron ingrailed Or, between a Trouel and two Hatchets Handled of the Second, Heads Argent in Chief, and a treble Brush in Base proper, a Rose Gules seeded Or, entre two Flowers de Lis of the First. Crest; a Dexter Arm and Hand holding a Hatchet proper. Supporters; two Epinacuses, the Necks pursled, and the Slip of their Bellies Or, beaked Sable, and Wings extending upwards Gules.*

THE Plasterers Hall is situated on the North Side of *Addle-street*, near *Philip-lane*.

VOL. II.

WEAVERS.



THE Company of Weavers (not meaning them which are now called *Silk-Weavers*) were of very antient Note indeed, as having several Societies of themselves, the Woollen Cloth Weavers, the Arras Weavers, and the Linen Weavers; but the Woollen-Cloth-

Weavers seem the most antient and honourable of this Nation, whose principal staple Commodity is Wool, and its Manufacture Cloth. The Weavers were incorporated in the Reign of *Henry II*. and confirmed in the 31st of the said King, *Anno Dom.* 1184. However, the said Company thought it proper to have the Privileges they pretended to, renewed, and confirmed by Charter of Incorporation, the 17th of September 1706, in the 6th Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by the Name of *Bailiffs, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art and Mystery of Weavers of LONDON*.

THEY are, two Bailiffs, two Wardens, 16 more Assistants, and 186 on the Livery. The Livery Fine is 6*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.

THE Armorial Ensigns of this Company are: *Azure, on a Chevron Argent, between three Leopards Heads, having each a Shuttle in his Mouth, Or; as many Roses Gules seeded proper. Crest; a Leopard's Head crowned with a Ducal Coronet and a Shuttle as before. Supporters; two Weavers Ermin, winged, Or; member'd Gules. Motto; Weave Truth with Trust.*

DIVERS Freemen of the City of sundry Sorts, under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and since the Flight of Strangers into these Parts, had, by their Industry, learned of these Strangers, and otherwise, the Art of Silk-weaving; namely, making of Silk-lace, and such like Things in the Loom; and so did lawfully use the same. But the Company of Weavers, who would not allow any Kind of Weaving to any but such as were Members of their Mystery, about the Year 1583, impeached these Weavers, and exhibited a Bill to the Lord Treasurer, Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Barons of the Exchequer, against the said Freemen, as using the Art of Silk-weaving, being free of other Mysteries. Upon this a great Number of these Freemen so complained of, brought to the Mayor, Sir *Edward Osborn*, and the Aldermen his Brethren, their Complaint, that the Bailiff and Company of the Guild of the Weavers, had disturbed their Liberty. Hereupon the Lord Mayor wrote a Letter to the Lord Treasurer, relating the Cause in Favour of those Silk-weavers, against the Company: "Shewing him, that the antient Liberties of the City had ever been, that a Freeman of any Company might lawfully use any lawful Art within the same City, and being free of one, was free of all. And that without which general Freedom, both the Commonweal might receive great Prejudice, and the Order and Governance of the Companies, and of the whole City, should receive such a Confusion, as the State thereof could no Way bear. And that the Weavers themselves did for the most Part live by the Use of other Arts, and took the Fruit of that general Freedom which they denied to others."

THE same Weavers also (and a Note was produced to the Lord Treasurer for that Purpose) took upon them for Money, to admit a Number of Strangers, as well not Denizens as others, to

use their Art, to the great Hinderance of the Queen's natural Subjects. Which Matters the said Treasurer by his Letters willed to be enquired upon, by Occasion of a Libel spread, and sent to him. Sir *Thomas Blank*, the former Mayor, and his Brethren, called the said Weavers, and required them to hold them content with the general Liberty, for others to use their Art, as they might others: And did offer to them, if any Lack were to them in Search, Correction, or good Order, they should be reasonably assisted. This they refused, and, in great Contempt, and to the Peril of the Dissolution of the whole State of the Company, they pursued their Bill before-mention'd.

Osborn, then Mayor, prayed the Lord Treasurer, that by his Order the said general Liberty might be maintained, and the Weavers remitted to the Mayor and Aldermens Consideration, according to the Laws of the City. Wherein he promised, they should, as Citizens, have reasonable Favour, as the State of the Commonweal, and this City, should require.

THE Weavers Hall is situated on the East Side, and near the Middle of *Basinghall-street*.

IN the Parish of *Shoreditch*, near *Hoxton-square*, are Six Alms-houses, containing 12 Rooms for 12 Weavers Widows, who have each 20 s. per Ann. paid quarterly, and each 24 Bushel of Coals. On the Gate is this Inscription:

This Building was erected by the Company of Weavers, LONDON, for the Use and Benefit of poor Members of that Company, towards the Charge whereof Mr. William Watfon, a Member of the same Company, was a good Benefactor, 1670.

FRUITERERS.



THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Azure, the Tree of Paradise between Adam and Eve, all proper.*

THE Fruiterers have no Hall at present, but meet sometimes at Parish Clerks in *Wood-street*.

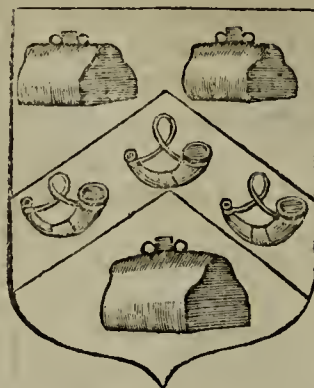
SCRIVENERS.



THEIR Arms are: *Azure, an Eagle with Wings expanded, holding in his Mouth a Penner and Inkhorn, standing on a Book, all Or.*

THEIR Hall is in *Noble-street*; they parted with it some Years ago to the Coach-makers.

BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORNERS.



AS for the Bottle-makers and Horners, faith *Stow*, the precedent Times have remembered them to be of Antiquity, and two distinct Companies combined in one; but finds no Record that they were ever incorporated.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, on a Chevron Sable, three Bugle-Horns of the first, between three Leather Bottles of the second.*

CONSIDERABLE Quantities of Horns were wont to be transported by these Horners. In the Year 1576, were shipped that Year 140000 Horns, to the Value of 210 l.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* granted a Patent to *Simon Furner*, and *John Craford*, for transporting of Horns, whereby the Horners were hindered from transporting them: Yet by an Act they were allowed to transport refuse Horns, and these were now stopt by the Patentees, which caused a Petition of Complaint to the Lord Treasurer.

FOR in the Year 1592, the Horners made a Petition, complaining, That whereas they and their Predecessors had all heretofore bought all manner of Horns, and wrought the best of them, to serve in the Realm, and sold the Refuse, and some of their wrought Wares, as Blowing Horns, Shoe-horns, and Lanthorns, both to *English* and strange Merchants: Now one *Simon Furner* a Merchant, and *John Craford* a Scrivener, got a Licence from her Majesty for transporting of Horns; and thereby had not only restrained the Petitioners from their former Traffick, to their Undoing in general, but also thereby greatly endangered the Queen in her Customs, almost subverting the same. For whereas heretofore she had 18 d. Custom for a Thousand of Horns, they would suffer none to pass, unless they had 10 s. more to themselves for every Thousand: Which intolerable Imposition took away Traffick, and so consequently her Custom. There was a Proviso in their Licence, That if any Abuse or Inconvenience grew thereby, then the Lord Treasurer of *England* for the Time, should reform and order the same: So the Petitioners prayed the said Lord, to order the Matter as the Equity and Necessity of the Cause required. Also there was a Proviso in her Majesty's Grant, That the Horners should have their antient Liberties, that had been Time out of Mind, and the Statute allowed them the like; therefore they prayed his Lordship's Letter to the Customers, that they might enjoy their former Liberties.

THIS Matter depended till the Year 1597, when the Treasurer sent to Sir *Richard Carmarthen*, to call before him these two Patentees before-said, and understand what could be alledged on both Parts, touching the Liberty of the Horners by their Charter, and to End the Question between both, if he could; or else to let him understand his Opinion, what he conceived fit to be done therein. He endeavoured accordingly to end the Controversy between them, but could not; the Question rose upon one Word chiefly, viz. That they had desired of the King (that gave them their Charter) that they might have the Liberty within the City of LONDON, and four and twenty Miles about, to choose and buy the principallest Horns, before the Strangers should buy and transport away: And then after the Company were so furnished, it should be lawful for Them, and all other Persons, to buy and transport the rest. Now the Horners construed the Word Them to pertain to their Company; *Furner and Craford*

Craford construed the Word *Them* to pertain to the Strangers, and other Persons upon their Suit; *Carmarthen* said, that being no Lawyer, he dared not to judge of the Word, but left it to his Lordship's better Judgment.

STATIONERS.



THE Company of Stationers were of great Antiquity, even before the ART of PRINTING was invented. Their Charter of Incorporation was granted the 4th Day of May in the third and fourth Years of K. Philip and Queen Mary I.

THEIR Ensigns Armorial are: *Sable, on a Chevron between three Bibles, Or, a Falcon rising between two Roses Gules, seeded of the second; in Chief a Glory in the Shape of a Dove expanded proper.*

THIS Company are govern'd by a Master, two Wardens, 30 Assistants, and 211 on the Livery. Their Fine for Livery is 20 l. and there are two Renter-Wardens, whose Business it is to collect the Quarteridge, and treat the Company on the Lord Mayor's Day, for which the Fine is 25 l. each. By their Charter they may take Apprentices, one for the Yeomanry, two for the Livery, and when they are admitted into the Court of Assistants, they may take three.

THIS Company has a Capital Stock of near 15000 l. called the *English Stock*, employed in Printing *Almanacks*, *ABC's*, *Primmers*, *Psalters*, and most School-Books, and privileged Ware, as they term it, the sole Printing whereof is granted to them by Patent, and confirmed by several Kings of this Realm. This Capital Stock consists of fifteen whole Shares, each 320 l. which generally belong to those who have passed Master, or have fined for it. The next are half Shares, whereof there are thirty, each of which are 160 l. these are generally belonging to the Assistants. The third are quarter Shares, in Number sixty, each of which is 80 l. and these commonly belong to those of the Livery that have fined for Renter-Warden. This was the original Establishment; but when the Company grew more numerous, they, to oblige their Members, divided some of these of 80 l. into two Parts. The Profits of this Stock are paid to the Widow of him who paid it in, till her Death or second Marriage, then another is chosen in, and that Person so chosen pays the Money over to the Executors of the Deceased; or if she marry again, tho' to one of the same Trade, she is obliged to take the Money, which they that are admitted repay her as before. They make Dividends at *Christmas*, which is more or less, according to the Expence the Company has been at that Year; but is often about 40 l. per whole Share; besides which Dividend, they give in Pensions to the Poor of the Company, about 200 l. per Annum, 4 l. or under, paid to each quarterly. This Stock is managed by six Stock-Keepers, who are chosen annually, and the Master and the Wardens for the Time being. These Stock-Keepers make up all Accounts with Stationers, Printers, &c. and give Account about *Christmas* of the State and Condition of the Stock and Profits to the Board, who order the Dividends accordingly; and perhaps there is hardly a Stock of antienter Date belonging to any Company in LONDON.

OF this Corporation are Printers, Booksellers, and such as sell Paper and Parchment, and Blank Books bound up for the Use of Tradesmen and Merchants, and these last are now pecuniary called

Stationers. The first of this Corporation who practised the Art of Printing Books, were *Wynkyn de Worde* (a *Dutchman*, as it seems) who dwelt at the *Sun* in *Fleet-street*, and one *Pynson*; who both flourished in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* and in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* And *Thomas Godfrey*, who printed a Treatise, wrote by *St. Germain*, in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* concerning Constitutions Provincial and Legatine: And next to them in the said King *Henry* the VIIIth's Reign, were *Richard Grafton* and *Edward Whitchurch*, who had the Honour to print the Translation of the Bible into *English*, in the Years 1538 and 1540, or thereabouts. These continued in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* Now also *Reginald Wolf*, a *Switzer*, and learned *John Day*, and *William Seres*, were noted Printers; whereof *Wolf* was Archbishop *Cranmer's* Printer, and printed his Books, and other Books appointed for publick Use in the Church. He was also a great Collector of *English* History; afterwards digested and printed by *Holingshead*. *Carwood* and *Jugg* printed Proclamations and State Books, in the Times of King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*. *Richard Totil*, in the Time of Queen *Mary*, was the great Printer of Law Books, of whom more by and by. *Seres* kept his Shop in *Peter-College*, a Place so called, situate on the West of *St. Paul's Church*. Sir *William Cecyl*, Principal Secretary to King *Edward*, procured for him, being his Servant, a Licence to print all Manner of Private Prayers, called *Primers* (containing the *Psalter* or *Psalms*, *Devotions*, &c.) as should be agreeable to the Book of Common-Prayer, established in the Court of Parliament. And that none else should print the same, upon Pain of forfeiting the same: Provided, that before the said *Seres*, or his Assigns, did begin to print the same, he or they should present a Copy thereof, to be allowed by the Lords of the Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor for the Time being, or by the King's four Ordinary Chaplains, or two of them. And when the same was, or should be from Time to Time printed, that by the said Lords, and others of the said Privy Council, or by the Lord Chancellor, or with the Advice of the Wardens of the said Occupation, the reasonable Price thereof be set, as well in the Leaves, as being bound in Paste or Board, in like Manner as was expressed in the End of the Book of Common-Prayer. This Licence bore Date, 4 March, 7 Edw. VI.

Day, the Printer, was not inferior in Reputation for Printing to any in those Times. He had his Printing-House in *Aldersgate*, and his Shop or Shed, near the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, by Permission of the Church. He printed the voluminous Books of *Fox's* Acts and Monuments, of *Thomas Beacon's* Works, and a great many other good Books, written in Favour of Religion against Popery. His Motto, with Respect to the Night of Ignorance and Superstition newly dispersed, was, *Arise, for it is Day*. He also 7 Edw. VI. March 25. obtained a Licence for the Printing a Catechism in *English*, with the Brief of an ABC, thereunto annexed: And also for the Printing and Re-printing of all Works and Books devised and compleid by the Reverend Father in God, *John Bishop of Winton*, or by *Thomas Beacon*, Professor of Divinity: So that no such Books, or any Part of them, were any Ways repugnant to the Holy Scriptures, or Proceedings in Religion, or the Laws of the Realm, as the Licence ran.

THERE was a Patent ready drawn for Queen *Elizabeth's* Signing for seven Years, privileging *Richard Totil*, Stationer, to imprint all Manner of Books or Tables whatsoever, which touched

or concerned Cosmography, or any Part thereof; as, Geography, Chorography, or Topography, writ in the *English* Tongue, or translated out of any other Language into *English*, of whatsoever Countries they treated, and whosoever was the Author: But whether this were ever actually signed, or not, is uncertain.

IN the Year 1566, a Sheet was printed, intitled, *Ordinances decreed for Reformation of divers Disorders in printing and uttering of Books*. At the End were subscribed the Names of some of the Privy Council hereunto, being an Order in the Star-Chamber, viz. the Lord Keeper *Bacon*, Marquis of *Winchester*, Lord Treasurer, Earl of *Leicester*, Lord *Clynton*, Lord Admiral, Secretary *Cecil*, and others. Which was occasion'd by a Motion of those of the Commission Ecclesiastical under their Hands. These Ordinances were designed for the preventing the bringing in, or printing Books against the Religion established, and were as follow:

ORDINANCES decreed for Reformation of divers Disorders in printing and uttering of Books.

THAT no Person shall print, or cause to be imprinted, nor shall bring, or cause or procure to be brought into this Realme imprinted, any Booke or Copie, against the Forme and Meaning of any Ordinance, Prohibition, or Commandement conteyned, or to be conteyned, in any the Statutes or Lawes of this Realme, or in any Injunction, Letters Patents, or Ordinances, passed or set forth, or to be passed or set forth, by the Queenes most Excellent Majesties Graunt, Commission or Authoritie.

THAT whosoever shall offend against the said Ordinances, shall not onely forfeite all such Bookes and Copies as shal be so printed or brought in, but also shall from thenceforth neuer vse or exercise, nor take Benefite by any vsing or exercising of the Feate of Printing, and shall susteine three Moneths Imprisonment, without Baile or Mainepriſe. And if he be not before such Offence bound with Suerties in Forme hereafter expressed, then he shall also forfeite for every Offence.

THAT no Person shall sell, vtter, put to Sale, binde, fliche, or sowe any such Bookes or Copies so printed or brought in, contrarie to the said Ordinance, vpon paine to forfeite all such Bookes and Copies, and for every Booke xx s.

THAT all Bookes to be so forfeited, shalbe brought into the Stationers Hall in LONDON, and there the one Moitie of all such Forfeitures of Money shalbe reserved to the Queens Majesties Vſe, and the other Moitie shall be deliuered to him or them that shall first seise the same Bookes or Copies, or make Complaint thereof to the Wardens of the said Companie: And all the Bookes so to be forfeited, shalbe destroyed or made waste Paper, by the Discretion of the said Wardens.

THAT it shalbe lawful for the Wardens of the said Companie for the Time being, or any two of the said Companie, thereto deputed by the said Wardens, as well in any Portes, as other suspected Places within this Realme, to open and viewe all Packes, Drifattes, Maunds, and other Thinges, wherein Bookes or Paper shall be conteyned, brought into this Realme, and also to make Search in all Workehouses; Shoppes, Warehouses, and other Places of Printers, Bookesellers, or such as bring Bookes into this Realm to be solde, or where they shall have reasonable Cause of Suspition. And all Bookes to be found against the said Ordinances, to seise and carrie to the said Hall to the Vſes abouesaid, and the Parties therein offending, to leade and presente before the

Queenes Majesties Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical.

THAT euery Stationer, Printer, Bookseller, Merchant, and other Person, vsing any Trade of Bookes Printing, Binding, Selling, or bringing into this Realme, shall before the said Commissioners, or before any other Persons, thereunto to be assigned by the Queenes Majesties most honourable Priuie Counſel, enter into several Recognisaunces of reasonable Summes of Money to her Majesties Vſe, with Suerties or without, as to the said Commissioners shall be thought expedient: That he shall truely obserue all the said Ordinances, well and truely yeelde and pay all such Forfeitures, and in no Point be resisting, but in all Things ayding to the said Wardens and their Deputies, for the true Execution of the Premises.

Vpon the Consideration before expressed, and vpon the Motion of the Commissioners: We of the Priuie Counſell haue agreed this to be obserued and kept, vpon the Paines therein conteyned. At the Starre-Chamber the xxix Day of Iune, Anno 1566. and the eight Yeere of the Queenes Majesties Reigne.

<i>N. Bacon,</i>	<i>C. S.</i>	<i>Winchester.</i>
<i>R. Leycester,</i>		<i>E. Clynton,</i>
<i>E. Rogers,</i>		<i>F. Knollis,</i>
<i>Ambr. Caue,</i>		<i>W. Cecill.</i>

We vnderwritten thinke these Ordinances meete and necessarie to be decreed and obserued.

Mathew Cantuar.
Edm. London.
Ambr. Caue.
Dauid Lewes.
Thomas Yale.
Rob. Weston.
T. Huyſte.

IN the Year 1575, some certain Persons endeavoured to obtain from the Queen a Privilege for the sole Printing of all Ballads, Damask Paper, and Books in Prose or Meeter, from the Quantity of one Sheet of Paper to four and twenty. The Company of Stationers made a Petition to the Lord Treasurer, for Stay of this; setting forth, how it would be the Overthrow of a Multitude of Families: And that by the imprinting of these the Company was chiefly maintained. So as if the same were taken from them by way of Privilege, they should be utterly undone. Whereof if the Queen were advertised, they were sure she would not pass such a Grant. Wherefore they prayed the Treasurer, who had aforetime always been favourable to them in all their Causes, that he would acquaint the Queen with the Premises, and be a Means that the said Privilege might not be granted.

OTHER Privileges there were, which the Queen sometimes had granted to some Stationers for their Propriety in certain Copies; whereby all others were abridged from printing the same: And some of these Copies, such as before were indifferently printed by any of that Calling, to the great Sustentation of them and their Families. Which Advantage was by these Privileges taken from them. Thus,

John Fugge, besides the being her Majesty's Printer, had the Privilege for printing of Bibles and Testaments. The which had been common to all the Printers.

Richard Totbil, the printing of all Kind of Law Books, (common before to all Printers) who sold the same Books at excessive Prices, to the Hindrance of a great Number of poor Students.

John

John Day, the printing of *ABC*, and the Catechism, with the sole selling of them, by the Colour of a Commission. These Books were the only Relief of the poorest Sort of that Company.

James Roberts and *Richard Watkins*, the printing of all Almanacks and Prognostications. The which was also the chief Relief of the poorest of the Printers.

Thomas Marsh had a great Licence for Latin Books, used in the Grammar-Schools of *England*. The which was the general Living of the whole Company of Stationers.

Thomas Vautroller, a Stranger, had the sole printing of other Latin Books, as the New Testament and others.

ONE *Byrde*, a Singing-man, had a Licence for printing all Musick-Books; and by that Means claimed the printing of Ruled Paper.

William Seres had a Privilege for the printing of all Psalters, all Manner of Primers, *English* or *Latin*, and all Manner of Prayer-Books; with the Reversion of the same to his Son.

Francis Flower, a Gentleman, being none of the Company, had Privilege of printing the Grammar, and other Things; and had farmed it out to some of the Company for 100 *l.* by the Year. Which 100 *l.* was raised in the enhancing of the Prices above the accustomed Order.

THIS, as a Grievance, many of the Company complained of, being now in Number in the City 175; and of these 140 came to their Freedoms since Queen *Elizabeth's* Access to the Crown. so much did Printing and Learning come in Request under the Reformation.

It was shewn before, that *William Seres* had a Licence from King *Edward VI.* to print all Manner of Primers. This was taken away from him in Queen *Mary's* Days, but obtained again for him under Queen *Elizabeth* by *Cecil's* Means. And the Grant now was to him and to his Son *William Seres*; during the Life of the longest Liver of them, with an Addition to print all Books of private Prayers: For which they had a Patent. This gave Occasion to a great Case: For *Seres*, the Father, in his latter Years, and being not so well able to attend and follow his Business, assigned the Privilege, with all his Presses, Letters, Stocks and Copies, (which in his whole Life he got) to one *Henry Denham*; for a yearly Rent. *Denham* took seven young Men of the Company of Stationers to join him in the same. But certain inferior Persons of the Company, setting up Presses more than *England* might bear, did print other Mens Copies forbidden to them, and privileged to others by the Queen's Letters Patents. These endeavour'd, for their own Gain, to have the said Privilege taken away; preferring a Petition to the Privy Council, wherein they pretended, that in Justice it stood with the best Policy of this Realm, that the Printing of all good and useful Books should be at Liberty for every Man to do, without granting or allowing of any Privilege by the Prince to the contrary. And they said it was against the Law; and that the Queen ought not to grant any such. *Seres*, upon this, in a Petition to the Lord Treasurer, urged against these Men, that Privilege for special Books was ever granted by the Prince. For that for the most Part in all ancient Books we read these Words: *Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum solum*: And that many Records might be found of the same. Whereby it appeared, that the Prince or Magistrate had ever Care to commit the printing of all good Books, especially of the best Sort, to some special Men well known, and tried for their Fidelity, Skill and Ability. Examples whereof might be shewed as well in *England*, as in other Christian Countries. And that the Reason hereof was, that Printing of itself was most dangerous and per-

nicious, if it were not straited and restrained by politick Order of the Prince or Magistrate.

THIS grew into a more general Contest between the Stationers, who had from the Queen Licences of Privilege to print certain Books; and the other Stationers, who thought this a great Hinderance to them, that they might not print them; pretending, that by their Freedom they ought to print any lawful Books: Nay, even those Books, the Copies whereof had been bought of the Authors for their Money, or else given to those that had the Propriety in them, to make their Benefit of. They would not allow the Queen to have a Power of granting these Privileges: And would and did take upon them to print what they pleased. The Matter was heard before the Lord Mayor, and afterwards before the Privy Council, who committed the Hearing of this Cause to Dr. *Hammond*, a Civilian, and *Thomas Norton*, a Divine, and some others. These, after Examination, found the Complainants Intent to be derogatory to the Queen's Privilege, not only as touching the granting of Privileges for Printing; but also for fundry other Licences; and wished the Complainants no further to attempt that Course, shewing unto them the Inconvenience that would ensue. Whereupon the Stationers seemed to renounce their Suits; affirming, that they meant not to overthrow Privileges, but craved that there might be something appointed for them to print: Wherein they were also satisfied by friendly Agreement, through the Mediation of the said Committees.

THE Expedient was this, that those that had Privileges were to grant some Allowances unto the Company, for the Maintenance of their Charge and their Poor. Thus *Seres* for his Part, who had the Privilege of Printing Primers and Psalters and all Books of Private Prayer, he and his Assigns yielded the best Part of the said Privilege for the Relief of the whole Company: And out of that Privilege only reserved to themselves the Little Primer and usual Psalter. And divers other eminent Stationers in like manner granted many of their Copies for the same Intent. This was about the Year 1583.

BUT shortly after, one *John Wolf*, a Fishmonger using Printing, taking upon him as a Captain in this Cause, was content with no Agreement, but generally affirmed that he might and would Print any Lawful Book, notwithstanding any Commandment of the Queen. And to that End had incensed the Popularity of LONDON, as in a common Cause, somewhat dangerously: And with him several of the rest changing their Minds, were associated, and laboured to overthrow those Privileges the Queen had granted, or could grant. Whereupon the abovesaid Committees finding them so disordered, would have bound them to appear before the Queen's Council, which they promised to do, but after Conference with their Abettors refused: And still prosecuted their Complaints to her Majesty, garnishing the same with Pretences of the Liberties of LONDON, and the Commonwealth of the said Company; and saying, the Queen was deceived by those that were Means for obtaining such Privileges.

Seres after all this, prayed the Lord Treasurer, that since the said Complaints did still intrude upon his Privilege, and did more obstinately print his Books than afore, some Redress might be had therein.

As *Wolf* was one of these unruly Printers, so one *Roger Ward* was another, who would Print any Book however forbidden by the Queen's Privilege, and made it his Practice to print all Kind of Books at his Pleasure. The Master and Wardens of the Company going to search his Printing-House, according to the Power they had, were resisted by his Wife and Servants: Of which a

Complaint was made by the said Master and Wardens to the Court. And again in the Year 1583, the Master and Wardens preferred a Petition against this Man, to the Lord Treasurer; shewing his contemptuous Demeanour, doing contrary to all Order and Authority; and withal his Insufficiency to use the Art of Printing. The Commissioners appointed by the Council could bring him to nothing: But still he continued to print what he pleased without Allowance, by his own Authority; and such Books as were warranted by her Highness's Letters Patents to other Men: And sold and uttered the same in City and Country, to Men of other Arts. Whereby the Company sustained great Loss, in taking the Sale of them; and particularly to the Decay of Seven poor young Men, who executed a Privilege granted to *William Seres* for a yearly Rent. This Man notwithstanding had given two several Bonds to the Queen, the one, not to print any more disorderly; the other, to bring in such Books as he had so printed; but none performed. All this was laid open in the said Petition, the Signers of it were, *John Harrison*, Master; and *Richard Watkins* and *Rafe Neubery*, Wardens; and besides them, *Christopher Barker*, *John Day*, *William Norton*, *George Bishop*, *John Judson*, and *Francis Caldock*; all Bookfellers in these Times of the chiefest Reputation.

THIS Practice of some Printers printing of Books, which others had Grants from the Queen only to do, was not yet laid aside; which caused the Queen's Patentees Anno 1586, to petition the Lords of her Majesty's Council in behalf of themselves, who seemed now to be in some Danger of having their Patents revoked: And withal presented a Paper for maintaining of Privileges for Printing, to this Import, "That all Princes in Christendom, where Printing was Used, granted Privilege; sometimes for Years, sometimes for Life, and sometimes in Fee. That in this Realm the Queen's noble Progenitors had from Time to Time granted Privileges, ever since the said Mystery was first used in the Land; which were always held good. And that her Majesty's Prerogative being no less than the Prerogative of her Predecessors, it seemed great Boldness in those who now impugned her here in: And that without Petition to her Highness, with Declaration of the Inconveniences, if any were. Seeing also that heretofore her Majesty's Patents for Printing had not only been allowed of, but fortified also by a Decree made in the Star-Chamber in the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, by inflicting Punishments to the infringers of them. But that for the Convenience of Privileges, it were very necessary for the Commonwealth, that none should print at all, but such as were authorized from her Majesty, being known Men. For, that if every Man might print that were so disposed, it might be a Means that Heresies, Treasons, and seditious Libels should often be dispersed. Also, that Privileges were Occasion that many Books were printed which were more beneficial to the Commonwealth, than profitable to the Printer. For the Patentee being benefited otherwise by Books of profitable Sale, was content to bestow Part of his Gains in other Books, which were within the Compass of his Patent, very beneficial for the Commonwealth; and yet such whereby the Printer should scarce reap the tenth Part of his Charge: Which Books would never be printed, if Privilege were revoked. That further, if Privilege were revoked, no Books at all should be printed within short Time. For commonly the first Printer was at Charge for the Author's Pains, and some other such like extraordinary Costs; whereas any other that would print it after him, come to the Copy Gratis, and

so might he sell better cheap than the first Printer: And the first Printer should never utter his Books. Besides, the second Printer might better the first Impression by Notes, Tables, Difference in Paper or Volume (as it is easier to amend than first invent) which would also hinder the Sale of the first Printer's Books to his utter Undoing. These Inconveniences seen, every Man would strain Courtesie who should begin; so far, that in the End all Printing would decay within the Realm, to the undoing of the whole Company of Stationers. Then for the Price, if the Patentee should exact out of Reason, because no Man might print the Book but himself, that would be remedied by the Statute of 25 Hen. VIII. If the Workmanship of the Patentee were worse than it ought to be, it seemed to be a Condition in Law annexed to the Office, whereby he should forfeit the same: And as well for these Reasons as many others, which their Honours could best conceive of, they hoped their Honours were persuaded that these Privileges were to be upholden.

ABOUT these Times the Company of Stationers put up a Petition to the Lord Treasurer, (who was their great Patron) that, towards the Maintaining of their poor Company, he would be a Means to the Queen to grant them, for their Relief, the Privilege of Printing those two little Books of Introduction into the Latin Tongue, used in Schools by her Authority, viz. the Accidence and Grammar: For which they offered to yield somewhat yearly into the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer. They set forth in this Petition, what a very poor Company they were, and not able to bear the Charge that lay on them: That they paid excessive yearly Rents, for Farming of such Books, pertaining to their Art, as had been obtained from them by Means of Privileges: Their good Deserts from the Commonwealth, in searching for, and suppressing of Popish and Seditious Books, and executing several Warrants directed to them for such Purpose by the Queen's Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical. And finally, that they should be driven to dissolve their Company, unless the Treasurer stood their good Lord, as on former Occasions he had done, as the special Patron of their Company, and Favourer of the Art of Printing.

THE Printing-Presses now-a-days took too much Liberty; and the Printers being many, made bold to print sundry Books that created great Disturbances, as well to the Church as the Civil Government; whereof Complaint was made to the Queen. At length certain Decrees were made in the Star-Chamber concerning Printers, Stationers, &c. in the 28th Year of the Queen, and in the Year of our Lord 1585.

IN the Act against Merchant Strangers, in the Reign of King *Richard III.* Cap. 19. there was a Proviso for the Encouragement of bringing Books into the Realm by Strangers; and for the Encouragement of such as should print, it was provided, "That an Act, or any Parcel thereof, should not extend to the Prejudice, Disturbance, Damage or Impediment of any Artificer, or Merchant Stranger, of what Nation or Country he be, for bringing into this Realm, or selling by Retail or otherwise, any Book written or printed, or for inhabiting within this Realm for the same Intent: Or any Scrivener, Alluminer, Reader or Printer of such Book, which he hath or shall have, to sell by Way of Merchandize; or for their dwelling within this Realm, for the Exercise of the said Occupation.

YET this Proviso was repealed Anno 25. Hen. VIII. It appears by the said Act of Henry VIII. that upon the Act made of *Richard III.* for bringing in Books and Printers, there came into

into the Realm since the making of the same, a marvellous Number of printed Books, and daily did. And that the Cause of making the same Proviso under King *Richard* was, for that there were but few Books, and few Printers within the Realm at that Time, which could not well exercise and occupy the said Science and Craft of Printing: But since, many of the King's natural Subjects had diligently learned and exercised the same Art, that at that Day there were within the Realm, (as that Statute of 25 *Henry VIII.* set forth) a great Number, cunning and expert in the said Science and Craft of Printing, as able to exercise the Craft in all Points, as any Stranger. Whence we see how long Printing hath been used in *England*, even from the time of King *Richard*, who reigned in the Year 1485. And how well stocked the Nation was with them about the Middle of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* which was little more than 40 Years after.

THE Stationers, *Anno 8 Regin. Annæ, 1709-10*, presented a Bill to the Parliament, to have a Right to their Copies confirmed to them, and the sole Power of Printing their respective Books. For it was now become common for others to be *Interlopers*, as they called them, and to print upon them, that is, to print again the Copies that they had bought, and that usually of a worse Paper and less Letter, that it might be afforded cheaper. By which Means, the first Printers (who were at great Charge in purchasing of Copies and Printing the same) received great Damages.

THEY set forth to the Parliament, that when the Author had conveyed over his Copy to any of them, they had a just and legal Property thereunto: And that they had given Sums of Money for Copies, and had settled those Copies on their Wives at Marriage, or on their Children at their Deaths: And that at this Time many Widows and Orphans had none other Subsistence; and that the Copies then in Use, had cost the present Possessors (exclusively of all other Charges of Print and Paper) at least 50000 *l.* urging further, that this Property was the same with Houses and other Estates, being agreeable to common Law and good Reason. To which might be added, that unless this Liberty of Printing upon the Owners Copies were stopped, it would prove a great Discouragement to the Printing of many good Books, offered by Authors to the Booksellers, who would not care to meddle in such uncertain Gain, and thereby might ensue great Prejudice to Knowledge and Learning.

THIS produced an Act of Parliament *Ann. 8 Regin. Annæ*, to this Import: It was enacted, That after the 10th of *April, 1710*, the Author of any Book already printed (who had not transferred the Copy thereof) or the Bookseller, or other Person, who hath purchased any Copy to print or reprint, shall have the sole Right of Printing it for 21 Years. And the Author of any Book not yet printed, or of any Book hereafter to be composed, shall have the sole Liberty of Printing it for 14 Years, to commence from the Day of publishing thereof: The Offender against this, who shall publish any such Book without the Consent of the Proprietor under his Hand, with Witnesses, to forfeit the Book to the Proprietor; who shall forthwith damask them, and make them waste Paper, and forfeit 1 *l.* beside for every Sheet found in his Custody.

THE Title to the Copy of the Book to be published, to be entered in the Register-Book of the Company at the Hall of the said Company, and the Consent of the Proprietor entered.

IF any Proprietor after the 25th of *March, 1710*, shall set an unreasonable Price upon any Book, any Person may complain to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord Chancellor,

the Bishop of *LONDON*, the Lords Chief Justices, or Chief Baron, &c. who may call the Bookseller before him, and enquire into the Cause of the Dearness; and upon Examination may reform and redress, and settle the Price. And if after such Price set, the Bookseller shall expose to Sale, or sell any Book at any higher Rate, he forfeiteth 5 *l.* for every Book so sold.

NINE Copies of each Book printed on the best Paper, after the 10th of *April, 1710*, are to be delivered to the Ware-house-keeper of the Company of Stationers at their Hall, before the Books shall be published, for the Use of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, for the Libraries of the four Universities of *Scotland*, of *Ston College* in *LONDON*, and the Library of the Advocates in *Scotland*. And the Warehouse-Keepers shall deliver the said Copies within ten Days after Demand, upon Forfeiture of the Value of the Book, and 5 *l.*

At the End of 14 Years, the sole Right of printing or disposing Copies shall return to the Author for another 14 Years.

Mr. *Buckley*, who has lately printed a new Edition of *Thuanus's* History in *Latin*, obtained an Act of Parliament the last Session, 1733, to prohibit the Importation of the said Work from Foreign Parts, where it might have been printed at much less Expence than he was at, and if not prevented by the said Act, have been sold even in his own Country, at a less Price than it cost him; who was at 2350 *l.* Charge in collecting Materials, and barely paying the Duty on Paper imported for his Work; for as the Duty now stands, the Blank Paper to be used by our own Printers at Home, pays a great deal more than what is already printed by Workmen abroad, the first paying by the Ream, the latter by the Hundred Weight. This is a Matter, which, for the Encouragement of the Natives of *Great Britain*, who, in the Advantages of Trade, ought always to have the Preference to Foreigners, it is to be hoped the Legislature will soon look into.

THE Stationers Hall is situated near the North End of *Cock-Alley* in *Ludgate-Street*, where anciently stood the House of the Duke of *Britanny*, afterwards the Earl of *Pembroke's* Inn, then *Abergavenny* House, and lastly the Ground was purchased by this Company. The Hall is a handsome Brick Building, and at the Entrance is a fine Pair of Iron Gates, set up in the Year 1732.

WITHIN the Room called the Hall are the four following Tables of the Names of the Benefactors to this Company. On the West Side at the upper End:

Mr. <i>William Lamb.</i>	Mrs. <i>Mary Bishop.</i>
Mr. <i>William Norton.</i>	Mr. <i>John Norton.</i>
Mr. <i>Robert Dexter.</i>	Mr. <i>Lownes.</i>
Mr. <i>Henry Billage.</i>	Mr. <i>Peter Short.</i>
Mr. <i>Cuthbert Burbies.</i>	

At the North End of the Hall, on the Left Hand of the Window, over which are the King's Arms:

Mrs. <i>Lucretia Easte.</i>	Mr. <i>John Haviland.</i>
Mr. <i>Lock.</i>	Mr. <i>Robert Mead.</i>
Mr. <i>Robert Allott.</i>	Mr. <i>John Sweeting.</i>
Mr. <i>Anthony Uphill.</i>	Mr. <i>Thomas Cowley.</i>
Mr. <i>Edward Brewster.</i>	Mr. <i>Thomas Triplett.</i>
Mr. <i>Chr. Meredith.</i>	

ON the other Side of the Window:

Mr. <i>Crofts.</i>	Mrs. <i>Mary Crooke.</i>
Mr. <i>Miles Fleisher.</i>	Mrs. <i>Anne Man.</i>
Mr. <i>Hump. Robinson.</i>	Mr. <i>Thomas Vere.</i>
	Mr. <i>Thomas</i>

Mr. Thomas Roycroft. Mr. Thomas Newcombe.
Mr. Richard Royston. Mr. Ewatt Tyler.
Mr. John Martin.

ON the East Side of the Hall at the upper End :

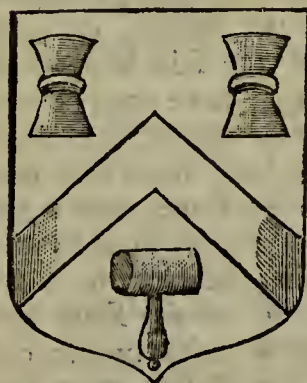
Mrs. Susanna Lathum. John Lilly, Esq;
Mrs. Ann Mearne. Mr. Tho. Cater.
Mr. Henry Herringman. Mr. Richard Mount.
Mr. William Rawlins. Mr. John Osborne.
Thomas Guy, Esq;

No mention is made of the Sums. or to what Uses they were given; but the two first gave their Legacies as follows :

Mr. William Lamb, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for perpetual Relief of the Poor of St. Faith's under St. Paul's, viz. To 12 Poor People 12*d.* in Money, and 12*d.* in Bread every Friday thro' the Year.

Mr. William Norton, Stationer, Treasurer of Christ's - Hospital, gave to this Company 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, to be lent to young Men, free of the same Society.

MARBLERS.



Company of Masons.

THEIR Arms are: *Sable, a Chevron between two Chisels in Chief, and a Mallet in Base, Argent.*

WOOL-PACKERS.



WHEN the Wool-Staple flourished, in the Time of the Huns, there was a Company called the Wool-packers; but little is now remembered concerning them.

THEIR Arms were: *Azure, a Wool-pack Argent.*

FARRIERS.



THE Company of Farriers, it is said, were incorporated very early, but the precise Time unknown; they are a Master, three Wardens, 24 Assistants, and 39 on the Livery: The Livery, Steward's, and Assistants Fines are 5*l.* each.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Gule, three Horse-shoes Argent.*

THESE Farriers, Stow saith, pretended to have their Rise from Henry de Ferraris, a Norman, who was Master of the Horse, or Farrier, to William the Conqueror, which Prince gave him the Honour of Tutbury in the County of Stafford, which was the first Honour given to the Farriers in England.

THIS Company have no Hall, but meet at a Tavern; their Meeting used to be at the George in Ironmonger-lane.

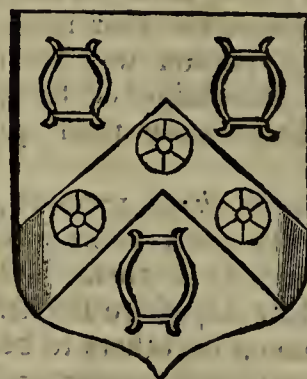
PAVIORS.



THE Company of Pavors are an antient Fellowship; but no Incorporation to this Day.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, a Chevron between three Stones Sable.*

LORINORS.



THE Company of Lorinors, or Lorimers, were incorporated about the Year 1488.

THE 2d Day of October, in the 4th Year of Henry the VIIth, Will. Browne, Knt. being then Mayor of LONDON, certain Ordinances, made by the Guardians of the Mystery of the Lorimers of LONDON, were confirmed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City at Guildhall. Wherein it is mention'd, that the Fraternity had then been of long Continuance. And the 3d Day of December, in the 10th Year of Queen Anne, the said Company were incorporated by the Name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of Lorimers of LONDON. In procuring of which, Sir James Bateman, Knt. afterwards Lord Mayor of LONDON, a loving Member of the said Company, was very assistant.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, about 50 Assistants, but no Livery.

THEIR Arms are: *Azure, on a Chevron Argent, between three Curb-bits, Or; as many Boses Sable.*

THIS Company's Hall is a neat, tho' small one; it is situated on London-Wall, almost over-against the North End of Basinghall-street. It is now let out to the Glasiers, and for a Meeting-House.

BROWN-BAKERS.



THE Company of the Brown-Bakers, a Society of long Standing and Continuance, prevailed to have their Incorporating granted the ninth Day of June, in the 19th Year of the Reign of K. James I.

[Fraternitas Sancti Clementis Pistorum LONDON, Anno 1380.]

WOODMONGERS or FULLERS.



THE Company of the Woodmongers being a very antient Fellowship, and of good and amicable Agreement together for long Time, came to be incorporated the 29th Day of August, in the third Year of the Reign of K. James I. Anno 1604.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, a Sword crowned with a Ducal Coronet Or, on a between two Faggots Sable. Supporters;*

St. Katharine holding a Wheel, and St. John Baptist, with a Coat of Camels Hair: Creit; a Lyon Or, issuing out of a Thicket, proper. Motto; Now is the Ax laid to the Root of the Tree.

WHETHER some of these Woodmongers were called Billeters, from dealing in Billets, is not certain; but in the LONDON Register of Wills, mention is made of one *William Burford's* Will, Citizen and Belleytere of LONDON.

THE Woodmongers in former Times had intrusted to them by the City, the Government of the Cars and Carts to be employed in the City, and Liberties; because, as may be supposed, they made use of so many in a continual Carriage of Fire-Wood and Coals, of Timber, Boards, &c. to the Inhabitants for their necessary Supplies. Sir *Richard Brown*, Knight, who was the Loyal Lord Mayor, when King *Charles II.* came in, was of this Company: And in their Behalf procured an Act of Common-Council, *Anno 1661*, for them to order and dispose of the Carts; that Trust having been before in the President and Governors of *Christ's Hospital*. But in the Year 1665, *Laurence*, Mayor, this Power was by another Act taken from the Company, and committed again to the said Hospital, where it still abideth: A further Account of these Carmen will follow by and by. In that Act were several Rules and Orders made for this Company, *viz.*

FOR the Prevention of the Deceit of Woodmongers, in the Sale and Measure of their Coals, it was ordered, "That all Sea-Coals shall be filled and brought home to the Buyers in the Sea-Coal Meeters Sacks, or such other Sacks as contain the full Measure of the Sea-coal Meeters Sacks; and shall be marked by the Keeper of *Guild-Hall*, for the Time being, according to an Order of the Court of Aldermen, made the 25th of October, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Tho. Cambel*, Knight.

"ALL Persons vending and uttering Sea-coal by Retail, shall, when they carry or send any Coals within LONDON or Liberties, carry along with their Coals a good lawful Bushel, sealed according to the Bushel of the *Guild-Hall*, allowed for measuring of Sea-coal; which agreeth with the Fat antiently used for measuring Sea-coals: Which Bushel shall be and contain in Breadth from Out to Out, (the Ring not exceeding half an Inch) 19 Inches and an half, and in Depth with the Bushel seven Inches and an half. If they bring Coals without such Bushel, to forfeit 10 s. for the first and second Offence; and for the third, the Car or Carrs of the Offender so to be seized, and carried to the next Store-Yard.

"AND whereas the Woodmongers and others, using to sell and utter Coals by Retail, have commonly gone or sent down the River *Thames*, or otherways travelled, or employed their Agents, to meet the Ships or Vessels coming from *Newcastle*, and other Parts; and at distant Places from the City, or by their Contract with the said City and Liberties, have bought up and forestalled, and engrossed great Quantity of Coals, which should have been brought to the City by the Owners and Sellers thereof, to be there sold at reasonable Prices; and the same have conveyed and brought to the City, to sell again at high and excessive Prices, against the Custom and Privileges of the City, to the Publick Detriment and Oppression of the Poor: It was enacted, That no Person inhabiting within the City, or Liberties, provide by Barge, or Contact, for any Sea-coals, *Scotch-coals*, Pit-coals, or any other Coals, coming towards the City to be sold, other than such as shall be provided to be spent within their own private Houses; nor shall sell or utter the same by Retail or in Gross; but that the Owners and Sell-

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ers thereof shall and may bring the same Coals to the City themselves, here by them to be sold, upon Pain of forfeiting 5 s. for every Chaldron, and the like Sum for every Ton of *Scotch-coals* or Pit-coals.

"THAT the Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs of this City diligently oversee, that all Persons, coming or repairing to this City with any Coals aforementioned to be sold, do observe the Orders and Rules before going; and do use Diligence for the Discovery and Punishment of all Offenders in and about any Particulars thereof.

"AND that all Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures in and by this Act limited, may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, or Information, in the Name of the Chamberlain of the City, and in his Majesty's Court holden before the Mayor and Aldermen in the said City, in the Chamber of the *Guild-Hall*: And after Recovery thereof, one Moiety to the Informer, after Charges deducted, and the other Moiety to the Poor of *Christ's Hospital*.

THE Carmen would make themselves an antient Fellowship, and joined in the same Corporation with the Woodmongers. And of later Times fell out with the Woodmongers, who kept their own Carts for carrying out their Wood and Coals, to the great Prejudice of the Free Carmen of LONDON. Whereupon they brought their Case before the Court of Common-Council against the Woodmongers, for working unlicensed Carts; and for procuring 140 Carts by an Act of Common-Council, to 420 old licensed Carts, to the impoverishing of them. The Case by them stated was as followeth:

The CASE of the Antient FREE CARMEN of LONDON, humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honourable Court of COMMON-COUNCIL.

THE Carmen of LONDON were made a Fellowship by the City in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and in the third Year of *K. James I.* were incorporated with the People called *Fuel-lers*, by the Name of *Woodmongers*, and so continued till the Year 1668; about which Time several Complaints being made to *K. Charles II.* by divers great Personages, of the Woodmongers Frauds in buying and selling of Sea-Coal and other Fuel, his Majesty recommended the Redress thereof to the City of LONDON: Upon which a Committee of Common-Council was chosen, who reported their Frauds and Abuses in the Measure of their Fuel; and amongst divers other Matters, *That no effectual Course could be taken for redressing thereof, but by prohibiting the Woodmongers from keeping and working Carts of their own for carrying abroad their Fuel.* Upon which Report, the Court of Common-Council passed an Act to effect the same.

THAT the Woodmongers still continuing their evil Practices, particularly their grand Abuses done to the Carmen, Application was made to the King in Council for the Carmens Relief; upon which the Woodmongers appealed to the Parliament, where their Abuses were so apparent, that, for Fear of Prosecution and Punishment, they surrendered their Charter: And hereupon the Carmen were made a Fellowship by the City, by Name of *The Free Carmen of the City of LONDON*, *Anno 1668.*

THAT the Woodmongers contemning the aforementioned Act of Common-Council, several Suits were brought against them for working unlicensed Carts; and the Act being found to be deficient in Matter of Form, upon Argument in the Courts at *Westminster*, the Judges gave particular Directions how it should be amended; which the

Common-Council having done, it was by them passed into an Act in the Year 1681. And the Woodmongers still refusing to conform, Actions were brought against them in LONDON; which they removed into the Court of Common-Pleas, and Exchequer; where the Validity of the Act was argued by Council learned, and the Honourable the Judges of both Courts pronounced the said Act to be a good By-Law, and granted *Procedendo's* thereupon.

THAT the Woodmongers, after having put the City, *Christ's Hospital*, and the poor Carmen, to the Expence of thirty Years Time and Treasure, finding the said By-Law to be binding, did apply themselves to the City, and by their crafty Insinuations, have obtained an Act of Common-Council for allowing them 120 Carts, over and above the 420 old licensed Carts, which they now work; so that near 200 old licensed Carts stand idle daily for Want of their rightful Labour, to the Impoverishing and Undoing several Hundreds of the antient free Carmen.

" And now, may it farther be offered to your
" Considerations, That we the said poor Carmen
" of LONDON, have paid, Time out of
" Mind, 400 *l.* a Year, for the Relief of the poor
" Children of *Christ's Hospital*. And tho' we
" are now oppress'd by the new Addition of 120,
" over and above the antient Number of 420,
" yet we continue to pay it still.

" And, That the said antient Carmen do not
" desire to lessen the Authority of the City of
" LONDON, and the Hospital, ought of
" Right to have over them, but to establish the
" Number of 420, those being more than a sufficient Number to perform all the Services of
" the City.

" And farther, Are willing to pay 400 *l.* per
" Annum into the Chamber of LONDON,
" for the City's Use, over and above the 400 *l.*
" a Year paid to *Christ's Hospital*; and are likewise willing to pay 20 *l.* a Year towards making and maintaining a Cartway up and down
" Tower Dock, if the Honourable Common-Council shall please to reduce the Carts to the
" antient Number of 420, used by the Free
" Carmen: And are content with the Rates or
" Prices the City has already set and appointed
" for the Cartage of all Sorts of Goods.

AN Act of Common-Council was made for the licensing of Carts for these Woodmongers, in the Mayoralty of Sir *William Ashurst*; which may not be amiss here also to insert.

Com' Concil' tenet' in Camera Guildhald' Civit'
LONDON. die Veneris Vicesimo sexto
die Octobr' Anno Regni Domini & Dominae
nostrorum, WILLIELMI & MARIE, nunc Regis & Reginae Angliae, &c. sexto. Coram
Willielmo Ashurst, Mil', Majori, Thoma Lane, Mil', Major' Elect', Roberto Clayton, Mil', Patience Ward, Mil', Thoma Stamp, Mil', Salathiel Lovel, Mil', Servien' ad Legem ac Recordat' dictae Civitat', Humphrido Edwyn, Mil', Richardo Levet, Mil', Jacobo Houblon, Mil', Thoma Abney, Mil', & Willielmo Hodges, Mil', & Alderman'; necnon major' parte Communiar' dictae Civitat' in eodem Com' Concil' tunc & ibidem assemblat'.

An ACT for Licensing CARTS, to be used by the Freeman Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, that inhabit within the City and Liberties thereof.

WHEREAS there was formerly assigned, allowed and appropriated, by the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of

LONDON, unto the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, inhabiting within the said City and the Liberties thereof, a certain Number of Carts, for carrying of Sea-Coals and other Fuel, which have been Part of the Number of four hundred and twenty Cars or Carts allowed, marked and appointed for the general Service of this City: But of late Years the Number of Inhabitants being greatly increased, and by Reason thereof the necessary Use of Street-Cars or Carts is much increased also; and therefore all the said four hundred and twenty Cars have been used only for Street-Cars and Carts, whereby the Woodmongers and Traders in Fuel, within this City and the Liberties thereof, are in a great Measure disabled to manage and carry on their said Trade and Employments: The which they have humbly represented unto this Court of Common-Council, and prayed Relief therein.

AND this Court having taken the same into serious Consideration, do find it necessary to increase the said Number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, so allowed and appointed as aforesaid, so far forth as may be necessary for the said Woodmongers or Dealers in Fuel, only for the Management and carrying on their said Trades and Employments; and also for enabling them to furnish the Citizens and other Inhabitants of this City and Liberties, with Coals and other Fuel, at as cheap and easy Rates and Prices as they or any others may or can.

BE it enacted therefore by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common-Council assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That there shall be allowed, marked, and appointed to and for the sole Use and Employment of the Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, (being Freeman, and inhabiting within the City of LONDON and the Liberties thereof, and no other) a fitting and convenient Number of Cars and Carts, not exceeding one hundred and twenty, other than and besides the aforesaid Number of four hundred and twenty Cars and Carts, now used as Street-Cars and Carts, as aforesaid:

THE which Cars and Carts so to be allowed, marked and appointed, shall be appropriated unto them the said Woodmongers, or Traders in Fuel, for the sole Use, Management and Carrying on the Trade or Employment of Woodmongers, or Dealers in Fuel only; and shall be divided and distributed to and amongst them from Time to Time, as may be most convenient for them, and least to the Annoyance and Destruction of the publick Streets and Passages of this City, and the Liberties thereof; any Act of Common-Council, or other Law, Usage, or Custom of this City, now in Being and in Force, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

AND be it farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Cars and Carts so to be allowed, marked and appointed by Virtue of this Act, shall not be, nor taken or esteemed to be, appurtenant to the several and respective Wharf or Wharfs, to which the same or any of them are or shall be so allowed or appointed, nor shall be, sold or disposed of by such or any other the Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, in any Manner howsoever.

AND that the Cars and Carts so to be allowed and appointed to the said Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, shall be burnt with a Faggot-Mark on both the Outsides thereof, and shall have also thereupon a Piece of Brass, with the true Number of such Cars or Carts; and the Raves thereof shall be higher than the Raves of the Street-Cars or Carts, to keep the Fuel the safer from falling off and hurting the People in the Streets, and also the better to distinguish them from the said other Cars or Carts.

AND

AND that the said Wharf-Carts, nor Cars, nor any of them, shall work in the Streets in any other Work than only in carrying of Coals and other Fuel; to and from the respective Wharfs, belonging to such Persons to whom the said Cars or Carts shall be allowed; upon Pain, That for every Time such Wharf-Car, or Cart, shall work, or be otherwise employed for Wages, Hire, or Reward, the said Car or Cart shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Five Pounds.

AND all and every the Licences that shall be given to any such Woodmonger or Trader in Fuel, whose Carts or Cars shall be so hired and employed, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Act, shall from thence be suspended, 'till such respective Penalty or Penalties shall be paid and satisfied: And every Person so offending, shall ('till the said respective Sums be paid) be disabled to work any of his said Cars or Carts; notwithstanding any Licence or Licences, to such Person or Persons, granted by Virtue of this Act.

AND for the better putting this Act in Execution, and for the more equal and impartial Distribution of the said Wharf-Cars, or Carts, to and amongst the said Woodmongers or Traders in Fuel, with due Respect to their several and respective Wants and Occasions in the said respective Trades: Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Lane, Knight, Lord Mayor Elect, Sir Thomas Stamp, Knight, Sir James Houlton, and Sir Francis Child, Knights and Aldermen of this City; and Mr. Caddon, Mr. Deputy Eyre, &c.

U P H O L S T E R S.



THE Company of Upholsters, or Upholders, were of elder Times a Brotherhood and Fellowship among themselves of good Esteem; but there is no Record of the Time of their Incorporation: They are a Master, three Wardens, about 31 Assistants, and 121 on the

Livery. The Livery Fine is 4*l.* 10*s.* and for Steward 11*l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Sable, three Tents Gules.*

IN the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and perhaps before, great was the Deceit by these Tradesmen, used in their Feathers, in their Quilts and Coverlids, in their Cushions for Chairs and Stools: And from 1578, and forwards, most Feathers that were in Sacks came out of the Low-Countries, so packed up, out of the Spoil of Houses, with Lime, Dirt, Dust, Stones, and all heavy Rubbish, to make them Weight: that when they did drive a Sack, to make Beds of them, they did garboil out of every Hundred, the Half of such Baggage and refuse Stuff; and yet the Feathers still remained unmade clean, for the Purpose, the Lime would cleave so fast on them. A better Sort of Sacks of Feathers came out of *Eastland*; but near Hand as faulty, which in Driving fell out a little better, but not much.

ALL made Stuff that came out of *France*, for Quilts and Coverlids, for Inns, and Husbandmen of the Country, came all stuffed with Cow-Hair, taken from the Head by the Tanners. And such Stuff made as came from thence or *Flanders*, in Cushions, or for Chairs and Stools, were filled with Thistle-Down, naughty Flocks, and all Baggage in them that would breed Worms, and eat the Stuff, and stink. And so did they fill all their Mattraffes.

ONE Cordel, about the Year 1585, sued to the Queen, That considering these Abuses in the Trade of Upholsters, he might be appointed to search and seal their Commodities, and to have the Place of a Searcher, and accordingly to seize such as were thus abused, as Forfeit by Law. The Lord Treasurer *Burghley* privately sent *Peter Osborn*, his Remembrancer, a discreet and honest Man, into the City, to get Information, the best he could, in this Matter; who, without mentioning *Cordel's* Suit, asking an Upholster, Whether a Search would not help? He said, All Retailers were then undone; for all their Stuff of that Kind was such, and forfeited by the Statute; but if it began with the Merchants that brought it in, they would bring no more such, as he thought, 'till they might have better.

THEN the Upholster, complaining how the Upholsters were no Corporation, *Osborn* moved, whether Incorporating them would help, putting the Search thereof into their Hands; he thought it would, if they had Authority: And tho' there were but six of their Company of any Substance, they would bestow 100*l.* to have it; that this Suit of the Search, which then they heard of, might stay. The Issue was, That *Osborn* sent the Warden of the Company of Upholsters to the Lord Treasurer; and his Advice was, That *Cordel* should have some good Sum to procure their Corporation, and some Part of the Forfeitures upon Searches; and the Queen adding some little Portion on her Part, would advance well *Cordel's* Suit, and bring a Reformation of a great Inconvenience to the Commonweal.

AGAIN, in the Year 1594, publick Complaints were made to the Lord Treasurer, of divers Frauds and Mischiefs in Upholsters Commodities; as of the Badness of the Feathers, of their Smelling, of Fen-Down, of Squib and Strick Hair, of Stuffing *French* Quilts with Cows Hair, of Wares made up of Flocks, and Part of Wooll: And for the Redress of these Things, Petitions were put up by several of the Upholsters; and they (as it seems) the honestest of them. The Lord Treasurer upon this sent his Letters (together with the Petition offered him) to certain of the eminentest, and of them to know, if those Informations were true; and if they were willing a Searcher should be appointed to look into them.

THESE, in their Answer (excepting two or three of them, who dissented) acknowledged the Abuses committed in the said Trade were very great, and rather greater than was express'd in the Petition. And that altho' several Laws had been made before the Times of King *Henry VII.* and King *Edward VI.* for Reformation of the said Abuses; yet for Want of good Execution, the said Deceits were much more encreased; that in Respect whereof, because they that were Traders in the said Occupation, consisting of divers Companies, namely, Upholsters, Drapers, Merchant-Tailors, Skinners, and Clothworkers, could not conveniently reform the same among themselves, their Desire was, If her Majesty passed any Grant for the Oversight and Correction of the same Abuses, that then the Person to whom the said Grant should be made, should call to his Aid and Assistance, as oft as he should oversee any of these Abuses, two or three honest Subsidy Men, of some of the aforesaid five Companies, whereby no Wrong might be done to any Man, but that the Commonwealth might receive thereby such Benefit as was desired. In the which Course, they assured his Honour, there would be a Reformation of intolerable Abuses, and a general Good done.

BUT whatever Answer they gave, this was opposed by a great many others: Who, in another Petition to the said Lord Treasurer, alledged these

these things; that of Feathers were divers Sorts, and that they did much vary in their own Nature; and that it was not possible to make those good, that of themselves were bad. That those that smelled could not be made sweet, but by some Continuance of Wearing. That the Dust that was in them, was by reason of the Dryness and Sandiness of the Soil wherein they were bred. That as for the Rubbish and Quills, they might be put into them by the Parties who had the using of them, and the other by the Negligence of them that had the Making of them. Which they humbly beseeched his Honour might be looked into by Men experienced in such Cases, of the Company of Upholsters, and not by such as only sought for private Gain. For unless they underhand agreed with the Merchant (which would breed great Inconveniences) it was to be feared that the Merchant, seeing his Wares tossed, garbled and ript up, at length they should have neither good nor bad. That there were none to be found, but Exceptions might be taken against them in some Case; and that the Prices at that Day were so excessive, that where they had been in their Remembrance at Five Pence, now they were at Eight Pence the Pound, and not so good. That if they spake of good, there was but one Country, which was *France*, from whence they came; where they did once a Year pluck their Geese alive, and let them go again. And this was the Cause that no other Feathers would be sweet. Which *French* Feathers would be but few, if they had no others.

Secondly, For the Down, in some Cases they found it to be tolerable: that is, for Stuffing of Cushions, and Making of Bedding for the Poor, whose Ability might not reach higher. And as for the Stuff it self, they knew it would breed nothing that was hurtful to the Body's Health: Only in the first Year that it was gathered, it would breed a Worm, while it was green: but being a Year old, the Stuff was as sweet and clean as any Feathers. And for this, Order was taken by them, that none should be used, until it were a Year old; as also by the Parties that gathered them, which were the poor People in the Isle of *Ely*: For, the mingling of this Stuff with Feathers, or any other Stuff to deceive any, was a Thing which they never heard of or knew.

Thirdly, As touching Squib and Strick Hair, they were of Opinion it was not to be used (Cow Hair excepted) and they thought was not used of any: For Down was come in the Place of it. Neither could they see, that it could altogether be taken away, Flocks being of so high Price, that the Poor could not reach them: Neither could the Quantity of Flocks be gotten in all *England* to serve for this Purpose: Whereby many poor People should lye in the Straw, or full hard. And it was used for Mattresses to lye under Featherbeds, to keep them from the Cords.

Fourthly, For *French* Quilts which were stuffed with Cow-Hair, there had not any Quantity come over in four Years: Neither did they look for any Quantity, although they were much desired of many; and especially of Inn-keepers, who knew that they were stuffed with Cow-Hair; nor could find any Thing for that Price so convenient to serve their Purpose.

Fifthly, That whereas some sued, that all Wares, wherein there was any Cow-Hair, might be forfeited, it was a Thing unreasonable. For so should the most part of our Coverings, that come out of *Flanders*, called *Varder*, and a hundred a Week that came out of *Glocestershire*, be forfeited. And it being reported, that *Buckrams* which came out of *France*, and Ticks which came out of *Flanders* (whereof they then had but few, and those dear) were intended to be sealed: The Rumour of which Sealing and Garbling their Com-

modities was so noised among the Merchants, that they should want that which otherwise would have been brought over in some reasonable Sort, to the great Prejudice of the Commonwealth.

Sixthly, Wares made Part of Flocks and Part of Wool, as *Dornix* and certain Coverings made at *Sudbury*, whether mixed with Flocks or not, they were not able truly to say; but for these, Sealers were appointed; and yet never were they so bad, nor so dear.

AND these were their Answers to the pre-supposed Abuses in their Trade: And in Conclusion they beseeched his Lordship, That by his Authority there might not any such Thing or Grant pass against them as was required: Which if he should permit, it would be to the utter Overthrow and Impoverishing of the Trade, and the great Hinderance of her Majesty's Subjects.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Petition of the Company of Upholsters, the other Party (who called themselves also the Company) presented their Petition against the former, with their Answers to each Article above-mentioned; which they called *False Suggestions*; and craved Leave to unfold to the Lord Treasurer the true Reasons, why they withstood the Reformation of the same Abuses, *viz.* That they ordinarily bought *Fen-Downe* and *Thistle-Downe* for an Half-penny a Pound, and sold the same among Feathers for 6 *d.* the Pound, and amongst Feather-Downe for 16 *d.* the Pound. That they took coarse Canvas Cloth, being worth about 2 *s.* and 6 *d.* for a Tick of a Bed, and stuff'd the same with *Fen-Downe* mingled with Squib, Cow-Hair and Strike, which cost them about 6 *d.* and sold the same for a Bed to the Poor, for 10 or 12 *s.* and sometimes more, which in very short Time turned all to Worms. And it was most filthy and corrupt. That by these deceitful and wicked Means, they did only enrich themselves, being not many, and undid almost all the whole Company, and abused the whole Realm. And, which greatly discomforted all honest Men, the greatest Custom came into the Hands of these Abusers; and therefore desired the Lord Treasurer to further the said most honest, reasonable and lawful Request, for the Overseeing and Correction of the said Wares.

THE Upholders Hall is situated in *Leadenhall-Street*, almost over-against *St. Mary Axe*.

T U R N E R S.



THE Company of Turners had long continued a loving Fellowship or Brotherhood among themselves, to the good Example of others, and became incorporated in the second Year of King *James I.* *Anno Domini* 1603. They are a Master, two Wardens, 24

Assistants, and 118 on the Livery: Their Livery Fine is 8 *l.* the Steward 12 *l.* Those under the Livery may take one Apprentice, the rest two.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Sable, a Catharine-Wheel, Or, between two Pillars, with an Imperial Crown in Chief, and an Axe in Base.*

THESE Turners antiently were Measure-makers: And there is this Record in the Chamber of LONDON, concerning an Oath some of them took before the Mayor about making Measures. *Henry le Tournour*, dwelling in *Wood-Street*, *Richard le Tournour*, *John le Tournour*, in *Swithin's-lane* of *Candlewike-street*; *Rob. le Tournour*, living at *Flete*; *William le Tournour*, without *Bishopsgate*; *Richard le Corveiser*, *Tournour*, living in *Wodestrete*: All these were sworn on

on *Saturday* next before the Feast of *St. Thomas* the Apostle, *An. 4 Edw. II.* before the Mayor and Aldermen, that for the future they make not any Measures but Gallons, Pottles and Quarts: And that they make no false Measures; as Measures called *Chopines* and *Gylles*; nor to make them after the Manner of Boxes, or Glasses, or after any other Manner. And that all such false Measures, of what Sort soever they be, and where-soever it shall happen they find them, they shall attach in the Hands of the Turners, or in any other Place, as well in the Hands of Strangers as of Freemen; and shall cause them to come to *Guildhall* before the Mayor; and shall present them, under Pain of heavy Forfeiture.

THE Turners Hall is situated on the East-Side of *Philpot Lane*, near *East-Cheap*.

GLASIERS.



THE Company of Glasi-
ers have been a So-
ciety of antient Memory,
and maintained a League
and Brotherly Affection to-
gether: They were incor-
porated in the Reign of
Queen *Elizabeth*, and are
a Master, two Wardens,
21 Assistants, and 75 on
the Livery; their Livery-
Fine is 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

THEIR Arms and Crest were confirmed to them by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, King at Arms, *Anno Domini* 1588. And in the Visitation of *LONDON*, made by *Sir Henry St. George*, *Richmond*, Deputy to *Sir Richard St. George*, *Knt.* *Clarencieux* King at Arms; the Demy Lion in Chief, at that Time, was altered to a Lion passant, Or, 1634. The Master being *Mr. John Addison*; *William Hide* and *Eusebius Palmer*, Wardens.

THEIR Arms are: *Argent* two crossing Irons saltierways between Four closing Nails Sable, on a Chief Gules, a Lion of England. Crest; a Lion's Head erased Or, between two Wings Azure. Supporters; Two Finals, or Boys, each holding a Torch proper. Motto; *Lucem tuam da Nobis, O Deus!*

THIS Company have had no Hall since the Fire of *LONDON*, but meet at *Lorimers*.

CLERKS.



THE Company of Clerks, commonly termed *Parish-Clerks*, are of very long Continuance; they were incorporated in the 17th Year of the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Anno Domini* 1232, and confirmed by several Kings since.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, 17 Assistants, as Governors, besides one of every Parish.

THEIR Arms are: *Azure* a Flower de Lis Or, on a Chief Gules; a Leopard's Head between two Books closed of the Second.

A Composition was antiently made between the Chamberlain of the City, and the Parish-Clerks, for having the Liberty of the City.

THEY were a Guild or Fraternity for 400 Years and upwards, known then by the Name of the Brotherhood of *St. Nicholas*; whose Hall was near *Little St. Helen's* by *Bishopsgate-street*, within the Gate, at the then Sign of the *Angel*, where the Parish-Clerks had seven Alms-houses for poor Clerks Widows, as *Stow* shews. Unto this Fraternity Men and

Women of the first Quality, Ecclesiastical and Others, joined themselves: Who, as they were great Lovers of the Church-Musick in general, so their Beneficence unto Parish-Clerks in particular, is abundantly evident by some antient Manuscripts at their Common-Hall in *Great Wood-street*, wherein Footsteps of this great Bounty appear, by the large Gifts and Revenues given for the Maintenance and Encouragement of such as should devote themselves to the Study and Practice of this Noble and Divine Science; and in which the Parish-Clerks did then excel, Singing being their peculiar Province.

KING *Charles I.* renewed their Charter, and conferred upon them very ample Privileges and Immunities, and incorporated them by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of Parish-Church Clerks of the City and Suburbs of LONDON, and the Liberties thereof; the City of Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the fifteen Out-Parishes adjacent.* And of which Privileges this is not the least, *viz.* That in Respect of their great and continual Service, and the Charge which they undergo, they should be free from all Offices, unless they desired or yielded themselves thereunto. Which Privilege was confirmed to them by the Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in the Mayoralty of *Sir Robert Viner*, in the - - - - Year of King *Charles II.* in these Words, *viz.* "All Parish-Clerks to be exempt from all Parish-Offices, as by their Charter, and by an Order of the Mayoralty of the City of *LONDON*." But if any Parish-Clerk within the Bills of Mortality shall happen to live in any other Parish than that of which he is Clerk, he may not expect that Privilege, but must take his Lot, and bear his Office as well as other Parishioners. Another Privilege is, that they are allowed to have a Printing-Press in their Common-Hall, for the Printing of their Weekly and General Bills of Mortality. And a Printer for that Purpose is appointed them by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* for the Time being.

By their Charter also they are enjoined to make Report of all the Christenings and Burials, which do happen in their several respective Parishes, on every *Tuesday* Weekly by Six o'Clock in the Afternoon at the farthest, (but according to the By-Laws, by Two) that the King or Queen may have a true Account thereof upon *Wednesday* following. For whom, a Book is drawn up by the Clerk of the Company, and sent to his Majesty, and another Book prepared for his Lordship's own Use.

THEY are by their Charter empowered to administer an Oath to the Members of their Corporation, upon their first Admission: "To be observant of, and obedient unto all such wholesome Rules and Orders made or to be made, which may conduce to the common Profit and Benefit of the said Company or Fellowship." And before the Oath be administer'd to one newly chosen a Parish-Clerk, he must procure a Licence under the Seal of the Office of the Bishop of *LONDON*. Upon producing which, the next Court-Day he may be sworn, and received as a Brother of the Society of Parish-Clerks. Notwithstanding, if the Person have not obtained his Licence as aforesaid, he may not be refused his Admittance, provided he produce a Certificate under the Hand of the Minister and Church-Warden of such his Election into the Place of Parish-Clerk.

RULES and Orders are printed and given to every Parish-Clerk, when he is sworn; the same with those that are appointed to be hung up in a Frame in the Common-Hall, where all that are concerned may take Notice of them: They chiefly relate to direct the Clerk in his Care

concerning the Bills of Mortality, and to take a careful Account of all that die in his Parish, or are christen'd; with their Names, Diseases, Places of Dwelling, &c. and to bring all in duly to the Hall, in order to the printing the said Bills: But again, to look a little upon them in Times foregoing.

FORMERLY this Society of Parish-Clerks used to attend great Funerals, going before the Hearse, and singing, with their Surplices hanging on their Arms, till they came to the Church.

SOME certain Days in the Year they had their publick Feasts, which they celebrated with Singing and Musick, and then received into their Society such Persons as delighted in Singing, or were studious of it. These their Meetings and Performances were in *Guildhall* College, or Chapel. Thus the 27th of *September* 1560, on the Eve thereof, they had Even-Song, and on the Morrow there was a Communion; and after, they retired to *Carpenters-Hall* to Dinner. And May the 11th, 1562, they kept their Communion at the said *Guildhall* Chapel, and received seven Persons into their Brotherhood, and then repaired to their own Hall to Dinner: and after Dinner, a goodly Play of the Children of *Westminster*, with Waits, and Regals, and Singing.

THE Parish-Clerks Hall is situated on the West Side of *Wood-street*.

ANTIENTLY there were divers other Mysteries which are now abolished and gone, or swallowed up in other Societies, as,

WHITAWERS, FUSTARERS, or FUSTERS.

FUSTERS, or Seelers of LONDON. They seem to be Saddle-tree-makers. These came before *John le Blund*, Mayor, (in the Reign of *Edward II.* about the Year 1307) and the Aldermen, and prayed, that the Points or Articles of the Mystery *de Fuste* [of Fusters] which were used in the Times of their Ancestors, might yet be held and used, and by six honest Men of the Mystery might be searched and tried; that is, that no Fustier make *Arzsons de Seels*, i. e. Bows or Trees of Saddles, but of Quarter; and that *le Fust*, i. e. *The Staff*, be dry before it be painted; and that each Fuster have one certain Mark to mark all his *Arzsons*, i. e. *Saddle Bows*, that he makes; and that no Painter put Paint or Colout upon an *Arzson* made out of the City.

MEGUSERS.

THESE were a Company who dealt in the Skins of dead Horses and other Creatures, and flawed them; which they sometimes did within the City; which was such an Annoyance, that it seems it was complained of to the Mayor and Aldermen. And in the Mayoralty of *Richard de Resham*, Ann. 4. *Regni Regis Edw. fil. Regis Edw. Walter le Whitawyer, Richard de Hundesdich, John le Megucer, Richard le Megucer*, were sworn, that they shall never hereafter flaw, or cause to be flawed, dead Horses within the City or Suburbs, by themselves or others, under Pain of Danger to fall upon them. And if any of the aforesaid sworn Persons should hereafter see any flawing any Horse within the City or Suburbs, presently to inform the Mayor for the Time being.

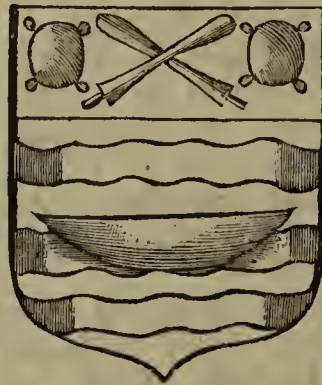
CAPPERS.

Capellarii, Cappers. *Hugh Fitz-Otonis* being Custos of the City, 54 *Hen. III.* were made certain Ordinances for the Trade of the Cappers, in the Presence of the Aldermen, and by their unanimous Consent, viz. That none should make a Cap but of good white or grey Wool, or black. That none dye a Cap made of white or grey

Wool, into Black; because there is very great Deceit therein; for coming into the Rain, they fall, or lose Colour, &c.

THERE was an Act 13 *Eliz.* in Favour of these Cappers, which Trade began then to grow into Decay. In this Act was declared, what Abundance of poor People, with Women and Children, were employed; as also Halt, Decrepit, Lame, in sundry Exercises belonging to that Trade; as, Carders, Spinners, Knitters, Parters of Wool, Forcers, Thickers, Dressers, Walkers, Dyers, Battelers, Shearers, Pressers, Edgers, Liners, Band-makers, and other Exercises; who have thereby maintained themselves and their Families. And the said Act mentioneth, how the wearing of these Caps were very decent and comely for all Estates and Degrees, especially for such as inhabit Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Villages and Hamlets within the Realm. The Act also specified what Sort of Persons must wear these Caps, and when, viz. All above the Age of six Years, except Maidens, Ladies and Gentlewomen inhabiting within Cities, Boroughs, Towns, &c. and except Noble Persons, Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen of the Possession of twenty Marks by the Year; and except all that have borne Office of Worship in any City, &c. These shall wear upon the Sabbath and Holidays (unless they travel out of the City, Towns, &c.) upon their Heads one Cap of Wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in *England*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 3 s. 4 d.

WATERMEN.



THE Company of Watermen on the River of *Thames*, LONDON, were made a Company by Act of Parliament, the 2d and 3d of *Philip and Mary*: Wherein it is expressed, that there shall be Yearly appointed, chosen, and elected, by the Mayor and Aldermen for the City of

LONDON, for the Time being, the Number of eight Persons of the most Wise, Discreet, and best Sort of Watermen, being Householders, and occupying as Watermen upon the said River between *Gravesend* and *Windfor*: Which Election shall be Yearly at the first Court of Aldermen, to be holden within the said City, next after the first Day of *March*. And the same eight Persons so elected, shall be named and called *The Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men and Watermen, that from and after the first Day of March shall Use, Occupy, or Exercise, any Rowing upon the said River of Thames, between Gravesend and Windfor aforesaid*. Which said Overseers and Rulers shall keep and maintain good Order and Obedience amongst the said Watermen, according to the true Meaning of this present Act.

AND the 11th and 12th Year of King *William III.* an Act of Parliament past for uniting the Lightermen upon the said River to the Watermen, viz. That all and every Person and Persons, who shall be employed in rowing, or any ways navigating any Lighter or Lighters, or other great Craft on the River of *Thames*, (*Trinitymen, Fishermen, Ballastmen, Western Barges, and Mill Boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the same excepted*) shall be duly and truly registered in a Book or Books for that Purpose, to be kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen; and shall likewise be liable to such Orders, Rules, and Constitutions made, or to be made, for the better Rule and Government of the said Society, or Company of Watermen and Lightermen; and the Pains and Penalties, to enforce due Obedience thereto.

THIS

THIS Company are more particularly under the Dominion of the Lord Mayor; they have besides the Rulers, three Auditors of Accounts, and 60 Assistants, but are no Livery, not having any Freedom of the City.

THEIR Arms are: *Barry Wavy of six Argent and Azure, a Boat Or, on a Chief of the second, a pair of Oars Saltierways of the third, between two Cultrions of the first. Crest, a Hand proper holding an Oar as the former. Supporters; two Dolphins proper. Motto; At Command of our Superiors.*

MR. Strype saith, he was told by a Member of the Company, that there were 40,000 Watermen upon the Rolls of the Company; and that upon Occasion, they could furnish 20,000 Men for the Fleet, and that there were then 8000 in the Service.

THERE is a Book (the Original whereof is in the Town-Clerk's Office) intituled, *The Constitution of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen*, as amended by the Right Hon: the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen: And afterwards confirmed and approved by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Holt, whose Approbation ran in these Words: *I have seen and perused these By-Laws, and do approve, allow, and confirm the same.* Dated the 16th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1708.

To which is prefixed a Table of the Contents of those By-Laws. And thereunto annexed an Abstract of the respective Duties of Rulers, &c. This Book was printed Anno 1708, by Laurence Brad-don, from the Original in the Records of the City.

THE Watermens-Hall is situated in Cold-Harbour in Thames-street, near the Thames.

A P O T H E C A R I E S.



THE Company of the Apothecaries, that divided themselves from the antient Society of Grocers, grew so highly favoured by K. James I. that he called them his Company; and granted them Order for Incorporation the sixth Day of December, in the fifteenth Year of his

Reign, Anno Domini 1617.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, about 32 Assistants,, 143 on the Livery, and the whole Company are about 420.

THE Fines for Livery-Men are 15 l. for Steward 15 l. and for Herbalizing 5 l. The may take two Apprentices, and if they take the second before the first has served seven Years, they must at that Time pay their Livery-Fine; but it may happen to be several Years before they have the Privilege of Livery-Men, because they take it by Turn. Those bound Apprentices to this Trade are always to serve 8 Years.

THIS Company bear for their Arms: *Azure, Apollo in his Glory, holding in his Left Hand a Bow, in his Right an Arrow, bestriding Python the Serpent. Supporters; Two Unicorns: Crest; a Rhinoceros. Motto; Opiferque per Orbem dicor.*

THE Office of the Men of this Mystery is to make up and prepare Physick for the Sick or Diseased, according to the Prescriptions and Directions of the Physician; and so are to be Men skilled in Plants and Herbs, in Roots and Drugs, and to understand and exercise Chymistry. And hereby they become Assistants to the Physician in helping Men in Pain and Misery, and in the Recovery of Life and Health, "Which being, (as "a learned Physician writes) the most valuable "Thing in the World, that Art whereby the first "may be prolonged, and the other preserved "or restored, must needs challenge the Esteem

"and Regard of all. These are the proper and "genuine Ends of the Art of Physick; an Art "to which, under God, some owe their Con- "ception, others their Birth; and which is "helpful to Mankind in all Periods of Life. It "easeth the Pained, and comforteth the Sick "and Languishing; it giveth Sight to the Blind, "Hearing to the Deaf, and Feet to the Lame; "it cheareth the Melancholick, restoreth the "Use of Reason to the Distracted, and procureth "Sleep and Quiet to the Restless. It extin- "guisheth the Flame of Fevers, draineth and "drieth up the Deluge of Dropsies, and putteth "Life and Beauty into the Faces of the Fair Sex. "In Short, it cureth Diseases almost innume- "rable; and if not all and always, 'tis because "Sin, that hath made Death certain, must needs "also make some Diseases incurable: But tho' this Commendation primarily belongeth to the Physician's Learning, yet the Apothecary's Art, which is so subservient, and such an Handmaid thereunto, must not be deprived of its Share in it.

A Controversy happened of late between these Apothecaries and the Physicians; the Physicians complaining, That the Apothecaries did exceed their Office and Trade, in taking upon them to administer Physick; and so intruded into the Physicians Province: and also that they wanted some Skill, and some Care, in making and preparing their Physick: Wherefore they not long ago sued one Rose, an Apothecary, for several Months Practice: In which Time he had by his own Advice, ministred Medicines to one Man, to a considerable Value. This was proved in Court: But yet the Jury hesitated, as to the finding for the Plaintiff; whereat the Court wondering, the Lord Chief Justice asked them, Whether they did not believe the Evidence? To which the Foreman replied, That the Defendant had done only what other Apothecaries did: Whereupon my Lord set the Jury right; and then they brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

It is thought by some, that LONDON, and the Suburbs, are overstocked with Apothecaries; reputed the Number of them to be near 1000; whereas in Paris there were but 51; in Stockholm and Copenhagen, but four or five a-piece; and in Hamburg, but one Apothecary's Shop: For it is said, that one Apothecary is sufficient to make up the Prescriptions of at least three Physicians, and those too of good Business.

IN the fourth Year of James I. the King incorporated the Apothecaries with the Grocers, to be one Body Corporate and Politick. They were again divided from the Grocers, and made a Body Corporate of their own by a Charter of the same King: In which Charter are all the Apothecaries Names inserted, beginning with William Bessé, amounting to 104. Which we may conclude to be all of that Calling in LONDON and the Suburbs at that Time.

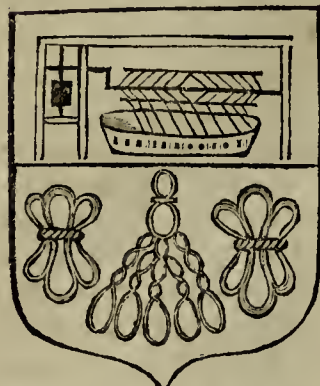
THIS Company have a Physick Garden in Chelsea, replenished with various Plants. Those who have the Privilege of going into it, have a Ticket given them, which hath the Impression of a Phœbus on it, and round it is this suitable Motto, *Herbarum est subjeta potentia nobis*; taken out of Ovid, and follows immediately after the Words the Company chose for the Motto to their Arms.

Anno 16 Reg. Annæ, 1712, An Act passed for reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned. One whereof was, for exempting Apothecaries from serving the Offices of Constable and Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward Offices, and serving upon Juries, This Act referred to, was that made 6 and 7 Reg. Guliel. 3. which was to continue for the Space of seven Years:

Years: Which Act was continued by an Act made 1 *Regin. Annæ*, for a further Time of seven Years; and to be in Force, after the Expiration thereof, for the Space of 11 Years.

THE Apothecaries Hall is situated on the East Side of *Black-Fryars*,; for a further Account of which see *Vol. I. Page 701*.

SILK-THROWERS.



THE Company of Silk-Throwers were incorporated *Anno 1629*, and are a Master, two Wardens, 19 Assistants, no Livery. The Assistants Fine is 8*l.* and Stewards 20*l.*

THEIR Arms are: *Argent, three Bundles of Silk Sable, on a Chief*

Gules a Silk-Thrower's Mill.

THE Supporters and Crest of this Company are as follow: *The Supporters are two Turks in Habit, with Turbants upon their Heads. On the Right Side a Turk supporting the Arms, habited in Silk, Gules, decked, Gold, holding in his Right Hand a Battle-Ax, Or. On his Left Arm a Skean of Silk, hanging down, proper: His Robe turned down about his Neck, Azure; escalop'd, his Face with Whiskers, proper; upon his Head a Turbant, Argent, charged in the Middle with a Lozenge, Gold, with a Tassel upon the Top, Gules. The Turk on the Sinister Side also supports the Arms with his Right Hand; robed Blue, and decked Gold, holding in his Left Hand proper, a Scimiter sheathed, all Gold, a Skean of Silk hanging down his Left Arm, proper; his Robe about his Neck as before, turned down, escaloped, Gules. His Face, Hair and Whiskers, proper; the Turbant on his Head, Argent, charged with a Lozenge, Or.*

FOR the Crest; *Upon a Hill, Vert, a Mulberry-Tree, proper; Silk-Worms hanging about the Tree, and on the Leaves of the Tree, crawling.*

THIS Company of Silk-Throwers, or Silk-Throwsters, having gained their Trade and Skill of Silk-Throwing from the Strangers, since *Anno quinto* of Queen *Elizabeth*, and being for the most Part Freemen of this City, were made a Fellowship of this City, 4 *die Junii, Anno 19* of King *James I.* Sir *Francis Jones*, Knight, being then Lord Mayor. And 23 *die Aprilis, Anno 5* *Charles Regis*, they were incorporated by the Name of *The Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, and Mystery of Silk-Throwers of the City of LONDON.*

THERE were several Tradesmen, called Silk-Twisters, Foreigners, towards the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, living in *St. Martin's* Liberty; who seemed to be of the same Art and Calling. Among the trading Strangers that came over into *England* from *Flanders* and those Parts for their Religion, in the said Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, there were divers of this Sort that dealt in dressing and preparing Silk for other Trades.

THO' this Craft of Throwing Raw Silk is generally thought and said to have been but of late Standing in *England*, viz. in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; yet it is plain, that Thrown Silk was known in *England* long before. For in the 12th of *Edward IV.* it was enacted, that no Silk nor *Colein* Silk, thrown or wrought, should be brought in upon Pain of Forfeiture thereof. Which Act was renewed and confirmed in the First of King *Henry VII.* Which Acts suppose it had been brought in before: But the Throwing of it in *England* was not known nor practised 'till many Years after.

AN Order was entered and register'd in the Archives at *Guildhall, LONDON*, concerning the Silk-Throwers, petitioning to be made a Corporation, which was as follows: "*Anno 1621, April 17, Anno Regis Jacobi 19. Johannes*"

"*Maïor, Benet, Low, Leman, Cockain, Barkham, Prescot, Proby, Gore, Cotton, Hacket, Johnson, Hearne, Hamersley, Dean, Cambel, &c. Aldermen, Allen and Duce, Sheriffs.*"

"This Day Mr. Alderman *Barkham*, Mr. Alderman *John Gore*, Mr. Alderman *Haliday*, Mr. Alderman *Hearne*, and Mr. Alderman *Cambel*, Committees, among others formerly appointed to take Hearing and Consideration of the Petition of the Silk-Throwers, did deliver to this Court a Report in Writing under their Hands, of their Doings and Opinions therein. The Tenor whereof is as followeth, viz.

To the Right Hon. Sir *Francis Johnes*, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of *LONDON*, and to the Right Worshipful his Brethren, the Aldermen of the said City.

MAY it please your Lordship and Worships to be advertised, That according to an Order of this Honourable Court, We whose Names are hereunder subscribed, Committees, among others in the same Order named, have met about the Petition of the Silk-Throwsters, recommended by the same Order to our Consideration: And upon the full Hearing and Debate of the Cause, and Conference had sundry Times with the Petitioners themselves, and with sundry Strangers that use the Trade of Silk-throwing, it appeared unto us, that it is very necessary, that this Company should be made a Fellowship, as well for the Governing themselves and their Servants in the Matter of their Trade, as for the Reforming many Abuses, now used among them. And it will be a Means, as we conceive, that Silk may be throwed, as heretofore Silk was that came from *Bruges*, and other Places beyond the Seas: The doing whereof doth and will tend unto the Benefit of the Commonwealth. Those that now use the Trade of Silk-throwing in and about this City, are increased within forty Years past from three or four to above fifty in Number: Of which Number above three Parts are *Englishmen*; and of them the most Freemen, and the rest Strangers. By which Silk-Throwsters, about 7000 or 8000 poor People in and about this City are employed and set to work, in winding and throwing of Silk (as we are informed). For the bettering therefore of this Workmanship, and reforming Abuses, and to have a settled Government among themselves touching their Trade, by Order of this Court; and, as much as may be, to prevent the setting up of Intruders, such as have not duly and orderly served at the Trade, as Apprentices, according to the Laws of this Land, and Customs of this Honourable City, the Silk-Throwsters humbly desire to be made a Fellowship, and to have Orders and Ordinances made and confirmed to them by this Court, for the free Use and Exercise of their Trade, and for the better Government of them and their Servants. Which Fellowship they desire may be termed and called, *The Fellowship of Silk-Throwsters of the City of LONDON*; and that out of the same there may be yearly chosen two Rulers and six Assistants, for the more orderly and better Government, as well of those that now do, or hereafter shall use the same Trade; whereby good Work may be made, for the general Benefit of his Majesty's People.

THIS being the Sum and Substance of the Silk-Throwsters Petition, we have taken the same into our Consideration, and have also advised with Mr.

Mr. *Stone* and Mr. *Pheasant* about the Premises : And both we and they do conceive, that their Requests are moderate and reasonable, and no wise in Prejudice of the City-Government ; and we hold, that the Petitioners are fit to be aided and relieved in this Court in this which they desire, being in Point of Government of their Trade ; considering that this Manufacture is grown of very great Use ; by which many Thousands of poor People are employed and set on work.

HOWBEIT we hold it meet, that such as are already Freemen, shall continue of the Companies whereof they are now free ; and that they bind their Apprentices at their Halls, as they have accustomed : And that the Ordinances by which they are to rule and govern be first read, ratified and confirmed by this Honourable Court : And the same Fellowship to have Continuance during the Pleasure of this Court only, and no longer ; to the Intent the same may be again dissolved by this Court, if any Inconvenience shall hereafter be found to arise thereby ; which yet appears not. All which we nevertheless submit and leave to the Judgment and Consideration of your Lordship and Worships, this 23d Day of *March*, 1620. And then the Aldermens Names are subscribed, *Edward Barkham*, &c.

THE which Report being openly read, was allowed of, and order'd to be enter'd into the Repertory, and to be performed accordingly.

THE Orders of the Company were also entered in the Book and Register of the Court at *Guildhall*, dated *May* the 15th, 1621, *Jones* Mayor, in these Words : " This Day certain Orders made and devised to be observed by the Fellowship of Silk-Throwsters, within the City of LONDON and Liberties thereof, were here openly read, and ordered to be entered into the Repertory, and to be performed." The Tenour whereof is as follow. [And then follow the Orders at Length.]

THIS Fellowship the Court of Aldermen granted and confirmed under their Seal, the 4th Day of *June*, Anno Regis Anglie Jac. I. 19. & *Scotie* 54.

AFTER this, they obtained King *Charles* I's Patent under his Broad Seal, in the Fifth of his Reign, to establish them a Fellowship. It set forth, " That whereas sundry Persons, his well-beloved Subjects, using the Trade, Art or Mystery of Silk-throwing within the City of LONDON, had by their Petition shewed unto him, that above fifty Years past, the Trade began in the same City by some few Persons skillful therein ; who having entertained divers Persons, trained them up in the Use and Exercise thereof ; insomuch, as they being for the most Part Freemen of the City of LONDON, and Natives born, were now become a great Company : And that about ten Years past they were Suitors to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that in Regard the Trade was grown into great Use and Consequence, they might be made a Brotherhood as other Companies in like Cases had been : Which upon mature Deliberation was accordingly granted — And that now the said Silk-Throwsters finding themselves too weak by the Power they yet have, to rectify such Enormities, as daily happen among them, or to establish such Ordinances for the true working in the Trade as were requisite, without which they could not well subsist : And that the Number of 6 or 7000 Poor were daily relieved and set on Work in the said Trade. For Redress of these Enormities, they humbly besought his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to make them a Corporation or

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Body Politick ; for that the same might tend not only to the particular Benefit of the Company, but also to the general Good of the Commonwealth — KNOW yee, that of Our special Grace — We have Granted, Constituted or Ordained, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do Grant, that Our well beloved Subjects, *Robert Bolling*, *Thomas Lord*, *Hugh Loble* ; *Christopher Dover*, *George Garret*, &c. now using the Trade, Art and Mystery of Silk-Throwing, and all and every other the Freemen using the Trade, which now use, or hereafter shall use the same, in the City or Liberties, or within any Place or Places within four Miles of our said City ; Be, and shall be from henceforth for ever one Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and Name, by the Name of Master, Wardens and Assistants, and Company of the Trade ; Art and Mystery of Silk-Throwsters, &c. And we do grant, that from henceforth for ever there shall be one Master, two Wardens, and eighteen Assistants, &c. *Robert Bolling* to be the first and present Master ; and so to continue till the first Thursday, which shall fall to be in the Month of *May* in the Year 1630, &c. And *Tho. Lord* and *Will. Hart* the two Wardens till the said Year, &c. That no Foreigner or other Person, not being free of the said Trade, other than *Englishmen* born, which have already been trained up, taught and experienced in the said Art and Mystery, do at any Time hereafter attempt, &c. to use or exercise the said Trade, or any Thing thereunto belonging, within the said City of LONDON or Liberties, or within any Place within four Miles, unless it be the Widows of Freemen that have used in the said Trade — Yielding and praying to Us, Our Heirs, &c. for the Premises a Fee Farm Rent of 20 s. yearly at the Feast of St. *Michael*, &c. Witness Our Self at *Westminster* the 23d of *April*, in the fifth Year of Our Reign.

THE Company also obtained an Instrument from the Lord Keeper *Coventre*, and the two Lords Chief Justices, *Sir Nicholas Hyde*, and *Sir Thomas Richardson*, to confirm a Book of *Constitutions and Orders* made by the Company, and offered unto them by Petition, by Virtue of a Statute made 19 H. VII. That no Masters, Wardens, or Fellowship, of Crafts or Mysteries, should take upon them to make any Acts or Ordinances, or to execute them, in Disinheritance or Diminution of the King's Prerogative, nor of any other, against the common Profit of the People : But unless the said Acts or Ordinances be examined by the Chancellor and Treasurer of *England*, or Chief Justices of either Bench, or three of them, upon Pain of Forfeiture of 40 l. for every Time they should do the contrary.

AND lastly, This Company obtained an Act of Parliament in 14 Car. II. intitled, *An Act for regulating the Trade of Silk-throwing* : Which seems to be the first Act of Parliament made in their Behalf. Which Act setteth forth, That the Company of Silk-Throwsters were incorporated 5 Car. I. and made a Body Politick. That the Trade was of singular Use, and very advantageous to this Commonwealth, there being employed by the said Company in and about the City of LONDON, (as was express'd in their Petition) above 40,000 Men, Women and Children. That they prayed an Enlargement of their Charter, whereby they might be better enabled to avoid the many Deceits and Inconveniencies they daily met withal by Intruders, who had not been brought up Apprentices to the said Trade ; and others who settled themselves beyond the Limits of the said Charter (which was within four Miles

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of LONDON) on Purpose to avoid the Searches and Supervision of the said Governors. It was enacted, that from the 25th of December 1662, none should exercise the Trade of a Silk-Thrower within the Realm of England, unless such as were Apprentices to the said Trade, upon Pain of 40 s. for every Month.

ALL now using or exercising the Trade in LONDON, or within twenty Miles of it, to enter themselves into the said Society or Corporation: And to be subject to the Statutes, Orders, and Ordinances thereof.

THE Master, Wardens, &c. to have and enjoy all such Grants, Privileges, &c. as by this present Act, or by the Letters Patents of Corporation were given and granted them.

WINDERS and Doublers, that pawn, sell or detain Silk delivered to them, and the Buyers and Receivers of such Silk, to make the Parties grieved, Recompence and Satisfaction for their Damage, Loss and Charges, as by the Justices and Officers should be ordered and appointed.

IF not able to make Recompence and Satisfaction, then to be Whipt and set in the Stocks, where the Offence is committed, or in some Market Town in the County, for the first Offence; and for the second, to make the like, or further Punishment, as the Justice shall think fit,

THE Receivers and Buyers also to make Satisfaction, or such as take to pawn any Silk embezelled.

It is lawful for any Freeman of the Company to set on Work any Person, being a native Subject to his Majesty, and no other, whether Men, Women or Children, to turn the Mill, tie Threads, double Silk, wind Silk, as formerly they used to do; altho' such Persons have not served as Apprentices to the Trade, by the Space of seven Years.

THE Corporation shall not make any Orders or Ordinances, to set any Rates, or Prices whatsoever, upon the Throwing of Silk, to bind and enforce their Members to work at; but therein the Members shall be left at Liberty to contract with their respective Employers.

THE Silk-Throwers having no Hall, do sometimes meet at the Bricklayers.

GLOVERS.



THE Company of Glovers were incorporated the 10th Day of September, 1639, in the 14th Year of K. Charles I. by the Name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Company of Glovers of the City of LONDON; and by their Charter empowered to have one Master, four Wardens, 16 Assistants, or more, at the Discretion of the Master and Wardens for the Time being; and they are to be chosen Annually the 8th of September, the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. They may take two Apprentices.

THEIR Arms are: *Party per fess, Sable and Argent, a Pale counterchanged, on every Piece of the first a Ram Springant of the second.*

THE Glovers-Hall, is situated in Beech-lane.

TINNERS.

THE Company of Tin-Plate-workers were incorporated by Charter the 29th of December, in the 22d Year of the Reign of King Charles II. by the Name of Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Tin Plate-workers, of the City of LONDON. They have no Hall, and are no Livery.

DISTILLERS.



THE Distillers Company are governed by a Master, 3 Wardens, 19 Assistants, and 116 on the Livery, the Fine for which is 15 l. Those under the Livery can take but one Apprentice.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Azure a Fess wavy Argent, between a Sun drawing up a Cloud distilling Drops of Rain proper, and a Distillatory double Armed Or, with two Worms and belt Receivers Argent.* Crest; *on a Helmet and Forse, a Barley Garb wreathed about with a Vine Branch fruited all proper.* Supporters; *a Russ and an Indian in their respective Habits.* Motto; *Drop as Rain, Distill as Dew.* Deuteronom. 32. v. 2

THESE were such as Distilled *Aqua Vitæ*, *Aqua Composita*, Vinegar, and the like. In the Year 1593, one endeavoured to get a Grant from the Queen, for the taking care that these Liquors should be well made, against the pretended great and dangerous Abuses commonly practised in the making thereof: He shewed (taking the Opportunity of this before-named Year, wherein was a Plague) that the ordinary Makers of these Liquors made them of Hog-wash, and Dregs, and the Washing of Coolbacks; which might occasion many infectious Diseases. The Lord Treasurer, the better to inform himself, sent to Alderman *Anthony Radclyff*, a Person knowing in such Matters, for his Opinion: Who informed him, that it was a thing long since moved to be reformed by Parliament, as a Matter the abusing whereof caused great Inconvenience. That he had Conference with the best and substantiallest Men of that Calling, who made their Strong Waters for the most Part of good Ale and Beer; and that they wish'd all other Makers were debarred by some good Means, for the more exact Making thereof. But that they that were Poor, and found more Sweet by making it of weak Beer and Ale, or of worse Stuff, no doubt would repine at any new Grant to restrain them. He added, that when he enquired and sought to understand how so many bought this Hog-wash and Dregs of the Coolback, he was told it was only the Felt-makers and Weavers, till at last he found it indeed, that even the Distillers of *Aqua Vitæ*, and Vinegar-makers, did engross it up, and with it work secretly in their Houses, or so littered it, or happily mixed it with weaker Beer, where the best and strongest was fittest to be used for the Queen's Subjects. That he found, that in making of Vinegar, the Brewer ought to brew good Malt, as they did brew the best Sort for the Subject. The Prices of which Sort of Beer was from five to eight Shillings and the Barrel would continue and hold out, when the smaller would putrify and decay. That touching *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Composita*, it was wont to be made only of Wine and Wine Lees, and of Ale made on Purpose; but of later Years since Wines grew dearer, certain Strangers practised to Still the Dregs and Washings of Coolbacks of Beer; And now usually bought by the greatest Numbers of Distillers, from whence to his Understanding were very corrupt Stuff. That the aforesaid Vinegar did not hold his Strength as it ought to do in the Service of long Voyages in Navigation. That in the Beginning of the Wars in the *Low Countries*, the *Flemings* bought great Quantities of this Kind of Beeregre for the cooling of their Ordinance, and was sold at good Prices to the *Spaniards*, and to the contrary Part; but afterwards it was not in that Request. That he himself coming by chance

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into the Yard of one of the Vinegar-makers, found a Brewer's Drayman bringing unto him a Barrel of Dreggs, gathered out of divers Men's Houses; and confess'd that he sold the same to the Vinegar-makers sometime for 20*d.* and 2*s.* the Barrel. And lastly, the same Alderman *Radclyff* advised, that if the Parties who should have the brewing of this Beeregre and Alegre should not be put in good Bonds, to amend the Fault, and be tyed to sell their Beer at such reasonable Prices as now, or heretofore the best hath been sold, the Abuse would remain all one or rather worse.

HOWEVER, soon after, *Richard Drake* obtained a Patent from the Queen, for the brewing and providing of all wholesome Liquor or Stuff for the making of Beeregre, Alegre, *Aqua Vitæ* and *Aqua Composita*.

BUT in the Event it proved, that this Patent remedied not this Evil: So that in the Year 1596, those that were concerned in the Trade, petitioned against this *Drake* to the Lord Treasurer, That he under a Colour and subtil Suggestion, that the Liquors whereof *Aqua Vitæ*, Vinegar, &c. were made before this Grant, were of Draggs, Laggs, and such like unmeet and unwholesome Stuff; which the Patentee pretended to reform, had notwithstanding, since the obtaining of the said Patent, wrought no Reformation; but every Liquor before occupied was still used, only the Benefit of the poor Artist was wholly turn'd to the peculiar Profit of the said *Drake*, and of his Assigns; who bound every one of these Makers in great Bonds to buy the Stuff of themselves only, and they of the Brewers exacting to themselves great Commodities from the Hands and Labours of others in such grievous Manner and extream Sort, as appeared by certain Articles which they annexed to their Petition. They prayed therefore that these Extremities might be redress'd, and the Grant recalled, which tended only to the private Gain of the said *Drake*, and the Subversion of the Suppliants and their Wives and Families.

THE Sum of which Articles were, That the same pretended unmeet and unwholesome Stuff, as Draggs, Laggs, &c. were made Use of after this Grant, and allowed by the Patentee or his Assigns, as were before; nay far worse than heretofore. That the poor Traders that bought and sold Vinegar, and those other Commodities, were compelled by Threats and Imprisonment, to enter into Bonds, to buy of none, but of the Patentee only, or his Assigns, and to pay for making of their own Bonds, 3*s.* a-piece. That they forced the Brewers to sell unto them their Grounds, which themselves before, in the Suggestions to her Majesty, had in very foul and odious Terms named Draggs, &c. That they compelled the Tradesmen to compound with them for 2*d.* the Barrel, and would not permit them to buy where they would for their best Ease and Profit, as where they had best Credit, and might be assured of good and wholesome Stuff; except they would pay 3*d.* a Barrel, which would amount to a great Sum by the Year; Which Payments being made, the said Tradesmen might do what they listed. That the Patentees, under Pretence of their Letters Patents, had stay'd divers Hogsheads of Vinegar, after they were Customed and Shipped: Whereby the Ship-masters lost their Voyage, and the Merchants greatly hindered for the Sale of their Lading. And that they had entered into divers Merchants Houses, and took away Hogsheads of *Aqua Vitæ*, ready to be sent over Sea, and Custom paid; until one had paid 3*l.* and another 30*s.* according to the Quantity they had.

TWENTY Years before this, one Dr. *Baily* fought to have the Survey of corrupt Vinegar, Beeregre, and Alegre, among other corrupt Things; as Oil, Soap, and Butter: But it was answered, that this was granted by the Queen's Letters Patents about the 7th or 8th Year of her Reign, to the Company of Tallow-Chandlers in LONDON; and therefore could not be granted to him. And the making of *Aqua Vitæ*, *Aqua Composita*, and *Ufquebaugh*; and the Survey of the corrupt Sorts thereof, was granted to one Mr. *Candishe* of the Court, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal; and so ungrantable by her Majesty during *Candishe's* Life. Besides, it was thought, and much objected by divers Laws, that the Queen by her Licence under her Great Seal, could not grant the sole Trade of any one Occupation or Mystery to any one Man alone, that had been of Use in the Commonweal before her Majesty's Grant; nor yet impose a Fine or Imprisonment upon them that should withstand her said Licence. Finally, That the Trade concerned so many poor Mens Livings, that it was impossible to bring it into one Man's Hand by Licence. These Things were argued in Point of Law against *Drake*, who by his Patent assumed a Power over the whole Distillers Trade.

THE Distillers have no Hall.

CLOCK-MAKERS.



THE Company of Clock-makers were incorporated by Charter the 22^d of August, in the 7th Year of K. *Charles I.* by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of the Art of Clock-makers of the City of LONDON.*

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Argent, a Clock,*

Crest; on a Helmet and Torse, a Sphere Or. Supporters; Time, and a High Priest in his Vestments. Motto; Tempus Rerum Imperator.

THEY have no Hall, and are no Livery.

MUSICIANS.



THE Musicians are an incorporated Company, but the Time of their Incorporation was refused by the Clerk of their Company to be given; but supposed by King *James I.* by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and the rest of the Commonalty of the said*

Corporation. Their Arms were granted them by Patent from *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, *Anna* 1614, and are, *Azure, a Swan with her Wings expanded, chanting within a double Treasure countershorry Argent; on a Chief Gules two Lions of England, and between them a Pale Or, charged with a Rose of York.*

THIS Company consists of a Master, two Wardens, about 20 Assistants, and they are likewise on the Livery; the Fine for which is 8*l.*

THIS is composed of Masters of Musick, Dancing-Masters, &c. They have no Hall, but meet sometimes at Embroiderers in *Gutter-lane*.

FELT-

FELT-MAKERS.



THE Company of Felt-makers were incorporated by Charter the 2d Day of *August*, in the 2d Year of K. *James I.* by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art and Mystery of Felt-makers of LONDON*; and again by Charter of Incorporation and Confirmation by the same Name, bearing Date the 27th of *June*, in the 19th Year of King *Charles II.*

THEY are a Master, four Wardens, 21 Assistants, but no Livery. Their Arms are: *A dexter Hand and Hat.*

THE Fashion of wearing Hats or Felts (as they formerly called them) began to take great Place in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign: And they were of two Sorts, *viz.* Fine Felts and Coarse: The former were made of Wool brought from *Spain*, called *Spanish* Wool, and the latter made of *Esbridge* Wool, brought from the East Countries. These were for the Wearing of Country-People, and of the meaner Sort: And sometimes they were covered with Velvet, Taffata, or such like.

IN the Year 1576, the Felt-makers sued to the Lord Treasurer to befriend them in their Supplication to the Queen, to be incorporated; being, as they set forth in their Petition, the ancient and discreetest Sort of them. That those of this Trade were 400 Householders, dispersed and resident in sundry Parts of the City and Suburbs, as *Southwark*, *St. Katharine's*, and other Places. That they had no Government of themselves, as other Companies; and that they made their Felts for the most Part very deceitfully, and of corrupt and unlawful Stuff, brought out of *Spain*, and other Places; bought up by such as had no Skill or Knowledge, whether they were good or bad, and by them retailed to such Felt-makers as for Lucre were content to make deceitful Wares, to the Deceiving the Wearers thereof, to the Breach of the Queen's Laws, and the Slander and utter Reproach of the whole Company; Which, if it were not in Time foreseen and reformed, would be the Overthrow of the whole Company, and the utter Impoverishment of their poor Wives, Children and Families. Therefore they sued that they might be made a Body Corporate by her Majesty's Letters.

BUT it seems the Haberdashers (of which Company these Feltmakers were) proved too hard for them. So that the Lords of the Council would not then allow their Petition: But after much Contest between them, they came to an Agreement; and the Felt-makers were to submit themselves to the Haberdashers, to be searched, ruled, and governed by the Master and Wardens, and that there should be certain Rules drawn between them, for the better Government of the said Trade of Felt-making, and of their Servants. At length Orders and Rules were by their own Consents made and devised, and on both their Parts promised and agreed to be performed and kept; and which were required to be set down in the Star Chamber between them.

THE Hat-makers or Felt-makers, in the Year 1583, endeavoured to get a Patent from the Queen to put that Statute in the 8th of her Reign in Execution, which was made about their Trade, that none should occupy the same, but such as had been Apprentices to it seven Years. For afterwards, divers that had not served that Time, and others that had never been Appren-

tices to it at all, enticed divers young Apprentices and hired Servants from LONDON from their Masters, and maintained and kept them at work at the same Trade; and would keep, some three, four or five Apprentices, and for less Years than the Statute limited: Whereby they were grown to so great a Number of Felt-makers in the Country, that the Felt-makers in LONDON living within the Compass of the Statute, and keeping all other Duties and Observances within the City of LONDON, were not able to live upon the said Trade, and to maintain themselves and their great Families, without some present Remedy. *Richard Seckford*, one of the Queen's Masters of Requests, *July 3, 1583*, moved the Queen, then at *Greenwich*, in this Suit: Who then referred the same to the Lord Treasurer. *Thomas Blank*, Lord Mayor, and Master of the Haberdashers Company, wrote to the said *Seckford*, *March 27*, the Year above said, that a Motion having been made by the Felt-makers to them, for the Furtherance of their Suit, they thought the Suit very reasonable, and needful to be granted for all Offenders against the said Statute: But forasmuch as the Felt-makers and all within three Miles of LONDON, were under the Government and Correction of the Company of Haberdashers, the Company prayed him, that there might be a Proviso in their Book, that they should not, by Force of their Grant, intermeddle with any Hat-makers, inhabiting within the City, or three Miles Compass, than, to the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the Time being, should be thought meet and expedient. And that when any Occasion should be, to use their Grant for the Punishment of any Offender within the Limits of the said Company, the Patentees to have the one Half of all Forfeitures coming in that Behalf, and the Company to have the other Half, towards the Relief of the poor Felt-makers.

THE Felt-makers bought their Wools, Flocks, and other Stuff for their Hats, of the Merchants, both Strangers and *English*, which Wools were brought from *Spain*, *France*, the East Country, and other Foreign Countries: But these Commodities were often very bad, being fallen *May* Wool, rotten and other ill Wool, not apt, meet, nor capable to be wrought or used in making of any Hats or Felts; and partly unwashed, and full of Sand, Filth, Dross, corrupt and unlawful Stuff, most deceitfully packed up in Sacks, and other close Things, and wound up in Fleeces, being neither such merchantable nor staple Wares, as it had been, nor in Truth, Conscience, Justice and Equity it ought to be: By which deceitful Wools and other Stuffs, the Felt-makers sustained great Loss and Damage, and many Times a Number of them, their poor Wives and Families, utterly undone. Whereupon in *January, 1579*, they made a Petition to the Queen, under the Names of *Thomas Cauntton*, *Thomas Bradford*, and others, who had subscribed their Names in their own Behalf, and in the Behalf of more than 3000 of her Majesty's Subjects in the City of LONDON, *Bermondsey-street*, and *St. Catharine's*, and elsewhere, to authorize one of her Majesty's Subjects, or his Assigns, for Indifferency's Sake, to search, sort, and cleanse the said Wools, Flocks, and other Stuff.

THEY likewise petitioned the Lord Treasurer to the same Purport; and in their Addresses to him, they shewed, that in their Wool, it was so bad, that they commonly lost one Half, or a third Part; and in the best of it brought into the Realm, they usually lost a fourth Part. And that the Making of Felts, then much increasing in *England*, and thereby great Numbers of the Queen's poor Subjects set on Work, they were constrained to buy great Quantities of the said

said evil and deceitful Wools, because they could get none other; the same being brought into the Realm, most by *English* Merchants, Aldermen, and the best Commoners of LONDON, and other Cities and Towns in the West Parts. Which Foreign Wools, 'till within these few Years, were brought in only by Strangers, and then the same was washed, and void of *May* Wool, and other rotten and ill Wool, Dross, Dust, Sand, &c. And if any were found contrary, the Buyer did usually return it to the Merchant, or else had Allowance for the same. And then the Merchant by Certificate made Return thereof into the foreign Countries, and to the Persons by whom it had been bought, and had like Allowance for the same.

THE said Felt-makers drew up their Desire in several Articles, presented to the Queen. The Chief whereof was, That she would grant them one of her Servants, and his Assigns, to search, sort, and cleanse these Wools and Stuffs; and a good Fee to be allowed him: And tho' it were a large Fee, yet it would be well deserved; for that two Men could hardly discharge and dispatch a Hundred Weight in a Day, to do it well; adding, that the Merchants would not lose hereby, but only would hereafter take Care to import better and cleaner Wools; for which they might have a better Price.

To these Petitions and Desires of the Felt-makers, the Merchants, in *February* following, gave their Answer, first in some Heat and Anger, accusing the chief Agitators in this Business, viz. *Caunton* and *Bradford*, as if they were of slender Credit, and of the worst Sort of Felters, and Haunters of Taverns, where they entered into Devices not to do any Good to the Commonwealth, but to maintain their idle Lives with other Men's Goods. That many whose Hands were set to the Petition, did disallow the Matters contain'd in it. They added, that the Merchants brought those Wools from *Spain*, without any falsifying, corrupting, or mingling by the Way; and therefore were not to be punished with new Charges of needless Officers: Which Charges must not be raised upon the poor Workmen and Buyers: That it was true, the Wools of *England* were washed and picked, but the Usage of *Spain* was not so. That touching the Tare of gross and weighty Bags of *Spanish* Wool, whereof the Felt-makers said they had no Allowance, they abused the Lords of the Council: For those Wools were not brought in gross and weighty Bags, but commonly such as were carried two Sacks upon an Horse, and seldom exceeding one Hundred and half, or an Hundred and three quarters: And yet how small soever they were, the Felters were allowed eight Pound for the Tare of every Bag; that where they spake of *May* Wool, they spake ignorantly, or on Purpose untruly. For those *Spanish* Wools for Felters, were not Fleece Wools wherein *May* Wool could be, but altogether Lamb Wool, or such as could have no *May* Wool, unless it were by great Hap; very rarely a Lock of an old Lamb, or such like long Wool. That it was Reason, that Wools in *England*, serving for Cloth, should be washed and cleansed and wound, or else they would not serve the Clothiers, but contrariwise, the *Spanish* Wools for Felting could not be wound, but lye loose in Locks, because it is Lamb Wool, or very short. Neither ought they to be washed or cleansed; for they must be kept in their Fatness, as they come from the Sheep, or else they would not felt, or meet together, or serve for the Use of Felting. And so those new Officers should do more Hurt than Good. Besides, that the sorting was a vain Work; for no Felt-maker could discern the Wool good for Felters, however it were sorted, till they had try'd it. And therefore the

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best Workmen of them did use to take Samples for Tryal, afore they bargained for it: That where they said, *Spanish* Wools, by the Merchants Deceitfulness and Corruption, have often been returned by Certificate, it was wholly untrue: Their Honours were desired also to consider that the Means which her Majesty's Subjects had to bring Oyls and those Wools, being the natural Commodities of those Countries, made that People favourable to the *English*: And if that the said Device of the Felt-makers should take Effect, it might not only be a great Hindrance to the Merchants, but also to the Navy of the Realm, daily employed in bringing Home those Wools, and a great Hindrance to her Majesty's Customs. To this three Aldermen subscribed their Hands, *Thomas Pullison* (afterwards Mayor) *Francis Bower*, and *George Bond*, and several other Merchants, as *Hewyt*, *Haidon*, *Whitmore*, *Folkys*, and thirteen more.

By *Bradford's* and *Caunton's* stirring so much in this Business, it was seen, that they endeavoured to get themselves to be Garblers of the *Spanish* Wools

THESE Contests made the Lord Treasurer enquire into the Quantities of Wool imported, and *Smith* the Queen's Customer sent in this Account from *March* 1578, to *March* 1579. *Spanish* Wool brought into the Port of LONDON, by *George Bond*, *William Bond*, *William Hewyt*, and others, to the Quantity of 729 Bags, which did contain an Hundred, or an Hundred and a Quarter a Bag. The Eastridge Wools, that is, the Wools imported from the East Countries, a coarser Sort, amounted not to two Hundred Weight:

BUT to prevent this Office of Garbling Wools, the Haberdashers interposed; alledging this as an Infringement of an Argument formerly made between the Company and the Felt-makers: Whereof *Woodroff*, Mayor, and Master of the said Company, wrote an Account to the Lord Treasurer to put a Stop to it, if he could. "That whereas Suit was made by some light Persons, for an Office of Garblership of Foreign Wools to be erected, with several great Allowances for the Garbling of every Bag of Wool, to the great Charge and Trouble of the Owners, and to the enhauncing of the Prices of Wool: By the Ordinances lately confirmed to the Company of Haberdashers of LONDON, (according to a Decree set down by him, the Lord Treasurer, and others of the Privy Council for the Government of the Felt-makers) there was Authority expressly given to the Master and Wardens of the said Company, with five, four, three, or two of the Felt-makers, to search all Foreign Wools put to Sale by any Persons within this City, or three Miles Compass of the same; and to punish by Fines, any Person that should offend in Utterance of corrupt Stuff, with sundry other like Authorities, for the better Government of the said Hat-makers. In the Execution of all which Ordinances, there were joined yearly to the said Wardens five Felt-makers, who had hitherto dealt as effectually as they could, in reforming all Abuses; and had not spared to do any Thing (to the great Charges of the Company) which was required of them to do by the said five Felt-makers. In all which Time they never required the Master and Wardens to search Foreign Wools, or complained of any Necessity of Search therein to be made; which the Wardens and others, if Need had been, either known to themselves, or informed by others, would not have failed to have done what had been requisite. And he moved his Lordship, that if by any Reason he thought it needful that this Garbling should

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be

“ be put in Execution, then that he would be
 “ a Means, for Indifferency sake between the
 “ Merchant and the Hatmaker, that the Master
 “ and Wardens for the said Company, with
 “ some other such skilful Persons as they should
 “ thereunto appoint, might, upon Information,
 “ deal in the same in such Manner and Sort,
 “ as should be thought needful and expedient.”
 And in this State were these Hatmakers before
 they were a Corporation.

It was not before the Year 1604, *An. 2 Reg. Jac. I.* that these Felt-makers were incorporated, by Letters Patents from King James I. by the Name of *Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Felt-makers of LONDON*: Granting unto them divers Privileges and Liberties for the good Government of the same Corporation; being the first Company incorporated by this King; and was obtained by the humble and earnest Suit of *Richard Banister, John Sandes, Hugh Philips, Robert Brown* and others, Feltmakers of LONDON.

THE Hat-makers have had no Hall since the Fire of LONDON.

SOAP-MAKERS.



TOWARDS the Middle of Queen Elizabeth's Reign three Sorts of Soap were made. *First*, Coarse Soap made of Train Oil, and *Danske* Soap-Ashes. *Secondly*, Sweet Soap, made of *Seville* Oil, and *Danske* Soap-Ashes. And *Thirdly*, Speckle Soap, made of Tallow and the

said Ashes: This was commonly called *Gray Soap*. This last was forbid by the Common-Council of LONDON; and that by Order from the Board. The Reason was, it would so waste, in short Time, the Tallow of the Realm, that the Poverty would have no Candles, but must pay 6 *d.* or 7 *d.* yea and more, for a Pound of Candles. And besides, it smelt worse than the Soap made with the Train Oil.

THIS Speckle Soap, if allowed, would have endanger'd the making Soap with Oil, because they made their Soap cheaper with Tallow: And the Common People more desired this made with Tallow, than that made with Oil; because the Specks in this Soap shewed fair and white in Winter by the congealing of the Cold. And the Makers of Soap with Oil would be fain to corrupt their Soap, to make it as good, cheap as the Speckle Soap, to be able to sell with them in Cheapness of Price. And then the Realm should have neither good Soap nor sweet Soap any more.

THERE were now about eight or ten Soap-makers in LONDON, and they able to serve the whole Realm, yea, and send beyond Sea also, if they might have Vent. They had four, five, or six Men a-piece, and some more, besides their Household, that tended their Fats, and the beating of their Ashes. And besides, set many Men at Work in the Realm, as Coopers, Labourers, Carters, &c. and made use of all Manner of Carriages both by Land and Sea, being a Trade that sent weekly out of LONDON great Quantities of this Commodity over the Realm, and most Northward: Yet there was Soap-making also already at *York*, at *Hull*, and at *Bristol*. These Things were urged before they were a Corporation, to recommend them to the Countenance of the State.

THE Arms of the Soap-makers are: *Argent, a Dolphin naiant between three Broad Arrows Heads, two in Chief, and one in Base.*

THEY are no Livery, and have no Hall.

GLASS-SELLERS.

THESE are no Livery, have no Hall, nor do I find when they were, or if ever, incorporated; yet I thought it not improper to preserve the small Matter that *Strype* notes concerning them.

ONE *James Verselyn*, a Stranger, a *Venetian*, about the Year 1580, or perhaps somewhat before, was the first that set up a Glass-house in LONDON; for making *Venice* Glasses. For which, the Queen granted him a Privilege under her Great Seal. But the Glass-Sellers in LONDON were much aggrieved at this, and shewed the Lords of the Privy Council, That it was the Overthrow of fifty Householders, using only the Trade of Selling of Glasses, besides the Hindrance of the Merchant-Adventurers, bringing Glasses into this Realm beyond the Seas, the Loss of her Majesty's Custom, and the consuming of 400,000 Billets every Year in burning the same in one Glass-house, and the enhancing of the Prices of Glasses, prejudicial to all the Queen's Subjects; there being a Prohibition in the same Patent, that none should sell such Glasses, but the said *Verselyn* only.

POTTERS.

THE same may be said of this Company as the last.

ABOUT the Year 1567, *Jasper Andries* and *Jacob Jansan*, Potters, came away from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Persecution there, and settled themselves in *Norwich*, where they followed their Trade, making Gally paving Tiles, and Vessels for Apothecaries and others, very artificially. Anno 1570 they removed to LONDON, with the Testimonial of *Isbrand Balckius*, the Minister, and the rest of the Elders and Deacons of that Church; and desired, by Petition to Queen Elizabeth, that they might have Liberty to follow their Trade in that City without Interruption, and presented her with a Chest of their Handy-work. They set forth in their Petition, that they were the first which brought in and exercised the said Science in this Realm, and were at great Charges before they could find the Materials in this Realm: And that the same Science was so acceptable to King Henry VIII. that he offered to the same *Jasper's* Father good Wages and House-room to come and exercise the same here; which then came to none Effect. They beseeched her, in Recompence of their great Cost and Charges, that she would grant them House-room in, or without, the Liberties of LONDON, by the Water-side, and Privilege for the Time of twenty Years, that none but they, their Wives and Children, and Assigns, might exercise the same Science in this Realm; and to sell and transport the same, as well outward as inward, to all Men, free of all Custom.

COACH, and COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS.



THE Company of Coach-makers and Coach-harness-makers, were incorporated by Charter the 31st Day of May, in the 29th Year of the Reign of K. Charles II. by the Name of the *Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Coach-makers and Coach-harness-makers of LONDON*.

DON. Their Privileges to extend to the Cities and Suburbs of **LONDON**, and *Westminster*, and twenty Miles round.

THIS was confirmed by King *James II.* by Charter dated the 12th Day of *May*, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

THE Coach-makers are a Master, three Wardens, 27 Assistants, and 40 on the Livery. Their Livery Fine is uncertain.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are: *Azure, a Chevron between three Coaches Or.* Crest; *Phæbus drawn in a Chariot all of the Second.* Supporters; *two Horses Argent, harnessed Or.* Motto; *Surgit post nubila Phæbus.*

THEIR Hall is the same with the Scriveners, on the East Side of *Noble-street*; it is a Brick Building, where the Entrance into the Hall is by a spacious arched Aperture, in a stately Screen, adorned with Columns and Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order.

PINNERS and NEEDLERS.



THERE was antiently a Company of this Name, whose Hall stood in *Augustin Friars*; but little more is to be remember'd of them.

FOREIGN Pins and Needles being brought in about the Year 1597, did much Prejudice these Callings; which employed abun-

dance of poor People, who were put off their Working, because these Foreign Pins and Needles could be afforded cheaper than by those who made them here at Home: Therefore in the aforesaid Year, in the Month of *December*, they petition'd the Lord Treasurer, for Restraint of these Pins and Needles, the bringing in whereof was the Cause that so many idle Persons perished and miscarried for Want of Work: For that in foreign Lands these Commodities were wrought in Hospitals, which found the Workers of them in Meat, Drink, and Cloathing; and the Artists had the Work only for instructing them. But in this Land (for that there was not such Provision for the poor Suppliants using this Trade) they could not live to sell their Wares at so low a Rate, as those foreign Wares were sold: But if they were restrained, many Thousands would be set on Work, and made Commonwealth's Men, that now died in the Streets. The Premises consider'd, and for that there were above 40000 *l.* Worth of Pins and Needles yearly brought into the Realm, and which were nothing so good and well wrought as those were, which were made and wrought within the Land, and that the Restraint of bringing them in, would be the Means of setting many Thousands of our Poor on Work; and that lame Soldiers, tho' they had no Legs, and Children, might work at this Trade. They prayed his Lordship therefore to give his Furtherance for reviving a Statute for Restraint of Foreign Wares, of 3 *Edw. IV.* 4. 1 *Rich. III.* 12. 5 *Eliz.* 7. 14 *Eliz.* 11.

PATTEN-MAKERS.



THE Patten-makers Company were incorporated by Charter the 22d Day of *August*, in the 22d Year of *K. Charles II.* by the Name of *Master, Warden, Assistants, and Fellowship of Patten-makers of the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, and the Liberties and Sub-*

urbs thereof: And also the Patten-makers of all

Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Places whatsoever, within the Compass of ten Miles, every Way distant from the said Cities.

THEY are a Master, two Wardens, 24 Assistants, no Livery: The Stewards Fine is 6 *l.*

PATTENS and Clogs were antiently worn by Persons of Quality, as well as others; and the Makers of them were an antient Company; and there is a Parish-Church in **LONDON**, denominated from them, *viz. St. Margaret Pattens*; those of that Trade probably having their Shops chiefly there. In an Act of *Edw. IV. cap. 9.* they are called the *Mystery of Patten-makers of LONDON*. These had an Act of Parliament made in their Behalf, upon a Complaint which they made of the grievous Hurt and Damage which they and other Persons in Time past of the same Occupation, had suffered by an Act of Parliament of *Henry V.* that abridged them the using of Timber of *Asp* in making Pattens and Clogs, upon a Penalty; for the Benefit of the Fletchers, who used that Wood, that they might sell their Shafts at easier Prices. But they shewed, how that this Wood was the best and lightest Timber for Pattens and Clogs, and most easy for the Wearing of all Estates, Gentlemen and other People: And that Persons of other Crafts and Occupations, as Turners, Carpenters, Woodmongers, and Cole-makers used this Wood, and had no Restraint put upon them; and that there was much *Asp*-Timber, and fit for the Fletchers Use to make Shafts, which they should not use. Hereupon the Parliament enacted, That it should be lawful from thenceforth, that the Patten-makers might make Pattens of such Timber of *Asp*, as was not apt nor convenient to be made into Shafts.

NOTARIES.

THESE are a Branch of the Scriveners, but their Business being distinct, and different from them, they may deserve to be considered by themselves.

THERE were sixteen Notaries in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Haws*, who was Mayor 1574, *viz. Humfrey Brook, George Keval, &c.* These made a Complaint to the said Lord Mayor against one *Richard Chandler*, who had got a Patent under the Broad Seal, that none but he and his Deputies should make and register Insurances, and Policies, and other Instruments relating to Merchants; which would be the Impoverishing, Overthrow, and utter Decay of all these Notaries Publick of the City, with their Children, Servants, Apprentices and Families, to the Number of 120 Persons, and above; who lived upon making of Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other Writings granted unto the said *Candler*. They shewed the Lord Mayor, that they were Freemen of the City, and examined and admitted, and allowed to their Function by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Antecessors, by Force of an Act of Parliament *An. 25 Hen.* and confirm'd by Act of Parliament 1 *Eliz.* That they were brought up from their Infancies, all or the most Part, as Apprentices; and since poor Householders, having none other Trade to live by, but only by making of such Writings. They also added, that they were lawfully admitted to their Function: That it was a Function that Time out of Mind was lawfully used, and reputed as expedient and necessary within this Realm, like as in all other Regions in Christendom, into which Regions the Suppliants had made divers and sundry Instruments of great Weight, whereunto good Credit was, and had been granted. That if this Grant should take Place, it would also be a great Prejudice to the Notaries Servants succeeding them, and in the End of their Terms be forced to seek new Trades of Living. In fine they prayed the Lord

Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be a Means to the Queen and her Privy-Council, that this Patent might be called in, that the Faculty of Notaries might still be exercised.

THEY moreover shewed their Reasons against this Patent in seven Articles: One was, touching the Office of a Notary, that it had been frequented Time out of Mind. And the Prerogative of Admission of Persons meet to the same Function (after the Exoneration of their Predecessors from Exactions and other Things from the See of Rome) was granted by Act of Parliament to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. And since that Time ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament also, in the fifth Year of the Queen's Majesty: From whom they, the Suppliants, had their Authority. The which according to the expresse Words of the former Statute of King *Henry VIII.* ought to be accepted, approved and allowed, and admitted, good and effectual in the Law, in all Places, Courts and Jurisdictions, as well Spiritual and Temporal within this Realm, as elsewhere within her Majesty's Dominions, without any Revocation or Repeal to be had thereof: And all Acts to be done, had or executed according to the Tenour of that King's Grant, made by Authority of the said Act of Parliament, ought to be firm, permanent, and remain in Force, as by the same Statute appeared. Which Premises would be abridg'd and taken from them, if the Queen's Letters Patents granted to *Candler*, should not be revoked.

BROGGERS or BROKERS.

THEY were called Broggers in a Statute 10 Ric. II. and in *Latin* they are stiled *Abrocarii* or *Brocarii*, an Office of Antiquity and Credit. Formerly they were to be *recepti ac jurati*. Again, none to be Brokers in any Mystery, unless chosen by the same Mystery. Further, none of them to make Contracts of Usury or Bargain, unless he bring the Seller and Buyer together, &c. Now Brokers are such as are Assistants to the Merchants in buying and selling, and in their Contracts; concerned also in the Writing of Insurances and Policies, and such like. And therefore formerly they had their Dwellings near the *Exchange*, and were Freemen of the City. And so much depending upon their Truth and Honesty, they were sworn and bound with Sureties and divers Sums of Money, for their honest and true Dealings in their Faculty. About the Year 1574, there were thirty of them in Number, and no more.

THE Practisers of this Calling were, about the said Year, like utterly to be undone, as the *Notaries* before were, and upon the same Cause, viz. by a Patent obtained by *Candler*, that none but he, or his Deputies, should make and register Policies and Instruments of Assurance. Which Time out of Mind were done by *Notaries Publick*, and by the sworn Brokers of the City. These Brokers therefore petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to be a means to the Queen, that the Premises might be revoked, otherwise it would be their utter Undoing. That it would also be an Infringement upon the Liberty of every good Citizen, who before might make his Writing and Assurances himself, and use neither Broker nor Notary, except he pleas'd himself. Nor was it good, that one Man should have an Office of divers Men's Livings. They urged moreover, that the old Freedoms, Liberties, and Customs of this City might be maintained, kept and continued; and that every Freeman ought to be free, and occupy his Trade in all such Things, as for the Maintenance of his Living he might by good Order.

THEY shewed likewise the Discommodities and Dangers of this Patent to the Merchants. That the Merchants had good Choice of Notaries and Brokers: Who upon a sudden might be ready, and diligent to serve their Turns, as well in making their Policies, as in procuring Subscriptions of the same, as also in making Intimations and other Writings incident thereunto. By which speedy Dispatch divers Losses and Inconveniences, which otherwise might happen, were prevented. That if all this serving Merchants Occasions should be committed to one peculiar Person, it were not possible but great Discommodities and Losses would happen to many for Lack of Dispatch. That the Merchants found great Commodity and Surety by dealing with Notaries and Brokers, known, to be secret, careful and diligent, in using and doing their Offices with Expedition: That it would be a great Bondage to Merchants to be tied to one particular Person, who might either for Favour or Reward dispatch one Man, and for Displeasure or ill Will delay another. That Merchants who intended some Secret, and yet lawful Voyage, would be glad to pass their Writings privately by such Notaries and Brokers, as they knew would be secret to them in that Behalf: Of which Convenience they must utterly be deprived, if they should be forced to come to a publick Officer to pass the same. That the Credit and Fidelity of the Broker is Occasion of divers Assurances, which otherwisewould not be made, &c.

OF late many *Jews* follow the Calling: In-
somuch that Endeavours have been made to re-
strain their Number, as appears by this Paper
following.

REASONS humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, against a Jew (who is a known Enemy to the Christian Religion) his being admitted a Broker.

I. THAT the Act of Parliament to restrain the Number and ill Practice of Brokers and Stock-jobbers, only limits the Number of Brokers to be one Hundred, and makes no Mention of *Jews*, or any other Foreigners whatsoever.

II. That of the *Jews*, who are already sworn Brokers, not above one Half are of Advantage to the Merchants in any Branch of Trade whatsoever.

III. That for the drawing and remitting of Money by Exchange to and from Foreign Parts, in which the *Jews* might be serviceable, if Need required, there are already more than sufficient, which has occasioned almost one Half of the *Jew* Brokers to run into Stock-jobbing: Which, with the great Number of other *Jews* employed to act under them as Brokers, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, has been the Occasion of great Irregularities committed in dealing in Stocks.

IV. That there is no one Branch of Trade, which will receive any Detriment by not admitting a *Jew* to be a Broker at this Time.

V. That the *Jew* Brokers are, for the most part, neither free of this Honourable City of LONDON, nor any Livery Company, and pay very little towards the Support of the Publick: Whereas the other Petitioners are most of them Housekeepers, Freemen, and Liverymen, who pay Scott and Lott, and are otherwise Contributors to the Publick Charge, and have a native Right to the Immunities and Privileges of *Englishmen* and Citizens, which the *Jews* have not.

VI. That the *Jews* have not any Right to the Immunities and Privileges of this City, nor deserve any Incouragement from this Honourable Court;

Court, will evidently appear by the many Statute Laws now in Force against them, contain'd in a Book, printed *Anno 1703*, dedicated, *To the Reverend the Clergy, and particularly to the Members of the Convocation*: Which Book is ready to be produced. And if duly consider'd, 'tis humbly hoped, this Honourable Court will find no Reason to admit any more *Jews* to be sworn Brokers.

THERE was another Sort of these, which they called Retailing Brokers, or Hucksters; and they were such as used to buy old Apparel, Household-stuff, Bedding, Books, Ends and Remnants of Silks and Velvets, Linnen and Woollen Cloth, &c.

OF this Trade there were many Abuses discovered in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, as well as of the latter Times. As the receiving and concealing of stolen Goods, and buying them at under Rates; much of the Queen's own Plate and Jewels, Chains, Bracelets, &c. and of the Nobility's also, were stolen away from them, and brought to these Men to pawn or sell; of which Complaint seems to be made to the City. This caused an Act of Common Council, *Anno 1525*, and 30 *Eliz.* Wherein a Register was appointed to be of their Names that followed this Calling, written and kept by four honest and sufficient Persons, Freemen of the City, to be appointed and sworn by the Mayor and Aldermen. And these to enter the Names of every such Retailing Brogger, or Broker, with the Place of their Dwelling, who should receive, buy, or take to Pawn any such Plate or Goods: And likewise their Names, with the Place of Abode, that should deliver, sell, or empawn the same: Also a particular Note of the Things so delivered, sold or laid to Pawn; with the Prices or Sums of Money, for which the same was so delivered. To the Intent that any Person from whom any such Things have been unlawfully taken or conveyed, might make Search in the said Register Books for the same. Also, no Broker to buy, receive, or take to Pawn these Things, before he had presented to the Registers the Parties who should offer them to Sale, keep or pawn; and shewed to the said Registers all such Things so offered to Pawn or Sale: A true Note also first to be registered of the Names of those that should buy the same; and another Note describing the Nature, Colour, and Quality of the Things, and of the Prices and Sums of Money, for which the same were to be sold, or empawned. If they were empawned or left to be kept, then for what Time of Redemption: And if absolutely sold, yet it should not be lawful for any Brogger to make Sale, or put away those Things within the Space of seven Days next after. To the Intent, that if they had been stolen, the right Proprietors might freely view and see the same: The Broker to pay the Keeper of the Register one Halfpenny, when the Thing so entered to be kept or empawned, be for 5 s. or under; but if it be above, then one Penny, and no more.

No Broker or Huckster, after Notice given to him by any of the Registers of any Plate, Goods, &c. affirmed to be stolen, should buy or receive the same, but make Stay of such Things so offered to Sale or Pawn; and cause the Party so offering, the same to be apprehended and brought before some Justice of Peace, to be examined concerning the same Felony supposed. And at every such Apprehension, to give Knowledge to the said Register, who left the said Warning, as well of the Party so taken, as of the Goods by him so offer'd. To the Intent that the right Owner might be advertised by the said Register. No Broker to

receive, buy, or take to Pawn any Plate, Jewels, Goods, &c. on Sabbath-Days, Festivals, or any Holidays, being not open Market-Days. Every Broker offending in any Article, Clause, or Point aforesaid, to forfeit for every such Offence 5 l. the one Half to the City, the other to the Keepers of the Register; and to pay to the Party grieved the full Value of the Thing so bought, received, or taken in Pawn, and concealed or untruly entered.

THE Modern Pawn-Brokers are such as take Plate, or any other Goods, and lend Money upon them at unreasonable Consideration; and to be returned back upon a Day, or otherwise the Commodities left in Pawn to be forfeited. Which hard Condition poor People are fain to comply with, to supply themselves with ready Money upon some Extremity: These, 'tis pity, the State hath not thought fit to take Notice of, to redress their evil and unconscionable Practices.

REFINERS of SUGARS.

ABOUT the Year 1544, refining of Sugar was first used in *England*. And the first Dealers therein were *Cornelius Buffine, Ferdinando Points* — *Mounsie* or *Mounstow*, *John Gardiner*, and *Sir William Chester*. Then there were but two Sugar-Houses, and their Profit was but very little, by Reason there were so many Sugar-Bakers in *Antwerp*; and Sugar came thence better cheap than it could be afforded at *London*: And for the space of Twenty Years together, those two Sugar-Houses served the whole Realm, both to the Commendation and Profit of them that undertook the same. Whose Benefit was occasioned by stopping of the Inter-course between *England* and *Antwerp*.

AFTERWARDS many entered into that Trade; namely, *John Alden, Henry Topsfield, Nic. Barnesly, Thomas Cordal, Richard Oldfield, Francis Fleming, Richard Patton, Will. Holmen, Ric. Bateman*, and others, who made small Profit by it, and some proved Bankrupts. In the Year 1596, *Sir Tho. Mildmay*, a Courtier, (and before him one *Henry Nowel*, who died in the Suit) petitioned the Queen that he might have a Licence granted to him for Years, to refine Sugars, for which he would pay a Rent to the Queen. And to prevail in his Petition, he endeavoured to shew, that it was no Hinderance to her Majesty's Customs, no Prejudice to any Merchant Adventurer, no Damage to the Grocers of *London*, no Inconvenience to the Commonwealth, altho' it might be called a *Monopoly*. But the Lord Treasurer (who would never consent to any such Things without hearing what could be said by others against it) received Reasons why the refining of Sugars should not be granted to one, two, or three private Persons only, but be used generally, as had been accustomed, *viz.* That the refining of Sugars was an antient Faculty, and had been used in divers Countries for a general Commodity of the Commonwealth, by all such as had Skill by true Workmanship to exercise the same, without Rejection. And whereas these Petitioners objected, that the former Refiners of Sugar added thereunto corrupt Mixtures, to their own private Gain, and to the deceiving of the Subject; a great Number of honest Men would depose the same to be false and untrue. And this being privately in a few Hands, would be a principal Cause of the Decay of true Workmanship, and would also be the advancing of the Prices of all Sorts of Sugar, to the enriching of a few covetous and ill-minded Persons, and to the great Hinderance of the Commonwealth in general. That if the refining of Sugars should be forbidden, then her Majesty would lose her Customs; which were no small Sums: And that

whereas

whereas *England* had been accustomed to be served with fine Sugars from *Antwerp*, now *England* was sufficient to serve itself, and did daily transport great Quantities into other Countries.

Mr. *Strype*, in his SURVEY, after the Company of the *Refiners of Sugars*, has placed the

PLAYERS.

THESE, we think, cannot properly be called a Comany in Trade, however we shall give our Readers what he has said of them.

ACTING of Plays for the Diversion and Entertainment of the Court, the Gentry, or any others, is become a Calling, whereby many get their Livings. How lawfully, is another Question. Players in former Times were Retainers to some Noblemen, and none had the Privilege to Act Plays, but such. So in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, many of the great Nobility had Servants and Retainers, who were Players, and went about getting their Livelihood thatway. The Lord Admiral had Players, and so had the Lord *Strange*, that played within the City of LONDON. It was not unusual then, upon any Gentleman's Complaint of them, for Abuses or undecent Reflections practised in their Plays, to have them put down. Thus once the Lord Treasurer signified to the Lord Mayor *Hart*, to have these Players of the Lord Admiral and Lord *Strange*, prohibited, at least for some Time; because one Mr. *Tilney* had utterly, for some Reasons, disliked them: Whereupon the Mayor sent for both Companies, and gave them a strict Charge, and required them in the Queen's Name, to forbear Playing for some Time, till further Order might be given for their Allowance. The Lord Admiral's Players obeyed, but the Lord *Strange's* in a contentious Manner went away to the *Cross-Keys*, and played that Afternoon, to the great Offence of the better Sort, that knew they were prohibited by Order from the Lord Treasurer; so the Mayor committed two of them to the Compter, and prohibited all Playing for the future, till the Treasurer's Pleasure was known; this was in the Year 1589. Of these see more, Vol. 1. Pages, 228, 229, 230.

THERE were two Acts of Common-Council made about the Middle of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, concerning these Actors of Plays: The first was in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Haws*, Anno 1574. Great Complaints were made by sober Citizens against them, as, for their corrupting of Youth, Frays and Quarrels, increasing the Infection by great Companies meeting together, this being also a Time of Sicknes; Acting on Sundays and Holidays in the Afternoon, hindering the People going to the Prayers, and divers other Inconveniencies and Sins, which the Citizens would not bear; and therefore made a very good Act for the Regulation of these Players, which is transcribed from the authentick Act in Writing; made the 6th of December, 17 *Regin. Hawes* Mayor, Present the said Mayor, *Fleetwood* Recorder; *Offley*, *Ducket*, *Alleyn*, Knights; *Nicolas Bond*, *Barnekam*, *Box*, *Pipe*, *Woodroff*, *Osborn*, Aldermen; *Barnes*, *Gamage*, Sheriffs; & *immens. multitudin. Commun.*

WHEREAS heretofore sundry great Disorders and Inconveniencies have been found to ensue in this City, by the inordinate haunting of great Numbers of People, especially Youth, to Plays, Interludes and Shews; namely, Occasion of Frays and Quarrels, evil Practices of Incontinency, in great Inns, having Chambers and secret Places adjoining to their open Stages and Galleries; inveigling the Maids, especially Orphans, and good Citizens Children under Age, to privy and unmeet Contracts; the publishing of unchaste, uncomely, and unshamefaced Speeches

and Doings; withdrawing the Queen's Majesty's Subjects from Divine Service on Sundays and Holidays (at which Time such Plays were chiefly used;) unthrifty Waste of Money of poor and fond Persons; sundry Robberies by picking and cutting of Purfes; uttering of popular, busy and seditious Matters; and many other Corruptions of Youth, and other Enormities: Besides, that also sundry Slaughters and Maynehemings of the Queen's Subjects have happened by Ruines of Scaffolds, Frames and Stages; and by Engines, Weapons and Powder, used in Plays.

AND where in Times of God's Visitation by the Plague, such Assemblies of People in Throngs and Prefs, have been very dangerous for spreading of Infection: For the same and other great Causes, by the Authority of the Hon. Lord Mayor of this City, and the Aldermen their Brethren; and especially upon the severe and earnest Admonition of the Lords of the Most Hon. Privy-Council, with signifying her Majesty's express Pleasure and Commandment in that Behalf, such Use of Plays, Interludes and Shews hath been, during the Time of this Sicknes, forbidden and restrain'd: And for that the Lord Mayor, and his Brethren the Aldermen, together with the grave and discreet Citizens in the Common-Council Assembled, do doubt and fear, lest upon God's merciful withdrawing of his Hand of Sicknes from us (which God grant) the People, especially the meaner and most unruly Sort, should, with sudden forgetting of his Visitation, without Fear of God's Wrath, and without due Respect of this good and politick Means, that he hath afforded for the Preservation of Commonweals and People in Health and good Order, return unto the undue Use of such Enormities, to the great Offence of God, the Queen's Commandment and good Governance.

Now therefore, to the Intent that such Perils may be avoided, and the lawful, honest and comely Use of Plays, Pastimes and Recreations in good Sort only permitted, and good Provision had for the safety and well ordering of the People there Assembled: Be it enacted by the Authority of this Common-Council, that from henceforth no Play, Comedy, Tragedy, Interlude, nor Publick Shew, shall be openly play'd or shewed within the Liberties of the City; wherein shall be uttered any Words, Examples, or any Doings of any Unchastity, Sedition, nor such like unfit or uncomely Matter, upon Pain of Imprisonment, by the Space of fourteen Days, of all Persons offending in any such open Playing or Shewing; and 5 *l.* for every such Offender. And that no Inn-keeper, Tavern-keeper, nor other Person whatsoever, within the Liberties of this City, shall openly shew or play, nor cause or suffer to be openly shewed or played, within his House, Yard, or any other Place within the Liberties of this City, any Play, Interlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Matter, or Shew that shall not be first perused and allowed in such Order and Form, and by such Persons, as by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, shall be appointed: Nor shall suffer to be enterlaced, added, mingled, or uttered in any such Play, Interlude, Comedy, Tragedy, Shew, or any other Matter, than such as shall be first perused and allowed, as is abovesaid.

AND that no Person shall suffer any Plays, Interludes, Tragedies, or Shews to be played or shewed in his House, Yard, or other Place, whereof he then shall have Rule or Power; but only such Person, and in such Places, as upon good and reasonable Considerations shewed, shall be thereunto permitted and allowed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being: Neither shall take or use any Benefit or Advantage of such Permission, before, or until such Person be bound to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being

being, with such Sureties, and in such Sum, and such Form of the keeping of good Order, for avoiding the Discords and Inconveniencies above-said; as by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, shall seem convenient. Neither shall use or exercise any such Licence or Permission at or in any Matters, in which the same, for any reasonable Consideration of Sickness or otherwise shall, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by publick Proclamation, or by Precept to such Persons, be restrain'd, or commanded to stay and cease: Nor in any usual Time of Divine Service in the *Sunday* or *Holiday*, nor receive any to that purpose in the Time of Divine Service to see the same, upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence 5 l.

AND be it Enacted, That every Person so to be licensed or permitted, shall, during the Time of such Continuance of such Licence or Permission, pay, or cause to be paid, to the Use of the Poor in Hospitals in the City, or of the Poor of the City visited with the Sickness, by the Discretion of the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, such Sums and Payments, and in such Form, as betwixt the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, on the one Part, and such Person so licensed or permitted on the other Part, shall be agreed: Upon Pain, that in want of every such Payment; or if such Person shall not first be bound with good Sureties to the Chamberlain of LONDON for the Time being, for the true Payment of such Sums to the Poor; that then every such Licence or Permission, shall be utterly void: And every Doing, by Force of Colour of such Licence or Permission, shall be adjudged an Offence against this Act, in such Manner, as if no Licence or Permission had been had or made; any such Licence or Permission to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND be it likewise Enacted, That all Sums and Forfeitures to be incurred for any Offence against this Act; and all Forfeitures of Bonds to be taken by Force, Mean, or Occasion of this Act, be employ'd to the Relief of the Poor in the Hospitals of this City, or the Poor infected or diseased in this City of LONDON; as the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for the Time being, adjudge meet to be distributed. And that the Chamberlain of LONDON shall have and recover the same for these Purposes afore-said, by Bill, Complaint, Action of Debt, or Information, to be commenced and pursued in his own Name, in the Court of the utter Chamber of the *Guild-hall* of LONDON, called, *The Mayor's Court*. In which Suit no Effoign, or Wager of Law for the Defendant, shall be admitted or allowed.

PROVIDED always that this Act (otherwise than touching the publishing of unchast, seditious and unmeet Matters) shall not extend to any Plays, Interludes, Comedies, Tragedies, or Shews, to be played or shewed, in the private House, Dwelling or Lodging of any Nobleman, Citizen or Gentleman, which shall or will then have the same there played, or shewed in his Presence, for the Festivity of any Marriage, Assembly of Friends, or other like Cause, without publick or common Collection of Money of the Auditory, or Beholders thereof; referring always to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being, the Judgment and Construction, according to the Equity, what shall be counted such a Playing or Shewing in private Place; any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

UPON this Act the Queen's Players made Petition to the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, to this Purport: "That whereas the Queen's *Poor Players* (as they stiled themselves) their Time of Service drew near, so of Necessity they must exercise, to enable them the better for the same, and also for their better Help

and Relief in their poor Livings the Season of the Year being past, to play at any of the Houses without the City of LONDON (as in their Articles annexed to their Supplication might more at large appear.) Their Petition therefore was, That it might please their Lordships to vouchsafe the Reading of their Articles sent herewith, and in tender Consideration of the Matter therein mention'd, containing the very Stay and good Estate of their Living, to grant unto them the Confirmation of the same, or of as many, or as much of them, as should be to their Honours good Liking: And therewithal their Lordships favourable Letters unto the Lord Mayor of LONDON, to permit them to exercise within the City, according to the Articles: And also that the said Letters might contain some Orders to the Justices of *Middlesex*, as in the same Articles are mention'd, whereby they should cease their continual troubling of their Lordships. Subscribing,

Your most bounden and daily Orators,

Her Majesty's Poor Players!

THIS Petition, and the Articles annexed, were answered by the City; and the Answer delivered, as it seems, to the Lord Treasurer against them. And, in fine, the Remedies (as they are stiled) for these Players, and for the more orderly Performance of them (sent also to that Lord) were as follows:

"THAT they hold themselves content with playing in private Houses, at Weddings, &c. without publick Assemblies.

"If more be thought good to be tolerated, that then they be restrained to the Orders of the Act of Common-Council, *Tempore Hawes*.
"THAT they play not openly, till the whole Death in LONDON have been come by twenty Days unto fifty a Week; nor longer than it shall so continue.

"THAT no Plays be on the Sabbath-Day.
"THAT no Playing be on Holidays, but after Evening Prayer; nor any received into the Auditory, till after Evening Prayer.

"THAT no Playing be in the Dark, nor continue any such Time, but as any of the Auditory may return to their Dwellings in LONDON before Sun-set, or at least before it be dark.

"THAT the Queen's Players only be tolerated, and of them their Number and certain Names to be notified in your Lordships Letters to the Lord Mayor, and to the Justices of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*: And those her Players not to divide themselves into several Companies.

"THAT for breaking any of these Orders, their Toleration cease.

BUT notwithstanding, these Orders were not duly observed, and the lewd Matters of Plays increased; and in the Haunt unto them were found many Dangers, both for Religion, State, Honesty of Manners, Unthriftness of the Poor, Danger of Infection, &c. And the Preachers daily crying against them, Suit was made, that they might be banished not only in the Liberties of the City, but in Places adjoining. And since that, namely, upon the Ruin at *Paris Garden*, Suit was made to the Lords to banish Plays wholly in the Places near LONDON. And Letters were obtained from the Lords to banish them on the Sabbath-Days;

SILK-MEN.

THE Silk-men were incorporated by King Charles I. by the Name of a Governor and twenty-five Assistants. Now they are not so, but are Members of other Corporations of the City of LONDON.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir Richard St. George, Knt. Clarencieux King at Arms, Anno 1631.

SHIPWRIGHTS.

THE Company of Shipwrights were incorporated by Charter in the Reign of King James I. by the Name of Master, Wardens and Assistants.

The COMPANY for the MINES ROYAL.

THE Company for the Mines Royal were first incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of May in the 10th Year of Queen Elizabeth, by the Name of Governor, Assistants and Commonalty of the Mines Royal; afterwards confirmed the 28th Day of January, in the 2d Year of King James I.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt. alias Garter principal King at Arms, Anno 1568.

MINERAL and BATTERY-
WORKERS.

THE Company of the Mineral and Battery-Workers were first incorporated by Charter the 28th Day of May, in the 10th Year of Queen Elizabeth, by the Name of The Governors, Assistants, and Society of the Mineral and Battery-Workers; afterwards confirmed the 22d of January, in the 2d Year of King James I.

THEIR Arms were granted them by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms, Anno 1569.

TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS.

THE Tobacco-Pipe-Makers Company were incorporated by Charter. Their Privileges extending through the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales. They have a Master, four Wardens, and about 24 Assistants. They were first incorporated by King James I. in his 17th Year, confirmed again by King Charles I. And lastly, the 29th of April, in the 15th Year of King Charles II. in all the Privileges of the afore-said Charters.

HATBAND-MAKERS.

THE Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the incorporated Company of Hatband-makers of LONDON, May 26, Anno 1718; waited on his Majesty King George I. with their humble Address, and Present of a GOLD HATBAND; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept, and further promised to wear the same Hatband: And was also graciously pleased to admit them to kiss his Hand.

AND the next Month they waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Richmond, and presented him likewise with a GOLD HATBAND, who was pleased to accept and wear the same: And they were admitted to kiss his Hand, and entertained at Dinner.

IF their Design hereby were to bring into Fashion the Wearing of such Hatbands, they were not to be blamed.

THIS Company of Hatband-makers were incorporated by Charter the first Day of December, in the 13th Year of King Charles II. by the Name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Fellowship of the Art and Mystery of Hatband-makers of the City of LONDON.

COMB-MAKERS.

THE Comb-makers Company were incorporated by Charter, the 4th of April, in the 13th Year of King Charles I. by the Name of Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of Comb-makers of LONDON.

THEY consist of a Master, two Wardens, and ten Assistants: Those of the Court of Assistants, or upward, may take two Apprentices, the others but one.

THEY are no Livery, and have had no Hall since the Fire of LONDON; but meet at Bakers-Hall in Harp-lane.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS.

THE Company of Spectacle-makers were incorporated by Charter the 16th Day of May, in the fifth Year of the Reign of King Charles I. by the Name of the Master, Wardens, and Fellowship of Spectacle-makers of LONDON.

FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS.

THE Company of Frame-work-knitters were incorporated by Charter, the 19th Day of August, 1663, in the 15th Year of King Charles II. by the Name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Frame-work-knitters, in the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales.

THEIR Arms are: On a Chevron between two Combs, and as many Leads of Needles in Chief, and an Iron Jack and Lead Sinker in Base; a main Spring between two small Springs.

THESE are all Parts belonging to a Frame.

THIS Company consist of a Master, two Wardens, 18 Assistants, but no Livery. They may take one Apprentice when they have been free two Years, and a Second in the 8th Year of their Freedom.

THE Frame-work-knitters, or Stocking Weavers Hall, is situated on the East Side of Red-Cross-street, in Cripplegate Ward, of which see more Vol. I. Page 603.

A SCHEME of the COMPANIES or SOCIETIES of the Freemen of the City of LONDON; their Order, with the Places where their several Halls are situated, together with the later Companies, that have no Halls, or no Liveries:

Order of the Companies. Halls, where situated.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Mercers. | Cheapside. |
| 2 Grocers. | Poultry. |
| 3 Drapers. | Throgmorton-street. |
| 4 Fishmongers. | Thames-street. |
| 5 Goldsmiths. | Foster-lane. |
| 6 Skinners. | Dowgate. |
| 7 Merchant-Tailors, | Threadneedle-street. |
| 8 Haberdashers. | Maiden-lane by Wood-street. |
| 9 Salters. | London-stone. |
| 10 Ironmongers. | Fenchurch-street. |
| 11 Vintners. | Thames-street, Three Cranes. |
| 12 Clotworkers. | Mincing-lane. |
| 13 Dyers. | Thames-street. |
| | 14 Brewers. |

14	Brewers.	Addle-street.
15	Leatherfellers.	St. Helen's, in Biskopsgate-street.
16	Pewterers.	Lime-street.
17	Barber-Surgeons.	Monkwell-street.
18	Cutlers.	Cloak-lane.
19	Bakers, White and Brown, incorporated.	Harp-lane, in Tower-street.
20	Wax Chandlers.	Maiden-lane by Wood-street.
21	Tallow Chandlers.	Dowgate.
22	Armourers.	Coleman-street.
23	Girdlers.	Basinghall-street.
24	Butchers.	Pudding-lane.
25	Sadlers.	Cheapside.
26	Carpenters.	London-Wall Alhallows.
27	Cordwainers.	Distaff-lane.
28	Apothecaries.	Black-Fryars.
29	Painter-Stainers.	Trinity-lane.
30	Curriers.	London-Wall, by Cripple-gate.
31	Masons. To this Marblers incorporated.	Basinghall-street.
32	Plumbers.	Dowgate, by Chierier-yard.
33	Innholders.	Elbow-lane by Dowgate.
34	Founders.	Lothbury.
35	Poulterers.	No Hall.
36	Cooks and Pastelers.	Aldersgate-street.
37	Coopers.	Basinghall-street.
38	Tilers and Brick-layers.	Leadenhall-street, by Creechchurch.
39	Bowyers.	Noble-street.
40	Fletchers.	St. Mary Axe.
41	Blacksmiths.	Lambeth-hill.
42	Joiners.	Freer-Alley in Thames-street.
43	Weavers.	Basinghall-street.
44	Woolpackers.	Philpot-lane in Turners-hall.
45	Woodmongers.	No Hall.
46	Scriveners.	Noble-street.
47	Fruiterers.	Vintry, Three Cranes.
48	Plasterers.	Addle-street.
49	Stationers.	Cock-Alley, by Ludgate.
50	Embroiderers.	Gutter-lane.
51	Upholders.	Leadenhall-street.
52	Musicians.	No Hall.
53	Turners.	Philpot-lane.
54	Basket-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
55	Glaziers.	No Hall.
56	Farriers.	No Hall.
57	Loriners.	Without London-Wall, at the Postern opposite Basinghall-street.
58	Paviours, no Livery.	No Hall.
59	Bottle-makers and Horners, no Livery.	No Hall.
60	Glovers, no Livery.	Beech-lane.
61	Felt-makers, a Brotherhood, no Livery.	No Hall.
62	Long Bow-string-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
63	Watermen, no Liv.	Cold-Harbour.
64	Silk-Throwers, no Livery.	No Hall.
65	Starch-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
66	Pin-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
67	Clock-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
68	Spectacle-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
69	Comb-makers, no Livery.	No Hall.
70	Parish Clerks, no Livery.	Wood-street.

THERE are also Persons of divers other Trades and Sciences, more lately combined into Societies; several whereof were formerly Branches of other Corporations. Some of these have Charters, and others none; whose Charters and Arms have not come to Hand, or been refused to be shewn, viz Gun-makers, Card-makers, and Fan-makers.

THESE that follow were antiently Members of other Companies, viz. Needle-makers, of the Company of Pinners and Needlers; Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, of the Company of Goldsmiths; Long Bow-string-makers, of the Bow-stringers, under the Bowyers and Fletchers; Carmen, of the Company of Woodmongers.

THERE have been divers Lists of these Companies, in which their Order of Precedence do vary. The most authentick seems to be that printed by Alderman Barber, when he was City Printer, at the End of a little Book, shewing the Order of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs, for their Meeting, and wearing their Apparel, &c. Which List is entituled,

The NAMES of the several COMPANIES, in their Order; and is as followeth: After the first Twelve Companies.

13	Dyers.	51	Turners.
14	Brewers.	52	Basket-makers.
15	Leatherfellers.	53	Glaziers.
16	Pewterers.	54	Horners.
17	Barber-Surgeons.	55	Farriers.
18	Cutlers.	56	Paviors.
19	Bakers.	57	Loriners.
20	Wax Chandlers.	58	Apothecaries.
21	Tallow Chandlers.	59	Shipwrights.
22	Armourers.	60	Spectacle-makers.
23	Girdlers.	61	Clock-makers.
24	Butchers.	62	Glovers.
25	Sadlers.	63	Comb-makers.
26	Carpenters.	64	Felt-makers.
27	Cordwainers.	65	Frame-work-knitters.
28	Painter-Stainers.	66	Silk-Throwers.
29	Curriers.	67	Carmen.
30	Masons.	68	Pin-makers.
31	Plumbers.	69	Needle-makers.
32	Innholders.	70	Gardeners.
33	Founders.	71	Sope-makers.
34	Poulterers.	72	Tin-plate-workers.
35	Cooks.	73	Wheelwrights.
36	Coopers.	74	Distillers.
37	Tylers and Brick-layers.	75	Hatband-makers.
38	Bowyers.	76	Patten-makers.
39	Fletchers.	77	Glass-sellers.
40	Blacksmiths.	78	Tobacco-pipe-makers.
41	Joiners.	79	Coach and Coach-Harness-makers.
42	Weavers.	80	Gun-makers.
43	Woolmen.	81	Gold and Silver Wire-drawers.
44	Scriveners.	82	Long Bow-string-makers.
45	Fruiterers.	83	Card-makers.
46	Plasterers.	84	Fan-makers.
47	Stationers.		
48	Embroiderers.		
49	Upholders.		
50	Musicians.		

THESE Corporations had sometimes such Members, as by Success in their Trades and Callings, had come to great Wealth, and Chief Magistracy, and had raised Families. In Acknowledgement of which Goodness of God; and partly out of a superstitious Care of their Souls departed, according to the Religion of those Times, they gave Part of their Estates to their respective Companies, in Trust for the Building and Maintaining of Hospitals, for annual Relief of the Poor; to which was commonly added certain Rents upon those Lands or Tenements so given,

given, for the Celebration of their yearly Obits, and for Priests, called Chauntry Priests, to sing Mass at set Days in the Churches where they were buried, for their Souls Deliverance out of Purgatory, and for the Souls of some of their particular Friends and Relations deceased. Now this being such a Nursery of Superstition, and a Maintainance for idle Priests, by an Act made in the Beginning of King Edward the VIth's Reign, all such Gifts were granted to the Crown. And accordingly all such Lands and Possessions were seized into the King's Hands; and so such Portions of the Rents of them as were appropriated for superstitious Uses, were as Rent Charges paid by the Companies to the King. This was a great Blow to the Corporations of LONDON, which were extreemly weakened in their Incomes and Revenues, by the taking so much from them, and brought their charitable Donations almost to an End: Nor was there any other Way for them but to purchase, and buy off these Rent Charges, and get as good Pennyworths as they could of the King. And this they did, 3 Edward VI. by selling other of their Lands, to enable them to make these Purchases. This cost them 18,700 l. Which Possessions, when they had thus cleared again, they employed them to good Uses, according to the first Intent of them, abating the Superstitions. A very exact Account of which appears in this Table following: Which was drawn up long after, viz. in the Year 1587, and presented to Queen Elizabeth and her Council, upon a new Vexation of them by certain Persons who had got a Patent from her to look and search into all such Collegiate and Chauntry Foundations concealed hitherto: For which the Companies were again called to Account, of which we shall hear more by and by. Here are specified the Lands purchased by each Company of King Edward VI. and what Lands they sold to purchase the same, and how the Profits thereof were bestowed; which is transcribed from an Original.

A particular Note of suche charitable good Uses, as are performed by divers of the Companies of LONDON, out of suche Rents as they purchased of King Edward VI.

MERCERS.

The Mercers Rents first compounded for, amounts to 196 l. 15 s. 3 d.	}	434 12 01
The Rents in Adam's and Woodshaw's [Concealers] Patents, compounded for amount to 207 l. 16 s. 10 d.		

Which being deducted out of 934 l. 18 s. 5 d. there will rest of the Value uncompounded for, the Sum of	}	510 06 04

BUT the Company's humble Petition is, to have Assurance from her Majesty of all the whole Value, saving the Mercers Rents. For that they are advysed, ther is some Doubte of the Validity of Adam's and Woodshaw's Patent, by Reason of the Proviso, or Condition, which is conteyned in the same.

HABERDASHERS.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchased of the King in Rente per Ann.	40	10	02
They sould Tenements to buy the same Rente per Ann.	25	10	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

	l.	s.	d.
In Pensions to poore decaied Brethren.	23	06	08
In Exhibitions to Schollers	16	13	04
In Almes to poore Men and Women	20	00	00
Sum of their yerelie Payments	60	00	00

GROCERS.

They purchased of the King in Rente.	86	08	00
They sould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	65	02	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

	l.	s.	d.
In Pensions to poore decaied Brethren	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	15	06	08
Towards the Maintenance of a Schole	10	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	105	06	08

DRAPERS.

They purchased of the King in Rente per Ann.	55	07	00
They sould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	40	16	08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

	l.	s.	d.
In Pensions to poor decaied Brethren	18	00	00
In Exhibitions	15	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	50	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	83	00	00

GOLDSMITHS.

They purchased of the King in Rente per Ann.	106	16	09
They sould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	105	12	00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

	l.	s.	d.
In Pensions to poore decaied Brethren	30	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	20	13	04
To the Maintenance of two Scholes	20	00	00
In Almes to poore Men and Women	80	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments.	150	16	04

FISHMONGERS.

They purchased of the King in Rente per Ann.	95	01	04
They sould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	113	09	04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

	l.	s.	d.
In pensions to poor decaied Brethren	25	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	30	00	00
To the Maintenance of a Schole	30	00	00
In			

In Almes to the poore of ther Companie	22 10 08
Sum of ther yerelie Payments of the Rents purchased.	107 10 08

MERCHANTAILERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	98 11 05
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	124 01 08

Payments yerelie out of ther Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poor decaied Brethren	58 00 00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	18 00 00
One Grammer Schole	10 00 00
To ther Almesmen	42 00 00

Sum of their yerelie Payments 148 00 00

VINTENERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	18 01 06
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	06 00 00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to decaied Brethren	10 00 00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13 60 08
To ther Almesmen	15 00 00

Sum of ther yerelie Payments 38 06 08

IRONMONGERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	12 05 00
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	08 00 00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In pensfions to poore decaied Brethren	07 00 00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13 06 08
To ther Almesmen	10 00 00

Sum of ther yerelie Payment 30 06 08

SALTERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	48 09 09
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	47 10 08

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poor decayed Brethren	10 00 00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	10 00 00
In Almes to ther poor Brethren	37 06 08

Sum of ther yerelie Payments 57 06 08

SKYNNERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	46 03 07
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	47 08 06

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poore decayed Brethren	25 13 04
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In Exhibitions to Schollers	13 06 08
To the Maintenance of a Schole	33 06 08
To ther Almesmen	06 13 04

Sum of ther yerely Payments 78 13 04

CLOTHWORKERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rent per Ann.	20 05 02
They fould Tenements to buy the same	18 03 04

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poore decaied Brethren	15 00 00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	13 06 08
To ther Almesmen	18 07 06
To the Maintenance of a Schole	20 00 00

Sum of ther yerelie Payments 66 13 04

DYERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rent per Ann.	06 06 08
They fould noe Land to purchase the same	00 00 00

Payments yerelie out of the Rent purchased.

In Pensfions to poore decaied Brethren	06 13 04
To ther Almesmen	10 00 00

Sum of ther yerelie Payments 16 13 04

BREWERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	18 00 00
They fould Tenements to purchase the same per Ann.	09 01 00

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poor decaied Brethren	13 06 08
In Exhibitions to Schollers	10 00 00
To ther poor in Almes	13 06 08

Sum of ther yerelie Payments 36 13 04

LEATHERSELLERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	09 09 04
They fould noe Lands for the Purchase thereof	nihil 00 00 00

Payments yerelie outof the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to the poor decaied Brethren	10 00 00
Item, to poore Prisoners	06 13 04
Item, to the reading of a Lecture	04 00 00

Sum 20 13 04

TALLOW-CHANDLERS.

They purchased of the Kinge in Rente per Ann.	08 02 08
They fould Tenements to buy the same per Ann.	14 09 05

Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensfions to poore decaied Brethren	04 00 00
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In

	l.	s.	d.
In Almes to the poore	06	13	04
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	10	13	04
P E W T E R E R S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	01	07	08
They fould noe Lande to buy the fame			
<i>Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Penfions to poore decaied Brethren	03	06	08
Sum <i>predict.</i>	03	06	08

S A D L E R S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	32	05	02
They fould Tenements to buy the fame <i>per Ann.</i>	21	14	08
<i>Sum of the yerelie Payments out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Penfions to poore decaied Brethren	14	00	00
In Exhibitions to Schollers	05	06	08
To ther Almesmen	21	18	08
Sum of the yerelie Payments	41	05	04

B A R B E R - S U R G E O N S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	00	02	00
They gave in Almes to ther decaied Brethren	04	00	00
Sum <i>predict.</i>			

G I R D L E R S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	00	19	02
They fould noe Land			
They pai to a poore decaied Brother out this Lande	01	10	00
Sum <i>predict.</i>			

C U R R I O R S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	01	16	08
Sold	<i>nihil</i>		
<i>Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Penfions to poor Brethren	02	12	00
To other poore	00	10	00
In Almes	02	00	00
Sum	05	02	00

C O R D W A I N E R S.			
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Ann.</i>	01	03	04
They fould noe Lande	<i>nihil</i>		
<i>Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Penfions to poore decaied Brethren	02	10	00
In Almes	01	10	00
Sum	04	00	00

A R M O U R E R S.

	l.	s.	d.
They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente <i>per Annum</i>	10	11	00
They fould Tenements to buy the fame <i>per Annum</i>	09	00	00
<i>Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Almes to poor decaied Brethren	12	06	08
To the Prifoners of Ludgate	02	00	00
Sum of ther yearlie Payments	14	06	08

C O O P E R S.

They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente	00	19	00
They fould towards the fame	<i>nihil.</i>		
<i>Payments yerelie out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Penfions to poor decaied Brethren	02	10	00
In Exhibitions	03	06	08
To the Poore	01	00	00
Sum of ther yerelie Payments	06	16	08

C A R P E N T E R S.

They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente	00	08	00
They fould noe Lands	<i>nihil</i>		
They pay in Almes	02	00	00
Sum <i>predict.</i>			

C O O K S.

They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente	01	09	04
They fould in Tenements <i>per Ann.</i>	01	06	00
<i>Payments out of the Rents purchafed.</i>			
In Almes	05	06	00
Sum <i>predict.</i>			

C U T L E R S.

They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente	00	13	04
They fould	<i>nihil</i>		
They pay out of the Rente purchafed, to the Poore	02	10	00
Sum	02	10	00

B A K E R S.

They purchafed of the Kinge in Rente	02	09	00
Sold	<i>nihil</i>		
<i>Payments out of ther Rent.</i>			
To decaied Brethren	06	13	04
To Schollers	04	00	00
Sum of their Payments	10	13	04
Pay-			

W A X C H A N D L E R S.

They purchased of the King in }
Rent per Ann. } 03 04 00
Sold nihil

Payments out of the Rents purchased.

In Pensions to poore Brethren 06 13 04
In Almes 02 00 00
Sum 08 13 04

Sum Total of these Charitable Uses amountethe
unto 1119 l. 08 s. 04 d.

Memorandum, That the yerelie Value of all the
Rentes purchased in the Patents of King Ed-
ward VI. for the which after the Rate of
twenty Yeres Purchase, was paid 18714 l. 11 s.
02 d. amounted unto the Somme of 934 l. 18 s.
05 d. ob.

A Proposal for
every Company
to send a Ship
to Sea with
their own Ma-
nufacture.

ONE Thomas Barnaby, a Merchant in Edward
VI. his Days, urged to some great Lord of the
Court the vast Usefulness of Shipping to this
Island, of which, at that Time, there was a great
Deficiency. And, for the promoting of Shipping,
he advised this Way: That every Company of
the City should provide, and send out one Ship
at least, laden with the Commodities proper to
their own Trade or Manufacture; which might
considerably advance Navigation in this Realm,
and the Riches also of each Society. "There
"be (said he) so many rich Halls, that may
"spend 800 l. some 600 l. some less and some
"more, yearly. And great Revenues come to
"them yearly for Quarteridges and Forfeits;
"which rise to no small Sum, and nothing done
"withal, but making great Feasts every Month
"or six Weeks at their Halls, and causing Vic-
"tuals to be dear. But it might be turned to a
"more honourable Use; also, it would be a
"great maintaining to the King's Subjects, for
"every Craft to have a Ship to carry their Mer-
"chandizes to and fro, to the great Advance-
"ment of the King's Honour, and to their
"own Commodities: And if Chance should fall
"(which God forbid) that a Ship should be
"lost, the Halls might easily bear the Smarts
"thereof.

A Bill that
none should
exercise any
Trade but he
that had ser-
ved an Ap-
prenticeship to
it.

THERE was an Endeavour made in March 1575,
to obtain an Act of Parliament that no Person
should exercise any other Trade than what he
was Apprentice to. The Bill was drawn up and
intituled, *A Bill prohibiting the Exercise of any
Art or Mystery, saving to such as have been Ap-
prentice to the same; or, to prohibit, that no
Person of one Art or Mystery shall intermeddle
with the Art or Mystery of others.* It set forth,
How in the 37th Year of King Edward III. it
was enacted, That Artificers and Men of Mys-
teries should hold themselves to one Mystery, and
that none should use the Mystery or Trade of
others, but that which he had chosen. And in
the fifth Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,
it was enacted, That after the first of May then
next ensuing, it should not be lawful for any
other than such as did then lawfully use or exer-
cise any Art, Mystery, or manual Occupation,
to set up, occupy or use any Craft, Trade, Mys-
tery, or Occupation, except he was brought up
therein Seven Years; nor to set any Person at
work in such Mystery, except he should have
been an Apprentice as aforesaid.

Records shewed
the Lord Treas-
urer relating
thereto.

THE City offered to the Lord Treasurer a Pa-
per, shewing, that it appeared by antient Re-
cords, that several Companies in LONDON
were incorporated, as well for the good Govern-
ment of their Companies, and to see that true

and perfect Wares were made and sold in the
Realm, as to punish the disordered Persons, and
banish the deceitful and corrupt Wares. At
which Time every several Company might occupy
no other Trade but that whereunto the Person
was Apprentice. Which Order kept the foreign
Commodities at far lower Prices than at that pre-
sent they were; and yet the Stuff and Wares better
made than now they were. That Ignorance was
a great Occasion of making and maintaining evil
and corrupt Wares, and also of enhancing and
raising up the Prices of Foreign Commodities.
That if every Man occupied his own Trade, that
these Abuses might easily be espied, and order-
ed either by the Governor of the Corporations,
or by some other Device made by her Majesty
and the Honourable Council. That there were
in LONDON, of several Companies, far
greater Numbers that retailed Silks, than were
free of the Mercers; and therefore no good Or-
der could be kept.

IN the Times of King Richard II. Sir Ni-
cholas Brambre, Mayor, divers were disfranchi-
sed and lost their Freedom; for that they oc-
cupied other Trades than they were Apprentices
unto, viz. John Lynne and Nicholas Merchant,
free of the Haberdashers, for that they occupied
Merceries: Geoffrey Prestbery, for that he knew
the said Nicholas Merchant to occupy Mercery,
and procured him to be free of the Haberdashers.
William Southbrook, free of the Weavers, for
that he occupied Drapery. Richard Cross, for
that he procured the said Southbrook, occupying
Drapery, to be free of the Weavers. Richard
Skinner, being a Taylor, lost his Freedom, for
that he used Drapery. Six several Taylors, at
that Time, lost their Freedom, for that they
knew the said Skinner occupied Drapery; and
yet procured him to be free of the Taylors.

FROM the Year 1582, and some Years after, the
Companies were again put to great Trouble, a
great Part of their Lands and Tenements being
in Danger to be forfeited and taken from them,
by Reason of Sir Edward Stafford, and others,
who had obtained Patents from the Queen for
finding out Obit and Chantry, and Collegiate
Lands concealed. Many of these Lands, given
by Act of Parliament to the King and his Heirs,
1 Edw. VI. the Companies were fain to purchase
again of King Edward VI. according to the Rent
Charges upon them, as was shewn before. But
some other Chantry Lands there were, which
they held concealed hitherto, till certain prying
Fellows (hoping thereby to make some Gains
to themselves) had made Discoveries of them to
these Patentees, commonly called Concealers;
who examined narrowly into all these Conceal-
ments. And what was discovered became the
Patentees, the Queen having some small Part in
Fee Farm.

THUS, Anno 1582, two of these Concealers,
named Adams and Woodshaw, discovered, That
whereas divers of the Companies had, upon the
Act for Chantries, bought of King Edward VI.
the Lands belonging to the Chantries, and given
to the respective Companies, and so enjoyed the
said Lands as they had done before, they had
concealed some of the Chantry Lands, and re-
tained them in their Hands, paying nothing for
them. As for Example, the Grocers bought of
King Edward VI. 67 l. 1 s. 8 d. per Annum;
for which they gave 1341 l. 13 s. 4 d. and built
the Weigh-house, which cost them 1100 l. But
these Men found, that the Lands belonging to
Chantries, in their Possession, amounted to 147 l.
4 s. 8 d. What therefore remained of the Sum
besides 67 l. 1 s. 8 d. was by Right the Queen's.
Which she gave to the Patentees: Out of which
the Queen had 4 l. 10 s. per Annum as a Fee
Farm.

AND so the Skinners bought of the said King, Rents of their Chantries to the Value of 30 l. 16 s. 6 d. *per Annum*; for which they paid 615 l. 10 s. whereas there was now discovered to be Lands of that Nature in their Possession of 101 l. 8 s. 8 d. *per Annum*.

	l.	s.	d.
The Salters bought of the King			
Rents out of these Lands <i>per Ann.</i>	33	18	03
For which they paid to the King	688	05	00
Their Lands now discovered to be <i>per Annum</i>	82	01	08
The Vintners bought Rents of the King, as before, <i>per Annum</i>	09	15	00
For which they paid	195	06	08
Their Lands now discovered to be <i>per Annum</i>	30	00	00
Besides their Hall and 14 Alms-houses passed to the Patentees as concealed.			
The Drapers bought Rents of the King as before, <i>per Annum</i>	37	05	10
For which they paid	746	13	04
Their Lands now discovered to be <i>per Annum</i>	110	07	00

And so of divers other of the Twelve Companies. All these Lands and Tenements of the Companies of LONDON so concealed, the Queen passed by her Letters Patents to the abovesaid Adams and Woodshaw.

	l.	s.	d.
So that the Total Sum of the Lands so passed was <i>per Ann.</i>	838	04	06
Rents out of the same bought of the King by the Companies <i>per Annum</i>	312	16	03
Monies therefore paid to the King by them	5640	00	08
To the Queen for all the same Lands by the Patentees in Fee Farm <i>per Annum</i>	22	12	04

Note, That the Value of the said Lands were here set as they were charitably lett by the Companies, (which was one great Portion of their good Deeds) but would be much more by Improvement. Also the whole yearly Value aforesaid, and the whole yearly Value of all the rest of their Lands, the Companies shewed that they did bestow upon the Poor, and upon Scholars, and other publick good Uses; without employing any one Penny thereof in their Dinners, or other like Charges. But the same were wholly borne of their Quarteridge, and the Wardens Charge out of their own Purfes; as appears by this one Example of the Grocers here following:

	l.	s.	d.
The whole Rents of the Grocers <i>per Annum</i>	216	14	04
Whereof:			
To the Poor weekly, by divers Wills and otherwise in Alms			
To the School-master, Usher, and Almsmen at Owndel	165	16	00
To poor Schloars in the Universities			
For Fees and Pensions of poor Servants of the Company, whereof they live	46	00	00
Reparations of the School Alms-houses, and other the Premises	40	00	00

Sum 251 16 00

Beside setting forth, entertaining and training of Soldiers, Provision of Armour always in Store, and 444 Quarters of Wheat ever aforehand; wherein the poorer Sort bear no Burden.

And so in like Sort and Proportion is to be said of all the rest of the said Companies.

Note also, That the said Companies are set by their Lands in Subsidy, 638 l. and so do pay at every whole Subsidy 128 l. 10 s. which, accounting every fourth Year to pay a Subsidy, amounteth yearly, *communibus annis*, to 31 l. 7 s. And so if the Companies lose their Lands, the Queen shall lose more in Subsidy than the Whole that the Patentees do give her for the Lands.

Item, If the Land be taken away, and so the Purchase of the Rents void, if her Majesty in Equity repay the Sums that the King received for the Rents, it amounts to 5640 l. 8 d.

In fine, There was no Way for these Companies to enjoy these concealed; but now discovered Lands, unless they would lay down Money and buy them of the Patentees: Nor would the Patentees be contented to have them valued according to the old Rents they went at formerly, and as lett by the Companies, but according to what they might be rented for at that present; and so set the Value upon them at twenty Years Purchase. But several Companies contended with these Concealers; for many of these Lands were dubious whether they came under the Statute for Chantries. At length some Matters of Law in this Cause were put to the Lords Chief Justices, Sir Christopher Wray, and Sir Edmund Anderson.

Wherein they gave their Judgments under their Hands, That albeit Messuages were demised to Corporations of Mysteries in LONDON, yet being appointed to Chantries, Obits, &c. they were given to the King by the Statute *Anno 1 Edw. VI.* And then they gave their Judgments, that the Queen was intituled to certain Messuages in Controversy; and others they left doubtful, and cleared some others.

Four Concealments were discovered in the Drapers Company, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
I. William Calleys's Lands, being of the old yearly Rent of	26	06	08
The Patentees reckon'd them worth yearly	80	00	00
So as worth to be sold at twenty Years Purchase	1600	00	00
II. Dolphin's Lands, old Rent yearly	04	06	08
Now worth to be let by Year	13	06	08
Worth to be sold as before	266	13	04
III. William Brothor's Lands, old yearly Rents	06	01	08
Now worth yearly	20	00	00
Worth to be sold at that Rate	400	00	00
IV. Again, William Brothor's Lands, of old yearly Rent	20	00	00
Now worth yearly	70	00	00
Worth to be sold as before	1400	00	00

The Sum of the old yearly Rent of all the said Lands and Tenements

The Sum of the Rents they would at that present lett for,

The Sum that the said Tenements will be sold for, after twenty Years Purchase, according to the said new Valuation

Deducting the annual Rents of 21 l. 2 s. purchased out of the said Tenements by the said Drapers Company.

BUT to make this Matter clearer, and to shew what the City pleaded for itself against these Concealers, this Plea, which they put in to the Lord Treasurer, may deserve to be considered.

I. IN the firste Yeare of Kinge Edward the vijth, Chauntries, Colledges and divers Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. employed in superstitious

perfitious Ufes, were geven to the Kinge, his Heires and Successors.

2. In the fame Statute are divers Claufes, limiting in what Cafes the Kinge fhould have all or Parte, or Rente, or the Land it felfe.

3. Among other, there is a Claufe to this Effecte; That all Profiters employed by Corporations of Mifteries, to fuch fuperftitious Ufes, fhould bee to the Kinge as Rentes-charge, whereunto all thofe and other the Landes of fuch Corporations fhould be liable.

4. Hereupon the Lawe was then taken and put in ufe, that in fuch Cafes where Landes were geven to fuche Corporations, with lymitinge of Profiters to bee fo fuperftitiously employed, the Kinge fhould not have the Landes, but the Profiters fo employed, as Rentes-charge.

5. Upon this Statute, Commissions were directed for LONDON, to certen Perfons of the Kinge's Counfell learned, and other greate learned Men in Lawe, and fuche as were of Parliament, and prevye to the makinge of the Lawe, and fo beft underftanding the true Meaninge of the Statute.

6. Thefe Commissioners came to the Halles of LONDON, and there had all the Evidencies of the Companies laide before them, that they mighte accordinge to their Underftandinge, fett downe the Rightes of the Kinge.

7. They, accordinge to the faid Exposition, did fett downe and certifie thofe Profiters to bee the Kinges, as Rents-charge, and did not entitle the Kinge to the Landes themfelves.

8. The Certificates were fo accepted and allowed in the Kinges Courts, no doubt with the Advife of the Kinges Officers and Judges, and Counfel learned.

9. Thefe Rents were accordingly paid to the Kinge by the Space of certen Yeres; without Question.

10. Afterward the Kinge in the thirde Yere of his Raigne, having Occafion to levie a great Maffe of Money, did require the Companies to purchafe thofe Rents, which they were lothe to doe; but beinge urged by their Dutie of Love and Service to the Kinge.

11. The Companies accordingly purchafed thofe Rents, for which they paid to the Kinge almoft xix thoufand Pounds.

12. For the raifinge of this Somme of 18700 l. they were enforced to fell divers of the faide Landes and Tenements, to paye for the reft.

13. The Kinge moft gratiouflye meaninge that both the Companies and the faid Purchafers fhould reteyne bothe the faide Landes, and enjoye their faide Rentes accordinge to their Bargaynes, did in the fifth Yere of his Raigne, in a Seflion of the fame Parliament, paffe an Acte of Parliament for their Affurance againfte Reversions, Remainders and other Incombrances.

14. In the Preamble of the faid Acte is recited, howe the Kinge was by the faid Statute in the firft Yere of his Raign, intituled to the faid Profiters, as Rents-charge, and not to the Landes in the Landes of thofe Laye Corporations.

15. So by the Judgment of the Kinge, his Nobles, Judges, Counsaile learned, and whole Court of Parliamente, in the faid late Seflion, who had bene alfo of the former Seflion, and beft underftandinge their owne Meaninge, it was confefled and recited, that the Kinge in this Cafe, had the Rents, and not the Landes.

16. In the Bodie of the faid Acte is exprefly fett downe, that the faid Companies and Corporations fhall quietly enjoye and holde both the faid Rents, Manors, Landes, Tenements and Hereditaments.

17. Accordinge to this Exposition, they have ever fince quietly enjoyed the fame.

18. They have made fundrye Sales, Grauntes, and Leases of their faid Landes and their Grauntees, have likewise done. Upon which Grauntes are fundrye Warrantifes, Bondes and Covenants.

19. Many of the faid Leases are become Portions of Widowes and Orphanes.

20. Many have beftowed great Buildings upon the fame, to the beautifying of her Majesties Citie.

21. Many, but efpecially poore Men, have their Habitations and onely Settlinges of their livinge in the Premiffes.

22. The Arrerages of the Profits are very greate Sommes.

23. The Companies having purchafed the faid Rents, though they mighte have turned them wholly to their owne profite, have employed the fame to publike ufes, viz. reliefe of poore Perfons, of Almes, Exhibitions, of Schollers in the Universities, Provisions of Grayne and Armour, fetting forth and Entertainments of Soldiers, and other Service of their Sovereignes from time to time.

24. Nowe of late there hath bene founde out a newe Opyinion upon the faid Statute, contrary to the forfaid Exposition and Underftanding thereof. And it is fuggested, that the Kinge is entitled to the faid Landes, and not to the Profiters; and fo the faid Companies have neither Lande nor Rente, notwithstanding their Purchafes *bona fide*, and by the Judgment of the Kinge, his Councils learned and Parliaments.

25. Upon this Suggestion, Informations of Intrufions are brought againft the faid Companies, all for concealed Landes.

26. Yf the faid Informations fhould prevaille, and the faid newe Opyinion holden for Lawe, infinite Inconveniencies would enfue: *Viz.*

27. The Companys beinge *bonæ fidei Possessores*, and having truly purchafed for greate Summes at the Kinges Requefte, fhould be defrawd of their lawful Bargains.

28. The Arrerages fhould be to them a greater Burden then they are able to fusteyne.

29. The Warrantizes, Covenants, Bondes and Forfeitures, are an infinite Somme, and a moft unfpeakable Confufion.

30. The Charge of their Buildinge fhould be wholly loft.

31. Multitudes of Widowes and poore Orphanes fhould be thruft out of their Portions, and utterly undone.

32. The Testaments and Laft Willes of many Perfons fhould be utterly defeated.

33. Infinite Numbers of poore Inhabitants fhould at an Instant be expelled from their Dwellings.

34. Marvellous Numbers of Poore fufteined by thofe Revenues of Companies, fhould be put from their Reliefe, and caft to Miferie, and burden of the State more than LONDON fhall be able to fusteyne.

35. Many poore Schollers muft lofe their Exhibitions.

36. The Companies fhall not bee able to furnifhe hir Majesties Service from Time to Time as they have done, and defire to do; much leffe to mainteyne the good contynuanee of her Citie to her Majesties Honour.

37. Finally, the Confufion and Tumbling up of the whole State and Order of this Citie would be incredible.

38. Her Majestie fhould hereof, by the faid Suggesters, receive little or nothinge, and in no waye comparable to the losse that her Highnefs may fusteyne in her Cities Difabilitie.

It may therefore please your honourable Lordship of your Goodnefs,

To be favourable to the said Citie and Companies in their most humble Petitions to her Majestie, and Council for their Relif, and to bemeane,

That her Majestie will allowe the said true Interpretations of the Statutes, whereby they have hetherto enjoyed the said Landes.

That her Majestie will commaunde such Sutes, Informations, and Molestations, to cease.

And that her Highness, if need should be, will by her moste gracious Graunts, or Royal Assente to an Acte of Parliament hereafter for that Cause, ratasie the Possessions of the said Companies in playne and expresse Forme.

For the Final compounding and adjusting these Controversies arising between the Patentees and Companies, certain Lords of the Council were made Arbitrators between them; whereof one of them was the Lord Treasurer of England.

THE Offers of the Patentees before the Lords Arbitrators, April 4 1585, to the Companies, were as follow:

“THEY require the Inheritance and Fee-simple of so much of the Lands in Question, as they shall be found to have Right unto by the Opinions of the Judges: In consideration whereof, they will grant unto the said Companies and their Successors for ever, out of the same Tenements, so much Annual Rent, in Nature of a Rent-Charge, as the same Tenements are now demised for, and remit unto them besides all the Arrearages, without offering Disturbance to the Tenant for the Lease or Term of Years granted them *bona fide*, before the Date of the Patent.

“THEY demand 5000*l.* and Leases in Reversion for an hundred Years, of all the Lands that they shall have Right unto by the Opinions of the Judges, remitting to the Companies absolutely the Inheritance of the Lands, the whole Arrearages, and suffering the Tenants quietly to enjoy their Estates

“THEY are contented to depart with a third Part of so much Land as shall be thought to be their Right by the Opinions of the Judges, reserving only to themselves two Parts of the same Land, being rated and cast up according to the Yearly Value in Rent, or as it is worth to be Sold.

“WHERE it is alledged by the Companies, that they paid for the Rent-Charges out of these and other Lands 19000*l.* or thereabouts; the Patentees, to save the Companies from Loss and Prejudice, are contented to repay unto them so much Money ratably for the Rents out of the Lands to be adjudged for the Patentees, as it shall appear they disbursed for the same, remitting unto them the Arrearages and mean Profits: The said Companies to resign over to the Patentees all their Interest, both in the said Lands and Rents so by them purchased; and the Tenants to continue out their Leases made *bona fide* before the Date of the Patent.”

In short, the Rents in Adams's and Woodshaw's Patent were compounded for in the Year 1587, which amounted to 227*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The Mercers Companies Rents, which they had before compounded for the Queen, amounted to 196*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* and there remained much more to be compounded for.

KING James I. in the Seventh Year of his Reign, Anno 1609, for the Ease of these long complained of Grievances, set forth a gracious Proclamation, intituled, *A Proclamation signifying his Majesty's Pleasure to confirm by all means the Estates of his Subjects against all Defects in their Assurances, and all concealed Titles*; importing, “That it had pleased him, as a Pledge of greater Favour intended towards his Subjects, than ever they received from his Predecessors (setting apart all Considerations of Profit to himself, or Power over his good Subjects in this kind) by this Proclamation to declare, that he was fully resolved, that all his Subjects should partake of this Grace, to have all the Estates of their Lands confirmed and made perfect, and to be discharged of all mean Profits and Issues whatsoever heretofore due, or acknowledged, notwithstanding any Defects, or Imperfections, &c.

BUT it was not before the 21st of K. James I. that this great Vexation of the Subject, by Reason of Concealments, was put a full and satisfactory End to; when an Act of Parliament was made against these Concealers, and all Pretences of Concealments whatsoever. The Contents of the said Act was, “That the King, his Heirs, and Successors, shall not at any Time hereafter sue, impeach, question, or implead any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, for, or in anywise concerning any Manors, &c. Secondly, or for or concerning the Revenues, Issues or Profits thereof. Thirdly, or make any Title, Claim, Challenge, or Demand, &c. And that every Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, their Heirs and Successors, and all claiming from, by, or under them, or any of them, for and according to the several Estates and Interests, which they have or claim to have in the same respectively, shall hereafter quietly and freely have, hold, and enjoy against his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, &c. And furthermore, that every Person or Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Successors, &c. shall quietly and freely have, hold and enjoy all such Manors, &c. as they now have, claim and enjoy, &c. against all and every Person and Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, having, claiming, or pretending to have any Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim or Demand whatsoever, &c. by Reason or Colour of any Letters Patents, or Grants, upon Suggestion of Concealment, or wrongful detaining, or not being in Charge, or defective Titles, or by, from, or under any Patentees, &c. of, or for which Manors, &c. no Verdict, &c.

C H A P. X.

Of MERCHANTS and FOREIGN TRADE.

WE have not yet told all the Myſteries and Trades in LONDON, as diſtinguiſhed into their ſeveral Companies. There is yet another Rank of conſiderable Traders, whoſe Traffick and Commerce lieth chiefly abroad, and who employ Shipping; exporting the Products and Manufactures of *England* into foreign Parts, and importing the Commodities of foreign Growth hither. Theſe we call *Merchants*, in great Credit and Reputation among us, as well as of Wealth and Opulency. Of theſe there be divers Companies alſo, according to the Regions and Countries of the World to which they trade, being incorporated by divers of our Kings and Queens. But notwithstanding they are of theſe Companies of Merchants, yet moſt of them are Freemen of the City, and belong to ſome one, either of the Twelve, or the other Companies of the Myſteries of LONDON. But firſt to ſpeak ſomething of the Trade in general:

WHICH is that which makes LONDON to be LONDON, that is, makes her flow with Wealth and Honour, and able to deſerve the Name of *The Chamber of the Kings of England*; and, finally, which influenceth the Proſperity and good Eſtate of the whole Nation: For ſhe is the Spring of Wealth, whence, as in ſo many Channels, it is derived throughout all the Parts of the Kingdom.

AND the Trade and Commerce of this City cannot but be great, if we conſider the vaſt Sum paid into the King's Treasury, ariſing from the Customs, which amounts to about 2,000,000 *l. per Annum*.

MOREOVER, its great Trade may be gueſs'd at by the Shipping lying at Anchor in the River *Thames*, inſomuch that paſſing down the ſaid River, the Maſts reſemble a Wood, or Foreſt, beſides thoſe conſtantly going out, or coming from foreign Parts of the known World. Its great Trade may alſo be computed by great Numbers of well furniſhed Shops and Warehouſes, and by the great Port and Splendor the Merchants and Tradeſmen live in; their Houſes richly furniſhed; their Apparel coſtly; their Equipage noble, and their Tables plentiful; and many of them honour'd by the Prince with Knighthood: Inſomuch, that LONDON may not improperly be reckon'd a Grand Magazine of Money, and Commodities of all Sorts, neceſſary for the Uſe and Pleaſure of Mankind. And for Horſes, Ammunition and all Sorts of Arms, it may be ſtil'd a Storehouſe for War. And laſtly, for Men of all Ranks and Qualities, as Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, Merchants, Tradeſmen, Artificers, Seamen and Foreigners, is a vaſt Rendezvous of People.

FOR Exportation, this City (as the Storehouſe of the Kingdom) ſupplies other Nations with Lead, Tin, Copper, Iron, Pewter, (both wrought and unwrought) Shot, Guns, Allum, Seacoal, Saffron, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Calves-skins, Lamb-skins, Coney-skins, Hops, Corn, (when under ſuch a Price *per Buſhel*, as ſet by Act of Parliament) Pilchards, Herrings, Barrel-Cod,

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Poor Jack, Ling, Shoes, Stockings, Hats, Caps, Ruggs, Honey, Soap, Madder, Butter, Cheeſe, all Sorts of Haberdashery Wares; as, Gloves, Ribbands, Needles, Pins, Tape, &c. But, above all, with Cloth and Woollen Manufactures made into Serges, *Norwich* Stuffs, Says, Bayes, Perpetuanoes, Druggets, Kerſies, Raſhes, Cottons, Fuſtians, Flannels, Worſteds, Frizes, Peniſtons, &c. and that in vaſt Quantities. All which ſaid Commodities, with divers others, not here named, find great Vent beyond Seas.

THE Importations are alſo as conſiderable, the Merchants bringing in from all Parts of the Earth their Wares and Riches; which, after we have ſufficiently ſupplied ourſelves with, in great Quantities, to the Enrichment of the Importers, and others that deal in them, are again transported to other Countries. And as our *American* Plantations take off prodigious Quantities of all Sorts of the aforeſaid Commodities; that is, as well thoſe of our own Growth and Manufacture, as thoſe imported; ſo likewise by the Plantations, as *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, *Virginia*, *New-England*, *Maryland*, *New-York*, *Carolina*, *Pennſylvania*, *Bermudas*, *St. Chriſtopher's*, *Nevis*, &c. no leſs Advantage is made by their Sugars, Tobacco, Indico, Ginger, Piemento, Cotton, Cocoa, Furrs, Fuſticks, and other Woods, which is enough, not only for our Nation, but to ſupply moſt Countries with.

THE Commodities imported, are, Oils, Wines, Brandy, Spices, Fruits, as Raiſins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, and Prunelloes, Callicoës, Pintadoes of ſeveral Sorts, Saunders, Tamerines, Spicknard, Aloes, Myrrhe, Rhubarb, Opium, Druggs of ſundry Sorts, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Pearl, Amber, Frankincenſe, Caſſia, Camphire, Borax, Mirabolans, Benjamin, Rice, Chryſtal, Porcelane, Cabinets, Coffee, Tea, China-wares, Cornelian Rings, Muſk, Civet, Ambergreafe, Saltpetre, Grograins, Turkey Carpets, Silks, Raw and Wrought into ſeveral Fabricks, as, Taſſaties, Sarſnets, Tabbies, Velvets and Pluſh, Diaper, Damask, Cambricks, Hollands, Ghentings, Muſlins, &c. alſo Caviare, Catchope, Pot-aſhes, Firs, Pipe-ſtaves, Oars, Deals, Clapboards, Cordage, Cable-yarn, Cotton, Cotton-yarn, Redwood, Log-wood, Fuſtick, Cedar, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Iron, Steel, Wire, Laten, Elephants Teeth, Cochineal, Flax, Hemp, Wax, Tallow, Furrs, Goat-skins, Cordovants, Hides, Sturgeon, Camels-hair, Mohair, Camblets, Grograms, Yarn, Galls, Glaſs, Slood, Allum, Iſinglaſs, Hogsbristles, Beaver-wool, Woombs, Colours for Painters, Pictures, Paper, Rice, Annifeeds, &c. And, indeed, all Commodities whatſoever find good Vent here.

FOR the Management of Trade in Shipping off and Landing Goods, and for the Entering of them, in order to the Payment of the King's Duties, there is a Custom-Houſe in *Thames-Street*, below the Bridge, commodiouſly ſeated and ſupplied with Wharfs and Cranes for the Landing and Unlading of Goods; and as convenient within, by ſeveral Apartments for Offices belonging thereunto, beſides a very large

and spacious Room, where the Clerks and others sit for the Dispatch of Business.

IN this Office of the Custom-House is a great Number of Officers employed, in their several Stations; many whereof have very large and noble Stipends, besides other Advantages. The principal Officers are the King's Commissioners, who have the whole Charge and Management of all his Majesty's Customs in all the Ports of *England*, as well as *LONDON*; and the Oversight and Ordering of the numerous Officers and Servants belonging to them. These Commissioners, as several other Officers do, hold their Places by Patent from the King. Many others there are that are appointed by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being. The Officers also for the Out-Ports, some are Patent-Officers, and others Warrant-Officers, to a great Number. Of all which, see more *Vol. I. Pages 303, 304, 305, 306.*

OTHER great and necessary Appendages of Trade, are Weights and Measures, which by the *Magna Charta*, ought to be one and the same throughout the whole Kingdom; and those must be according to the King's Standard; of Weights and Measures kept in the Exchequer, by a special Officer of the House, called, *The Clerk, or, Comptroller of the Market*. And for the preventing of Deceits in so important a Matter, there are Officers appointed to inspect the same; as the Jury of Inquests in the several Wards and Parishes of *LONDON*, and the like for the Parts without the City-Liberty. And in the County there is a Clerk of the Market, for the Verge of the King's Palace, (which some say is twelve Miles Circuit round the Court) whose Care is to look after the same: And to that End he keeps his Courts half-yearly, at convenient Places for the Inhabitants, who bring or send their Weights and Measures to be tryed, by the Standard kept by him. And what Weights and Measures are by the Jury found to be faulty, the Owners thereof are presented, and fined by the said Clerk, more or less, according to the Offence, or returned into the Exchequer; and accordingly to be estreated for the King.

BUT, within the City-Liberties, the Lord Mayor hath the looking after the same: And the like hath the Steward, or Head Bailiff, for the Liberty of *Westminster*: And so for other Liberties, which by some old Privileges claim such a Power, as *St. Katharine's*, &c.

CONCERNING the Weights and Measures used in *LONDON*, and all over *England*, and the particular Practice of weighing and measuring Commodities, Recourse may be had to Books of Commerce, and Merchandize; and for a brief and succinct Relation thereof, to *The Present State of Great Britain*.

AFTER the Union of *England* and *Scotland*, it was enacted, That the same Weights and Measures be used throughout *Great Britain*, as were before used in *England*: And the Standard of those Weights and Measures (antiently kept in the Exchequer at *Westminster*) to be kept also in those Burghs in *Scotland*, to which the keeping of Weights and Measures are now in Use; and all the Standards to be sent down to the respective Burghs from the Standard kept in the Exchequer.

THERE antiently was, and still is a publick Ballance, or Beam, belonging to the City, for weighing of Commodities between Buyer and Seller, and a Master-Weigher appointed; and there was all possible Care used for the just keeping of this Beam: For which Purpose, these Orders of old Time may be taken Notice of.

Quia sepius, &c. In *English*, "Because of-
ten before these Times, many and sundry Con-

tentions have arisen betwixt the Merchant-Strangers selling, and the private Merchants buying different Commodities of *Averdupois*, and Spices; which were weighed as well by the great Ballance as the small; so that it was uncertain upon the Tract of Weighing; for the Weigher gave to some more, and to some less, as was reported.

FOR the avoiding of such Contentions, and for the removing them for the Time to come, it was agreed by *Thomas Romayn*, Mayor, and the Aldermen, and by the Assent of *Luke de Haveryng*, *William de Byderik*, *Rafe le Balauncer*, *Peter Adrian*, *William Furneys*, *Roger de Arcubus*, *William le Boteler*, *William le Barber*, *John Godelinyng*, *Richard de Dorsete*, *Richard de Ispania*, Citizens and Merchants of *LONDON*; and *John le Lang*, *Hildebrand de Nova Curia*, *Jacob Fisk*, *John Pope*, *Richard Sware*, *Bertram de Coloign*, *John de Sterneberwe*, &c. Merchants of *Lombardy* and *Provence*: THAT all the Merchandizes of *Averdupois*, as of Wax, Almonds, Rice, Copper, &c. and such like, which are to be weighed by the Beam, for the Time to come be weighed equally: That the Weigher remove his Hands thence; so that he seem neither to the Seller, nor to the Buyer, to yield any Thing, or to take away more than what is just, after any Manner whatsoever. And that every Hundred of such Grosses of *Averdupois*, contain five score and twelve Pounds; and every Hundred of small Spices, viz. Ginger, Saffron, Sugar, Maces, and other of such Sort, which are sold by the Pound, contain fivescore and four Pounds. And it is enjoined the Weigher, that he weigh no otherwise, under Pain of Imprisonment.

AND moreover it is forbidden, that no Merchant, Stranger, or private Merchant, sell or buy, but by the Ballance; and not by Detail, under Pain, &c. Yet always saving the State of the Lord the King, and of his Wardrobe, when they will weigh. That they weigh as before hath been used, if they please; until something else be appointed by him and his Council. And this Ordinance was made on *Monday* in the Eve of *St. Martin*, *Anno Regn. Reg. Edwardi fil. Reg. Edw. tertio*.

AND the Weigher shall receive, for the Use of the Sheriff, of every thousand Weight weighed, 1 *d.* and the Weigher shall have for his own Labour of every hundred Weight a Farthing.

WHAT the antient Manner of appointing a Weigher of the great Beam was, may be seen by this Extract out of the Records of the Chamber; when one *Andrew Goddard*, 6 *Edw. II.* was put and sworn in that Office.

Memorandum, &c. Be it remembered, that on *Wednesday* next after the Feast of *St. Michael*, *Ann. Regni Regis Edw. fil. Edw. sexto*, came honest Men of the Commonalty, viz. of the Trade of the Pepperers, Corders, or Ropers, Farriers, or Ironmongers, Apothecaries, and of divers other Trades, who used to weigh their Commodities by *Averdupois*; and in the Presence of *Nicholas de Farndon*, holding the Place of Mayor that Day (because the Mayor [*John de Gisors*] was before the King's Council at *Westminster* for the Business of the City) and of *Richard de Glocester*, &c. Aldermen, and of *Richard de Welleford*, one of the Sheriffs; they presented one *Andrew Goddard* to the Office of Weigher of the great Ballance, whom they chose for a good and faithful Man to do the said Office, and prayed that the Sheriffs would admit him to the said Office; and that they would let it to Farm, because that it would

“ would be to the great Detriment of the afore-
“ said Office.

“ AND the foresaid *Richard* the Sheriff admit-
“ ted the foresaid *Andrew*: And the said *Andrew*
“ was sworn, well and faithfully to weigh, as
“ well for the Seller as the Buyer, as well for the
“ Poore as for the Rich, and all other who shall
“ come to the Ballance; and at the End of every
“ Week shall render up to the Sheriff all the Pro-
“ fit coming of the said Office, &c. And the said
“ Weigher shall take of every Thousand weighed
“ 1*d.* for the Sheriff, for the Farm of the City;
“ and for his Labour for every Hundred, a
“ Farthing.

THE antient Affize of Weights and Measures,
were as follows:

*Per Ordinationem totius Angliæ Regni fuit
Mensura Dni. Regis composita. &c.* “ By the
“ Ordinance and Discretion of the whole King-
“ dom of *England*, was the Measure of the Lord
“ the King settled, viz. That the *English* Pen-
“ ny, which is called *Sterling*, round, without
“ Tonsure or Clipping, shall weigh 32 Grains of
“ Bread Corn, in the Middle of the Ear; and
“ twelve Ounces make the Pound of LON-
“ DON, to wit, Twenty Shillings: And eight
“ Pounds of Sterlings make one Gallon, and
“ eight Gallons make one Bushel of LONDON:
“ And eight Bushels make a Quarter of LON-
“ DON: And twelve Pounds and an half make
“ a Stone of LONDON. And a Sack of
“ Wool ought to weigh twenty eight Stone, and
“ in some Parts thirty Stone.

ADD this Extract to the rest, concerning
weighing of Wool, and rectifying of the Trone,
and appointing a Weigher, and the Fee for
weighing.

“ *Memorandum, &c.* Be it remembered that on
“ *Thursday*, in the Eve of the Purification of the
“ blessed Virgin *Mary*, in the Sixth of *Edward*
“ the Son of *Edward*, came *John de Bureford*,
“ *Simon Abyndon* Draper, *John de Codynnton*
“ Wooler, *Walter de Chesewyk* Wooler, *John de*
“ *Hamme*, and *Richard de Hakeneye*, Woolers
“ also, and very many other honest Men,
“ Woolers and others of the City, at *Gybold*,
“ LONDON; before *John de Gisorz*, Mayor,
“ *John de Wengrave*, *William de Leyre*, *Henry*
“ *de Durham*, *John de Wyndesore*, *William Ser-*
“ *nade*, *William de Combmartin*, *Anketine de*
“ *Giscetie*, *Stephen de Abynton*, and *Roger de*
“ *Paris*, Aldermen; and there before the same
“ Mayor and Aldermen, forsomuch as it was given
“ to the said Mayor and Aldermen to understand,
“ that the Trone of the City, wherewith Wools
“ bought and sold were weighed in the same City,
“ was defective, and not well kept; because that
“ one *John Powel*, who had the Custody thereof,
“ had not sufficient Insight to execute such Office;
“ the foresaid *John de Bureford* and others
“ abovenamed, were sworn, touching the Holy
“ Gospel; that they would cause the said Trone,
“ well and faithfully to be kept, and, if it were
“ necessary, to be amended; and that to keep
“ the said Trone, they would choose some faith-
“ ful and diligent Person: And hereupon one
“ *Thomas Le Anselma Kiere*, being sworn, assayed
“ the said Trone by the Weights of *Gybold*, and
“ made it certain and competent. And the
“ Woolers being sworn, chose a certain Weigher,
“ to serve the said Trone in the Place of *John*
“ *Powel*; to wit, one *William Gyri*, who there
“ presently swore, that he should weigh well and
“ faithfully, by the foresaid Trone, between
“ Merchant and Merchant, doing Justice and E-
“ quity as well to Foreigners, as private Men [*i. e.*
“ *Freemen*,] sparing or favouring none by Fear or

“ Affection, Prayer or Price: And that he should
“ not take of the Free-Merchants of the City,
“ but of both, that is, as of the Buyer, as the
“ Seller, an Halfpenny only of every Sarpalar
“ weighed; and of the Foreigners Merchants,
“ weighing after the same Manner, of both one
“ Penny only: And if perhaps a private Mer-
“ chant and a Foreigner have weighed on account
“ of Merchandize made between them, he shall
“ take, for every Tract, of the Foreigner 1*d.*
“ and for the private Man one Halfpenny only,
“ and not more.

CONCERNING the Abuse of Weights in
England, and the Complaint and Regulation
thereof in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, it may not be
unworthy to be Noted: That in the 16th Year of
that Queen, Information was given unto the Lord
Treasurer, Under-Treasurer and Barons of the
Exchequer, that the Weights used throughout the
Realm were uncertain, and varying one from ano-
ther; which tended to the Slander of the same,
and Deceiving of many, both Buyers and Sellers:
So that no true and just Standards were then ex-
tant for the Sizing of true Weights as in former
Times had been used: Whereupon they caused
nine Merchants, and twelve Goldsmiths of the
City to come before them, and charged them to
enquire upon their Oaths on certain Articles,
containing in Effect, how many several Sorts of
Weights were then lawfully in use within the
Realm; and to try and consider upon certain
Weights delivered to them by the said Lord Treas-
urer, Under-Treasurer and Barons: And out of
those Weights, and otherwise, with all their Di-
ligence and Understanding, to size one certain of
all Sort of Weights, lawfully to be used from
thenceforth. And this Jury accordingly caused
one certain Standard, as well of Troy-weight, as
of Averdupois, and presented it to the said Treas-
urer and the rest, together with their Verdict in
Writing under their Hands and Seals; declaring
the several Poizes of the said Standard, and their
Proceedings touching the Charge that was given
to them.

IN the 25th of the said Queen, some Persons
of good Understanding objected, and alledged
unto the said Treasurer, that the said Standards,
so by the said Jury sized, were not agreeable with
the antient Standards, allowed and appointed by
the Laws of the Realm, nor were so profitable to
the Commonwealth, as were convenient: Where-
upon the Treasurer caused another Jury of 18
Merchants, and 11 Goldsmiths, Citizens of the
said City, to appear before him in the Court of
the Exchequer; and they were charged upon their
Oaths to enquire and try, by all lawful Ways
and Means that they could, whether the said
Standards so newly sized, were agreeable unto the
antient Standards, allowed and appointed by the
Laws of this Realm; or whether they might be
allowed and appointed to be the Standards, for
the Sizing of all other the Weights of the Realm
by, without Hurt to the Commonwealth. And
for their better instructing and understanding of
the Truth herein, the Lord Treasurer and the
rest charged them to hear and consider all such
Objections, as should be made against the Sizing
of the said Weights, or the said Verdict, by any
Person or Persons; and to hear and consider the
Answer of the former Jury, to the same, and their
Reasons for their said Doings in that Matter:
And if they should find their Doings good and al-
lowable, then to certify the same by Verdict in
Writing under their Hands and Seals, and if not,
then to cause other better and more true Standards
of Weights to be sized, according to the true
Meaning of certain Articles to them delivered by
the Treasurer.

THESE Men at length did, upon Deliberation and Conferences had with the former Jury of the Matters given to them in Charge, say and present unto the Treasurer, and the rest upon their Oaths, as follows, *viz.* That the said Standards or Weights so lately sized by the former Jury were not agreeable to the antient Standard, according to their Judgment and Understanding; and that the same might not be allowed and appointed to be the Standard for the sizing of all the Weights of the Realm, without Hurt to the Commonwealth of the same. And furthermore, they caused to be new sized, according to the true Meaning of their Charge, so near as they could by their Diligence, Wit, Skill, and Understanding, two certain several Standards; that is to say, one which did agree with the true Proportion of the Pile, or Standard, remaining in Goldsmiths Hall; to size all other Troy Weights by, which had been of antient Use; and the other of Averdupois, which did agree with the true Proportion of the Queen's antient Standard of lvi lb. remaining in the Exchequer, as it seems, since the Time of King Edward III. to size all other like Weights by, and was in present Use. And that the same two Sorts of Weights might be used and continued for Standards to size all Weights by, throughout the Realm, without Hurt to the Commonwealth of the same, to their best Knowledge and Understanding. This last Verdict, and the several Standards, were presented, and remained in the Court of Exchequer.

THESE same Standards sized, and presented by the last Jury, were found by the Lord Treasurer and Barons, to be more agreeable with the Weights of long Continuance and Use in the Realm, and with the Standard allowed, appointed, and used, both for our Monies and Plate, of Silver and Gold, and such like Things sold by Weight, and agreeable also to the Laws of the Realm, for any material Thing that had been found or objected to the contrary.

HEREUPON the Queen, by the Advice of the Privy Council, and others of Knowledge and Experience, determined and ordained, that the said first Verdict and Presentment, and the Standards sized and presented with the same, should be, and remain utterly frustrate, and of no Force. And that the last Presentments, and said Standards, sized and presented by the Jury of the same, should be, and remain and continue and should be holden, used, allowed, and accepted as lawful, good, true and profitable for the Commonwealth, to all Intents and Purposes: And she commanded the Treasurer to cancel and make void the first Presentment, and the Standards offered by that Jury, to be broken; and that the latter Presentment should be entred upon Record in the Court of Exchequer; and the Standard, sized and presented by the Jury of the same, to be laid up and safely kept in that Court, and to be accounted, used, and followed as the Standard of the same Court, for the Sizing of all Weights of the Realm by; and to cause other like Weights and Standards to be made and sized by the same; and to be sent to the Cities and Towns, mentioned in the Statute touching Weights, made in the 11th Year of her Grandfather Henry VII. there to remain, and be used as true Standards and Weights, according to the Meaning of that Statute. And it was the Queen's further Will and Pleasure, that the same Treasurer, and the rest, by the Queen's Process and Proclamation, or otherwise by their Discretion, should cause like Weights and Standards to be provided in every other Corporate and Market-Town, within the Realm of England and Wales; and to cause all other Weights, varying from these, to be forthwith destroyed, or made agree-

able with these by the Clerks of the Market, or any other to be by them thereunto assigned: So that from henceforth there should be but one Weight throughout all the Realm, according to the Laws and Statutes. This was one of the most worthy and useful Acts of that excellent Queen, for the Good of her Subjects.

Now follow the Companies of Merchants. The Merchants of the Staple, were the first and most antient Company of *English* Merchants, trading in Wools. They were incorporated by Edward III. in whose Time they had their Staple of Wools at Calais. *Merchants of the Staple.*

THEIR Arms were: *Nebule of six Pieces, on a Chief a Lyon Passant.* Supporters; *two Rams.* Their Motto; *God be our Friend.*

MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

THIS is the antientest Company of Merchants in England, who were incorporatad in the Reign of King Edward I. Anno 1296. They obtained Privileges of John Duke of Brabant, to establish themselves and their Trade, under Government in the City of Antwerp for those Countries. Then King Edward III. finding them so settled, and observing the great Trade in Flanders, by the Clothings there made, did (when he joined League with the Flemings, against the King of France) encourage the English Merchants in these Parts, to deal with Clothiers of that Nation, to come over into England to erect their Looms and Manufactures: Which accordingly was performed; and took such Effect, that the said King, by the Advice of his Parliament, first prohibited the Exportation of English Wool; next by Privileges, and Acts of Parliament, invited Clothmakers and Workers, over into England; and at last so prevailed, that he prohibited all Foreign Cloth to be imported into the Realm.

AFTERWARDS King Henry IV. Anno 1406, taking Notice of the Service of this Company, in the Rise and Increase of the Manufactures of Clothing, and the Benefit of the Government of the said Company, did establish the same by Grant under the Great Seal: Which said Grant hath been confirmed, and enlarged by his Successors (except Edw. V.) And Queen Elizabeth, in the sixth Year of her Reign, being fallen in Breach with Philip the Second of Spain, Lord of the Netherlands, did, for the Issuing and Vent of the Clothing of this Land, (which daily increased) add, under the Great Seal, all the Parts of Germany, unto those of the Netherlands, and authorized the said Fellowship to treat with the Princes, Potentates, States and Cities of Germany, for a Staple, or Residence, and Privileges, as enjoined in the Netherlands. Which so happily succeeded, as that the Clothing found ample Vent; first in England, then in Hamburg; afterwards in Stade; and then again in Hamburg; where it continues, being commonly called, *The Hamburg Company.*

AND now the said Fellowship have two Marts, the one in Dordrecht, or Dort, for the Netherlands; the other in Hamburg, for all Germany; and is the chief Court of all the Fellowship, residing both in England, and beyond the Seas; and through their Integrity, fair Dealings, and excellent Laws and Customs observed amongst them, they are of no small Splendor in the Eyes of Men. Which said Company is now much enlarged, all new Draperies being therein comprised.

THIS Company is governed according to their Charter, by the major Part of the said Fellowship residing beyond the Seas; where annually, in the Month of June, they elect out of the Fellowship, a Governor, and Deputy-Governors, for all their other

other Residencies and Courts, both in those Foreign Parts, and within *England*; as, at *LONDON, York, Hull, Newcastle, &c.* together with Assistants, Treasurers, Chaplains, and other convenient Officers, for the Management of their Affairs, and preserving the Government thereof, who keep Courts as often as their Occasions serve.

THIS Company have by their Charter, several Privileges and Immunities granted unto them; as, Power of making Acts and Ordinances, for the good Government of the Trade, so as not repugnant to the Law of the Land. They have Power to implead, fine and punish Offenders; Power to hear and decide Causes; to use a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms.

THE Blazon of the Arms of this Fellowship is: *Nebule of six Pieces, Argent and Azure. On a Chief quarterly, Or and Gules. In the first and fourth, two Roses, Gules; and in the second and third, a Lion of England. For their Crest, on a Helmet and Wreath, a Pegasus, Argent, charged on either Wing with two Roses, proper. And for Supporters; two Pegasus's, as the Crest. Their Motto: Dieu nous donne bonne Adventure.*

THE Commodities that this Company exports, are Clothes, dressed and dyed, of *Glostershire, Somersetshire, Kent, &c.* in great Quantities; also Lead, Tin, Oils, Worsted and Woollen Stockings, Silks, Fruits, *Spanish Wines, &c.* And for these and the like, they import Linens; as, Cambricks, Hollands, Lawnes, Diaper, &c. in great Abundance. Also Tapestries, *Rhenish Wines, Mather, Hoops, Laten, Sword and Knife Blades, Soap, Wire, Copper-Plates, Brasses, Steel, Iron, Quicksilver, Arms, Gun-powder, Hemp, Allum, Wax, Minerals, Salt, &c.*

MERCHANTS of *Russia*, call'd, *Muscovy* MERCHANTS.

THE Company of Merchants of *Russia* were first incorporated by the Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, in the first and second Year of the Reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, granted to the Right Honourable *William Marquis of Winton*, then Lord High Treasurer of *England*; *Henry Earl of Arundel, John Earl of Bedford, William Earl of Pembroke*, and divers others of the Nobility, and to divers Merchants. And, amongst other Privileges, the said King and Queen granted to the said Company and their Successors, That the said Company should have and enjoy the sole Trade to all the Lands, Ports and Rivers of the Emperor of *Russia*; and to all other Lands, Ports, Creeks and Arms of the Sea, before the Adventure in the said Letters Patents mentioned, not known, or by *English* Merchants and Subjects, by the Seas, not commonly frequented, lying Northward, North-Eastward, and North-Westward; with Prohibition to all others, not free of the said Fellowship, unless by their Agreement, to trade to the Places aforesaid, on Pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, so trading, or traded with.

AND after twelve Years Trial, and upwards, of the good Services they did the Nation, the said Company, and all the Franchises and Privileges, granted them by the said Letters Patents, were confirmed by Act of Parliament, in the 8th Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

AND upon further Trial of the Diligence of the said Company, their Privileges were enlarged by King *James I.* by his Letters Patents, bearing Date the 30 Day of *March*, in the 11th Year of his Reign.

THE Company, since the Grant of the first Charter and Act of Parliament, have been at vast Charges in fitting out great Numbers of Ships, for the Discovery of New Countries and Isles; and, in Fact, have discovered several Coun-

tries, the Trade whereof is of very great Advantage to this Nation, viz. *Cherry Islands, Greenland, Nova Zembla, Davy's Straights, Groenland, Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, the North of America*; as will at large appear by the Journals kept by their Commanders in the said Voyages, and register'd in the High Court of Admiralty.

THE said Company have always permitted all Persons freely to trade to all the said Lands and Places discovered, and to all other Places whatsoever, except to *Narve* and *Archangel* in *Russia*. And permitted all Persons, freely to export from *England* to the said Port of *Narve*, all Goods whatsoever, and have taken but One per Cent. (according to the Value in the Book of Rates) for their Licence, on what Goods of the Growth of *Russia* have been imported by others to *England*, from the said Port of *Narve*; and the Company themselves pay Half per Cent.

THE Company admitted into their Freedom the Sons of Freemen, and such as had served Apprenticeships to the Freemen of the said Company, and any other Merchants whatsoever, paying the usual Fine of 50*l.* for their Admittance.

THESE Merchants have by their Charter many Privileges and Immunities granted them; as to raise Arms for the seducing of Countries, in the Limits aforesaid, and to enter thereon, and set up *English* Standards; to make Acts and Ordinances for the Good of the said Trade, provided they be not against the Law of the Nation: To punish Offenders by Fine, or Imprisonment; to use a Seal, and to bear a Coat Armour, which is thus blazoned:

Barry wavy of six Pieces, Argent and Azure; over all a Ship under Sail, proper, having on each Sail a Cross of England between three Bezants. For their Crest, on a Helmet and Wreath, a Lizard's Head erased proper, gorged with a Crown, Gules. And for their Supporters, on the Dexter Side, a Lizard; and on the Sinister Side, an Apres, both proper, and gorged with Crowns, Gules. Their Motto; God be our Guide.

THE Commodities by them exported, are Cloths of all Sorts, both dressed and dyed, Kerfies, Bays, Cottons, Fustians, Perpetuanoes, *Norwich* Stuffs, Lace, Thread, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Allum, Copper, much defective Wines and Fruits, not fit to be spent in this Kingdom; together with most Sorts of *English* Commodities. And for these and the like they import Pot-ashes, Cordage, Tar, Tallow, Cable-yarn, Coarse and Fine Linen Cloth, Bees-wax, Singlafs, Hides of several Sorts, both tanned and raw; Hogs-bristles, Linseed, Slood, Beaver-wool, and Combs; several Sorts of rich Furs, Seal-skins, Rhubarb, Train-oil, Castorū, Agarick, Flax, Hemp, Caviare, Stock-fish, Cod-fish, Salmon, &c.

THIS Company is governed by a Governor, four Consuls, and twenty-four Assistants, who are annually chosen out of the said Fellowship, on the first of *March*, and keep their Courts for the Negotiation of their Affairs, monthly, or as Occasion requires. The usual Place of Meeting was in a large Room, in the old *East-India-House* in *Leadenhall-street*.

THIS Company was settled and established by Queen *Mary*, Anno 1555; and the Patent bore Date February 6. The first Governor was *Sebastian Gabota*, an antient Gentleman, sprung from *Genoa* in *Italy*, but had lived long in *England*, and skill'd very well in Maritime Affairs.

BUT King *Edward VI.* first opened the Way of a Trade, by his Letters to the Emperor of *Mosco*, in May 1553, which that Emperor answered, granting the *English* a free Trade into his Dominions.

A few Years ago, an Act was made for enlarging the *Russia* Trade, Tobacco being allowed by the

the Czar *Peter of Muscovy*, (who was personally in *England*) to be imported into his Country, which was never allowed before. This Company had assumed a Power to set what Fine they pleased, upon those that should desire the Freedom of their Trade, which usually was 50 *l.* a Thing complained of, as injurious both to the Company itself, and to the Trade into those Parts; the Company being observed very much to decay, and the Trade becoming inconsiderable; which otherwise was of very great Consequence to the English Nation, in respect of Shipping, and Naval Stores. This Matter coming before the Parliament, *Nathaniel Tench*, Esq; Governor of the Eastland Company, a Merchant of great Knowledge and Experience, shewed this at large before the Parliament in the House of Lords, in order to gain a Liberty of Trade into *Russia*, to the said Eastland Merchants and others. And whereas it was pretended, by those of the *Russia* Company, that this would be to infringe the Privileges granted to them by Act of Parliament; he answered, that no such Thing was intended, but that the said *Russia* Company might still remain as they were before; only that the Trade might be enlarged, by abating the excessive Fines for Licence to Trade, from 50 *l.* or what they pleased to impose, to 5 *l.* And with this the Parliament was satisfied, and enacted the Fine at 5 *l.* and no more; by which Means that Trade to *Russia* is very considerably advanced already: For whereas before there were not above four, five, or six Ships at the most, sent into those Parts in one Year; now there go sixty or seventy Sail yearly.

It was observed, that the *Russia* Merchants, when the Cause came before the Parliament, had the learnedest Lawyers in the Land to manage it on their Side; the *English* Company had none but Mr. *Tench*, their Master; who notwithstanding answered distinctly all the Lawyers Arguments, so fully and satisfactorily, and spoke to the Matter with so much Evidence and Conviction, that he carried the Cause, and that with much Applause to himself, and Admiration of all that heard him.

ABOUT the Year 1698, the Emperor of *Russia*, (since stiled the Czar) being in *England*, there were some Merchants in LONDON, who entered into a Treaty with him, for a free Importation of Tobacco into his Dominions; and they paid him 12,000 *l.* immediately upon signing the Contract; and it cost them above 1000 *l.* more in other Charges to obtain it. And this they did before one Half of the Sum was subscribed that was intended for a Stock sufficient to carry on the Trade.

To this so gainful a Traffick for *England*, this *Russia* Company put an Impediment, by requiring such large Sums for Licences to trade thither, having Power otherwise to seize their Ships and Goods: Therefore they laboured for an easy Admission into the Freedom of this Company, by Means of a Bill, then depending in the House of Commons, for enlarging the Trade to *Russia*: But this being not for some Time obtained, several fell off; and the whole Burthen of this Undertaking, fell upon the Shoulders of 70 or 80 Persons, who were the first Subscribers. These thought it needful to send some Tobacco; thereby to shew their Willingness to comply with that Part of the Contract, lest the Czar should take an Advantage by their Neglect; and so they might lose the 12,000 *l.* paid him, and all their other Charges, and the Nation the Advantage of that Liberty, which had been so desired. Therefore they ordered about 11,000 Pounds of *Virginia* Leaf, to be sent from *Holland* thither; and more of Roll and Cut Tobacco.

In fine, there being afterwards another Sessions of Parliament, they shewed, that if they could not obtain their Freedom of the *Russia* Company upon moderate Terms, they should not be able to comply with their Contract with the Czar, but must be forced to throw up their Patent, or dispose of it to the *Dutch*, on the best Terms they could.

At this Time they set forth some of the Advantages this Nation might enjoy, by encouraging the Tobacco Trade to *Russia*; as, that First, We might probably in a short Time vend in *Russia* 5000 Hogsheads a Year; which might yield there 120,000 *l.* over and above the Czar's Customs; and would be so much new Addition to the Nation's Stock. Secondly, The Spinning and Manufacturing that Tobacco here in *England*, would give new Employment to above 1500 People, besides those that would be employed in Planting, Packing, &c. of it in *Virginia*; and Ships and Seamen to bring it thence. Thirdly, the Manufacturing of it here, and other petty Charges, upon 5000 Hogsheads, will amount to upwards of 26,000 *l.* which will be distributed amongst our labouring People. Fourthly, the carrying off so much Tobacco to *Russia*, and bringing Returns from thence for it, will give a new Employment to a great Number of our Ships and Seamen. Fifthly, his Majesty's Revenues will be increased between 5 and 6000 *l.* per Ann. by one Half of the Subsidy that will not be drawn back; besides, 'tis certain the greater Vent we have for Tobacco here, the better Price it will yield; and consequently encourage the Planting of more in *Virginia*; where there is Land enough to produce more Tobacco than all *Europe* can consume. And Sixthly, if this Trade be encouraged, we shall bring the greatest Part of our Naval Stores from *Russia* in our own Shipping; whereas now we have almost all those Stores brought us from *Sweden*, and in *Swedish* Ships; by which this Nation suffers several Ways. As we give the *Swedes* a greater Price for Naval Stores, than they can be bought for in *Russia*, the Nation loseth all the Freight we pay the *Swedes*. The *Swedes* take little of our Manufactures, &c.

Mr. *Styke* adds this Passage, that when the late Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, then Mr. *Heathcote*, Master of the Eastland Company, was at a Meeting of that Company with the Czar in LONDON, and knowing how averse the Priests in *Russia* were to the Taking of Tobacco, he mentioned it as like to prove an Impediment to the Trade in his Dominions; but the Czar reply'd, *He would do well enough with them when he went home.*

The Eastland Company: sometime called Merchants of ELBING.

THE Company of Merchants trading to the *English* Country, called commonly in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, the Merchants of *Elbing*, because there they first seated themselves, became incorporated by the said Queen *Elizabeth*. *Elbing* oweth a great Part of its Beauty and Splendour, and the great Resort of People to it, to the Commerce and Trade of the *English*. In the said Town is yet to be seen, in a publick Hall, the Coat of Arms of an *English* Agent, as a grateful Remembrance of the Trade brought thither by this Nation: But the Place having but a small River coming up to it, and being found not so commodious as other Places in those Parts, the Merchants have long since left it, and removed themselves to *Dantzick*, *Koningsburg*, *Riga*, and other Towns.

THIS Company (by the Name of Governor, Assistants and Fellowship of the Merchants of England) were first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth's Charter, dated August the 17th, Anno Regni 21, with Liberty to Trade from any of her Majesty's Dominions through the Sounds, into the Realms, Dominions, Dukedoms, Countries, Cities and Towns of Norway, Sweden, Poland, Littaw, Liesland, and Prussen, with the Territories of the same; also Pomerland from the River of Odera Eastwards, with Ryga, Revel, Konningsburgh, Elbing, Brownsborough, Dantzick, Copenhagen, and Elsenore, Finland, Gotland, Ewland, and Burntholme, or any of them; the Narve excepted, that Port being within the Charter of the Russia Company.

AND by the Charter, the said Eastland Company, and the Hamburg Company, may severally Trade with all Denmark: The Trade to Copenhagen and Elsenore, and with Mackleburgh, Jutland, Slesia, Moravia, Lubeck, Wismer, Rostock, Stetin, Strael-sound, and the whole River of Odera.

THIS Company was confirmed by the Charter of King Charles II. dated the 20th of February, Anno Regni 13.

BUT by a late Act of Parliament, Norway and Sweden were left free for any to Trade to, though not of this Company.

THIS Company is found very advantageous to the Publick, by their great Trade, in transporting of our own Commodities, and importing great Quantities of rich Merchandizes. Our Commodities exported are Woolen Cloths, Kersies, Sergies, Perpatuanes, Norwich Stuffs, Cotton, Lead, Tinn, Pewter, Hats, Stockings, together with several other of the Southern and Eastern Commodities: And for these they import Deals, Mafts, Timber, Oars, Clapboards, Balks, Bomspars, Cantspars, Pipestaves, Wainscot and Quarters; also Flax, Hemp, Linnen-Cloth, Cordage, Cable-Yarn, rich Furs, Bees-Wax, Sturgeon, Stockfish, with several other Commodities.

THE Atchievement belonging to this Company is thus blazoned: Or, on a Point wavy, a Ship under Sail proper: On a Chief Gules, a Lyon, Passant Gardant. And for their Crest; on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours an Ark, on which stands a Raven with displayed Wings, or as some vary it, an Elke proper. The Supporters are; two Bears Sable. Their Motto; Despair not.

FOR the Management of the Affairs of this Company, they have a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Assistants, consisting of 24, annually chosen out of the said Fellowship in the Month of October, viz. the first Wednesday after Michaelmas-Day; and have their Meetings to keep Courts Monthly, or as Occasion requires, at Founders Hall in Lothbury.

Nathaniel Tenche, Esq; a very grave, intelligent and worthy Citizen and Merchant, who had been for Alderman; was for many Years their Governor, and so remained to his Death.

WHILE he was Governor, there being an Endeavour to lay open the Trade of the Woolen Manufacture to every one that would, so injurious to this as well as other incorporated Societies of Merchants; he wrote and published in the Year 1689, a very rational Tract against it, tho' modestly without his Name set to it; it was Entitled, *Reasons, humbly offered by the Governor and Assistants, and Fellowship of Eastward Merchants, against the giving a general Liberty to all Persons whatsoever, to export English Woolen Manufacture, whither they please*: It was occasioned by a dangerous Misapprehension, that a general Liberty to all Persons to export the said Manufactures where they pleased, would conduce much to the Interest of the Nation, under a Supposition that it would encrease the Vent there-

of: The Error whereof this learned Merchant shewed, by undertaking to prove these Assertions, or Affirmations:

I. That a general Permission of Exportation, as before mention'd, would be a Means to debase the Reputation of our English Manufacture, and consequently render it less desirable and sought after abroad.

II. It would overthrow all the incorporated Companies of Merchants in England, as the Hamburg and Russia, (tho establish'd by Parliament) the Eastland, the Turkey, the East-Indian, and the African; the Mischief consequential upon which would be as followeth: First, The Trade of England would thereby be lost, and come to be all, or at least the greater Part, in the Hands of Foreigners; as it formerly was before the said Companies were erected. Secondly, All the Privileges obtained by the said Companies from the Princes, States and Governors of the Places of their respective Residences, (which are of great Advantage to the vending of our English Manufactures) would be utterly lost. Thirdly, The Navigation of England by degrees would be very much impaired and discouraged.

III. And lastly, A general Permission would be so far from answering the End proposed by it, of vending a greater Quantity of our Woolen Manufacture than was before; that in all Probability it would in the End prove the Cause, and be the Occasion of vending a great deal less;

IN this Treatise against a general Permission of Traders, the Writer set down what he found recorded under Queen Elizabeth, viz. That the English in her Reign, had for a good while together a profitable Trade, and good Sale for their English Manufactures, at Narve in the Baltick-Sea, until at length in the Year 1565, a Number of straggling Merchants, and unskilful Traders, resorted thither out of this Realm, with their Commodities; by which Means in a little while the Trade, which before was good, was utterly spoiled: Infomuch that many of them went about the Town with Cloths upon their Arms, and a Measure in their Hand; and so Sold the same by the Arfine (a Measure of that Country) to the great Embasing of that excellent Commodity, the Discredit of our Nation, and the final Impoverishment and utter Undoing of the same straggling Merchants. All which being made known to her Majesty, and her Privy-Council, Order was taken at the next Parliament, that the Town of Narve, (then under the Jurisdiction of the Moscovite) should be comprised within the Charter of the Russia Company; to prevent the like ill Kind of Dealings for the future, and making vile the principal Commodity of the Nation: And it was so done accordingly by Act of Parliament.

THIS Gentleman was very instrumental in procuring the Act for the Enlargement of the Trade of the Russia Company, the Bill for which stuck a great while, the said Company opposing it vigorously, as infringing their Charters and Privileges: And who, after a full Hearing of their learned Lawyers in the House of Lords, made a Speech himself in Person, in Answer to all their Objections; and that with such an Evidence and Conviction of the Publick Benefit of this Bill that lay before them, that he carried the Cause, and the Bill passed. Which Speech, communicated by Sir Fisher Tenche, Bart. his Son, to Mr. Strype, was to this Tenor:

I Shall not trouble your Lordships with a Repetition of what was argued by the learned Council at the last Hearing before your Lordships, no further than is necessary to lead your Lordships to a better Understanding of what we shall further alledge on the Behalf of the Bill.

THE Intent of the Bill is for the enlarging of Trade to *Russia*, a Trade most certainly as capable of an Enlargement, as any Trade that is driven out of *England*: Whether we respect the Greatness of the Czar's Dominions, or the present Management of that Trade, in the Hands of those few Persons (being not at most above ten or twelve) who are at present the Managers of it.

THE Largeness of the Czar's Dominions is known to all, as also that the Coldness of the Climate, is proper for the Vent of our Woollen Manufactures, and the Commodities of our Plantations.

THAT those few Persons that have now the Trade, by Virtue of their Charter, neither do, nor can carry it on, by many Degrees, to the Extent it will admit, it is evident; for their Stock (tho' some of them are able Men) is no Way adequate to the carrying that Trade to its full Extent. And that they do not, appeareth by the great Difference of the Shipping that is employed thither by us and our Neighbours: For in the Year 1697 there were at *Archangel* only 50 Sail of Ships; of which there were but 6 or 7 *English* at the most. And whereas they alledge, that the Trade at present is carry'd on to its full Extent, and bring for Proof, that they have more Goods there than they can vend, it is no more than what all Merchants have where-ever they Trade: And doth from hence arise, not that the Country will not take off more Goods, but that they being few in Number, can agree together to set what Price they please upon them.

BUT I shall not further insist upon this, but confine myself to two Arguments which the Council either wholly omitted, or slightly insisted upon, and then endeavour to remove that great Objection they seem to insist so much upon; as, that the pressing of this Bill is an Invasion of their Property, vested in them by Act of Parliament; which we doubt not to prove to your Lordships is no such Thing.

THE first Argument we do insist upon, is the Matter of the Petition, as to the late Contract made with the Czar, to import Tobacco into his Dominions.

THERE being a Bill depending in the Honourable House of Commons, to open and enlarge the *Russia* Trade, upon an easy Admission, divers Merchants and others took the Opportunity of the Czar's being in *England*, to attain, if possible, what had been long desired; but could as yet, by no Endeavours, be obtained, viz. the sole Trade of carrying Tobacco to *Russia*, and selling it there. A Privilege it is of that vast Advantage to this Nation, that it would take up too much of your Lordships Time to set it forth in its several Branches. For, besides the venting of so great a Quantity of our own Growth and Manufactures (for I look upon the Growth of our Plantations to be equally such as what grows here in *England*) it will contribute to the enlarging of our Navigation, both as to the importing from one Plantation so great a Quantity over and above what is now imported for *England*, as the large Extent of *Russia* will take off; so likewise by Consequence, the bringing of a much greater Quantity of Goods from *Russia*, as the Produce of it; which being, as we call them, *Gruff Goods*, will take up a very great Quantity of Shipping to bring them hither; and thereby very much enlarge our Navigation; which renders it in every Respect very advantageous to this Nation.

To which may be added, the Manner how this great Advantage to the Nation was obtained. In which may be observed, that what in all Probability could not have been obtained by an industrious Application, in a splendid Embassy

to a great Expence, was flung into our Laps by a *Capricio* of Fortune. For, may we not well stile it such, to see an Emperor of *Russia* here in *England*? and that what was endeavoured by our Neighbours with great Application, while he was with them, and was denied them, was by the Means of his Personal Estimation and Respect to one present, graciously conceded to us.

My Lords; when our late King *Charles II.* sent the Earl of *Carlisle* thither in a splendid Embassy, but to regain the Privileges the *English* Nation formerly had there; notwithstanding all the Expence and the wise Conduct of that noble Lord, he was forced to come away *Re infecta*. By which it appears, that the *Russes* are not so easy in their Concessions, as some may think. So that it may be truly said in this as in another Case, *What Art could not, Chance hath obtained*. And if by the flinging out of this Bill, this Opportunity should be now lost, in all Probability the greatest Industry and Application would never re-obtain it.

To which may be added, the Danger thereby of losing our whole Trade for *Russia*. For the Czar, by his Actions, seems to be a Person of Humour, (if we may have Leave to speak so of so great an Emperor) and we all know his Power is Despotick: His Will is his Law. So that should he be disappointed in what he believes is so fully agreed upon, he would look upon it as a Breach of Faith. And he who values himself so much upon his Word, would thereby be so far distast, as to forbid the whole Commerce of *England* with *Russia*: Which would not only be a great Advantage to our Neighbours, but an irreparable Loss to *England* in general; but in a more particular Manner to those Gentlemen, who now labour so much to have the Bill flung out; but, as we humbly conceive, do not sufficiently apprehend the Consequence thereof.

Then he proceeded to Arguments, drawn from the Advantages arising to our Navigation by the Opening and Enlargement of this Trade.

THAT the Wealth and Strength of this Kingdom is supported by our Navigation, no Man will deny, and consequently that whatsoever doth contribute to the rendering that most secure and easy, is our national Interest. That the opening and enlarging this Trade (which is the Purport of the Bill) doth contribute to the securing our Navigation, and rendering it most secure and easy, will appear in what followeth.

THAT we have not those Commodities, of Hemp, Pitch, Tarr, Masts and Plank (which are absolutely necessary to the carrying on of our Navigation) of our own Growth, no Man will deny. That we are at present supply'd with them from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, is evident: And that the same Commodities may be had, both in greater Quantities, and at easier Rates from the Empire of *Russia*, if there were Need, we are ready to make out by Proofs.

THAT the present *Russia* Company, doth not bring home these Commodities (some little Quantity of Hemp excepted) is likewise clear by their Entries at the Custom-House: Whereas the *Hollanders* and *Hamburgers* bring home every Year great Quantities, both of Masts, Pitch and Tarr.

THE last Year the *Dutch* had in their first Shipping, two Ships laden of Tarr, and their second Shipping, Masts; but we none at all.

WHEREAS our Merchants, being but ten or twelve, having other Commodities, which yield them more certain Profit, and are of themselves sufficient to employ all their Stock, do wholly neglect the bringing home of these necessary Com-

Commodities for the Support of our Navigation. And by such their Neglect, have given our Neighbours Opportunity to engross them; and to make Contracts with the *Russes* for the sole Trade in them. Which, as it is at present, very detrimental to this Nation, so in Time may become fatal to it.

FOR these necessary Commodities of Pitch, Tarr, Hemp, Masts and Plank, being to be had only from *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Russia*, if there should at any Time happen to be a War between the two Northern Crowns and this Kingdom, that, by Consequence, must necessarily obstruct our being supplied with them from thence. And then we have no Place left us, to be supplied with those Commodities, but *Russia*. In which Exigency, if this Bill doth not pass, we are clearly in the Hands of ten or twelve Persons for the said Supplies; who have already by the Neglect of Trade in those necessary Commodities, given our Neighbours Opportunities of engrossing them; and if they would then bring them home, could not. But were that Obstacle removed, if such an Exigency should happen, as a Difference with the Northern Crowns, Could it be expected, that so few Persons, as are at present in that Trade, with their small Stocks, should supply this Kingdom with naval Stores, sufficient to support our Navigation? So that it appears, it is absolutely necessary for our Self-Preservation, that the Bill pass, and the said Trade be opened and enlarged, thereby to secure us of those necessary Provisions for the Supply of our Navy, in Case of any War with the Northern Crowns.

To which Necessity I shall add one Word more of Conveniency, as to this Part of the Argument, and then conclude it.

WE at present labour under several Difficulties in our Commerce with *Sweden*. [*Here the Paper of Grievances was read.*] And we are now upon a Commercial Treaty with the Crown. If they come to understand, that by the Passing of this Bill, and Opening the *Russia* Trade, we are not under the same Dependencies upon them for our Naval Stores, as we hitherto have been, but that we can fetch them from *Russia*, and upon easier Terms than we do from them, they will then court our Friendship, and give us much easier Terms of Trade in our Commercial Treaty now on foot, than otherwise they will. But if they find that by the Rejecting of this Bill we are still under the same Dependencies upon them for those necessary Commodities, as we hitherto have been, they will then continue those Hardships upon us, if not lay greater.

Then he came to answer to the Objections of Property. This Bill doth not invade their Property, since it leaves them their Incorporation intirely. They are still, notwithstanding this Bill, an incorporated Company; their Laws, Rules, and Regulations, as to Trade, are intirely preserved to them; no Man can come into that Company, notwithstanding the Bill, but must come to them for their Admission, must take the Oath of the Corporation, must subject themselves to their Laws and Rules of Trade, must pay what Impositions they shall think fit to lay upon the whole Community, and thereby bear all Burthens relating to the Company, equal with themselves. True it is, that if this Bill did give Liberty to a free Trade thither, it might be construed an Invasion of their Property: But that is not the Case here; and so far it cannot be denied, their Property is preserved to them, notwithstanding the Bill passes.

BUT then it is objected, That this Bill is to compel them to admit Persons into their Freedom at the Fine of Forty Shillings; whereas they

have by their Charter a Liberty, if they please, to exclude all Admission into their Freedom, save by Service and Patrimony, (as they not long since did by a By-Law of their own) or to set the Price of Admission at Sixty Pounds, (which they alledge they do at present); and this, they say, is an Invasion upon their Property. To which we answer,

THAT their being oblig'd by the Bill to admit Persons into their Freedom barely in itself, can by no Reason be said to be a Violation of their Property, since their Act of Parliament doth direct them (if not enjoin them) to that.

So that as before, a bare Obligation to an Admission cannot be said to be a Violation of their Property.

BUT then they object further, That the setting of their Fine of Admission at Forty Shillings, as the Bill doth, is a Violation of their Property. To which we answer,

THAT since there is no Sum specified, as the Fine for Admission, setting it at 40 s. is no more a Violation of their Property, than the setting it at 60 l. Because the Difference of the Sums can no way alter the Matter, as to their Property. For if the setting of the Fine be the Violation, whether it be 40, 50, or 60 l. the Violation is equal. But forasmuch as the Terms of Admission are not in the least expressed either in their Charter or Act of Parliament, the adjusting of the Fine of Admission, as is done in this Bill, can by no Means be said to be a Violation of their Property.

TRUE it is, That if their Fine of 50 or 60 l. had been expressed in their Act of Parliament, we must have admitted, that the lessening of it so little might have been interpreted a Violation of their Property. But this is not the Case here, the Act of Parliament hath vested them in a Property of no particular Sum, but a bare Power of Admission; which this Bill doth no way violate.

If they can pretend to any Thing of a Property in this Business of Admission, they must alledge that they have a Property to an arbitrary despotick Power; to admit, or not to admit, when they please; either to exclude all Purchasers, as they have confessed they did lately by a By-Law of their own; or to set what Sums they will upon them, either 50 or 60 l. or, if they please, 500 l. For being not restrained by a Law, they may set it at what they please. But we hope your Lordships are of Opinion, they have no arbitrary despotick Power vested in them, as a Property, by Act of Parliament; or if there was any such Thing, your Lordships would think it not only convenient, but necessary to regulate it. For, we humbly conceive it cannot well be allowed, that the Parliament would ever vest an arbitrary Power in any Company of Men whatsoever by Way of Property: But the Construction arising from the not expressing the Fine in the Act of Parliament, doth certainly lie much fairer on the contrary Side. For we appeal to your Lordships, which is the most rational Consequence from the not expressing the Fine, either that (as they would interpret it) they may lay what Fine they please, or (as it is most rational to believe) they should lay none at all, but admit *gratis*. For, by their having it in their Power to lay what they please, they may elude the Act by laying it so high as none will come to them. By the other, of admitting *gratis*, the Intention of the Act is secured. And which of these two Constructions are most rational, we submit to your Lordships.

BUT this, without Controversy, is clear and evident, that no Fine being prescribed, either in their Charter, or their Act, it is in the Power of this present Parliament, without Violation of Property,

Property, to adjust the Fine (if any be to be taken) to what Sum they in their great Wisdom shall think fit: Which is the only Thing desired.

THIS was the Substance of what was spoken by the aforesaid Gentleman, before the Lords, June the 7th, 1698. He spoke also effectually to the same Arguments before the Lords at another Session, February 1, 1698-9, when the Bill passed.

MERCHANTS of *Levant*; or, *Turkey* MERCHANTS.

THE Company of Merchants of *Levant*, or more commonly termed *Turkey Merchants*, being first incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by King *James I.*

THESE Merchants, by their Discoveries, made the first Trade into the Seignior of *Venice*, and then into the Territories of the Grand Seignior, including the Trade of the *East-Indies*, which then was unknown to us by Sea; their Goods being brought by Caravans of Camels to *Aleppo* and other Parts of *Turkey*. But since the Discovery of the *Indies* by Sea, there is another rich and potent Company of Merchants incorporated, trading thither; which is to be spoken of by and by. And this Company doth in a great Measure deprive this *Turkey* Company of all *East-India* Goods. Notwithstanding the Traffick of these Merchants is great and very considerable, exporting yearly about 30,000 Cloths, both dyed and dressed; also Kerfies, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Iron, Steel, Wire, Starch, Sugars, Hides, Elephants Teeth, Brazil, several *East-India* Commodities, as Spices, Callicoes, Logwood, Indico, Red and White Lead, and Pieces of Eight. And for these and the like are imported Raw Silk of several Sorts, Camblots, Grograins, Yarn, Mohairs of *Angor*, Wools, Cottons, Cotton-Yarn of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, Galls of *Mosolo* and *Toccat*, the Currants and Oils of *Zant*, *Zephalonia*, *Morea*, &c. the Druggs of *Egypt* and *Arabia*; also *Turkey* Carpets, Cordovants, Boxwood, Rhubarb, Wormseed, Sena, Cominseed, together with several other rich Commodities.

THIS Company was first incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and confirmed by her Successors. They have several Privileges and Immunities granted them, as the making of By-Laws and Orders for the well-governing of the Society. They have Power to determine Controversies that may arise in the said Company, concerning their Trade, giving of Oaths, imposing of Fines, or Imprisonment of Offenders, the using of a Seal, and the bearing of a Coat of Arms. Which is thus blazoned: *Azure, a Ship in full Sail, all proper, each Sail garnished with a Cross, Gules, in a Sea betwixt two Rocks, and a Chief ingrailed, Argent.* Crest and Supporters they have none, neither a Motto.

THE Government is committed to a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and a Court of Assistants of Eighteen; who are Annually chosen by a general Consent, in the Month of *February*. They keep Court Monthly, or as Occasion requires, for the Management of the Companies Affairs; as to appoint Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Factors, &c. to such Places where their Factories are kept; as at *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Constantinople*, *Cyprus*, &c. who are answerable to the said Company for what they do or act under them.

Out of this Company, seven discreet and able Persons are to be successively Trustees of an ample Estate, for the Maintenance of the College at *Blackheath*, founded by Sir *John Morden*, Bart.

some Time a Member of this Company, for the Reception of poor decayed Merchants: And to be Visitors of the said College Yearly, according to the said *Morden's* last Will and Testament, who died *Anno 1708*.

MERCHANTS of *Spain*.

THERE was a Company called, *The Merchants of Spain*; or, *Spanish Merchants*, incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*; but these are now extinct.

MERCHANTS of EAST-INDIA.

THE Company of Merchants, called Merchants of *East-India*, were incorporated by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the 42d Year of her Reign, *Anno Dom. 1600*.

SINCE confirmed by her Successors, with several other Privileges added to their Charter, so that now they have ample Privileges and Immunities as any incorporated Company of Merchants whatsoever.

THIS Company is managed by Joint Stock, which makes them Potent, Rich, and Eminent; and is found several Ways beneficial to the Nation, as in their Building of Ships, in the Employing and Maintaining of many Hundreds, not only in their Shipping but in their Factories; to whom they allow good Salaries, and according as they are found Industrious and Ingenious, they are raised to a higher Degree, with larger Salaries: The like may be said of their Servants here at Home. Again, they are found very beneficial to the Nation, by their great Trade into the several Parts of *India*, *China*, *Arabia*, and *Japan*; Exporting, and Importing so many, and so great Quantities of rich Commodities.

COMMODITIES Exported; Broad-Cloths in a good Quantity, Perpetuanoes, Pieces of Eight, Dollars, Powder, Lead, Elephants Teeth, Amber, Looking-Glasses, Beads, Bracelets, Feathers, Coral, Quick-silver, Vermillion, Allum, Brimstone, Knives, Scissars, &c. And for these they import, Cotton, Cotton-Yarn, Spices, as Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c. Muslin, Collicoes, Pintadoes of several Sorts, amongst which were some of excellent Workmanship; Sanders, Tamarins, Spikenard, Bezar-stone, Aloes, Myrrhe, Rhubarb, Opium, Frankincence, Cassia, Borax, Calamus, Green-Ginger, Sugars, Sugar-Candy, Camphire, Sandal-Wood, Benjamin, Rice, Indigo, Musk, Civet, Ambergrease, Silk both raw and wrought in divers Fabricks; many of which are exceeding curious and rich, with Sprigs and Flowers of Gold: Several Sorts of precious Stones, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, Christal, Cornelian Rings, Agats, Lacque, Furs, and Skins of Wild Beasts, Porcelane, Sealing-Wax, Copper, Coffee, Tea, curious Cabinets, Sanguis Draconis, China Roots, and China Wares of several Sorts, Salt-Petre, with divers Drugs and other Commodities too tedious to Name.

THE Arms belonging to this Company of Merchants is thus blazoned: *Azure, three Ships under Sail, Or, each Sail garnished with a Cross of England, on a Chief, Or, between two Roses proper; an Additament out of the Arms of England, Quarterly; Azure and Gules, in the first and last a Flower de lis, Or, and in the second and third, a Lyon Passant and Gardant, of the same.* And for their Crest; *on a Wreath of their Colours, a Spkere, or Celestial Globe, between two Standards of St. George: And for their Supporters; two Sea Horses, or rather Lyons, Or an Azure.* And for their Motto, above the Crest; *Deus indicat: And below, Deo Ducente, nil nocet.*

THIS Company, for the better Negotiation of their great Affairs, is governed by a Governor, Deputy,

Deputy, and Court of Assistants, consisting of 24, who about the Middle of *April* are Annually elected by Adventurers of the said Company, amongst which there must be eight New ones chosen; the rest may be again elected as also the Governor, and Deputy-Governor. And these accordingly meet at their House in *Leadenball-street*, now called the *East-India-House*; generally Weekly, and keep Courts for the Management of their Affairs, as the Vending their Goods, Making of Dividends, raising of Money, Viewing their Accounts from their Presidents, Factors, &c. Buying in of Goods, Setting forth Shipping, Sending over Factors and Servants; and for Ordering of Factories kept at *Camboya, Bombay, Surat, Curwar, Baticale, Calicut, Fort St. George, Pentapoli, Masolipotan, Ougeley, Gonru, Ormus*, with several other Factories in the Isles of *Asia*, in *China*, and *Japan*.

IN the Year 1690, there came forth a little Piece, called, *A modest and just Apology for, or Defence of the Present East-India-Company, against the Accusations of their Adversaries*. Wherein the Crimes alledged against them are fairly examined, the Calumnies confuted, and all submitted to the Judgment of impartial and unprejudiced Persons. This Tract was written (tho' no Name be set to it) by that discreet and knowing Merchant, *Nathaniel Tenche, Esq;* mention'd before; and was occasioned (as the Writer expresseth in the Beginning) by Calumnies daily inculcated in all noted Coffee-Houses, wherein this Company was not only set forth as Bankrupts, as to their present Condition, but represented as vile and odious as Malice itself could invent Aspersions thrown on them: Whereby the Enemies endeavour'd, not only to impose upon the unthinking Vulgar, but upon the Members of the Honourable House of Commons; and by putting Papers into their Hands, wherein were many things notoriously untrue. This was in order to the Compassing of an Endeavour now made for a New *East-India* Company; and new Subscriptions with a Preamble were printed; and the very Terms of an Act of Parliament for that Purpose, propounded to the Legislative Power of the Nation, King, Lords, and Commons.

THIS was chiefly set on Foot and managed against the Company, by those they called Interlopers; who Traded into the Places of their Privileges, and were not Free of the said Company; whose Ships and Goods the Company stopped, and used other Ways and Means to hinder their Trade.

THERE was afterwards a New *East-Indian* Company set up by Act of Parliament, whereby the Old was to be dissolved after some Years; which might suffice to bring forth their Effects: But after much Endeavour and Meetings of Persons appointed out of both Companies, to confer and concert Matters, they were both amicably United into one. This new Company held at first their Meetings at *Skinners-Hall*, but now, and for some Years past, they have been held at their House in *Leadenball-street*. They have a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors, to manage the Companies Affairs; elected Annually in the Month of *April*.

IN short, the Trade to the *East-Indies* lay open from the Year 1653 to 1657; then this Method of private Trade, proved so very Destructive to the several private Traders thither, that the governing Power at that Time, found it necessary to unite them all into one joint Company, with a joint Stock. But in the Year 1698, an Act of Parliament was obtained, for laying the Trade open in a Method of a regulated Company: But upon Trial, the separate Traders, who procured that Act, found it necessary to unite themselves, so as to trade only with one Joint Stock. And tho' there was seemingly an irreconcilable Con-

test between the New and Old Company, yet both of them became so sensible of the destructive Consequences of Trading by a divided Interest, that they are now happily joined into one Company again, having the same Joint Stock, Interest and Design.

THE *East-India* Company export great Quantities of Bulloin, Lead, *English* Cloth, and some other Goods, the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom; and import from *China* and *India*, Tea, China-Ware, Cabinets, raw and wrought Silks, Coffee, Muslins, Callicoes, and other Cotton-Cloths; of which *Josbua Gee*, in his Book of Trade, supposes they sell as much to Foreigners as repays all the Bulloin Shipped for *India*, and leaves us besides a considerable Ballance upon that Trade.

Bengal raw Silk, he observes, is bought at very low Prices there, and is very useful in carrying on the Manufactures of this Kingdom.

China Silk is of excellent Staple, and comes at little above one Third of the Price of *Italian Piedmont* Silk: The Duty of *Bengal* raw Silk being one Third more, and *China* near three Times as much as that of *Italy*, hinders our being supply'd so fully as we ought, and is of great Damage to the Nation; for we pay the *Savoyards* all ready Money for what we have from them, which as effectually drains us of our Bulloin as the *India* or *China* Trade does, with this Aggravation, that almost three Pounds of *China* Silk may be purchas'd for the Money that one Pound of *Piedmont* Silk cost us.

ALTHO' Silver is not sent out directly to *Piedmont* as it is to *India*, yet, in Fact, it is the same Thing; for the Ballance of some other Trade is carried thither, which otherwise would be remitted to us.

THE Silk of *China* will answer in most Respects the Use of *Italian* Silk, provided we could be supply'd with the fine raw Silk of which they make their Damasks, Sattins, and other fine Manufactures, which by the Curiosity of those Silks, must come up to the Goodness of *Italian* Silk.

THE *China* Silk that we commonly receive is purchas'd at *Canton*, the nearest Port we trade to in *China*; but their fine Silk is made in the Provinces of *Nankin* and *Chekiam*, where their fine Manufactures are carried on, and where prodigious Quantities of raw Silk are made, and the best in all *China*: We have never imported any of the Superfine here, but two or three Ships have brought extraordinary good, the best of which, we are inform'd, was brought from *Amoy*; and doubtless if Encouragement was given for the Importation of that fine Silk, it might be thrown here, and our Manufactures carried on at a small Expence to the Nation.

It may not be improper to insert in this Place the following Abstracts of the several Charters granted to the *East-India* Companies.

An ABSTRACT of the CHARTER granted by his Majesty King CHARLES II. to the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, under the Great Seal of England, the third Day of April, in the Year 1661, and the 30th of that Prince's Reign.

CHARLES II. by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting: Whereas our well-beloved Subjects, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies* have been a long Time a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoy'd, and do still enjoy divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters, heretofore granted them, by our

our late Royal Progenitors, Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James* of Blessed Memory. But of late, divers Disorders have been committed, as well by our own Subjects as by Foreigners, to the great Detriment and Interruption of the Trade of the said Company, they having humbly besought us to confirm their Charters, and to grant and allow some Alterations and Additions, tending to the Benefit and Advancement of their Traffick:

Know ye, That we taking the Premises into our Royal Consideration, and well considering how much it imports this our Realm, the Grievances of the said Corporation be redressed, the better to remove all Incumbrances and Inconveniencies that may have hitherto obstructed their Trade; have granted and confirmed unto the said Governor and Company, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, that they from henceforth be, and for ever shall be, one Body Corporate and Politick; in Deed and in Name, by the Name of the *Governor and Company of Merchants of LONDON trading to the East-Indies*. And we do ordain, That by the Name aforesaid, they shall have perpetual Succession, and that they and their Successors by the said Name, be now and at all Times hereafter, Persons able and capable in Law, and a Body Corporate and Politick, capable in Law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain Lands, Rents, Privileges, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises and Hereditaments, of what Kind, Nature and Quality soever they be, to them and their Successors; and also to give, grant, devise, alien, assign, and dispose of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and to do and execute all and singular other Things, by the same Name that to them shall or may appertain to do: And that they and their Successors, by the said Name, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before whatsoever Judges and Justices, and other Persons and Officers, in all and singular Action, Pleas, Suits, Quarrels, Causes, and Demands whatsoever, of whatsoever Kind, Nature or Sort, in such Manner and Form, as any other of our Liege People of this our Realm of *England*, being Persons able and capable in Law, may or can have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, devise, alien, assign, dispose, plead, defend and be defended, release and be released, do permit and execute. And we also grant and allow, that the said Company and their Successors, under the Name aforesaid, may have a Common Seal, and may likewise break and alter the same at their Pleasure.

And further we ordain, That the said Company shall elect one of the Members thereof to be their Governor, and twenty-four of the said Members to be Committees, who shall have the Direction of the Voyages of and for the said Company, and the Provision of the Shipping, and Merchandizes thereunto belonging; and also the Sale of all Merchandizes, Goods, and other Things returned, in all or any of the Voyages and Ships, of or for the said Company, and the managing and handling of all other Business, Affairs and Things belonging to the said Company. And we ordain, that the said Governor and Company shall be ruled and ordered as is hereafter expressed, and not otherwise; and that they shall likewise enjoy the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities herein specified, and no other. And for the better Execution of our said Will and Grant in this Behalf, we nominate, constitute and appoint, Sir *Andrew Riccard* to be the first and present Governor, and *George Lord Berkley*, Sir *John Lewes*, Sir *William Thomson*, Sir *Richard Ford*, Sir *James Drax*, Sir *John Fred-*

rick, Sir *Theophilus Biddulph*, Sir *William Vincent*, Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Sir *William Ryder*, Sir *Stephen White*, and Sir *George Smith*, Knts. *William Love*, Esq; *William Williams*, *John Jolliffe*, *Peter Middleton*, *Thomas Kendal*, *Maurice Thomson*, *Samuel Moyer*, *Christopher Boone*, *Francis Clerk*, *John Mascall*, *Thomas Pearle*, and *Christopher Willoughby*, Gentlemen, to be the twenty-four first and present Committees for the said Company, from the Date of these Presents, until the 10th Day of *April*, then also next following; and so until new Committees shall be chosen in Form hereafter expressed. And further we will and ordain, that the said Governor and Company, at any General Court, may elect a Deputy Governor, who shall take an Oath before the Governor, and five or more of the Committees for the Time being, well, faithfully and truly to execute his said Office of Deputy to the Governor of the said Company. And the said Governor and Company shall have Power Yearly, between the 10th and the last Day of *April*, to meet and to elect a Governor for one whole Year, who shall take an Oath before the last Governor, or his Deputy, and six or more of the Committees, that he shall well and truly execute the Office of Governor of the said Company; and in like Manner, every Member of the said Company, before their Admission into it, shall take an Oath before the Governor of the said Company, or his Deputy, to such Effect, as by the said Governor and Company, or the greater Part of them in any Court, to be held for the said Company, shall be in a reasonable Manner devised.

And further we will and grant, That the said Governor or Deputy Governor, and the Company or their Successors, for the Time being, may meet Yearly, between the 10th and the last of *April*, and elect twenty-four Committees for the Year ensuing, who shall, before their Admission into their said Stations, take an Oath before the Governor or his Deputy, and five more of the last Committees, their immediate Predecessors, that they shall truly and faithfully execute their said Office of Committees.

And further we will and grant, That upon the Death or Removal of the Governor of the said Company (which Governor not demeaning himself well in his Office, we will to be removable at the Pleasure of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, at any of their General Courts) the Residue of the said Company, or the greater Part of them, may elect another Governor, who shall exercise the said Office during the Residue of the Year, having first taken an Oath, as aforesaid, for the due Execution thereof. And in like Manner, any of the Committees dying or being removed (which Committees not demeaning themselves well, may be removed at the Pleasure of the Governor and Company at any of their General Meetings) the Governor, or his Deputy, and Company for the Time being, may elect and nominate one or more of the said Company, to be Committee or Committees of the said Company, in the Place and Stead, or Places and Steads of him or them of the former Committees so dying or removed; which Person or Persons so elected shall take an Oath (as aforesaid) for the Right and due Execution of their aforesaid Office or Offices.

And further we will and grant, That the Sons, Factors and Servants of the Members of the said Company, that are of one and twenty Years of Age and above, may freely trade in any Part of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, to the *Streights of Magellan*, in such Manner as shall be agreed to at any General Court, and not otherwise.

AND

AND we further will and grant, That the said Governor, or his Deputy, and the said Company may assemble in any Place to hold Court, and there make Laws for the Government and Management of their Trade, and may impose Penalties on Offenders, and may levy the same without any Account, so as the said Penalties be reasonable, and not contrary to Law.

AND also we will and grant, That the said Governor and Company of Merchants, and their Agents, Factors and Assigns shall have six Months Time for the Payment of one Half, and six Months Time longer for the Payment of the other Half of all Duties, Poundage, Customs, and Subsidies, for all Manner of Goods; they, the said Governor and Company of Merchants, always giving sufficient Bond, with Surety, for the Payment thereof at the Terms aforesaid. And when any Goods exported from *England*, for which the said Governor and Company have paid the Custom here, or given Bond for the Payment thereof, shall happen to miscarry, or be lost, before their safe Arrival at the Ports for which they were designed; due Proof being made thereof before the Treasurer of *England*, the Duties paid for such Goods shall be deducted out of the Duties of the first Goods shipp'd off afterwards for the said Company's Account.

AND further we grant unto the said Governor and Company, That it shall be lawful for them and their Successors, or any the natural Subjects of this our Realm which may or shall buy any *East-India* Goods by them imported, to transport the same in *English* Bottoms freely out of this Realm, without paying any further Duties than those that were paid at the Entry, provided the said Goods be exported within the Space and Term of thirteen Months.

AND moreover, We grant to the said Governor and Company, That it shall be lawful for them to transport in their Voyages all such foreign Coin of Silver, *Spanish* or other foreign Silver or Bulloin of Silver, as they shall bring or cause to be brought into this Realm of *England* from the Parts beyond the Seas, either in the same Kind, Sort, Stamp or Fashion which it shall have when they bring it in, or in any other Form, Stamp or Fashion to be coined in our Mint within our Tower of LONDON, at their Pleasure, so as the whole Quantity transported exceed not Fifty Thousand Pound in one Voyage.

AND we further will and grant, That the Company and their Successors shall have and enjoy the whole and entire Trade to the *East-Indies*; and in any Time of Restraint they may send six good Ships and six good Pinnaces well furnished with Ordnance and other Munition for their Defence, and 500 Mariners, *Englishmen*, to guide and sail in the said six Ships and six Pinnaces; except when we having just cause to arm our Navy in warlike Manner, in Defence of our Realm, or for Offence of our Enemies, or that it should be found needful to join to our Navy the Ships of our Subjects to be also armed for the Wars, to such a Number as cannot be supplied if the said six Ships and six Pinnaces should be permitted to depart; then, upon Knowledge given by us or our Admiral to the said Governor and Company, about the 20th Day of *July*, or three Months before the said Governor and Company shall begin to make ready the said six Ships and Pinnaces; then they forbear to send the same, till we shall recal or withdraw our Navy from the Service against our Enemies.

AND further, we prohibit and forbid all our other Subjects to visit or trade into the *East-Indies*, unless by Licence from the said Governor and Company, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, one Half to us, and the other Half to the Company, and the Offenders to suffer

Imprisonment during our Pleasure, and such other Punishment as we shall think fit to inflict on them.

AND further, We have granted and condescended, That the said Governor and Company may give Licence, under their Common Seal, to any Person or Persons to sail, trade or traffick into or from the *East-Indies*, upon some Consideration or Benefit by them to be given. And we, our Heirs or Successors shall not give nor grant any such Licence to any Person or Persons without their Consent.

AND we further grant, That if it shall happen that any Person or Persons that are or shall be free of the said Company, shall, before the going forth of any Ship or Fleet, subscribe for any Sum or Sums of Money towards the furnishing Provision or Maintenance for any Voyage or Voyages, set forth or to be set forth by the said Governor and Company, and shall not, within the Space of twenty Days next after Warning given to him or them, by the said Governor and Company, or their known Officer or Minister, bring in and deliver to the Treasurer or Treasurers appointed for the Company, the Sum or Sums subscribed for, it shall be lawful for the said Governor and Company, at any General Court, to disfranchise the said Person or Persons. And also the said Governor and Company, at any General Court (as abovesaid) may admit into their Freedom all such Persons as they shall think fit.

AND further, The said Governor and Company do, by these Presents, for themselves and their Successors, promise and covenant to and with us, that within six Months after every Return from every Voyage (the first Voyage only excepted) they shall bring into this Realm from the *East-Indies*, or from other Parts beyond the Seas, as great or greater Quantity of Bullion, Gold or Silver, respectively for every Voyage, as that which by Virtue of our Letters Patents they exported. And that all the Silver which shall be by them or their Successors transported out of our Dominions, shall be shipp'd off at the Port of LONDON, being first duly enter'd without Custom or Subsidy, as likewise what shall be imported.

AND to prevent clandestine trading, no Entry of *East-India* Goods shall be permitted to be made but what is allowed of by the Company; and all Adventurers in the Company shall have Votes according to their Stocks.

AND we do further grant, That all the Company's Plantations, Forts, Fortifications, Factories and Colonies shall be immediately under their own Command; and that they may appoint Governors and Officers who may judge all Persons living under them, in all Causes, whether Civil or Criminal, or else may transmit them to *England*; and may send Ships of War, Men, and Ammunition, for Defence of their Factories; as also to make Peace or War with any, not Christians, and right and recompence themselves for any Injuries or Wrongs received or sustained by them.

AND we further grant, That they may build, plant and fortify at St. *Helen's*, and send out Supplies of Cloathing without Custom.

AND also we grant the said Governor and Company the Power of inflicting Punishments for Misdemeanors; and likewise to seize upon the Persons of all such of our Subjects as they find in the *Indies*, without their Licence, and send them into *England*; and that the Company may punish all Persons in their own Service there, or in Case of Appeal, send them Prisoners into *England*.

AND further we will and grant, That for Discovery of Injuries, the Officers of the said Company there may examine upon Oath all Persons whom they shall think it meet and convenient so

to

to examine, so that the said Oath and the Matter therein contained be not repugnant to the Laws of *England*.

PROVIDED always, and our Will and Pleasure is, That these our Letters Patents and Charters shall not give the said Company Leave to trade to any Place already in the Possession of any Christian Prince in League and Amity with us, who shall overtly declare against it.

PROVIDED also, That if we find this Grant unprofitable for us or our Realm, then after three Years Warning the same is to cease, charging all our Admirals and other Officers to be aiding thereunto, &c.

IN witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness ourself at *Westminster* the third Day of *April*, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

An ABSTRACT of the CHARTER granted by his Majesty King JAMES II. to the EAST-INDIA Company, under the Great Seal of England, the 12th Day of April, in the Year 1686, and the Second of that Prince's Reign.

JAMES II. by the Grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our well beloved Subjects, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, have been of long Time a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoyed, and do still enjoy divers Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities, by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters heretofore granted them by our late Royal Progenitors and Predecessors; *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James*. And whereas the late *King Charles II.* our dearly beloved Brother, of ever blessed Memory, did by his Royal Charter, dated at *Westminster* the third Day of *April*, in the thirteenth Year of his Reign, confirm the said precedent Charters and Patents, and grant, That the said Governor and Company should be for ever a Body Corporate and Politick, in Name and in Deed; and that their Sons, Apprentices and Servants might for ever freely trade and merchandize to and from *India*, by the Ways then and thereafter to be discovered, in such Manner as should at any General Court (the Governor or his Deputy being always one) be limited and agreed to; any Statute, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding; so as they trade not to any Place in the lawful Possession of any Christian Prince or State in League or Amity with this Nation, that would not accept of such Trade, but openly declare against it.

AND further the said King did thereby for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grant unto the said Governor and Company for themselves and their Successors, that they should for ever enjoy the whole and entire Trade of the *Indies*; and that no Part of the said *Indies* should be frequented and visited by any of his Majesty's Subjects. And his said Majesty did also by his Prerogative Royal, straightly prohibit all his Subjects from Trading into the said *Indies*, other than the said Governor and Company, their Factors and Servants; &c. except by Licence obtained of them, under their Common Seal; under the Penalties, Pains, and Forfeitures, in the said Letters Patents, at large expressed.

AND whereas the said late *King Charles II.* by his Royal Charter, or Letters Patents dated at *Westminster* the 27th Day of *March*, in the 20th Year of his Reign, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, in all the Grants and Matters therein; did grant, transfer, and confirm for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, unto the said Governor and Company, all the Port and Island

of *Bombay*, by the *East-Indies*, with all the Rights, Profits, Territories, and Appurtenances, thereof whatsoever, and all the singular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Customs, Castles, Forts, Buildings and Fortifications, Privileges, Franchises, Preheminences, and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the Premises, or to them or any of them belonging, or any ways appertaining in as large and ample Manner, to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, as the said late King then had enjoy'd the same, or might or ought to have had and enjoy'd the same, by Virtue and Force of the Grant of the then King of *Portugal*, and not further or otherwise. And them the said Governor and Company, did make and constitute the absolute Proprietors thereof, always reserving unto himself, his Heirs and Successors, the Faith and Allegiance to him due and belonging, and his Royal Power and Sovereignty of and over his Subjects there: To have, hold, possess, and enjoy, the said Port and Island, and all, and singular the Premises therein before granted, or mentioned to be granted unto the said Governor and Company, their Successors and Assigns, and to the only Use of them for evermore; to be holden of him the said late King, his Heirs, and Successors, as of his Manor of *East-Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, in Free and Common Soccage, and not in *Capite*, or by the Knights Service; yielding and paying therefore to him the said late King, his Heirs and Successors, at the Custom-House, **LONDON**, the Rent and Sum of 10 *l.* of good and lawful Money of *England* in Gold, on the 30th Day of *September* Yearly, for ever. And the said late King did, by his said Charter, also grant them; and order, that they should enjoy in the said Island, all the Privileges and Advantages that they might enjoy in the other Parts of *India*, by Virtue of his said Majesty's former Patent, dated the 3d Day of *April*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, in as large and ample Manner, as if particularly expressed in the second recited Charter or Letters Patents. And whereas the said late King, by his Charter dated the 5th of *October*, in the 28th Year of his Reign, did confirm all Rights formerly granted the said Company, notwithstanding any former Mis-user, Non-user, or Abuser thereof whatsoever. And whereas the said late King, by his Royal Charter dated the 16th Day of *December*, in the 25th Year of his Reign, did grant unto the said Company, the Island of *St. Helena*, with all and singular the Rights, Profits, Territories, and Appurtenances whatever; and all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Pools, Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Isles, Islets, situate or being within the Bounds or Limits thereof; with the Fishing of all Sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Bays, Islets, or Rivers, within the same Premises, and the Fish therein taken, and all the Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well Royal Mines, as other Mines, whether the same were then discovered, or not discovered; and also all Gold, Silver, Jems, and precious Stones, and and all other whatsoever, be it of Stones, Metals, or any thing whatsoever then found, or to be found, within the Veins, Mines, and Quarries, of the same Island and Premises; with all and singular Royalties, Revenues, Rents, Customs, Castles, Forts and Buildings, then erected, or to be erected. And whereas the said late King did create and constitute the said Company, absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Island (always reserving the Faith and Allegiance of the Inhabitants) to the only Use of the said Company, to be holden of the said late King, his Heirs and Successors, as of the Manor [of *East-Greenwich*, in Free and Common Soccage; not in *Capite*, nor by Knight's Service, as in and by the said Letters Patents, may fully appear.

AND

AND whereas the same late King, by his Royal Charter, dated the 9th of *August*, in the 35th Year of his Reign, did erect a Court of Judicature to be holden as the Company should direct, to determine all Cases of Forfeitures and Seizures of Ships, as also all Causes Mercantile and Maritime, and all Trespasses upon the High-Sea, or any of the Region and Territories, Countries or Places, therein for that Purpose mentioned, concerning any Person or Persons residing, being or coming into the Parts of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, within the Bounds and Limits therein mentioned; all which Cases shall be Judged and Determined by that Court, upon due Examination and Proof, according to the Customs of Merchants, and the Rules of Equity and good Conscience; and by such Methods, as the said late King should direct, under his Great or Privy-Seal, and for Want thereof, as the Judges of the said Court should think meet; and all Judgments, Determinations and Decrees of that Court, were to be put in Writing, and signified to the Persons that were present at the making of them, and should contain a short State of the Matter of Fact, as it appeared to them, and their Sentence and Adjudication thereupon; as in and by the aforesaid Charter and Letters Patents, doth and may more fully appear.

AND whereas several Persons, in Contempt of the first recited Letters Patents, have presumed (without Licence) to send out Ships, and to trade within the Limits comprized in the said Charter; to the great Damage of the said Company, and the manifest Hazard of ruining of that Trade; whereupon the said Governor and Company have humbly besought us to grant and confirm the said Charters, with some Additions. Now well weighing how highly it imports the Honour and Welfare of this Realm, that those Disorders should be redressed, and that Trade improved to the utmost; that the said Company may be encouraged by all lawful Assistance, in that difficult and hazardous Trade: Know ye, that we taking the Premises into our Royal Consideration, have of our special Grace, &c. ratified and confirmed, and by these Presents, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do ratify and confirm unto the said Governor and Company, and their Successors for ever, all the said Charters and Letters Patents, and all and singular the Rights, Grants, Liberties, Covenants, Franchises, Preheminences and Authorities, in all the said Charters, or any of them comprized, as fully to all Intents and Purposes, as if every distinct Right, Grant, Power, Liberty, Covenant, Franchise, Preheminence and Authority, comprized in the said Letters Patents, were herein recited, and hereby confirmed separately and apart by itself. And further we establish to them, all such and the like Liberties and Privileges, as ever they had; with Power to the said Company, their Presidents, &c. to administer the Freeman's Oath, and such other lawful Oath, as the Court shall direct. And we do further erect and establish a Court of Judicature, at such Places as they shall appoint; which Court shall consist of one Person learned in Civil Law, and two Merchants, who (or the Major Part of them, the Civilian being always one) shall have Power to determine of all Forfeitures, Seizures, &c. and all Causes Mercantile or Maritime, and all Trespasses on the High-Seas, or any of the Regions, aforesaid, according to the Customs of Merchants, and the Rules of Equity and Good Conscience, and according to such Methods of Proceeding as we shall appoint; and in Default thereof, by such ways as they shall think fit, all which Judgments and Determinations, &c. shall be put in Writing, according to the Manner prescribed in the Letters Patents of the said late King *Charles II.* as aforesaid.

AND whereas the said late King did grant the said Company Power to appoint Governors of Forts, Castles, Factories, &c. to raise Arms, train and muster what military Forces to them should seem requisite, We do hereby confirm the same. And further, understanding that many of the native Princes, taking Advantage of the late licentious Trading, and the evil Consequences thereof, have violated many of the Company's Privileges and Liberties, for which they intend to demand Satisfaction in a peaceable Way; and if not that Way attainable, to use Force of Arms for recovering of their Loss: We do therefore grant them full Power to appoint Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, Captains, and other Sea-Officers, from Time to Time, in all or any Ship or Ships, serving the said Company in the *East-Indies*, within the Limits of any of the above recited Charters; who have hereby Power to raise, train and muster Seamen or others, and to execute Martial Law, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope*, reserving to ourselves Power to revoke this Grant touching Martial Law.

AND further by these Presents, we give the said Company Power to coin any Species of Money usually coined by the Princes of those Countries, so as it be agreeable to their Standards in Weight and Fineness, and that they coin not any *European Money*.

AND lastly, we strictly charge and command all our Admirals, and all other our Officers whatsoever, to be aiding and assisting to the said Governor and Company, in executing and enjoying the Premises; and, finally, our Will and Pleasure is, that these our Letters Patents shall be construed in the most favourable Manner on Behalf of the Company that can be, any Statute, Act, Proclamation or Restriction, or any other Thing to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Our selves at *Westminster* the 12th Day of *April*, in the second Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,
PIGOTT.

An ABSTRACT of a CHARTER of REGULATIONS granted to the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, by their Majesties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, under the Great Seal of England, on November 11, 1693, in the fifth Year of their Majesties Reign.

WILLIAM and Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come greeting. Whereas the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies* have been long a Corporation, to the Honour and Profit of this Nation, and have enjoyed divers Liberties, Privileges and Immunities by Virtue of Letters Patents and Charters, granted them by our late Royal Progenitors and Predecessors, Queen Elizabeth, King James I. King Charles II. and King James II. And whereas some Doubt hath arisen touching the Validity of the Charters heretofore granted to the said Company, by the not actual Payment of the first Quarterly Payment of the Tax of Five Pounds per Cent. charged on the general Joint-Stock of the said Company, according to the late Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for continuing certain Acts therein mentioned, and for charging several Joint-Stocks.*

WE having taken the same into our Royal Consideration, and well weighing the Disorders and Inconveniencies that would befall the said Company,

Company, and the Persons employed in their Trade every where, and especially in the more remote Places of the World, if Advantage were taken of that Forfeiture, did, by our Letters Patents, dated the 7th of *October* last, constitute Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, *Francis Tyssen*, Esq; *George Earl of Berkley*, Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. then Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON, Sir *Josiah Child*, Bart. Sir *William Langhorn*, Bart. Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, Kt. Sir *John Moore*, Kt. one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Edward de Bouvery*, Kt. Sir *Thomas Rawlinson*, Knt. Sir *William Gore*, Kt. and one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, Sir *Joseph Herne*, Kt. Sir *Rowland Ainsworth*, Kt. *John Pery*, Esq; *George Bohun*, Esq; *Richard Hutchinson*, jun. Esq; *Frederick Herne*, Esq; *Ralph Marshall*, Esq; *Richard Acton*, *John Cook of Hackney*, *Francis Gosfright*, *John du Bois*, *Isaac Houblon*, *Samuel Ongley*, and *Nathaniel Mounteney*, Gentlemen, and all and other Person or Persons who were Members of the said Company, on the 24th Day of *March* last past, who had not before the said last recited Letters Patents parted with their Stocks in the said Company, and all and every other Person or Persons, who after the said 24th Day of *March* last past, and before the Date of the said recited Letters Patents, by buying Stocks or otherwise, had come into, and then remained in a Capacity of being Members of the said Company, should be a Body Politick and Corporate in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of Merchants of LONDON trading to the East-Indies*: And them by that Name one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, really and fully for ever, for Us, our Heirs and Successors, We did make, declare, establish and confirm; and also granted and restored unto them all the Ports, Islands, Plantations, Territories, Forts, Castles, Ordnance, Armour, Artillery, Munition, Arms, Guns, Powder, Shot, Victuals, Magazines, Stores, Ammunition and Provisions of War, Ships, Junks, Vessels, Boats, Joint-Stocks, Manors, Lordships, Messuages, Houses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, Wares, Merchandizes, Cattel, Chattels real and personal, Debts, Dues, Duties, Right of Actions, and Demands in Law or Equity, Powers, Privileges, Liberties, Franchises, Jurisdictions, Customs, Rights, Royalties, Immunities and Advantages whatsoever, and all and sundry other Things, which were or might be lawfully enjoy'd by them on or before the 24th of *March* last, or at any Time before the Date of the said last recited Letters Patents, by Virtue of any Charters formerly granted or confirmed to them; to enjoy the Premises in the same Manner they might have done on the 24th of *March* last past, as if the Powers and Privileges by the said Charters granted, had been particularly recited, but under the Limitations therein contained.

AND whereas in the said Charter of the 7th of *October*, is contained the Proviso following, *viz.* "If the Company do not except of and effectually execute such Orders, Directions, Additions, Alterations, Restrictions and Qualifications, relating to the Constitution, Continuance, Determination, Rights, Powers or Privileges of the said Company, or of the Government thereof, or of the said Governor and Company, or of the Encouragement, Management, Regulation or Advancement of Trade, or of the present or future Joint Stock of the said Company; or concerning any future Subscriptions, to be made by way of Increase or

" Addition to the Joint Stock, or for ascertaining the true Values of the said Joint Stock, at and during the Time of any such future Subscriptions, which we, our Heirs and Successors, with the Advice of our or their Privy-Council, shall at any Time before the 29th Day of *September* 1694, think fit to make, insert, limit, direct, appoint or express, in or by any further or other Charters, or Letters Patents, under our Great Seal of *England*; then these Presents may be determined, made void, and revoked, and all the Powers therein contained shall cease.

Now know ye, That we considering how highly it imports this Kingdom, that the *East-India* Trade should be continued, and being desirous to make the same more National (which is best to be done in a Joint Stock) have, for the Purposes aforesaid, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, ordained and constituted; and the said Company does agree, and all our natural Subjects and Persons naturalized and denized, who shall hereafter subscribe and pay down the Sums of Money by them subscribed, in such Manner as is herein after directed, shall be Members of the said Company, as is hereafter expressed.

AND our Will and Pleasure is, that 744,000 *l.* be subscribed in a Book of Vellum (within six Days to be provided) to lie open daily from Eight to Twelve in the Morning, and from Two to Six in the Afternoon till the 10th of *January* next, none being to subscribe above 10,000 *l.* And if the Subscriptions exceed the aforesaid Sum of 744,000 *l.* they shall be reduced to that Sum by the Court of Committees; the Subscribers being to make Oath, that the Money subscribed is their own, and in Trust; which Oath the Governor or his Deputy, and three more of the Committees are to take Care to administer to them, and one third Part of all Sums subscribed for, shall be paid down to the Committee of the Treasury of the Company, or their Cashier, at the Time of the Subscription, and the rest before or upon the 10th of *January* next.

AND further our Will and Pleasure is, That in all General Courts every qualified Member shall have a Vote for every 1000 *l.* he has in the Fund, but no Person shall have above ten Votes, and no Person shall vote under 1000 *l.*

AND we further order and appoint, That all Persons who were before free of the said Company, or capable to be so by former Charters, and all new Subscribers, who shall pay into the Joint Stock the Sums by them subscribed for, in Manner above directed, shall have their Freedom gratis; but such as shall come in by Purchase of any of the said Company's Joint Stock shall pay for their Freedom 5 *l.* and they, with the Subscribers, shall take the Oaths appointed to be taken by a late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*; and also the Oath usually taken by all Persons made free of the said Company, before the Governor or Deputy-Governor for the Time being, to whom we hereby give Power to administer the same accordingly.

AND further, It shall be lawful for the Governor or Deputy-Governor of the said Company to call General Courts, and Courts of Committees, to consist only of such as have 1000 *l.* in the Joint Stock, each in their own Right, and have taken the Oaths aforesaid; and the Governor, or (in his Absence) his Deputy shall have a casting Voice in the said Courts. The said Governor, Deputy, and twenty four Committees shall be chosen yearly in *April*; the Governor to have 4000 *l.* in the Joint Stock in his own

own Right, the Deputy as much, and each Committee 1000 *l.* And if the Governor, Deputy, or any of the Committees die within the Year, others duly qualified, shall be elected in their Stead. The Governor, Deputy and Committees, before they enter upon the Exercise of their Offices, being to take the several Oaths as above said.

AND further we grant, That the Governor and other qualified Members of the Company may assemble and hold General Courts where they please, and (the Governor or Deputy being present) may make By-Laws for the Company's better Government, and revoke or alter them, and may impose lawful Penalties, Fines, &c. upon Delinquents, and levy the same to their own Use; all which By-Laws, &c. shall be kept and observed, if approved by a General Court, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. Provided always, and our further Will and Pleasure is, That no Permission be granted to any Person to trade, or Ships to pass into or from the *East-Indies* on any private Account, on Penalty of forfeiting this and the last Charter. And further, no private Contract for the Sale of any Goods or Merchandizes shall be made, (excepting only such Salt Petre as shall be sold for the Use of us, our Heirs and Successors) but all the Company's Goods shall be openly and publickly sold by Inch of Candle at their publick Sales, and the Money arising thereby applied to the Company's Use; no Lot (except Jewels) being to exceed 500 *l.*

AND for the better Increase of Trade, and Encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom, our Will and Pleasure is, That the said Company do yearly export to *India*, of the Growth and Product of *England*, the Value of 100,000 *l.* And the said Governor and Company do hereby covenant, promise and agree to furnish the Crown yearly with 500 Ton of good, clear and merchantable Salt Petre, consisting of 112 *l.* to the Hundred Weight, at 38 *l.* 10 *s.* per Ton in the Time of Peace, and 45 *l.* in the Time of War.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That all Dividends of Profits arising to the Company by the Joint Stock, be made in Time to come in Money only, and not otherwise. And further, we do order and appoint, That the Company and their Successors do cause an Accomptant to enter in a Book or Books, to be provided and kept in their publick Office for that Purpose, the Value of the Joint Stock of the said Company to be attested upon Oath, which Book shall from Time to Time lie open to be viewed and perused by all Persons concerned. And our Will and Pleasure further is, That all Mortgages, Alienations, Transfers and Assignments be from Time to Time entered and registered, either in the Ordinary or in other Books, likewise to lie open to the View of all concerned.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby, for us, our Heirs and Successors, order, direct, limit, and appoint, That the Joint Stock of the said Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, shall continue for twenty-one Years, to be computed from the Date of these Presents; a Year before which Time Books for new Subscriptions shall be provided by the Governor and Company, and lie open at their publick Office for a new Joint Stock.

PROVIDED always, and our expresse Meaning is, That if the said Governor and Company do not accept of, and act and conform themselves in every Thing to all the Orders, Directions, Additions, Qualifications, Restrictions, &c. which we, our Heirs and Successors, by the Advice of our or their Privy-Council, shall from Time to

Time, at any Time before the 29th of *September* 1694, think fit to make and appoint, then not only these Presents, but likewise our former Charter or Letters Patents of the 7th of *October* last past, herein before-mentioned, shall be by us, our Heirs and Successors, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, revoked and made null and void. And from and immediately after the Passing such Letters of Revocation, all the Powers and Privileges, &c. contained in our said former Charter or Letters Patents of the 7th of *October* last, shall cease, determine, and be absolutely void to all Intents and Purposes, any Thing to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness ourselves at *Westminster* the 11th Day of *November*, in the fifth Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

PIGOTT.

An ABSTRACT of the CHARTER of REGULATIONS granted to the EAST-INDIA COMPANY by their Majesties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, under the Great Seal of *England*, Sept. 28, 1694, in the 6th Year of their Majesties Reign.

WILLIAM and Mary by the Grace of God of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King and Queen, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *East-Indies*, and to all others to whom these Presents shall come greeting. Whereas by our Charter dated the 7th of *October* 1693, we did appoint Sir *Thomas Cook*, Kt. *Francis Tyssen*, Esq; and others, to be a Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, by the Name of *The Governors and Company of Merchants of LONDON* trading to the *East-Indies*, under the Proviso's therein mention'd; and did grant them and their Successors divers Liberties, Privileges and Powers, &c. with a Clause, "That if the said Governor and Company should not comply with and accept of such farther Regulations and Restrictions as by Us, our Heirs and Successors, with the Advice of our Privy Council, be made and proposed at any Time between the 29th of *September* 1694, and put under the Great Seal of *England*, then the said Charter should be revokable, and immediately after passing of Letters of Revocation under the Great Seal of *England*, the Powers, Privileges and Grants therein contained should be void and cease." And whereas by our Charter, dated the 11th of *November* last, several Regulations and Restrictions, &c. have been proposed pursuant to the said Proviso, and that the said Proviso has been renewed and repeated, viz. "That the Company not conforming themselves, and acting in every Thing according to the Regulations and Restrictions, &c. which by Us, our Heirs and Successors, with the Advice of our or their Privy Council, should be made before the said 29th of *September*, 1694, then the said Charter and the Precedent should be void and cease, and the Powers and Privileges therein granted should absolutely end and determine to all Intents and Purposes.

Now know ye, That in Pursuance of the said two Proviso's, and by Virtue of what otherwise we may lawfully put in Execution, We do by this Writing under our Great Seal, by the Advice of our Privy Council, order and direct that every Person qualified to vote by our last Charter or otherwise, in a General or other Court,

to be hereafter holden by the Company, shall, before Admittance to such Votes, take an Oath before the Governor, or Deputy, or any of the Committees (if required by any Member of the Committee having 1000 *l.* in his own Right in the Joint-Stock) that he or she desiring to vote, is then really intitled to so much Stock for his or their own Use and Right (and not in Trust) as qualifies him or her to give in such Votes as he or she desires. Which Oath the Governor, Deputy, or any of the Committees are required to administer; and no Person, not taking such Oath, shall be admitted to give any Vote, nor their Votes to be of any Effect or Avail, if given.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That no Person, not being born our natural Subject, or endenized, shall be admitted a Freeman of the said Company. And further, Every Person fairly elected by the Plurality of Voices to be a Governor, Deputy, or Committee, shall, before his being or acting as such, take an Oath in the General Court before the Governor or Deputy, or one or more of the twenty-four Committees, that at the Time of his Election and taking his Oath, he is intitled in his own Right, and not in Trust, to so much Stock as qualifies him for such Election: Which Oath the said Governor or Deputy are required to administer, and such Person elected not taking the same, his Election shall be null and void; and the Court shall proceed to a new Election, according to this and the last Charter.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That no Person that is or shall be chosen Governor or Deputy of the Company, shall continue in their Places more than two Years together; and no Person, that hath served therein two Years together, shall be capable of being re-elected till two Years after. And further, if above sixteen of the precedent Years Committeemen be new chosen at the next annual Election, the Supernumeraries, who have the fewest Votes, their Election shall be void, and others chosen in their Places; so that at least eight new ones shall be elected.

AND whereas by our Charter of Nov. 11, 1693, we did order that the said Governor and Company should not give Licence to any Person or Ships to trade or sail into or from the *East-Indies*, upon any private Account, on Pain of making void the two last Charters: Now we do hereby direct, That the said Governor and Company may license the Commanders and Mariners of their own Ships, (and no other) to trade in such Commodities and to such a Value as shall be allowed of by any General Court, and no otherwise, provided always that due Entries be made thereof, and the Duties paid at the Custom-House before the Landing; any former Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

AND whereas by the aforesaid Charter we ordered the said Governor and Company Yearly to export the Value of 100,000 *l.* of *English* Manufacture. To the End the Truth thereof may appear, we do hereby order them to give in unto us, our Privy Council, in the Month of *August* Yearly, a true Account fairly written, under the Governor or Deputy's Hand, of the Nature, Quantity, Value, and Cost of such Goods by them exported Yearly, and from what Place, and that upon the Oath of the proper Officers and Servants of the Company. And we do hereby order, That none of the Goods so exported shall be again landed in *England*, or carried elsewhere, than within the Limits of the Company's Charter.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That if any six or more of the Adventurers having 1000 *l.* each, or more in his own Right in the Joint-Stock, and qualified to vote by the last Charter, shall, at any Time hereafter, by Writing under

their Hands, delivered to, or left for the Governor or Deputy at the *East-India-House*, request that a General Court may be called; the Governor, or his Deputy, shall within eight Days summons a General Court accordingly, which (or any other) shall not be broken up without the Consent of the Majority of the present Members capable to vote. And our further Will and Pleasure is, That all private Committees shall be chosen by the General Court; and no Governor, Deputy or Committees, shall lend any of the Company's Money, unless they be previously authorized by the General Court; nor shall any Goods sold be delivered to the Buyer, till the Money is paid down for the same, or Security given to the Company's Satisfaction; and no Court of Committees, nor any Members of the said Company, shall, by an Agreement, bind the General Stock of the Company for receiving or delivering Stock without Leave of a General Court.

AND further our Will and Pleasure is, That the Company's Cash be kept in effective Money within their own House, and always be in Custody of three (at least) of the Committees of the Treasury, and by them issued out to the Cashier, as the Company's Occasions require. And no Sum of Money shall be allowed on the Company's Account, but when it shall appear when and to whom, and for what it has been paid, excepting only when the General Court has previously authorized any to dispose thereof without Account.

AND whereas by the late King *Charles's* Patent of April 3, 1661, the Company was allowed two six Months for the Payment of the Duties and Customs of Goods. Notwithstanding that Clause in the aforesaid Charter, they shall, after two Years hence, (in Case we shall require the same Thing in Writing) make present Payment of the Customs due by them on Goods imported, and shall be allowed for such Payment, a Discount of 4 *l.* 10 *s.* per Cent. per Annum, in lieu of the said two six Months; and 6 *l.* 5 *s.* per Cent. per Annum on additional Duties, in lieu of the four three Months allowed by Act of Parliament.

PROVIDED always, and our positive and express Meaning is, That if the Charters of October 7, or November 11, or these Presents, or the Continuation thereof in Whole or in Part, shall not appear to be profitable to us or our Realm; then, after three Years Warning, all the said Charters shall be determined and void, and the said Governor and Company shall no longer continue a Corporation.

AND further, The said Governor and Company shall, by Writing under their Common Seal, to be approved of by our Attorney or Solicitor-General, declare their Acceptance and Submission to the Conditions and Regulations of the two last and this present Charter. Which if they either refuse or neglect to do, they shall no longer act as a Corporation. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness ourselves at *Westminster*, the 28th of September, in the sixth Year of our Reign.

Per ipsos Regem & Reginam.

PIGOTT.

An ABSTRACT of the CHARTER granted to the NEW EAST-INDIA COMPANY, by his Majesty King WILLIAM, under the Great Seal of England, Sept. 5, 1698. and the tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas by a late

late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for raising a Sum not exceeding two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities, after the Rate of eight per Cent. per Annum, and for settling a Trade to the East-Indies*; it is, amongst other Things enacted, That all the Monies arising by the several Duties, upon several Commodities therein mentioned, shall be brought and paid in the Receipt of our Exchequer, as is there prescribed, under the Penalties therein mentioned; and that yearly, (reckoning the first Year to begin the 29th of September 1698.) the full Sum of 160,000 *l.* of the said Monies shall be the whole and entire Fund; and if the said Monies do not extend to that Sum, then they shall be Part of the Fund towards the paying of the several Annuities there expressed.

AND it is further enacted, That it might be lawful for us to appoint Persons to take in voluntary Subscriptions of all Natives and Foreigners, for themselves or in Trust, and Bodies Politick and Corporate (the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* only excepted) no Person subscribing for less than 100 *l.* all the Subscriptions not to exceed 2,000,000 *l.* to be paid into our Exchequer, subject to such Allowances and Defalcations as are therein expressed, and the Subscriptions to be made on or before the said 29th Day of September 1698. And that all Bodies Corporate and Politick, and all other Persons whatsoever, so subscribing and paying in their Subscriptions and their Successors, &c. should have, for ever, one certain yearly Sum or Annuity, at the Rate of eight per Cent. per Annum, in the Manner thereby prescribed.

AND it is further enacted, That it might be lawful for us to incorporate all such Persons so subscribing and paying, as in the said Act expressed into one Body Politick and Corporate, by the Name of the GENERAL SOCIETY entitled to the Advantages given by an Act of Parliament for advancing a Sum not exceeding 2,000,000, for the Service of the Crown of England. And that the said Sum of 2,000,000, one Moiety or any greater Part thereof being so subscribed, on or before the said 29th of September 1698, all such Subscribers and their Successors, for ever, should have Liberty freely to traffick, and use the Trade of Merchandize into and from the *East-Indies*, and Parts and Limits in the said Act mentioned, and subject to such Restrictions as are there expressed. And that it shall be lawful for us by our Charters, or Letters Patents, to direct how the Shares of all Persons concerned in the Fund of the General Society should be transferred.

AND it is likewise enacted, That in Case the Duties appropriated for the Payment of the Annuities of the said Fund, should be at any Time deficient, the said Annuities should be made up out of the next Aids raised by Act of Parliament, in the Manner therein mentioned.

AND whereas by our Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England* of the 14th of July last past, we did nominate and appoint Commissioners for taking and receiving such Subscriptions as aforesaid: And did declare, That if that Sum, or one Moiety thereof at least were subscribed for, by that Time we would make out our Royal Charter for the Incorporation of the Subscribers into a General Society; and that we would also make out another Charter, constituting them to be one Company, by the Name of the *English Company trading to the East-Indies*, with such Powers and Privileges as are therein expressed.

AND whereas we have, by our said Letters Patents, declared, That the Share and Shares of all, or any of the said Subscribers, may be transferrable and assignable to any other Person

or Persons whatsoever, willing to purchase the same, so as the said Transferences and Assignments be made in Writing, and in such Manner and Form as has already been in the said Charter, or is or shall be in this or in any other, by us, our Heirs or Successors appointed.

AND whereas it appears to us, that the Sum of two Millions of Pounds Sterling, have been already subscribed, and the first Tenth Part thereof hath been paid or answered to our Use, pursuant to the said Act, on or before the 16th Day of July last past, by us, and by, &c. And by several other Persons in the said Book of Subscriptions, and in the Duplicate thereof particularly named.

AND whereas by our Royal Charter, or Letters Patents of the third Day of this present Month of September, we created and established the said Corporation, or Body Politick, called *The General Society entitled to the Advantages, &c.* And they being desirous to be incorporated as a Company, with a Joint Stock, the better to manage their Trade. Now know ye, That we, in Pursuance of the Powers and Clauses in the said Act of Parliament, and of our gracious Promise and Declaration, and by Virtue of our Royal Prerogative, &c. have made, ordained, constituted, declared, appointed and established the said Subscribers and their Successors for ever, and all Persons and Bodies Politick or Corporate deriving a Title from them or any of them, to any Share in the Fund or Annuities of the said Subscribers, to be one Body Politick and Corporate, under the Name of *The English Company trading to the East-Indies*, and them and their Successors for ever, under the said Name, one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and in Name, we make, constitute and appoint for us, our Heirs and Successors for ever, granting, allowing and ordaining, that they shall have a perpetual Succession, and may use a Common Seal for the Affairs and Business of the Company, with Power to break, alter and renew their Seal, as often as to them shall seem meet, and they shall for ever be capable in Law to have, purchase, receive, hold, possess and retain for the Use of themselves and Successors, any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Rents, Tenements, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Hereditaments, Possessions, Goods and Chattles, of what Kind, Nature or Quality soever; and moreover, to purchase and acquire all Goods and Things whatsoever, from which they are not restrained by the said Act; and also to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of all the aforesaid Things, or any of them; and also to sue and implead, and be sued and impleaded, answer and defend, and be answered and defended in all Courts whatsoever, and before all Judges, Justices, Offices and Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, and in all Clauses, Suits and Pleas whatsoever. And all Corporations or Persons who shall derive any Right or Title from any of the said Subscribers or their Successors, shall be esteemed Members of the said Company, and received and admitted as such gratis.

AND our Royal Will and Pleasure further is, That if any Person, being a Member of the General Society, and not of the Company, shall hereafter desire to be received as a Member of the said Company, and to join his Share in the Capital Stock of the General Society, to and with the *English Company trading to the Indies*, the General Court of the Company (if they think fit) may admit him, and after such Admittance, his Share of the Capital Fund of the Society shall be transferr'd to the Company, and become Part of their Capital Stock. Provided always, That within six Days after such Admittance an Entry thereof be made in the Books of the Company,

pany, and Notice thereof given to the Auditor of our Exchequer, that he may pay the Annuity to the Company. And we do hereby direct our High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Under-Treasurer, to pay the said Annuities without any Warrant from us, as far as the Monies arising from the Deputies appropriated to that Use, come in.

AND it shall further be lawful for the said Company to augment their Capital Stock (if the Trade require it) but with such Limitations always, as in the said Act of Parliament are expressed. But the said Company shall not send out of *England*, or any other Country, Goods, Wares, Corn, Bullion, or Merchandize, above what is expressed in the said Act of Parliament, but shall be subject in every Thing, to the Restrictions therein contained, but shall trade according to the true Meaning of the said Act, to the Parts of *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope*, and to the *Steights* of *Magellan*. And all Persons, before their Admission into the said Company, shall take an Oath before two or more of the Directors or Managers to be faithful to the said Company, and always to assist with their best Advice and Council, for the good Management and Government thereof; and that they shall not in any Manner or Way whatsoever trade within the Limits of the Company's Charter, for their own private Account. And Quakers, instead of such Oaths, shall make a solemn Declaration in Writing to the same Effect.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Company shall cause Books to be kept in their Office, in which Entry shall be made before two or more of the Directors of the said Company, (upon the Oath of the proper Officers) of all Goods and Coins, &c. Shipt off, &c. And in Case more to be Shipt off then Enter'd, they shall be Seized, and together with the Penalties, to be levied upon the Offenders, according to the Act of Parliament, shall be applied to the Uses mentioned in the said Act.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, That the said Company shall give Security, as the Act directs, for bringing their Goods to *England* or *Wales*, (except in such Cases as the Act excepts.) And also all Goods so imported by them into *England* or *Wales*, shall be sold publicly by Inch of Candle, and not otherwise, and no Lot of Goods so sold (except Jewels) shall exceed 1000 *l*. And further, the said Company promise and covenant by these Presents, that they shall export Yearly, in Goods of the Growth and Product, and Manufacture of *England*, the Value of one tenth Part of the Fund, with which they trade to the said *East-Indies*; of which they shall give us in Yearly to our Privy-Council, in the Month of *October*, a true Account, fairly written, and signed by two or more of the Directors, that the Truth thereof may the better appear, and that upon the Oath of the proper Officers; nor shall any of the said Goods be landed again in *England*, or carried into any Place or Country, without the Limits of the Company's Charter.

AND the said Company does hereby propose and covenant to furnish to the Crown Yearly (the Crown allowing the Prime Cost, Charges and Duties) such a Quantity of Salt-Petre, as is under, viz. As the Sum of two Millions reckoned in Money, is to five Hundred Tons of Salt-Petre, in the whole; so the Sum which the said Company may by Virtue of the Act, trade for in one Year, shall be to the Quantity of Salt-Petre, the said Company shall furnish to the Crown. Which Quantity the said Company (as Members of the General-Society) was to furnish according to the Act of Parliament.

AND for the Encouragement of the said Company, we further promise, That they and their Successors shall be allowed the same Discount in the Payment of their Duties and Customs, that was granted to the present Governor and Company, trading to the *Indies* by a Clause in our Charter of Regulations of the 28th of September 1694.

AND we do hereby Will and Appoint, That the said Company maintain a Minister and a School-Master in the Island of *St. Helena*, as soon as the said Island shall be in their Possession. And also a Minister in every Garrison and superior Factory, and a Chaplain in every Ship of 500 Tons or upwards, all which Ministers and Chaplains shall be first approved by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, or Bishop of *LONDON*; and at their Arrival there, shall give themselves to the Learning of the *Portuguese* Language, and the Language of Countries where they reside, the better to instruct the People; and when any such Minister dies, his Place shall be supplied by the Chaplain of the next Ship: And the Company shall also provide School-Masters in the said Factories and Garrisons.

AND for the better managing their Affairs, the Company shall choose twenty-four Directors, who (or any thirteen, or more of them) shall be called, *A Court of the Directors, for the ordering, managing and directing the Affairs of the said Company and Corporation*. And we do further appoint, That *Edward Allen, Abraham Beake, James Bateman, John Cary, Sir Henry Furnese, Peter Godfrey, Peter Gott, Gilbert Heathcote, Edmund Harrison, Sir Theodore Jansen, Samuel Lock, Edward Littleton, Joseph Martin, Streynsham Masters, Ephraim Montague, Peter Paggen, Robert Raworth, Benjamin Rokeby, Samuel Shepherd, Sir William Scawen, William Steward, Thomas Vernon, William Withers, and George White*, (who are chosen for this Purpose by a Majority of the Subscribers) shall be the first and present Directors, and shall continue in that Station till the 25th of *March* 1700, at which Time others shall be chosen; and if any of the said Directors die, or be removed before that Time, another shall be chosen in his Stead.

AND we do further grant, that the said Company may meet about their Affairs in a general Court, when and where they please. Their Directors shall be chosen Yearly, between the 25th of *March* and the 25th of *April*; each Person having 500 *l*. Share, and being personally present, shall have a Vote; and each Corporation having that Sum, shall depute such Person as they please to vote; and none shall have Power to vote as an Elector, nor at the General Courts for making of By-Laws, who does not (he being required to do it by any Member of the Company there present having 500 *l*. in the Stock) take the following Oath, viz. *I A. B. do swear, that 500 l. or more, of the Capital Stock of the Body Politick, called by the Name of The English Company trading to the East-Indies, doth at this Time belong to me in my own Right, and not in trust for any Person or Persons whatsoever.* And no Members shall give more than one Vote, whatsoever Interest they may have in the Stock. And Quakers shall take a Solemn Declaration in lieu of the Oath. And the Deputies of Corporations shall Swear or Declare, That, to the best of their Knowledge, their respective Corporations have 500 *l*. or more in the Stock, in their Right: Nor shall any Person be capable of being chosen a Director, but natural or naturalized Subjects of *England*, and such as have in their own Right 2000 *l*. at least in the Stock, which all Persons already, or hereafter chosen Directors, shall be obliged to take their Corporal Oath upon, as also

to take this other Oath, viz. *I A. B. do faithfully promise, that in the Office of Director, &c. I will be indifferent and equal to all Manner of Persons, and give my best Advice and Assistance for the Support and good Government of the Company; and in the Execution of my said Office, I will faithfully and honestly demean myself, according to the best of my Skill and Understanding*: Such as are Quakers shall take a Declaration to this Effect. And the said Oaths and Declaration, may be administered by our Chancellor of England, Chancellors of the Exchequer, or two or more of the Directors, they having themselves taken the said Oaths first: And the said Court of Directors shall have Power to administer Oaths of Fidelity to all inferior Officers, Agents, Factors, Servants, &c.

AND Our Will and Pleasure further is, That the said Directors summon four General Courts every Year, in the Months of *December, March, June, and September*, and any of them failing to meet in the Month appointed, shall meet the Month after. And the said Directors shall (being thereto required by nine or more Members qualified to Vote) be obliged to call General Courts within ten Days after such Request made to them, failing of which it shall be lawful for the nine or more Members aforesaid, upon ten Days Notice in Writing, to be fixed upon the *Royal Exchange* of LONDON, to summon and hold a General Court, to dispatch any Business and cognosce of any Complaint against any Director, of which if he cannot vindicate himself to the Court's Satisfaction, he may, in another General Court, to be holden ten Days after that be deposed, and another qualified Member chosen in his Place. And we do further grant, that the said Directors may meet about the Business of their Company, and act in every thing according to the By-Laws given them by any General Court, and where they have no By-Laws, as they think meet. And the General Courts of the said Company may punish Delinquents amongst themselves as they please, and levy Mulcts, and Fines imposed upon such without being accountable to any. And the first General Court of the said Company We appoint to meet within forty Days after the Day of the Date of these Presents. And the said Company shall cause a Book or Books to be kept by an Accomptant in their Office, in which shall be enter'd, from Time to Time, the Accompt as well as the Principal Joint Stock of the said Company, as of the Additional Stock, (if any be) which the said Accomptant shall attest upon Oath, if required so to do.

AND we do appoint the Method of Assigning to be as follows: *I A. B. this Day of in the Year of our Lord do assign and transfer of my Interest or Share, or being my Interest or Share, in the principal Stock and in the Additional Stock, &c. Fund of the English Company trading to the East-Indies, and all Benefit arising thereby, unto his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns. Witness my Hand*

OR if the Person be not present, it must be done by another, by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney, of which mention must be made in the Assignment: And by dying Persons it may be done in their Wills, attested by three creditable Witnesses.

AND our further Will and Pleasure is, that when there shall happen an Equality of Voices in a General Court, the Matters in Question shall be determined by Lots.

AND whereas by the said Act of Parliament all Goods imported are charged with a Duty of 5 per Cent. for the Uses therein mentioned, We hereby charge all our respective Officers to pay back the said Duty to the Company, deducting only necessary Charges for Collecting it, to be applied as in the said Act is expressed.

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AND further our Royal Will and Pleasure is, That they, the said Company, enjoy the whole and entire Trade to the *East-Indies*, and none other of our Subjects presume to visit or haunt the same; so as the Governor and Company of Merchants of LONDON, formerly constituted and trading to the *Indies*, be not hereby restrained from continuing to trade thither till *September 29, 1701*, and so such Ships, not in the Service of the said Governor and Company, as were cleared outward from *England*, or elsewhere, for the *East-Indies* or Limits aforesaid, before *July 1, 1698*, or the Lading thereof, so as they return into some Port of this Kingdom, without breaking Bulk in any other Part of *Europe*, shall not be liable to the Penalties aforesaid.

AND we further grant Power to the said Company to seize all Goods in the *Indies* or in *England*, that are seizable, by Virtue of the said Act of Parliament; allowing the said Company Power to license their own Officers and Servants to trade and import what precious Commodities they think fit, due Entries being first made on the same. And we also grant to the said Company the Power of appointing Governors and Officers for their Forts and Factories, who may raise, train and muster such Military Forces as shall be necessary for their Defence, reserving always the Sovereign Right, Power and Dominion over all the said Forts, Plantations, to us, our Heirs and Successors.

AND further, We grant the said Company Power to establish one or more such Courts of Judicature as the other Company trading to the *East-Indies* was allowed to establish, by the Charter granted them by the late King *James*, in the second Year of his Reign.

AND further we grant, That the said Company shall enjoy, to all Intents and Purposes, all Privileges in the City of LONDON as fully as any Company of Merchants whatsoever. And we hereby charge and command all our Admirals, &c. and other Officers by Sea and Land, to be aiding to them in the Enjoyment of the Premises.

AND we further declare, That these our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment thereof, shall be in and by all Things valid and effectual in Law, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed, and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial Sense, for the best Advantage of the said Company, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, notwithstanding any Non-recital, Mis-recital, Defect, Incertainty or Imperfection in these our Letters Patents.

AND we further promise and declare, That We, our Heirs, Successors in all Times coming, will from Time to Time give and grant to the said Company all the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, that may or can be reasonably desired by them, or granted by us. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness, *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the rest of the Keepers and Justices of the Kingdom, at *Westminster*, the fifth Day of *September*, in the tenth Year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

PIGOTT:

HEADS of AGREEMENT between the two EAST-INDIA COMPANIES.

1. That the Effects of each Company be brought home with all convenient Speed for their separate Accounts, and that all Provisions be made for enabling both Companies to bring home their Effects with Security, and that neither the

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Crown

Crown nor the New Company take any Advantage, under Pretence of Forfeiture from the old Company, in Respect thereof.

2. That mutual Releases be given to each Company from the other, and to their respective Factors and Servants.

3. That the Old Company pay 31,500 *l.* and the Fund be immediately, upon Execution of their Agreement, united to the Capital Stock of the New Company.

4. That the Old Company do purchase, and the New Company do procure three Members to transfer to the Old Company, in their Politick Capacity, 673,500 *l.* in the Capital Stock and Fund of 1,662,000 *l.* with the Benefits, after the Execution of the Agreement, to rise thereby; so that the Old Company may have 988,500 *l.* in the said Fund, which will make the Old Company equal with the New in Fund, and Title to the Trade. Which Stock of 673,500 *l.* shall be transferred as follows, *viz.* one fourth Part at the Execution of the Agreement; one fourth Part at *Michaelmas* next; one fourth Part at *Lady-Day* after; and the remaining fourth Part at *Michaelmas* 1703; and each fourth Part shall be paid for at the Time of such Transfer, at 100 *l.* for 100 *l.*

5. That the Old Company's Dead Stock at home and abroad be valued at 330,000 *l.* and the New Company's Dead Stock at home and abroad at 70,000 *l.* and that the Old Company, at Time of transferring the first fourth Part of the said 673,500 *l.* do transfer all their Dead Stock abroad and at home to the New Company; the New Company paying for one Moiety thereof at the same Time 16,500 *l.* and that the Old Company do also pay to the New Company 35,000 *l.* for the Moiety of their Dead Stock; and thereupon the Old Company shall have and be intitled to a Moiety of both the said Dead Stocks, as Members of the New Company.

6. That the Old Company have the sole Benefit of their Dead Stock at home for seven Years.

7. That the Members of the New Company transferring shall be intitled to the Arrears of the Annuity, until the Time of the several Transfers, and by the Old Company's 315,000 *l.* shall be paid to such Persons as shall be appointed for that Purpose, by the Old Company, for their Use.

8. That the New Company shall have the Benefit of all the Monies arising by such Licences granted before their Agreement, and also the 5 *per Cent.* on all Ships entered or cleared out before this Agreement, except the Ships of the Old Company now abroad, or that shall go out before the Executing their Agreement, and the 5 *per Cent.* that shall arise upon the Effects loaden on the said Old Company's Ships, shall be wholly for Benefit of the Old Company.

9. That each Company do desist from any separate Exportation, from and after the Executing the Agreement.

10. That during seven Years, each Company shall have an equal Power in the Administration and Management of the Fund and Trade, and that for that Purpose twelve Persons shall be Yearly appointed by the General Court of each Company respectively, out of the Court of Committees and Directors of the said Companies, who shall be called in the Charter, *The Managers of the United Trade to India.*

11. That the Additional Stock shall be raised for carrying on the future Trade, and advanced in such Proportions, as the said 24 Managers, or the major Part of them, shall from Time to Time appoint; the General Courts of each Company agreeing thereunto.

12. That, during the Space of seven Years, the Old Company shall preserve their Stock in their Politick Capacity, and, for that Time, remain a separate Corporation, and transfer and assign in their own Books, as now they do; and at the End of the said seven Years, the Old Company shall transfer and assign in the Books of the New Company, their Share in the Fund to their several Members, who shall be then intitled to the same; and thereupon the said Members of the Old Company shall become and be admitted Members of the New Company, *gratis.*

13. That each Company do indemnify the other from their respective Debts and Demands, and that a proper Provision be made for that Purpose.

14. That the New Company shall not, after the executing their Agreement, take up any Money upon their Common Seal, or do any other Act, except what relates to their separate Effects as aforesaid, without the Concurrence of the Old Company.

15. That the Old Company, within three Months before the End of the Space of seven Years, shall grant and assign to his Majesty the Effects and Produce of their present Stock, as shall be then standing out, to the Intent his Majesty may regrant the same to such Trustees as shall then be nominated by the Old Company in Trust, in the first Place to indemnify them from all Expences and Damages they shall sustain in the Execution of their Trusts; and, in the next Place, for the Payment of the Creditors of the Old Company, if any such there shall then be; and afterwards in Trust for the Members of the Old Company, or for such other Purposes as the Old Company shall appoint.

16. His Majesty covenants to make such a Regrant within 10 Days after the making such Grant and Assignment as aforesaid.

17. A Covenant from the Old Company within one Month after the said seven Years, to surrender their Charters and Corporation, and a Covenant to the King to accept the same.

18. A Covenant from the King within 10 Days after such Surrender, to make a new Grant to the same Trustees, and subject to the same Trust of all such Estates and Effects of the Old Company as shall come to or devolve upon the Crown, by Reason of such Surrender.

19. That immediately from and after the said Surrender, the New Company does change its Name, and be called *the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies*; nevertheless, the future Management of the said Stock and Trading, after the said Term of seven Years, is to be according to the New Company's Charter of the 5th of *September* 1698.

20. That for the better attaining of the Purposes aforesaid, there be a Tripartite Indenture to be executed by his Majesty, if he so please; and both the said Companies, wherein such proper Covenants and Provisions may be made as shall be thought reasonable, with proper Releases from his Majesty to each Company.

The CHARTER of SETTLEMENT for the Trade to the East-Indies, granted upon the Agreement of the two Companies, by Way of ABSTRACT: Being an Indenture Tripartite, dated July 22, 1702, between the Queen, the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, and the English Company trading to the East-Indies.

RECITING, That the Governor and Company being possessed of 315,000 *l.* in the General Society, and in Right thereof intitled to 25,200 *l.* *per Annum* in the Fund; and the

English

English Company intitled to 1,662,000 *l.* Capital Stock, and 132,960 *l.* *per Annum* in the Fund. To obviate all future Disputes, &c. both Companies do agree,

THAT the Governor and Company shall purchase of the *English* Company so much as will make each Company's Share equal to the other. And the whole Trade to be carried on for the said two United Stocks for seven Years, for the Benefit of all the Members of the *English* Company. And that the said Governor and Company shall have a Right and Power equal to the rest of the Members of the *English* Company, in the Management of the said Trade for seven Years. And at the End of seven Years the Trade to be carried on by the *English* Company, by whatsoever Name it shall then be called (subject to the Redemption by Parliament) according to the Charter of September 5, 1698.

THE *English* Company covenant to sell and transfer to the Governor and Company 673,500 *l.* Capital Stock, the Governor and Company paying for the same 100 *l.* for 100 *l.* the first Payment to begin on July 25, 1702; the second on September 29 following, the rest at two half yearly Payments following. The *English* Company to receive the Arrears of the Annuity till the Stock is transferred; and the Governor and Company to accept the Stock, and pay for the same accordingly. The Charge of the Transfers to be born by both Companies equally; and both Companies covenant to do any further Act that may be necessary for more effectually uniting them.

THE Governor and Company to keep their Stock in their Politick Capacities for seven Years, without transferring to their particular Members.

It being agreed that the Dead Stock of the Governor and Company shall be valued at 330,000 *l.* and that of the *English* Company at 70,000 *l.* 'tis covenanted that it shall be vested in the *English* Company for the Benefit of the United Trade, and to be accepted as 400,000 *l.* towards the new Additional Stock agreed to be advanced: In Pursuance of which, the Governor and Company are to convey theirs to the *English* Company; and the *English* Company to pay them 130,000 *l.* to make up their Proportion, and to stand seized of the said Stock, and of their own Dead Stock, for the Benefit of the United Trade.

THE Governor and Company to receive the Arrears of Rents and Profits, &c. of their Dead Stock, and pay all Charges to the Date hereof, and to have the Use of their Dead Stock at home for seven Years.

HER Majesty confirms the *English* Company's Charter of September 5, 1698, and each Company be as a Corporation for seven Years, and separately hold General Courts, &c. raise Money to be furnished two Ways for carrying on the United Trade, and do their own separate Business; and each Company are made liable to pay their own Debts, and the particular Members of both Companies to be liable thereunto, so far forth as they are made so by the Act of Parliament, and the two Companies to bear each other harmless from either Company's Debts respectively; but the Debts contracted on Account of the United Trade, to be for and paid by the Stock of the United Trade.

THE Governor and Company to bring home their separate Estate with all convenient Speed, and divide it amongst their Members, and the *English* Company to assist them in getting in their Effects.

THE *English* Company are to pay the Governor and Company so much of the five *per Cent.* as shall after the Date of these Presents be due

and paid by the said Governor and Company, their Officers, &c. in Pursuance of the Act of Parliament; but the Governor and Company are not to send any Goods, Bullion, &c. on their separate Account after the Date hereof; as also the *English* Company are to send no more on theirs.

THE *English* Company to bring home their separate Estate with all convenient Speed, and divide the same amongst their Members: The Governor and Company obliging themselves to assist them in getting their Effects: Both Companies for their separate Effects, shall have such Use of the Warehouses in *India*, as the Managers direct; and the Governor and Company further covenant to do any other Act that shall be thought necessary to enable the *English* Company to collect the reserved Annuities, with the Arrears and Deficiencies of them, and the Debts, Goods, Merchandizes, Estate and Stock in Trade belonging to the *English* Company, and the Duty of five *per Cent.* for Goods sent before the final Execution of this Agreement (excepting the Goods of the Governor and Company, their Factors, &c.) also the Profits and Money arising by Licences, &c. to that Time; and to distribute the same amongst the aforesaid present Additional Stock, exclusive of the aforesaid Governor and Company, and without laying any Claim to the same, in respect of their Stock of 315,000 *l.* of 673,500 *l.* to be by them purchased.

THE carrying on the United Trade to be (for seven Years) by such Orders as shall be made by the General Courts of both Companies, in the Name of the *English* Company trading to the *East-Indies*, but by Direction of 24 Managers, whereof 12 are to be chosen out of each Company, who are to act according to such Rules as shall be given them by both General Courts, or for want of such Orders at their Discretion, and may appoint a Treasurer, a Cashier, Governors abroad, Factors, &c. as they think fit.

BOTH Companies are to chuse their twelve Managers on the 10th of April, and each send the Names to the other in three Days after. And the said General Courts have Power, without assigning any Cause, to remove any Manager they have chosen at Pleasure; and every Year each Company obliges them to chuse four new ones of the twelve they are to elect. All the Managers are to take an Oath, to be indifferent and equal to all Manner of Persons, and to give their best Advice and Assistance for the Management of the Trade, &c. and, upon Neglect of taking the Oath for fourteen Days, the Office to be void.

BOTH Companies covenant to pay an equal Proportion for carrying on the United Trade, which shall be called, *The New Additional Stock of the English Company*. And the Members of each Company may transfer their Stocks in the Book of the same Company respectively, so as the Company keep their Stock in their Politick Capacity for seven Years.

It is further covenanted, That the Annuity, after the 24th of July, 1720, shall be paid to the Managers Treasurer, authorized under the Common Seal for seven Years, and afterwards to the Treasurer of the *English* Company.

BOTH Companies covenant with her Majesty, That the *English* Company shall export to the *East-Indies* of the Growth, &c. of *England*, at least a Tenth of the whole Sum that they shall trade for, by Virtue of the Act of Parliament; and that an Account thereof shall be deliver'd to the Privy Council in April Yearly; and that they will sell and deliver to the Office of Ordnance 494 Ton and a Quarter of good Salt-petre at 45 *l.* *per Ton*, in Time of Peace, and 53 *l.* in Time

Time of War; the Refraction whereof settled at 15 *l.* per Cent.

HER Majesty appoints that a Protestant Minister and School-master be maintained in *St. Helena* and all the superior Factories; and a Chaplain on board every Ship of 500 Tons, to be approved by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who shall be next after the fifth Person that shall be of the Council in any of the superior Factories, and shall have the like Treatment in their Passages to and from *India*; who shall be obliged, within one Year after their Arrival, to learn the *Portuguese* Language, and shall apply themselves to learn the native Language of the Country where they shall reside.

It is appointed by her Majesty, That the Companies Seals shall be taken for all Customs, except the Duties of 15 per Cent. on the Mullins.

AND empowers the Managers, or thirteen of them, to administer an Oath to their Officers, Agents, &c. That they shall faithfully execute their respective Offices, &c.

THE General Courts of both Companies are impowered to make By-Laws for the United Trade, and each Company separately for their separate Affairs.

THE *English* Company are to borrow no Money on their Common Seal, nor contract any Debts, except for Customs, &c. on the separate Account, or else by Consent of both Companies, or the Managers, by whom the Seal is to be kept; and to use no other Seal, during the seven Years, which the *English* Company may have Recourse to for their separate Concerns.

HER Majesty grants, That the Managers, or any deputed from them, may seize Ships or Goods forfeited, and do all Things that Custom-House-Officers can do: One fourth Part of the Forfeitures to go to the Informer, and the other three Fourths (after the Deduction of Charges) to be divided amongst all the Members of the United Trade.

BUT it is provided and agreed, That the *English* Company shall grant Licences to the Factories, Mariners, &c. employed in the United Trade, to traffick in the Manner and Form as the Managers shall think fit; and also to the Governor and Company to bring home their Effects; likewise to license Free Merchants to import Diamonds.

HER Majesty grants, That the General Courts of both Companies, or the Managers, to have the sole Government of Forts, &c. and Liberty to build any Forts and Castles, &c. and to provide Military Forces, &c. with Liberty likewise to coin foreign Coins in *India*. And that the Governor and Company may convey to the *English* Company *Bombay* and *St. Helena*; and commands their Admirals, &c. to assist the *English* Company trading to the *East-Indies*, and those employed under them.

It is further agreed, That the Governor and Company will not give their single Voices at the General Courts of the *English* Company. And her Majesty grants to the Governor and Company, that they may admit any Person into their Company, without Fine or Oath, unless they think fit to require it, during the seven Years Time they are to continue a Corporation, notwithstanding any preceding Charters.

It is further appointed, That the Governor and Company shall, after seven Years, within forty Days, transfer their Stock amongst the then Members of their own Company, except 100000 *l.* which may be assigned to particular Persons in Trust for securing the Payment of such Debts as they shall then own, and the then several Members of the Governor and Company shall thereupon be severally admitted and become Members of the *English* Company, &c. by whom,

after the said seven Years, the whole Trade shall be managed, in Pursuance of their Charter, September 5, 1698.

THE Governor and Company, at some Time before the End of seven Years, are to grant all their Debts and Effects to the Crown, which the Queen will regrant back again within 10 Days, to Persons in Trust for the Company; and the Governor and Company oblige themselves to surrender their Charter within two Months after the End of seven Years; which her Majesty promises to accept; and after the Surrender, the *English* Company is to change its Name, and be called *The United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies*: And from that Time are to carry on their Trade by their own Directors, and according to the Charter before-mentioned.

HER Majesty covenants to grant any reasonable Powers and Privileges, and releases both Companies of all Forfeitures, Misdemeanors, &c. that they may have committed, either in *England* or Parts beyond the Sea. Likewise declares, That this Indenture shall be construed in the most favourable Sense for the Advantage of both Companies.

IN the Year 1730, the third of his present Majesty King *GEORGE II.* an Act of Parliament was passed for reducing the Annuity or Fund of the United East-India Company, and for ascertaining their Right of Trade to the East-Indies, and the Continuance of their Corporation for that farther Purpose upon Terms therein mentioned.

THE Term granted by Act of Parliament to the United East-India Company for possessing the Right of an exclusive Trade, was so near expiring that several Merchants and others applied themselves to obtain by Parliament the being incorporated, and vested with the whole Trade to the East-Indies and elsewhere, in the same extensive Degree as was granted to the Company. Their Offer was to advance 3,200,000 *l.* to redeem the Fund and Trade of the present East-India Company, to be paid at five different Payments, between March 25, 1733, to March 25, 1735; and they proposed not to trade with a Joint Stock, or in a Corporate Capacity, but to keep the Trade open to all the Subjects of Great Britain, upon Licence from such proposed new Company, to be granted to all his Majesty's Subjects desiring the same, on proper Terms and Conditions. But this Proposal was rejected; and instead of that it was agreed with the East-India Company, to secure to them the full exclusive Trade to the East-Indies till the Year 1766, upon the following Conditions, 1. That the East-India Company should pay into the Exchequer the Sum of 200,000 *l.* towards the Supplies for the Year 1730, without any Interest or Addition to the Capital Stock or Debt for the same. 2. That the Company should consent to reduce their Annuity, or yearly Fund of 160,000 *l.* payable to them from the Publick, to the Sum of 128,000 *l.* 3. That after the Year 1766, their Right to the exclusive Trade should be liable (upon three Years Notice, and Repayment of their Capital Stock of 3,200,000 *l.*) to be taken away by Parliament.

THE Design of the aforementioned Act is to confirm this Agreement.

NEW MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS.

A NEW Company of Merchants Adventurers there was in *Stow's* Time, of whose Incorporation he could give no Account; but their Coat and Crest were given by Sir *William Seger*, Garter, and Mr. *Cambden*, Clarencieux, Kings at Arms, the 13th of November, in the 14th of King *James I.* The Motto was; *Reddite cuique suum.* This Company is now extinct.

The ROYAL-AFRICAN, or GUINEY.
COMPANY of MERCHANTS.

THIS Company is called the *Royal Adventurers of England trading into Africa*, which by their Charter granted to them by K. Charles II. bearing Date the 25th of January, in the 14th Year of his Reign, have very large Immunities granted them, as Power to call and keep Courts, to make By-Laws, so as not repugnant to the Law of the Land, and to punish Transgressors by Fine or Imprisonment; to set forth Men of War to defend their Factories and Forts, that at any Time after shall be erected and settled in any Part of *Africa*, within the Limits of their Charter; which is from *Sally* in *South Barbary* inclusive, to *Cape de Bonna Esperanza*: And within the said Limits all *English* Ships are prohibited to Trade, except those of this Royal Company, and such as are authorized under them. They have Power to appoint Governors over their Plantations, Forts and Factories, to raise Arms, to train and muster Military Forces, and to execute Martial Law against Invasions or Rebellions in their said Factories; but the Sovereign Right and Dominion over the same is reserved to his Majesty and his Successors. Furthermore, they have the Freedom of enjoying all the Privileges in the City of LONDON, as fully as any Company of Merchants whatsoever.

THE Achievement belonging to this Company is thus blazoned: Or, an Elephant Sable, a Quarter, quarterly France and England. For their Crest; out of a Crown Ducal an Anchor erected, wreathed about with a Cable, all Or, between two Wings expanded Argent, each charged with a Cross of England. And for their Supporters; two Blackmoors proper, with Arrows in their Hands Or, headed, and feathered Argent. And for their Motto; *Regio floret, Patrocinio Commmercium, Commercioque Regnum.*

THEIR Seal is double; One, the Elephant Supported by two Blackmoors: The other, the Effigies of King Charles II. enthroned. The Voyage Out and Home is usually within a Year, which is but short; and many Ships and Seamen are employed by this Company, who, for the Security of their Trade, have at a very great Expence erected several Forts and Factories along the Coast of *Guiney*, without which the Trade could not be preserved to this Nation; and for that very Reason this Trade cannot be managed but by a Company and Joint Stock; for no private Person will be at the Charge of Forts and Factories: Besides, such as venture one Voyage, and perhaps no more, do usually consult the cheapest Way in their Expences and Exports; neither will they take Care to send such good and merchantable Commodities to Trade with, as a Company will, whose Interest obligeth them to send such as are good for the Support of their Trade, which otherwise would sink. Besides, it brings *English* Manufactures into a better Reputation than those of our Neighbours, which this Company hath really effected in several Commodities bought in *Holland*, as Says, Muskets, Knives, &c. being now all exported of our own Making. And of these Differences in and between the Commodities sent by the Company, and those sent by private Traders, the Natives of *Guiney* (who are a sagacious People) are very sensible, by the ill Dealings they have met with in that Kind from some private Traders, which hath been a Thing very disadvantageous to our *English* Manufactures and Trade: But these Mischiefs have been removed ever since the Settling of this Company, and the Prohibition of Interloping Traders.

THIS may be reckoned the most beneficial Trade that belongs to the Crown, as well by the Commodities exported as imported, as by the

Negro Trade for the Support of our *American* Plantations. The Goods exported are, Says, Perpetuanos, Broad Cloths, Welsh Plains, and other Woollen Manufactures in great Abundance; besides Quantities of most other *English* Goods and Stuffs. The large Consumption of which doth not only enable the Tenant the better to pay his Rent, and maintain his Family, but also sets Abundance of poor People to Work. And besides these Goods of our own Growth, vast Quantities of Foreign Commodities are sent them, which were imported by the *East-India* Company, and other Merchants, as Iron, Copper, Cowries, Silefias, Sheets, Manilloes, Royfadoes, Chints, Rom-bargars, Coral, Callicoes, Piccanies, Cloths, Amber, Powder, Muskets, Batteries of all Sorts, Turkey Carpets, Brandy, Strong Waters, Spirits, Gingham, Taffeties, Beads of all Sorts, and made into Bracelets, Buckthaws, Knives, Tal-low, &c.

THE Commodities imported are Gold, Gold Dust, Elephants Teeth, Hides, Ambergrease, Wax, Red Wood, Malegutta or *Guiney* Pepper, with divers other good and rich Commodities, besides the great Quantities of Negro Slaves for the Supply of our *American* Plantations; by whose Labour and the Planter's Industry, the King and his Subjects are very much enriched.

THIS Company, for the Negotiation of their Affairs, have settled several Factories, as at *Gambo*, *Rio Nuno*, *Rio Grande*, *Sierra Leona*, *Serbro*, *Cestos*, *Achin*, *Anta*, *Cormendu*, *Cape Corse*, *Acara*, *Carmenine*, *Ardra*, *Benin*, *Callabar*, and in Time, through the Success of good Management, without Doubt will have many more important Places.

FROM the Gold brought from *Guiney* by the Company, our Gold Coin, called *Guineas*, took their Name; and as an Encouragement to the Company to bring over Gold, and to coin it, they are permitted by their Charter to have their Stamp, which is the same as the others coined, but with an Elephant on the Arms Side.

THIS Company consists of a Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Court of Assistants, consisting of 36, annually chosen out of the Members of the Company on the 10th of January, to whom the Management of the Affairs of the said Company is committed; but of these, any six or seven, chosen out of the Court of Assistants, may negotiate the Business, whose Transactions are to be reported to the Court for their Approbation, and these have their Meetings weekly or oftner, at their House, called the *African House* in *Leadenhall-Street*.

THIS Company hath of late been settled by Act of Parliament, whereby it is allowed to any others, not of the Company, to trade to *Guiney*, by Licence obtained from the said Company, paying usually 20 per Cent.

FOR some further History of this *African* Company: It was reduced to a very low Ebb, Anno 1708; and, to recover itself, the Members thereof endeavoured in the Parliament of Queen Anne, Anno 1708-9, to obtain an Act to trade in a Joint Stock, exclusively to all other Traders.

THEN they set forth a Memorial, touching the Nature and State of the Trade to *Africa*: And therein was shewed, how that ever since they got first Footing on the Coast of *Africa* in the Reign of King James I. they traded thither by Companies, one after another, with Joint Stocks, and endeavour'd all along to erect Forts and Settlements for the aforesaid Ends. But for Want of a Parliamentary Sanction, their Measures were always disturbed, and the Progress of the Trade and Acquisitions interrupted chiefly upon Account of a divided Interest; which was always more or less kept up among themselves, both at home and abroad; so that the Trade of *Africa*

hath

hath been often wholly relinquished for Years together, by reason of Intrusion, and irregular Proceedings of Interlopers. While the Trade of *Africa* was laid open, before the Restoration of King *Charles II.* the *Dutch Company* took such Advantages of Separate Traders, that their Losses were computed to about 300,000 *l.* as appeared by their Petition to the King. Whereupon his Majesty, *Anno 1662*, granted a Charter to the present Company's Predecessors, and they (called then *the Royal African Company*) paid 34,000 *l.* to their Predecessors for the few Forts and Settlements which remained in their Possession at the Time of surrendering their Charter; namely, two on the North Coast, viz. *James Island* and *Sierra Leona*; and one upon the Gold Coast, viz. *Cape Corse Castle*, then in an ordinary Condition, and out of Repair.

THAT in the Year 1672 it was established by a new Charter, with exclusive Privileges. Then they purchased and repaired a considerable Number of Forts, Factories and Settlements on the Coast of *Africa*, contracted many Alliances with the Natives, and renewed the same from Time to Time; they introduced and encouraged the making of several Sorts of Woollen and other Manufactures, proper for the Trade of *Guiney*, and formerly manufactured in *England*, and reduced the making thereof to a staple and settled Goodness. They exported yearly upwards of 70,000 *l.* worth of the said Woollen and other Manufactures, and gave far better Prices for the same than what usually is now given for the like. They furnished the Western Plantations with constant Supplies of great Numbers of Negroes, the Produce of whose Labours hath added very much to the Publick Revenues and Riches of this Kingdom. They imported considerable Quantities of Gold Dust, Elephants Teeth, Red Wood, and other Goods fit for being manufactured at home, &c.

So that their Trade did not only produce an annual Dividend of certain Profits to all the particular Adventurers in the Joint Stock, besides a Multiplication of their Capital, but likewise several other Publick and National Advantages to the whole Kingdom.

BUT for many Years past they have struggled with many Obstructions and Difficulties for Want of a Confirmation by Act of Parliament; otherwise the *British* Interest on the Coast of *Africa* had been by this Time in a much more flourishing Condition, than could be consistent with a precarious Constitution; which permits of the pernicious Consequences that must necessarily attend a divided Interest, especially in a Trade where we have all the Stratagems and united Powers of formidable foreign Competitors to deal with.

THAT soon after the Revolution the Interlopers broke in upon the Privileges of the *Royal African Company's* Charter; and *Anno 1697*, the Parliament granted a Permission to all the Subjects to trade to *Africa*, paying to the Company a Duty of 10 *l.* per Cent. for their Exports, towards the defraying the Charge and Expences of their Forts and Settlements; and ever since the Trade hath fallen into great Disorders and Confusions; for that, since this Liberty was allowed, the Prices of Goods and Merchandizes imported into *Guiney* are diminished, at least the one half of what they produced formerly. And the Prices of Negroes are advanced to much more than double of their former Prices; which proceeded from the Advantage the Natives take of having Variety of Chapmen. Whereas before they could have Recourse only to the Company's Settlements and Warehouses.

THAT foreign Rivals in this Commerce did upon Occasion foment and encourage the Divisions

among the Traders here, who had different Interests; and they instructed the Natives how to make their Advantages hence.

THAT after this Act, in one Year the separate Traders sent eighty-one Vessels to *Africa*: But for some Years last past they have not sent out above one Fifth of that Number of Ships per Ann. by Reason of Losses and Disappointments, &c. That finding it impracticable for themselves, or the separate Traders, to trade profitably on the Foot of the present Constitutions, they have not traded for near so much as otherwise they would have done. So that the Planters in *America* complained, that for some Years past, the Company and separate Traders together have not supplied them with sufficient Numbers of Negroes; and that those they get, do cost them more than double the Prices they formerly paid.

THAT without some fixed Society, vested with a considerable Joint Stock, there can be no sure Dependence upon having the *British* Plantations supplied with sufficient Numbers of Negroes at moderate or certain Rates, nor upon making any advantageous Contracts with the *Spaniard* or *Portuguese*, to furnish them with Negroes in their *West-Indies*.

THAT it would be very difficult to regain a Trade, if once lost; especially this of *Guiney*; which all the neighbouring Nations earnestly thirst to gain from us; and which, if deserted for a very short Space of Time, would be certainly possessed by the *French* or *Dutch*. And that the only Means to preserve the same, is by investing the Company with Privileges suitable to those granted to the Companies of other Nations. But that if this were granted, as the Company had paid in several additional Sums of Money upon the respective Shares of that Joint Stock, in order to preserve this Trade, so essential to the Nation, they would advance a further Stock, sufficient to support and improve the said Trade in every Branch thereof.

HERE follows what Improvements this Company hath made to that Trade. Besides their old Forts, which they have rebuilt and enlarged, they have purchased the *Danes Fort*, and built several other Fortifications of *Sherbrow*, *Dickes-Cove*, *Succondee*, *Commenda*, *Queen Anne's Port*, *Annamadoc*, *Winebah*, *Accra-Whidah*; besides settling several other Factories on the Gold Coast. The Charge of all which, with the providing of them with great Guns, Small Arms, Ammunition, and Stores of all Sorts, their constant Supplies and Repairs, and the Interest of that Money so long ago advanced, and laid out, hath amounted to several Hundred Thousand Pounds. So that all Things consider'd, the Company's Estimation of them will appear to be very moderate, whatsoever private Traders do, or may maliciously suggest to the contrary.

WE shall here add the Account given of this Trade, by the late Mr. *Joshua Gee*, the Quaker, in his *Treatise on the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain*; tho' he differs much from Mr. *Styke* in his Opinion, as to the Trade, if carried on by the Company alone, or by private Adventurers.

OUR Trade to *Africa*, says he, has this Advantage, that it carries no Money out, and not only supplies our Plantations with Servants, but brings in a great Deal of Bullion for those that are sold to the *Spanish West-Indies*, besides Gold Dust and other Commodities, as Red Wood, Elephants Teeth, *Guiney* Grain, &c. some of which are re-exported. The supplying our Plantations with Negroes is of that extraordinary Advantage to us, that the planting Sugar and Tobacco, and carrying on Trade there, could not be supported without them, which Plantations are the great Causes of the Increase of the Riches of

of the Kingdom. There has been great Struggles by the *African* Company to engross that Trade to themselves, by which Means they would not only prevent the large Profits that are brought into the Nation by the Trade private Adventurers drive thither, but would also be one great Means of ruining our Plantations; for our Plantations are supported by the Labour of Slaves, and our Profit either more or less, according to the Numbers there employed; and as the Trade is now drove on by private Adventurers, they push it with all imaginable Vigour, and the Planters have not only very great Numbers of Slaves brought in, but they are also afforded them at moderate Prices: But if this Trade should fall into the Hands of the Company, the Management would be as it has been in some other Companies, carried on to the enriching particular Persons, who too often trade away the Company's Estates; whereas private Traders put themselves into all Methods of Frugality, Industry and good Management, which indeed evidently appears by the Trade the Company drove, and what private Adventurers have done; for the Company at best never traded for above 5 or 6000 Negroes yearly; whereas private Adventurers have traded for 30,000, or upwards; and if ever Trade should come to be put under a Company, it may be taken for granted, that our Improvements in the Plantations, which is carried on by the Labour of the Negroes, would soon decline.

AND it is the Opinion of many, that the Trade to the *East-Indies* would be managed with greater Advantage to the Kingdom, if it was laid open as the *African* is. Governor Pitt, tho' he had been 10 Years at the Head of the *East-India* Company's Affairs on the Coast of *Coromandel*, often affirmed the same Thing; adding, that it was the Case of all Companies; their Officers and Servants, like Noblemens Stewards, usually grow rich, while their Masters Estates are neglected, and, perhaps, run in Debt to advance their private Fortunes.

The CANARY Company of MERCHANTS.

THIS Company was incorporated by King Charles II. who by his Charter bearing Date the 17th of *March*. 1664, made them a Fellowship by the Name of the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the Canary Islands; to be managed by way of a Joint Stock; and granted to them and their Successors as large Privileges as to the other Companies of Merchants.

THESE Merchants trade to all the *Seven Islands*, antiently called the *Fortunate Isles*, and now the *Canary Isles*, which are these following, *Grand Canaria*, *Teneriff*, *Palma*, *Gomera*, *Iterro*, *Lanzero*, and *Fuerta Ventura*.

THIS Company have granted them the Use of a Common Seal, and to bear a Coat of Arms, which is thus blazoned; *Argent*, *St. George's Cross*, and on a Chief, *Azure*, a *Lion of England*, between two Bunches of Grapes, Or. For their Crest, on a Helmet and Wreath of their Colours the Mountain called the *Peke Teneriff*, proper. And for their Supporters, two *Faulcons*.

THE Commodities exported are chiefly all Sorts of *English* Woollen Manufactures, as Bays, Kerseys, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Says, *Norwich* Stuffs and Fustians; also Hats, Stockings, all Manner of Haberdashers Ware, Iron and Tin wrought; likewise Store of *Poor Jack*, Pilchards, Herrings, Beef, Pork, Wheat and other Grains; also many Sorts of Linen Cloth, both of *Germany*, *Flanders*, *Holland* and *France*; likewise Pipe-Staves and Hoops, with several other Commodities: And for these are imported great Quantities of *Canary* Wines, divers Sorts of *West-Indi-*

dia Commodities, as *Varinas*, Tobacco, Hides, Logwood, Indico, Cochineal, *Campechiana*, &c.

THESE Merchants, for the Management of their Affairs, are governed by a Governor, Deputy-Governor and Assistants of Twelve, which are yearly chosen at a General Court of the Adventurers, between the 15th and 25th of *March*. They keep their Courts monthly, or weekly, as their Occasions require.

The HUDSON'S-BAY COMPANY.

THERE is another Company call'd the *Hudson's-Bay* Company; and though these Merchants make but little Noise, it is a very advantageous Trade. They export some Woollen Goods and Haberdashery Wares, Knives, Hatchets, Arms, and other Hard-Ware; and in Return, bring back chiefly Beaver Skins, and other Skins and Furs.

BESIDES these Societies of Merchants incorporated, there are others not incorporated, yet formerly were; namely, the *Spanish* Merchants, the *Portugal*, *Italian*, *French*, *Dutch*, and those trading to the *West-Indies*. Which Places now are open to any one to trade unto. And there are such as keep a Trade, some to some of those Places, others to others, but not in a Joint Stock with others as a Company, but singly by themselves.

SPANISH and PORTUGAL MERCHANTS.

THESE Merchants trading into *Spain* and *Portugal*, are found beneficial to the Nation in their exporting these Commodities, Bays, Says, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Cloths dressed and dyed, and most *English* Manufactures; also Lead, Pewter, Shot, Iron, Tin, Calves Skins, Herrings, Pilchards, Salmon, *Poor Jack* or *Bacalow*, Silk Stockings, Perukes, &c. And importing the Wines of *Malaga*, *Zeres*, *Bastard*, *Gandado* and *Alicant*; Oils, Olives, Sugars, Ginger, Rosin, Fruits, White Marble, Allum, Plate, Anniseeds, Sodobarilla, Sopes, &c.

The ITALIAN MERCHANTS.

THE Merchants trading into the Parts of *Italy*, as *Leghorn*, *Venice*, *Naples*, *Genoa*, *Sicily*, &c. export *English* Cloths, Bays, Serges, Perpetuanoes, Kerseys, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Red and White Herrings, Pilchards, Pickled Salmon, *Newfoundland* Fish, Calves Skins, *Russia* Hides, Tallow, Tobacco, the Drugs and Spices of *India*, *Persia* and *Arabia*, &c. And import Wines, Oils, Silk, raw and wrought into several Fabricks, as Taffeties, Sarfets, Sattins, Velvets, Plushes, Damask, Cloth of Gold and Silver, Grograins, Fustians, Allum, Anniseeds, Rice, Almonds, Saffron, Brimstone, *Venice* Gold and Silver, Argol, *Venice* Treacle, Quick-Silver, Looking and Drinking Glasses, Anchovies, Marble, &c.

The FRENCH MERCHANTS.

THE Merchants trading into *France* export and import many good Commodities. Those exported are, *English* Cloths, Bays, Kerseys, Friezes, Cottons, Pilchards, Herrings, *Newfoundland* Fish, Lead, Tin, Galls, Cotton Wool, &c. And they import Wines, Oils, Almonds, Paper, Oade, coarse and fine Linen, Tabby, and other Silks, Canvas, Dowlas, Buckrams, Salt, Cards, Glass, &c.

The DUTCH MERCHANTS.

SUCH Merchants as use the Trade into the *Low-Countries*, as *Holland* and *Flanders*, export and import the following Commodities. Those exported are, Woollen Cloths, Lead, Tin, Sheep and Coney Skins, with most of our other *English*

English Commodities and Manufactures. And for these and the like, they import Tapestries, Pictures and Prints, Tape, Salt-petre, Quick-silver, *Rhenish* Wine, painted Tiles, Furs, Butter, Cheese, Thread, *Flanders* Lace, (before it was forbidden) with most Commodities of other Nations; which, by Reason of their great Trade, and Cunning in buying them at the Seasons when cheapest, or when there is a Glut, they can afford at cheap Rates. And by Reason of the Herrings, and other Fish, which we permit them to catch in our Seas, they trade for most *European* Commodities.

The SOUTH-SEA COMPANY, established by Act of Parliament in the Reign of Queen ANNE.

THE most considerable of all the Trading Companies, is that of the *South-Sea*, established by Act of Parliament in the ninth Year of the late Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas, and for the Encouragement of the Fishery, &c.*

THE Preamble recites, That the Debt due to the Navy, the Army, &c. amounted to 9000000 and upwards, and thereupon it was enacted, That the Duties following should be impos'd for paying an Interest or Annuity, after the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum for all the said Sum; which Interest amounted to the annual Sum of 568279 l. 10 s.

THE Duties constituting the Fund for Payment of the said Interest, were, all the Impositions and Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *East-India* Goods, Fine Wrought Silk, Whales, &c. granted by an Act of the 8th of Queen Anne, till the Year 1720, continued by this Act to the Crown for ever; together with the Duties on Candles, and on Money given with Apprentices.

AND the Queen was empowered by Letters Patent, to form the said Creditors interested in the Navy-Bills, &c. into a Company, who, on their subscribing their Bills, Tickets, Debentures, &c. were to be admitted into the Joint-Stock, and become Members thereof, in Proportion to the Sums due to them.

AND the said Corporation were by the said Act, to be vested in the sole Trade to and from all Kingdoms and Lands on the East Side of *America*, from the River *Oroonoko* to the Southernmost Part of *Terra del Foga*, and on the West Side thereof, from the Southernmost Part of the said *Terra del Foga*, through the *South-Sea* to the Northernmost Part of *America*, not exceeding 300 Miles from the Continent on the said West Side, (excepting *Brazil*, and other Places in the Possession of the King of *Portugal*, and the Country of *Surinam*, in Possession of the States General) the Company to be the sole Proprietors of all Islands, Ports, &c. which they should discover within these Limits, to be held under the annual Rent of an Ounce of Gold.

THE Crown also was empowered by Letters Patent, to direct a Stock to consist of 20 s. in every 100 l. of the Capital Stock of the Company, to be raised by the Members thereof, and employed in improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fishery of this Kingdom, for the Use of the Company.

IN Pursuance of this Act, the Proprietors of the Navy-Bills, Tickets, and Army-Debentures abovesaid, were incorporated by the Name of *The Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South-Seas and other Parts of America, and for encouraging the Fishery.*

AND on the Peace that follow'd, An. 1713, the late Queen was pleas'd to transfer to the said

Company, the Benefit of the *Affiento Contratto* with *Spain*, that is, the furnishing the *Spaniards* with Slaves for their Mines and Plantations in *America*, by which also they were intitled to send a large Ship annually with *European* Goods, consisting chiefly of our Woollen Manufactures, to the *Spanish West-Indies*.

By an Act of 1 George I. Cap. 21. the Sum of 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. was added to the capital Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, to make it up just the Sum of 10,000,000 l.

WITH this large Capital it is not to be found that the Company have much applied themselves to foreign Trade, (which seem'd to be one principal Design of incorporating them) unless in sending the Ship above-mention'd with *European* Goods to the *Spanish West-Indies*, and furnishing the *Spaniards* with Negroes.

NOR did they make any Attempt to promote the Fishery (another grand Design in establishing this Corporation) till of late Years, and then only by sending a small Number of Ships annually to fish for Whales; but what they make a Merit of is, " Their contriving the Method for lessening " the National Debt, and rendering some of " those Debts redeemable, which could not have " been redeem'd otherwise, without a Breach of " the Publick Faith. They say, that they have " not only added above 50 per Cent. to the Estates of all the old Proprietors of the Stock, " but have been continually working the Publick " Good, by Savings and Reduction of Interest. " That it appears, by a Statute of 3 George I. " Cap. 9. that the Capital of the Company then " amounted to 10,000,000 l. for which a Yearly " Fund of 600,000 l. was payable to them, after " the Rate of 6 l. per Cent. and that they submitted to accept, after *Midsummer* 1718, of " an Annuity of 500,000 l. being after the Rate " of 5 l. per Cent. per Annum for their Ten " Millions. That the Company agreed also to " advance the Government the further Sum of " Two Millions, for the Discharge of Lottery " Tickets, that carried 6 l. per Cent. and accepted another Fund to pay them an Interest " of 5 l. per Cent. for the said Two Millions.

" THAT afterwards the *South-Sea* Company " procured as many Annuities, redeemable and " irredeemable, and other publick Debts, to be " subscrib'd into their Stock, as with their original Capital amounted to Thirty-three Millions and upwards, taking an Interest of the " Government of 5 l. per Cent. for the present, " and stipulated to take 4 l. per Cent. for the " Whole after *Midsummer* 1727; by which " Reduction of Interest, the Nation was provided of a Fund, usually called *the Sinking Fund*, " and was enabled to discharge the whole Debt " within the Compass of forty Years, or very " little more, without laying any new Burthens " on the Subject.

" AND whereas it was objected to them, That " the Change that was made in the long Annuities, by the Company's redeeming them at " twenty Years Purchase, had brought the Nation in Debt three Millions more than it was " before, the Annuitants not having paid so " much Money for them by three Millions.

" THEY answer, That the Nation was in Debt " on Account of the Annuities, according to " the Payments she was to make to the Annuitants, and according to the Time she was " oblig'd to continue those Payments; and if " their Bargain makes no Alteration in that " Matter, if it neither adds to or lessens those " Payments, or the Time of continuing them, " then it leaves the Debt of the Nation just as " it found it, neither encreas'd nor diminish'd " by it: But if it either lessens the annual Payments, or shortens the Time of making such " Payments,

“ Payments, it must be so far said to lessen the National Debt to the Annuitants.

“ IN the Year 1716, there was publish'd a Calculation of the State of the National Debt, in which the Long Annuities granted at several Times were stated, and valued according to the Sums paid in the Exchequer for them, which was about eleven Years and a half Purchase for those in King *William's*, and under sixteen Years Purchase for those in *Q. Anne's* Time. This Calculation therefore states the Debt of the Nation on the Account of the Annuitants, according to the Sums they were first granted at.

“ BUT this could neither be reckon'd the Debt of the Nation with Regard to the Annuitants, nor the Value of the Annuitants. It could not be reckon'd the Debt of the Nation with Regard to the Annuitants, because the Nation had contracted with them (not to pay them off at Pleasure, by returning them the Money they at first paid into the Exchequer, but) in an absolute Engagement for the Payment of such Annuitants for a certain Term of Years: Neither could it be reckoned the Value of the Annuitants, for their Value must be stated (as the Value of every Thing else must be) not according to what was given for them at first, or what they were worth at the Time they are propos'd to be purchased: For as they were then only of such a Value because Money bore such an Interest; so if the State of Interest is altered since that Time, the Value of such Annuitants must be in the same Degree altered; for their Value must rise in the same Degree that the Interest of Money decreases, which was the Reason that they were worth above twenty Years Purchase in the Year 1720, and therefore could not be purchased at a lower Rate, unless a Power had been taken in Parliament of fixing the Price, which was suppos'd to be a Step inconsistent with the Safety of Publick Credit. The stating therefore the National Debt to the Annuitants according to the Sums first given for them, is a great Mistake.

“ BUT yet upon this Foundation, that the Degree of the Debt is to be thus stated; an Argument is formed, That the buying the Annuitants by the *South-Sea* Company at twenty Years Purchase, makes an Addition to the National Debt, because here is 3000000 *l.* &c. more paid for them than they were at first granted at.

“ THIS supposes that the Nation owed the Annuitants no more than their first Purchase-Money, and could oblige them to take it when they pleas'd; and if this had been the Case, then it must have been granted, that the 3000000 *l.* &c. given by this Bargain, had been so far an Increase of the National Debt.

“ BUT if this Supposition be quite contrary to the true State of the Case, if the Faith of the Nation was given absolutely for the Payment of such Annuitants, and for such a Term of Years, then the Debt of the Nation to the Annuitants must be stated according to that Grant.

“ AND then the Question will be, Whether the Nation is upon better Terms with the Annuitants by this New Bargain, than she was without it? And the only Way to see this clearly, is to see whether the Nation is to be sooner quit of her Payments to the Annuitants, and therefore pay less to them by Virtue of this Purchase, than she must have paid to them had they continued unpurchased in their first State. At the Time this Purchase was made, the Nation was to continue the Payment of the Annuitants for about 83 Years.

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“ If therefore this Term of Payment is by this New Bargain reduc'd to a Term of Years of about half the Time, and this be done not by any further Money advanc'd by the Nation, but only by a Change made in the Manner of her Payments, and a Change of the State of the Annuitants, then it must be very obvious how much the Nation is reliev'd in her Debt to the Annuitants.

“ THE Change made in the Manner of the Payment is this: The *South-Sea* Company buys 100 *l.* Annuity with 2000 *l.* Stock; so that the Nation is to pay Interest for 2000 *l.* Stock, instead of paying an Annuity of 100 *l.*

“ WAS the Nation to continue this same Payment to the Stock, and for the same Term of Years that she was to have continued her Payments to the Annuitants, then it is suppos'd it must have been granted, that she had neither lessened nor increased her Debt by this Bargain.

“ BUT if by Virtue of this New Bargain, and by this Change in the Manner of the Payments, that is, by paying Interest for 2000 *l.* Stock, instead of an Annuity of 100 *l.* the Nation has not only a redeemable Debt to deal with, but is also provided with a Fund sufficient for the redeeming or discharging the 2000 *l.* Stock, in about half the Time she was to have paid the Annuitants, then it must be equally granted, that she has her Debt in this great Degree lessened and relieved by this Bargain.

“ Now what is here only suppos'd as the Effect of this Bargain, is the true and real Nature of it, and such as it was sufficiently fitted to produce, which may be thus made plainly to appear:

“ THE Nation pays Interest for 2000 *l.* Stock, instead of paying an Annuity of 100 *l.* but it is provided for in this Contract, That in the Year 1727, there shall be a Reduction of Interest of 1 per Cent. So that instead of the 100 *l.* Annuity, there will be only 80 *l.* per Annum paid to the 2000 *l.* Stock; and this Abatement of Interest, or Deduction of 20 *l.* per Annum from the 100 *l.* Annuity, will raise a Fund sufficient for the Discharge of the 2000 *l.* Stock, in about half the Time that the Payment of the Annuitants was to have been continued.

“ So that by this meer Change of the State of the Debt, and the Manner of the Payments, the Nation is enabled to discharge the whole Debt in about thirty-four Years sooner than it could have been discharg'd, had the Annuitants not been thus purchased.

“ THAT notwithstanding all these Advantages accruing to the Nation by the Scheme laid by the late *South-Sea* Directors, they have been evicted out of their Estates, however long enjoy'd, and by whatever Means acquir'd.

“ AS to the Calamities of the Year 1720, which alter'd the Estates of so many private Persons, they ought not to be imputed to the Directors, or the *South-Sea* Scheme, but to a more general Cause; for there was not any Order of Men in the Nation that had not some Share in helping forward that general Infatuation, and to whom therefore the common Calamity ought to be attributed; so that it might have been justly expected, that every Order of Men in the Kingdom should have been inclin'd, either to have pardon'd, or gently punish'd such a State of Things as they had not been meer Spectators of.

“ THAT had the Directors been allow'd the Benefit of a Trial, they might very justly have pleaded, That they had done nothing pri-
vately.

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“ vately, or on their own Heads ; that they were
 “ driven into all the Steps they took by the
 “ irresistible Temper of Men of all Orders ;
 “ that they had acted openly in the Sight of
 “ the Legislature, and had the Orders and Au-
 “ thority of General Courts for all they did, and
 “ their Thanks after it was done.

“ ANOTHER Cause the late Directors assign
 “ for the sudden Rise of their Stocks, which
 “ occasioned the Calamities in the Year 1720,
 “ was the Bank Bidding against them. The Pro-
 “ position made to the Parliament at first, say
 “ they, was only for a voluntary Subscription of
 “ the Proprietors of the irredeemable and re-
 “ deemable Debts into the *South-Sea* Stock; at
 “ the best Terms the Company could agree with
 “ them, (which was no more than selling their
 “ Stock by Subscription) a Method the Bank
 “ has often pursued ; and as the Ministry knew
 “ the Company had gained a Sum for their Pro-
 “ prietors, by taking in Part of the Lottery
 “ 1710, the Year before, besides what they paid
 “ the Government for so doing, they insisted the
 “ Company should pay a Sum of Money to the
 “ Government for the Liberty of having the said
 “ Debts subscribed into their Stock.

“ BEFORE this Proposition the Bank had
 “ been applied to for undertaking this Matter ;
 “ but they refused it, treating it with Con-
 “ tempt.

“ BUT on the Proposition being made to the
 “ House of Commons, they became Bidders of
 “ about five Millions and a half to the Govern-
 “ ment, by which the Scheme first proposed was
 “ entirely altered, the same being then put up
 “ to the highest Bidder ; which influenced the
 “ Minds of all Sorts of People, and was the Oc-
 “ casion of all the extravagant Rise of Stocks,
 “ whereby all the mischievous Consequences to
 “ private Persons ensued ; for 'tis plain the Na-
 “ tion has received a great Advantage by it,
 “ and therefore the ill Consequences can only
 “ be the increasing some Persons Estates, and
 “ decreasing the Estates of others. The second
 “ Reason of the ill Consequences of the Scheme
 “ was owing to the Bargain which the Bank so-
 “ lemnly made with the *South-Sea* Company,
 “ and never performed, whereby so many Per-
 “ sons were misled, and thereby very greatly
 “ injured.

“ THEY desire also it may be observed fur-
 “ ther, That the Directors and Managers of
 “ that Scheme were never charged with any
 “ Frauds or Embezzlements of the Company's
 “ Effects : Nay, even Mr. *Knight* himself, who
 “ thought fit to decline the Enquiry of Parlia-
 “ ment, and retire from his native Country, re-
 “ tired only with his own Acquisitions, and
 “ without loading himself with the Guilt of Rob-
 “ bing the publick Treasure which was intrusted
 “ in his Hands.

THE late Directors also in their Defence,
 and in order to shew how instrumental they
 have been in reducing the Interest of Money,
 and putting the National Debt in a Way of
 being paid off in a few Years, published another
 Treatise, stiled, *A True State of the South-Sea*
Scheme, &c. wherein they inform us, That the
 Method they first proposed for executing their
 Scheme was as follows :

THE Total of their Capital	£
was about	11,746,000
TOTAL of the Annuities and	
Debts to be taken in were about	30,981,000

WHICH would make the To- tal of their Capital	£
	42,727,000

“ THE whole Sum to be taken in by the Com-
 “ pany being so large, and consisting of Annui-
 “ ties and Debts of various Kinds ; it was judged
 “ to be impracticable to take in the Whole at
 “ one Time, and that by taking them in at
 “ different Times, Prices and Proportions, the
 “ Proprietors thereof (through Apprehension of
 “ being either left intirely out, or of coming in
 “ afterwards, at a higher Price) would be quick-
 “ ened to make their Subscriptions, whereby
 “ the Execution of the Scheme would be rendered
 “ more easy and certain.

“ THOUGH when the Scheme was first formed
 “ the Price of the Stock did not exceed 116%
 “ to 118 per Cent.

“ YET it was supposed, if the Proposal was
 “ accepted by the Parliament, that Acceptance
 “ would so much increase the Credit of the
 “ Stock, as the Company might be able to take
 “ in the said Annuities and Debts, at the Rates,
 “ and in the Proportions herein after men-
 “ tioned.

“ AND if the Bank and *East-India* Company,
 “ or either of them would come in, they were
 “ proposed to be admitted into the first Sub-
 “ scription at 130 l. per Cent. or even lower,
 “ which would nevertheless have increased the
 “ Profit to the *South-Sea* Company.

“ BUT as to their coming in was uncertain, the
 “ Calculation was made only upon the other An-
 “ nuities and Debts, viz.

6,500,000 l. Annuities and Debts	£
“ subscribed at 130	
“ per Cent. for the	5,000,000
“ Stock would pro-	
“ duce Stock to the	
“ Subscribers	
7,000,000 Ditto, subscribed at	
“ 140 per Cent.	
“ would be Stock	5,000,000
“ to the Subscri-	
“ bers	
7,500,000 Ditto, subscribed at	
“ 150 per Cent.	
“ would be Stock	5,000,000
“ to the Subscri-	
“ bers	
9,981,000 Ditto, subscribed at	
“ 160 per Cent.	
“ would be Stock	6,238,125
“ to the Subscri-	
“ bers	

Total Stock to the Subscribers	21,238,125
Stock gained to the Company	9,742,875

Total Stock to the Company	
for the Annuities and Debts to	30,981,000
be taken in	

“ Then the Capital would stand thus :

Proprietors Old Capital	11,746,000
Proprietors New Capital by Sub-	
scriptions	21,238,125

Total Proprietors Stock	32,984,125
Stock belonging to the Company	
“ in their Corporate Capacity	9,742,875
“ gained by the Subscriptions	

Total Capital as above	42,727,000
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9,742,875 l. Stock to be sold	
“ by the Company at 160 l. per	15,588,600
“ Cent. amounts to in Money	
“ Out of which deduct to be	3,500,000
“ paid to the Publick	

Refts Net Profit to the Com-	
pany	12,088,600

“ The

" The Company's Fund or In-
 " come, for about 38,600,000 *l.* at } 1,930,000
 " 5 *l.* per Cent. per Annum. }
 " For 4,127,000, at 4 *l.* per Cent. } 165,080
 " per Annum. }

" Total of the Company's In-
 " come, besides the Allowance to } 2,095,080
 " them for Charges of Manage- }
 " ment

" 8 *l.* per Cent. per Annum, for }
 " a Dividend upon 32,984,125, } 2,638,730
 " Proprietors Stock comes to }
 " Towards which the Company's } 2,095,080
 " Income would be }

" Wanting to make an annual }
 " Dividend of 8 per Cent. } 543,650

" WHICH by gradual selling the Stock, the
 " Company gained on the Subscriptions would
 " have supplied the same for above twelve Years ;
 " before the Expiration of which Time it was
 " supposed the Benefit of their Trade to *Africa*,
 " and the Grants of *Nova Scotia*, and of the
 " French Part of *St. Christopher's*, would have
 " been sufficient to have perpetuated the Divi-
 " dend, if not to have enlarged it.

" BUT the Commons objecting against giving
 " the *South-Sea* Company the *African* Trade,
 " *Nova Scotia*, and that which was the French
 " Part of *St. Christopher's*, the *South-Sea* Com-
 " pany were prevailed with to leave those Ad-
 " vantages out of their Proposals, which were
 " the substantial Things to have supported their
 " Stock, but still with Assurance from those in
 " the Administration, of using their utmost En-
 " deavours to obtain them for the Company.
 " But the Price of *South-Sea* Stock from the
 " Time of accepting their Proposal, to the pas-
 " sing the Act, rising very considerably, and the
 " Bank and their Friends always opposing what-
 " ever appeared to be for the Benefit of the *South-*
 " *Sea* Company, they could never obtain those
 " advantageous Grants, which they had much
 " depended on (as solid Supporters to the Stock)
 " tho' they frequently importuned and pressed
 " the Ministry for the same.

" THE extraordinary Rise of the *South-Sea*
 " Stock, before the passing the Act, together
 " with the Opposition of the Bank, having de-
 " feated the Company of those Grants and Set-
 " tlements which they had depended upon as
 " the solid Supports of the Stock, as has been
 " already hinted ; nothing was left them but
 " the Opinion of Mankind to enable them to
 " execute the Act, which put them under a
 " more than ordinary Necessity of complying
 " with the general Disposition of the People ;
 " and therefore, though their original Design
 " and Intentions were to have no Subscriptions
 " but of the several Annuities and Debts that
 " were to be taken in, yet there being imme-
 " diately after passing of the Act, a prevailing
 " Notion among many of the Proprietors and
 " others without Doors, (for it did not proceed
 " from the Directors) of taking in Money Sub-
 " scriptions, and this Opinion growing univer-
 " sal, the Directors found themselves under a
 " Necessity to depart from the Method they had
 " first intended to proceed in, and to begin
 " the Execution of the Act with a Money Sub-
 " scription, to which they were the more easily
 " induced, finding the Method prescribed by
 " the Act would require a great many Months
 " to effect the taking in but a Part of those
 " publick Debts, and that unforeseen Accidents
 " might so reduce the Price of Stock, as whol-

" ly to defeat the Execution of the Act, and
 " yet the Company would remain under the Ob-
 " ligation of paying to the Publick 4,667,000 *l.*
 " though no Part of the Act should be exe-
 " cuted.

" A further Inducement to admit of a Money
 " Subscription was, that they might be there-
 " by enabled to pay off such of the Redeem-
 " able Debts, and to offer Money to such of the
 " Annuityants as should not be inclined to take
 " Stock for the same, they not being then cer-
 " tain, there would be such an universal Dis-
 " position in those Proprietors to accept Stock
 " for their Debts and Annuities, as afterwards
 " appeared ; but when that Disposition did ap-
 " pear, the Directors had no Occasion to ap-
 " ply the Money to that Use. By these and the
 " like Considerations, the Directors were pre-
 " vailed on to open a Money Subscription at
 " 300 *l.* per Cent. with distant Times of Pay-
 " ment, and without limiting the Sum to be
 " taken in, Stock being then 285 *l.* per Cent.

" THE Method they proceeded in was, that
 " every Director took the Names of those Per-
 " sons who applied to them, and the Sums for
 " which they desired to be admitted into that
 " Subscription, which, when brought together,
 " and cast up, amounted to so large a Sum, and
 " the Names were of so considerable Persons,
 " that though their first Intention was to have
 " had that Subscription for no more than one
 " Million, or at most one Million and a half ;
 " and though they permitted no one Person to
 " have more than 4000 *l.* and the Sums desired
 " were generally reduced ; yet the Directors
 " found they could not bring the Subscription
 " to a less Sum than 2,250,000 *l.* without giving
 " such Disgust as might prove prejudicial to the
 " Company.

" THE first Money Subscription being thus
 " fixed, and the Sum it amounted to being
 " 6,750,000 *l.* of which 60 *l.* per Cent. being
 " 1,350,000 *l.* paid down, the Directors thought
 " this Subscription a sufficient Fund to enable
 " them to execute the rest of the Act ; and ac-
 " cordingly came to an unanimous Resolution of
 " taking no more Money Subscriptions.

" BUT the Subscription soon selling at a con-
 " siderable Profit, it cannot be forgot how im-
 " patient Persons of all Ranks and Degrees were
 " for another Money Subscription, and by their
 " Importunity did prevail on the Directors to
 " agree the 28th of *April* to open one, which
 " was done on the 30th of the same Month at
 " 400 *l.* per Cent. of which 40 *l.* per Cent. was
 " paid down ; and the same Day they resolved
 " it as their Opinion, *Nemine Contradicente*, not
 " to take any further Subscription in Money.

" THIS Subscription was intended also not
 " to exceed a Million ; but the Application to
 " get into it was such, that when the Directors
 " came to examine the Names and Sums de-
 " manded, they found they could not reduce it
 " under a Million and a half, without giving
 " the greatest Offence.

" BUT the Directors Thoughts being intent
 " upon executing the Act, according to their
 " first Design, by taking in the Annuities and
 " Redeemables, especially the former, on which
 " the Parliament had laid so great Strefs : They
 " (the same Day on which it was agreed to open
 " the second Money-Subscription) previously
 " resolv'd on a Subscription for the Annuities,
 " which met with such Success, that, in a few
 " Days, above two Thirds of them were brought
 " in ; and on the 19th of *May* (the Price of Stock
 " being then 375 *l.* per Cent.) the Directors fix'd
 " the Price for subscribed Annuities at 32 Years
 " Purchase, to be paid as follows, viz.

" For

“ For 100 *l.* per Ann.
l.

“ Stock 700 *l.* at 375 *l.* per Cent. which } 2625
“ amounts to
“ In Money and the Company's Bonds 575

“ Total for 100 *l.* per Ann. 3200

“ THIS gave great Satisfaction to all Parties concerned, and the Stock and Subscriptions advanc'd so fast, that when the Parliament rose, the Stock was at near 800 *l.* per Cent. and the second Subscription sold for 500 *l.* per Cent. Profit.

“ To shew that the Rise of the Stock, and what was then done in the Execution of the Act, was far from being at that Time thought any ways criminal; it may be permitted to cite a Paragraph in His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 11th of June, when that Session ended, viz.

The good Foundation you have prepared this Session for the Payment of the National Debts, and the Discharge of a great Part of them, without the least Violation of the Publick Faith, will, I hope, strengthen more and more the Union I desire to see among all my Subjects, and make our Friendship yet more valuable to Foreign Powers.

“ AND a Copy of the Speech to his Majesty the same Day, by the Speaker of the House of Commons, has been seen, wherein were the following Words, viz.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, had no sooner dispatch'd so much of the Supplies as were necessary to carry on the current Service, but they immediately applied themselves to find out Means for lessening the Publick Debt; in which, if your Commons have the Satisfaction to see the Success of their Endeavours, exceed even what the most Sanguine could hope: If Your Majesty's good Subjects have now a certain Prospect of being eased of the heavy Load of very near Eight Millions, in a little more than the Compass of one Year: If the Difficulties in discharging that Part of the National Debt, which by some were thought to be insuperable, without Breach of the Publick Faith, are now in a Manner overcome: And if at the same Time every Branch of the Publick Credit is advanc'd to an unexpected, and some of them even to an amazing Height: Yet Your Commons must confess, that they have been only the happy Instruments in conveying these Benefits to Your People; and that all the Merit they can claim, is in not having neglected an Opportunity, which the flourishing State of the Publick Credit put into their Hands; and must in Justice acknowledge, that all these surprising Events are owing to that profound Veneration and Esteem, which this Nation, and all Europe, has for Your Majesty. For Credit is so nice and delicate in its Nature, that though in all other Affairs no Detriment is perceiv'd, no Mischief is felt, till a Calamity comes: Yet, in whatever relates to Credit, the Fear and Apprehension of Calamity, is as mischievous as the Calamity itself; and Diffidence is the same Thing as Destruction. Credit, therefore, is only maintained, in its present flourishing Condition, by the Experience Your People have had of the Vigilance of Your Majesty's Councils, and the Reliance on the Steadiness of Your Conduct. And since the just Confidence Your Subjects place in Your Majesty's known Prudence and Wisdom has enabled Your Commons to make so great Pro-

gress towards discharging the Publick Incumbrances: It would have been highly unjust, when Your Majesty condescended to desire the Advice and Assistance of Your Commons, had they declined to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, at a Time when the Nation receives so much Benefit from its Lustre; and it would have been equally ungrateful, had they not cheerfully provided the necessary Aids, to make the Supplies, voted at the Beginning of this Session, effectual.

“ THE Price of Stock, and also of the First and Second Subscriptions, advancing daily from the Time of fixing the Price for the Annuities taken in, caus'd many pressing Solicitations from Persons of all Ranks and Degrees for another Money Subscription; to which the Directors constantly shew'd an Aversion, and endeavour'd to dissuade them from it; giving for Answer, The Resolution they had come to against any more Money Subscriptions. But this did not stop, but rather increas'd the general Importunity; and, from Persuasions, many proceeded to Menaces and Clamour, backed with Imputations, That if that favourable Opportunity of executing the Scheme was neglected, the Blame must be charg'd on the Directors: Whereby they were at length brought almost to an absolute Necessity of opening a third Money Subscription, which they did on the 17th of June 1720. And the same was opened the sooner, at the earliest Instance of many Members of both Houses, who desired it might be made before their going into the Country.

“ AT this Time the Price of Stock being about 800 *l.* per Cent. and the second Subscription selling for about 500 *l.* per Cent. Advance, and great Numbers of those who desired to be admitted into the third Subscription, having requested it at 1000 *l.* per Cent. the Directors thought they could not set it at a less Price; but they allowed such Times of Payment as with the *Midsummer* Dividend reduced it to about 800 *l.* per Cent.

“ THIS met with no Blame from any Person at that Time, but, on the contrary, universal Approbation, as appears by the Price this third Subscription bore, it soon selling at 300 *l.* per Cent. Profit.

“ WHEN this Subscription was compleated, the Directors came again to a Resolution of taking no more Money Subscriptions; and applied themselves to take in the Remainder of the Annuities and Redeemables. To which End, on the 8th of July, they agreed to open their Books on the 12th of that Month, to take in Part of them; which was accordingly done, and, in a few Days, most of the Redeemables and Annuities standing out, were subscribed; but some of the Proprietors of those Debts and Annuities, by Reason of their Absence or other Impediments, not having an Opportunity to subscribe before the Books were shut, made great Application to the Directors to be admitted; who being willing to compleat the Execution of the Act, with as much Expedition as they could, did, on the 27th of July, resolve to open Books on the 4th of August following, for taking in the Remainder of those Debts and Annuities; and most of those which were standing out were then brought in.

“ ON the 12th of August the Price of Stock, inclusive of the *Midsummer* Dividend, was upwards of 900 *l.* per Cent. which made the Stock, exclusive of that Dividend, about 820 *l.* per Cent. The Directors agreed to fix the Price of the subscribed Long Annuities at 36 Years Purchase, and the Redeemables at 105 *l.* per Cent.

“ Cent. and the Price of Stock to be given for
 “ the same, at 800 *l. per Cent.* so that the Re-
 “ deemables, considering they were taken in at
 “ 105 *l. per Cent.* had the Stock at about 60 *l.*
 “ *per Cent.* under the current Price, which gave
 “ general Satisfaction at that Time.

“ It farther appeared, even to Demonstration,
 “ that the Terms allowed for the Annuities and
 “ Redeemables which were subscribed, were ve-
 “ ry satisfactory, because they were sold at a much
 “ higher Price than the unsubscribed; and, some
 “ Time after this Price was declared in the *Ga-*
 “ *zette*, many considerable Proprietors of the
 “ unsubscribed Annuities and Debts, pressed and
 “ asked it as a Favour to be, and were accord-
 “ ingly admitted to subscribe; and particularly
 “ several Foreigners and Merchants entrusted
 “ here by them for their Use.

“ ALTHOUGH the Directors had come to se-
 “ veral Resolutions against any further Money
 “ Subscriptions, those Resolutions were not suffi-
 “ cient to stem the repeated Applications for
 “ the same from Multitudes of all Ranks; and
 “ the Proprietors of the Stock began to clamour
 “ at their not being admitted to their Propor-
 “ tions in the former Subscriptions, and some of
 “ them threatened to demand a General Court,
 “ to order that the Proprietors might be admit-
 “ ted to a Subscription in Proportion to their
 “ Stock, which obliged the Directors to take
 “ that Matter into Consideration; and the same
 “ Day on which they fixed the Price of Stock
 “ for the two last Subscriptions of the Annuities
 “ and Redeemables, they agreed to take a Sub-
 “ scription of 20 *per Cent.* on Stock for the Pro-
 “ prietors only; the Stock in such Subscription
 “ to be valued at 1000 *per Cent.* which at that
 “ Time gave great Pleasure and Satisfaction to
 “ the Proprietors, and 40 *l. per Cent.* was offered
 “ for the Privilege of that Subscription.

“ BUT this did not take off the Applications
 “ for another Money Subscription to all Persons
 “ indifferently, to which the Directors shewed
 “ a great Unwillingness; but by the continued
 “ Solicitations of Multitudes of all Degrees, and
 “ from all Parts, they consented to open a fourth
 “ Money Subscription on the 24th of *August*, at
 “ 1000 *l. per Cent.* exclusive of the *Midsummer*
 “ Dividend, (the third Subscription then selling
 “ at about 300 *l. per Cent.* Advance.) But to
 “ prevent this Subscription running to an exces-
 “ sive Sum, they agreed that one fifth Part, be-
 “ ing 200 *l. per Cent.* should be paid down, and
 “ none to be admitted but those who brought
 “ their Money that very Day.

“ THE Eagerness for this Subscription was so
 “ great, that notwithstanding this Precaution,
 “ and the Directors full Intention that this Sub-
 “ scription should not exceed a Million, yet in
 “ a few Hours there was 1,200,000 *l.* subscribed,
 “ although many were excluded who pressed ve-
 “ ry earnestly to come in. Had not the Direc-
 “ tors taken that Precaution, in relation to this
 “ fourth Subscription, it would probably have
 “ swelled to a larger Sum than the third, as
 “ is manifest, not only by the eager filling so
 “ great a Sum, (as is mentioned) in so short a
 “ Space, and the numberless Letters the Direc-
 “ tors received from Persons who desired to be
 “ admitted into it, but also by a memorable Re-
 “ ply that a great Minister of State, since dead,
 “ made to them, upon their informing him of the
 “ Method they intended to proceed in; who
 “ thereupon told them, That he himself had a
 “ List for above a Million for that Subscription,
 “ and that therefore, if they would proceed in
 “ the Method they had proposed, without taking
 “ in Lists, as they had done in the third Sub-
 “ scription; he desired that they would publish
 “ an Advertisement in the *Daily Courant*, that
 “ VOL. II.

“ it was not in his Power to serve his Friends;
 “ that thereby he might clear himself from the
 “ Clamour and Charge that would arise against
 “ him, for having neglected them.

“ As to the Subscriptions for 20 *l. per Cent.* to
 “ be limited to the Proprietors only, the same
 “ was afterwards (for several Reasons) thought
 “ fit by the General Court to be omitted.

“ THE Spring of the Money Subscriptions
 “ arose from without Doors, and not from the
 “ Directors themselves, as already mentioned;
 “ and one may venture to say, Those Subscrip-
 “ tions were countenanced by the Parliament;
 “ for that after the first Money Subscription was
 “ taken, there having arisen some Doubt con-
 “ cerning the Validity thereof: The Parliament
 “ were pleased to pass a Clause in the Act
 “ for establishing the two Insurance-Companies,
 “ confirming not only the Subscriptions taken,
 “ but also all such Subscriptions as should af-
 “ ter be taken; and to make the Receipts that
 “ should be given out for the same assignable in
 “ Law, which they would not have been without
 “ Authority of Parliament.

“ THEY observe further, That by the origi-
 “ nal Scheme the highest Calculation of the
 “ Stock was 160 *l. per Cent.* and that Advance
 “ supported by such beneficial Grants to the
 “ Company, which if pursued and ripened in-
 “ to actual Execution, would have kept the
 “ Stock at least to that Price, without being de-
 “ trimental to any. But several publick Ad-
 “ vantages would necessarily have arisen there-
 “ from, as,

“ *First*, The bringing the Annuities into a
 “ State of Redemption, which had been always
 “ thought the unsurmountable Obstacle to get-
 “ ting the Nation out of Debt.

“ *Secondly*, The reducing the Interest of the
 “ Publick Debts from 5 to 4 *per Cent.* and there-
 “ by increasing the Sinking Fund above 540,000 *l.*
 “ *per Annum*, by which the whole Debt of the
 “ Nation might have been paid off in about 24
 “ Years.

“ *Thirdly*, The lowering the common Rate of
 “ Interest which would soon have followed as a
 “ necessary Consequence thereof.

“ *Fourthly*, The Trade and Revenues of the
 “ Kingdom would have been increased by the
 “ peopling and cultivating *Nova Scotia*, and
 “ the *French Part* of *St. Christopher's*; and espe-
 “ cially, by enlarging and opening the Trade to
 “ *Africa*, into the Inland Parts of the Conti-
 “ nent, whereby they could scarce have fail'd of
 “ discovering the many rich Gold Mines, which
 “ unquestionably are there, and from thence an
 “ immense Treasure might have been brought
 “ into this Kingdom.

“ THESE appear to be some of the pleasing
 “ Thoughts which entertain'd the Minds of the
 “ Authors in the first Formation of the Scheme,
 “ and could not but charm the Heart of every
 “ sincere well Wisher to the Prosperity of the
 “ Nation; but as no Age nor Country has been
 “ free from Persons, who, under the specious
 “ Name of Patriots, have malign'd and oppos'd
 “ every Thing that has appear'd for the com-
 “ mon Benefit, whereof they have not been the
 “ Authors; falsely imagining, that whatever
 “ Credit any other Persons obtained is a Dimi-
 “ nution to themselves; and thus it has hap-
 “ pened in some respect in the Case before us.

“ FOR tho' this Scheme, as deliver'd to the
 “ Chancellor of the Exchequer, was by him, as
 “ we are well assur'd, offer'd to the Directors of
 “ the Bank, and they, as he says in his before
 “ quoted Speech, shew'd a great Backwardness
 “ in undertaking any Thing for the reducing the
 “ Publick Debts, and treated this Scheme with
 “ Contempt; yet, as soon as they found the

“ *South-Sea* Company were like to come into it, the Bank and their Friends began to raise Objections to it, as not sufficiently advantageous to the Publick, there being no Certainty of what the Publick should gain by it; because, as the same was first propos’d, the Money payable to the Publick was only *pro-rato*, and in Proportion to the Sum of the Annuities and Debts which should be taken in.

“ THIS Objection caus’d that Alteration which was made in the Scheme, before the same was shewn to the Court of Directors; whereby the Company were to be obliged to pay the Publick a Million and a Half certain, in all Events for the Redeemables, whether any of them were taken in or not.

“ AND to this Opposition may be, as is before shewn, justly imputed the Beginning of the Destruction of that Scheme, and of the Misfortunes that ensued: Not that this was the only Share the Conduct of the Directors of the Bank had therein, as will appear by what follows:

“ FOR no sooner was this Scheme open’d in the House of Commons in Favour of the *South-Sea* Company, but (as is before set forth) it appear’d the Bank were come to a Resolution to be Competitors for it; which so warm’d the Spirits of the Proprietors of the *South-Sea* Company, that though what was first propos’d to them was but a Million and a Half for the Redeemables, and about the like farther Sum for the Annuities, or, *pro-rato*, for so many of them as should be taken in; yet they were prevail’d upon to make their Proposal 3,500,000 *l.* certain, for the Whole of the Annuities and Debts.

“ BUT the Bank’s Proposal (which was deliver’d at the same Time) amounted to above 5,500,000 *l.* which was above Two Millions more than the *South-Sea* Company’s Proposal.

“ THIS Proposal of the Bank, exceeding so much that of the *South-Sea* Company, gave the first Fire to the Imaginations of Mankind, that there was something more advantageous in this Scheme than had been conceiv’d; so that to this (as it may be safely call’d) extravagant Bidding of the Bank, may be attributed the subsequent Dealings in this Stock at such excessive and pernicious Prices.

“ AND this Offer of the Bank spirited up the General Court of the *South-Sea* Company to give that Instruction to their Directors, Not to lose the Scheme, cost what it would.

“ IT was given out, That the Bank would considerably advance beyond their first Proposal, (which was not without Foundation, for it is certain they were advis’d, and had once agreed to make an Offer of Nine Millions) whereby the *South-Sea* Directors were driven in to the making the large Offer in their second Proposal: And from the Time of the Acceptance thereof, began those great Transactions in the Stock, which occasion’d all the Misfortunes that have happened. For though in Reality the Scheme was so much the worse, as the Money paid for it to the Publick exceeded what was at first propos’d, yet by the Opposition and great Offer of the Bank, People’s Minds were so heated, and their Persons so animated with Apprehensions of inconceivable Advantages, that from this Time they seem’d to throw away all Reason, and give themselves up wholly to Humour.

“ So that (as has been said) upon the Bank’s Competition and Opposition, may be charged the principal Cause of all the Misfortunes that follow’d.

“ NOR was this the last Step which the Directors of the Bank took, that contributed to our Misfortunes.

“ FOR though it had often been propos’d to them by their Proprietors, to lend Money upon their own Stock, yet they could never be brought into it, till the *South-Sea* Stock was greatly advanced, and then they came into a Resolution of lending Money on their own Stock, which could not be done with any other View, than that of raising it beyond its real Value, and farther pushing up of the *South-Sea* Stock, as Mr. Ayslabie has very well observed in his said Speech; wherein, Page 15, speaking of the Bubbles, he expresses himself as follows, *viz.*

“ MY Lords, I must not omit to take Notice, that this Spirit of Bubbling had prevail’d so universally, that to shew you what would have been the Case if the Bank had obtain’d the Scheme, the very Bank became a Bubble: And this, my Lords, not by Chance or Necessity, or from any Engagement to raise Money for the Publick Service, but from the same Spirit that actuated *Temple-Mills*, or *Garraway’s Fishery*. For this Purpose, my Lords, they entertained a Scheme in Imitation of the *South-Sea*, of lending Money upon their Stock, which as it contributed to raise the Price of their own Stock, so it furnished a Supply of Cash to the Gamesters in the Alley, that at once push’d up the Bubbles and the *South-Sea* to an immoderate Height. But as this was intended chiefly to advance their own Stock, let the Project come from what Hand soever, it was founded in the same Iniquity with any other Bubble, and was of ten Times more dangerous Consequence: For, as Bank Stock was raised by it from 150 *l.* to 245 *l.* and as it has from thence fallen to 130 *l.* there have been many Millions lost upon it, besides the fatal Consequences it had like to have had upon the Publick Credit; for, for Want of this Money, which was lock’d up in Loans upon their own Stock, and could not readily be come at, they were at a Loss when the Crash happened, and were forced to have Recourse to Subscriptions, supported chiefly by the Adventurers of the *South-Sea*, and to a Memorable Bargain with the *South-Sea* Company.

“ AND to confirm what Mr. Ayslabie says would have been the Case, if the Bank had obtained the Scheme, and to convince the World that the Bank (if they had had it) would have executed it at the highest Rate they could: One need only reflect how solicitous almost every Director of the Bank was to get into the Third Subscription; insomuch, that when the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company had limited, (in order to prevent that Subscription running up to an excessive Sum)

“ THAT no Member of Parliament (except such as were in the List of Persons in the Administration) nor Director of the Bank or *East-India* Company, nor Alderman of LONDON, should have more than 1000 *l.* in that Subscription. One of the most considerable Directors of the Bank of *England*, who was then a Member of Parliament, and an Alderman, as well as Director of the Bank, wrote a Letter to one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, demanding to have 3000 *l.* in that Subscription, as having three of those Capacities, which were admitted to 1000 *l.* each; but the same was refus’d him, and he was forced (much against his Will) to be content with 1000 *l.* Subscription. But the then Governor of the Bank, being Deputy-Governor, was (though not without great Impertunity) admitted to 2000 *l.* in that Subscription.

“ FOR

“ FOR a further Confirmation of what has been
 “ said, it may not be improper to take Notice,
 “ that when the Directors of the *South-Sea*
 “ Company agreed to open a Subscription for the
 “ Redeemables, the *South-Sea* Stock happen’d
 “ to be about its highest; and then were the
 “ whole Body of the Directors of the Bank so
 “ sanguine, as to cause the following Letter to
 “ be written to one of the Directors of the
 “ *South-Sea* Company, viz.

S I R,

THE Bank being possess’d of several Sums in
 the Redeemables, transferrable in the Bank,
 not exceeding 300,000 l. and having resolved to
 write them in upon the present Subscription:
 We desire your Favour to inform us, whether we
 may depend upon its being effected. Your An-
 swer this Evening, or To-morrow Morning early,
 will much oblige, S I R,

Your Humble Servants,

Bank, 12th
 July, 1720.

John Hanger, Governor.
 John Ward,
 Peter Delme,
 Nath. Gould.

THIS Letter being laid before the Court of
 Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, the Bank’s
 Request was complied with, whereof their Go-
 vernor being acquainted, the several Species of
 the Bank’s Redeemables, which before were in
 several Names, were transferred into the Joint
 Names of Mr. Hanger, their Governor, and Sir
 John Ward, in order to their being subscribed
 into the *South-Sea* Company.

How far this Eagerness of the Bank contri-
 buted to the hurrying in the rest of the Redeem-
 ables, the Proprietors of those Debts are them-
 selves the best Judges.

THE next Step of the Bank, is, that which
 Mr. Aislaby, in the Paragraph of his Speech be-
 fore quoted, calls, *The memorable Bargain with*
the South-Sea Company; who thinking it of Im-
 portance to their Credit, that their Bonds should
 be circulated, propos’d it to the Bank, and those
 Gentlemen undertook to circulate three Mil-
 lions of *South-Sea* Bonds for one Year, at a cer-
 tain Premium.

It was agreed also, That a Subscription should
 be taken by the Bank to carry on the said Cir-
 culation, and that in Consideration of this Un-
 dertaking, the *South-Sea* Company should pay
 3,700,000 l. to the Bank in *South-Sea* Stock,
 the Stock being valued at 400 l. per Cent. The
 Minute of which Agreement between the said
 Companies is said to have been drawn up by Mr.
 Walpole; which Agreement was confirmed af-
 terwards by the Court of Directors of each Com-
 pany, and the Non-Performance of this Bargain
 on the Part of the Bank, they insist, ruin’d more
 Families than all the Transactions of the *South-Sea*
Directors.

FOR, after this Bargain, made in so solemn a
 Manner, in the Presence of the principal Persons
 in the Administration, and by the Direction of
 the General Courts of both Companies, and re-
 ported to the General Court of the *South-Sea*
 Company, in the Presence of several of the Di-
 rectors of the Bank, the most cautious Men were
 drawn in to embark their whole Fortunes in *South-Sea*
 Stock at near 400 l. per Cent.

ON this Occasion some farther Passages in Mr.
 Aislaby’s said Speech may be properly inserted.
 Who, in Page 15, (after having mention’d that
 Memorable Bargain of the Bank with the *South-Sea*
 Company) thus expresses himself. “ And
 “ here, my-Lords; while I am speaking on this
 “ Subject, give me Leave to lament the Fate of

“ the unhappy Proprietors of the Redeemable
 “ Debts, that were drawn in to subscribe their
 “ respective Estates; not so much from the Arts
 “ of the *South-Sea* Directors, as from the fatal
 “ Influence and Example of some of the chief
 “ Managers and Friends of the Bank; who,
 “ though they now make the greatest Claimour
 “ for Justice, were the first that subscrib’d the
 “ Redeemables into the *South-Sea* Company:
 “ And this, my Lords, they did not do by Sur-
 “ prize or Mistake, but upon great Deliberation,
 “ having some Time before prepared for this
 “ Subscription, and purchased great Part of this
 “ Debt at advanc’d Prices for this Purpose.

“ I could not suspect there was any Intrigue
 “ or Deceit in this Transaction, till I saw from
 “ the extraordinary Motion in the Alley, and
 “ several private Hints that were given out,
 “ what was intended. I could not think it
 “ possible that the Gentlemen of the Bank,
 “ who had such great Interest in the Redeem-
 “ ables themselves, should drop so many Thou-
 “ sands of the unhappy Proprietors, who had
 “ depended so entirely upon them, and who
 “ would certainly have found their Way out of
 “ this cursed Labyrinth, if they had not been
 “ lulled asleep by this fallacious Agreement.

“ As for me, my Lords, I was throughly sa-
 “ tisfied, that this Agreement of the Bank was a
 “ legal and a firm Bargain: And I can’t yet
 “ imagine with what Face of Justice or Equity
 “ they could ever break through it, without
 “ providing for the Safety of their Wards (if I
 “ may use that Expression) the Proprietors of the
 “ Redeemable Debts.

AND farther, in Page 19, he delivers himself
 thus: “ I do not intend, my Lords, by what I
 “ have said, to lay any Imputation upon the
 “ Bank of *England*, for, as in all great Bodies,
 “ there are few that are let into the Secret, I
 “ suppose it might so happen here: But, if what
 “ I have heard since be true, and what they say
 “ has been publicly avowed, that this Bargain
 “ was never intended to be kept, then, I say, it
 “ was not only a useful Secret to those that were
 “ in it, but the most compleat Stratagem of the
 “ whole Year.

“ THIS Contract the Bank never performed,
 “ therefore the General Court of the *South-Sea*
 “ Company, held in Sept. 1721, ordered their
 “ Directors to prosecute the Bank, effectually to
 “ oblige them to comply therewith; but they
 “ never made any Proceedings thereon, only
 “ read to their General Court the Opinions of
 “ three eminent Counsel, two of which gave it
 “ under their Hands, That the Bank could be
 “ compelled to perform that Agreement, but
 “ the third was doubtful.

“ BUT now to proceed to consider another
 “ Cause of the Misfortunes that have happened,
 “ which was, the Distemper of the Times, which
 “ captivated the Reason of Mankind in general,
 “ not only in *England*, but in all the neighbour-
 “ ing Countries; who leaving the usual Methods
 “ of Labour and Industry to gain Estates, were
 “ all tainted with the fond Opinion of being rich
 “ at once, which caused many Persons, to engage
 “ much beyond their own Fortunes, not only in
 “ *South-Sea* Stock, but in every pernicious Bub-
 “ ble that could be devised. And here needs
 “ only an Appeal to every Man’s own Con-
 “ science, and to desire him to reflect on the
 “ Operations of his own Mind at that Time;
 “ and what he did and saw, and knew to be
 “ done by others.

“ How did Persons of all Ranks and Stations
 “ lay aside all Manner of Distance, and almost
 “ Decency, to become the humble Suitors for
 “ Subscriptions, not only to the Directors of the
 “ *South-Sea* Company, but also to the meanest
 “ and

“ and vilest of the People, who had but the Assurance to set up any Kind of Bubble, even without so much as knowing what the Thing was, into which they so earnestly pressed to be admitted Subscribers.

“ THIS Temper gave Rise to those numberless Swarms of Bubbles, which then pestered the Town, and which were set up with no other View or Design, than to get Subscriptions, but never to put the Affair into Execution; and were the Names and Numbers of those Bubbles and Sums paid in, together with the advanced Prices they actually sold at, collected and published, it would apparently shew, that the Mischief and Ruin which proceeded from them was more than the Losses sustained by the South-Sea Stock, before that memorable Bargain with the Bank; and yet it will easily be admitted, that these numerous Bubbles, selling at such extravagant Prices, did not a little contribute to advancing of South-Sea Stock to the high Price it arrived at.

“ THESE Bubbles were the more pernicious, in that they were generally traded in by the lower Part of the People, whose Circumstances would not permit them to buy South-Sea Stock or Subscriptions; but being

“ infected with the then epidemical Disease, of becoming rich on a sudden, deserted their Shops and Trades, and their usual Methods of Industry, and were stripped of what by their former Diligence and Frugality they had acquired.

“ THAT which has caused Surprise to some considering Persons, is, that though the South-Sea Scheme was originally formed (as plainly appears by the foregoing Account) with a Design of great Advantage to the Publick, as well as to the Original Proprietors: And notwithstanding the same received so many Alterations between its first Formation, and passing into an Act, and the Execution of that Act has been attended with so many Misfortunes; nevertheless there still flow therefrom many and great Benefits, as well to the Publick as to the Original Proprietors; and yet the Directors of the South-Sea Company are punished in a Manner beyond any Precedent known in England, whilst the Projectors and Managers of the innumerable Bubbles set up, even without any legal Foundation, and with no other Intention than that of Fraud and Cheat, have not been so much as called in Question.

A SCHEDULE of the late DIRECTORS respective Estates, with their respective Allowances for their Subsistence, and the Sums taken from them.

	The neat Value of the Estates of the Directors, by the Report of the said Committee.			Their Allowances for Subsistence.	The Fines or Sums taken from each Director.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.
Sir John Fellows	243,096	00	6	10,000	233,096	0	6
Mr. Joye	40,105	2	0	5000	35,105	2	0
Mr. Aitel	27,750	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,000	17,750	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sir Lambert Blackwell	83,529	17	11	15,000	18,529	17	11
Sir John Blunt	183,349	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5000	178,349	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sir Robert Chaplin	45,875	14	5	10,000	35,875	14	5
Mr. Chester	140,372	15	6	10,000	130,372	15	6
Sir William Chapman	39,161	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,000	29,161	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Child	52,437	19	1	10,000	42,437	19	1
Mr. Delaporte	17,151	4	6	10,000	7151	4	6
Mr. Edmonson	5,365	0	0	3000	2365	0	0
Mr. Eyles	34,329	16	7	20,000	14,329	16	7
Mr. Gibbon	106,543	5	6	10,000	96,543	5	6
Mr. Gore	38,936	15	5	20,000	18,936	15	5
Sir William Hammond	22,707	4	2	10,000	12,707	4	2
Mr. Hawes	40,031	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5000	35,031	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Houlditch	39,527	10	4	5000	34,527	10	4
Mr. Horsey	19,962	5	3	10,000	9962	5	3
Sir Jacob Jacobson	11,481	4	0	11,000	481	4	0
Sir Theodore Janssen	243,244	3	11	50,000	193,244	3	4
Mr. Ingram	16,795	0	0	12,000	4795	0	0
Sir John Lambert	72,508	1	5	5000	67,508	1	5
Sir Harcourt Masters	11,814	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5000	6814	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Morley	1,869	10	3	1800	69	10	3
Mr. Page	34,817	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,000	24,817	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Raymond	64,373	6	3	30,000	34,373	6	3
Mr. Read	117,297	16	0	10,000	107,297	16	0
Mr. Reynolds	18,368	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,000	4368	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Sawbridge	77,254	1	8	5000	72,254	1	8
Mr. Tillard	19,175	14	4	15,000	4175	14	4
Mr. Turner	881	17	6	800	81	17	6
Mr. Surman	112,321	10	0	5000	107,321	10	0
Mr. Grigsby	31,687	6	0	2000	29,687	6	0

Thus far the Apology of the South-Sea Directors, in Behalf of themselves and their Scheme. But whether this be a full Answer to the Charge contained in the Act of Parliament for the Confiscation of their Estates, the following Votes of Parliament, and Resolutions of the Secret Committee, they will do well to consider.

2 February, 1720.

Resolved, by the House of Peers, That the South-Sea Directors declaring 30 per Cent. Dividend for the half Year ending at Christmas, and 50 per Cent. per Ann. for 12 Years after, was a villainous Artifice to delude and defraud his Majesty's good Subjects.

In which Resolution the Commons concurred.

16 Feb.

16 February, 1720.

The Secret Committee of the House of Commons made their Report, from whence it appears that the following Portions of South-Sea Stock were taken in for the several Persons following, viz.

For the Earl of Sunderland, first Lord of the Treasury, at the Request of James Craggs, Sen. Esq; 50,000 l.

For the Dutches of Kendall, 10,000 l.

For the Countess of P. 10,000 l.

For the two Nieces of the Dutches of Kendall, 10,000 l.

For Mr. Craggs, Sen. 30,000 l.

For Charles Stanhope, Esq; 10,000 l.

For the Sword-Blade Company, 20,000 l.

It appeared also, That Mr. Aislaby, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had great Quantities of South-Sea Stock given him; and that a great deal more had been taken in by Members of both Houses of Parliament.

18 February, 1720.

Resolved, That the setting the Stock to Sale by Subscriptions at high Prices above the intrinsic Value by the Directors, was a gross and notorious Fraud, and one great Cause of the sinking the Publick Credit, and bringing upon the Nation the Distress it at present labours under.

Resolved. That the advising the late Directors to set the Stock to Sale by Subscriptions at high and extravagant Prices, or to declare the high and extravagant Dividends. aforesaid, by any Persons in the Administration, was a notorious Breach of the Trust reposed in them, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Government, and the Interest of the Kingdom.

20 February.

Resolved, That the taking in or holding of Stock by the South-Sea Company, for the Benefit of a Member of Parliament, or Person in the Administration, while the Company's Proposals or Bill was depending, without a valuable Consideration or Security for the Acceptance or Payment for such Stock; and the Company's paying or allowing such Person the Difference arising by the advanced Price of the Stocks, were corrupt, infamous and dangerous Practices, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of Parliament, and destructive of the Interest of his Majesty's Government.

THE Commons taking into their Consideration that Part of the Report of the Secret Committee which related to John Aislaby, Esq; a Member of that House, Mr. Aislaby was heard in his Defence; and it being plainly proved that he had caused a Book of Accounts between him and Mr. Hawes to be burnt, and given him a Discharge for the Balance, amounting to 840,000 l. it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, (among other Things) than the said John Aislaby had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive Execution of the late South-Sea Scheme, with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, and had combined with the late Directors of the South-Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and the Ruin of the Publick Credit, and the Trade of this Kingdom.

THEY resolved also, That he should be expelled the House and committed to the Tower, and a Bill brought in for restraining him from going out of the Kingdom, and from alienating his Estate, as was done in the Case of the Directors.

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AND the Adversaries of the South-Sea Scheme still continue to suggest, that the Confiscation of the Directors Estates by the Legislature, was far from being unjust; nay, it is affirmed, that such Indulgence was never shewn before to People in their Circumstances; for tho' it should be admitted that they were the Projectors of the Sinking Fund; that they put the Debts of the Nation in a Way of being paid, and rendered those Annuities redeemable, which before were irredeemable; yet it was done by such Methods as ought never to be countenanced or encouraged. Had they not given out that they were able to make such Dividends, the Annuitants had never been drawn in to subscribe their Annuities, and others to purchase Stock at those advanced Rates. There is no doubt but the Company had great Advantages by the Publick Debts being subscribed, and by the high Price at which their Stock was purchased; but what was the Company's Gain, was the Loss of Thousands and Ten Thousands; nor does the Competition of the Bank at all excuse the Rashness of the South-Sea Company in Bidding so vast a Sum for the Scheme as they were conscious could never be paid by any Gains the Company could fairly make. They had 'tis true improved their Original Stock by taking in the Debts. The Bank saw it, and would have been glad to have ingrossed those Debts for the very same Reasons the Company were so fond of them; but one would think both the one and the other infatuated, as well as the People, to bid so many Millions as they did, for the Execution of the Scheme. There is no doubt but the seeing these great Bodies Bidding against each other, did contribute to the advancing the Price of Stock, and if it should be admitted that the Bank had their Share in abusing the People, and inducing them to part with their Fortunes to purchase what had no Existence in Nature; it is not to be conceived how this Step of the Bank can excuse the South-Sea Company, who led the Way to all these Extravagancies. And can it be supposed, that the Proprietors of the Long Annuities could ever have been prevailed on to subscribe them, or other People to have given 3 or 400 l. for 100 l. Stock, if they had not been assured by the Directors it was worth so much, and that they could make Dividends in Proportion to those Prices.

THE Merit therefore of procuring the Annuities to be subscribed, which before were irredeemable, by giving out that their Stock was worth more than it really was (say the Adversaries of this Scheme) was no more than the Merit of a Sharper; had not the Annuitants been deceived in the Value, they would never have subscribed, and thought the bringing them in might lessen the National Debt, and be a very great Advantage to the Company, yet as it was accomplished by deceitful Arts, has very little Merit in it. The Government may be Gainers by the Scheme, as well as the Proprietors of the Original Stock; but if this Gain has arisen from the Losses innocent People have sustained, who confided in the Veracity and Probity of the Directors, who depended upon it that the Stock was of the Value they set upon it; What Excuse can they make for their Conduct? It is not to say, that there has only been a Revolution of Men's private Estates and Fortunes, and that what one has lost, another has gained; but the Question is, By what Means the Losers were induced to part with their Fortunes and beggar their Families? Whether the Annuitants were not deceived in the Value of Stock when they subscribed, by the Directors setting so high a Price upon it, and assuring them they could divide 20, 30, nay 50 l. per Cent. What Satisfaction

faction is it to a Man that he has tricked into a disadvantageous Contract, and not forced into it? Or how is Publick Credit supported better the one Way than the other?

HAD the Government came with an armed Force and compelled Annuitants to accept of a less Sum than their Annuities were really worth, or shortened the Time for the Payment of them, this would have been justly looked upon as a Breach of the Publick Faith. And if by Stratagem, and in Prospect of imaginary Advantages, a Way is found out to over-reach these Annuitants, and induce them to part with their Annuities, or consent to a Redemption of them, for what is not a valuable Consideration, can any Government in Honour approve of such Practices, and not shew some Resentment against the Projectors of such Schemes?

SUCH Reflections as these we hear daily made (by the Adversaries of the *South-Sea* Scheme) and it seems incumbent on the Authors of it to give a more satisfactory Answer to them than they have hitherto done.

THE following Paragraph, taken from *Cato's* Letters upon this Subject, seems very much to the Purpose:

I Would gladly know what Advantage ever hath, or ever can, accrue to the Publick, by raising Stocks to an imaginary Value, beyond what they are really worth to an honest Man who purchases them for a regular Support to himself and Family, and designs not to sell them again till he hath Occasion for the Money they will produce. It can most assuredly serve no honest Purpose, and will promote a thousand knavish ones. Besides those before-mentioned, it turns most of the current Coin of *England* out of the Channels of Trade, and the Heads of all its Merchants and Traders off their proper Business. It enriches the worst Men and ruins the Innocent. It taints Mens Morals, and defaces all the Principles of Virtue and fair Dealing, and introduces Combination and Fraud in all Sorts of Traffick. It hath changed honest Commerce into Bubbling; our Traders into Projectors; Industry into Trickery, and Applause is earned when the Pillory is deserved. It hath created all the Dissatisfaction so much complained of, and all the Mischiefs attending it, which daily threaten us, and which give Reasons of standing or occasional Troops. It hath caused all the Confusion in our Publick Finances. It hath set up monstrous Members and Societies in the Body Politick, which are grown, I had almost said, too big for the whole Kingdom. It hath multiplied Offices and Dependencies in the Power of the Court, which in Time may fill the Legislature, and alter the Ballance of Government. It hath overwhelmed the Nation with Debts and Burthens, under which it is almost ready to sink; and it hath hindered those Debts from being paid off; for if Stocks sell for more, or much more upon the *Exchange* than the Prices, at which they are redeemable; or more can be got by Jobbing than by Discharging them, then all Arts will be used to prevent a Redemption.

As to the Trade carried on in the *Spanish West-Indies* by the *South-Sea* Company, though it appear at first View very beneficial, inasmuch as they export the Manufactures of *Britain*, and receive Treasure (chiefly) in Return; yet this (it is said) was done with as great Advantage formerly by the Way of *Cadiz* and the Flota, and that the fraudulent Practices of the Company's Agents in *America*, have been one principal Occasion of the ill Usage we have met with on that Side.

The PRESENT STATE of the SOUTH-SEA Company, as given us in a Speech made on the 14th of January, 1731-2, by Sir John Eyles, Sub-Governor of the said Company.

Gentlemen,

THIS General Court is called, in order to your declaring the Dividend for the half Year ended at *Christmas* last, and to lay before you some Affairs of special Importance, viz.

THE Situation of the Debt on Loans, contracted in the Year 1720.

THE Circumstances of the *Greenland* Trade, which by your Consent and Order has been carried on for the seven last Years.

To acquaint you with the State of the Trade to *America* since the Year 1721, thereby to satisfy you how unjust the Reports have been of great Losses thereby.

AND lastly, To acquaint you with the Measures your Court of Directors have, and still are taking, upon an Information they have received of a Breach of Covenants, committed by the Captain of your Annual Ship *Prince William*, in her late Voyage to *Carthage* and *Porto-Bello*.

THESE are Matters that will in their Course deserve your serious Consideration.

THE Dividend it is proposed should be 2 *l.* per Cent. the Warrants to bear Date the 25th of *January*, and payable the 11th of *February*, to which your concurrent Order is necessary.

As to the Matter of the Loans, the Company having brought an Action against Colonel *John Duncomb* for two several Sums of 4000 *l.* each, by him borrowed of the Company in the Year 1720, upon Stock, according to the Method then practised; the Cause was appointed to be tried at the Bar of the *King's-Bench* by a Special Jury, and the Trial came on on *Monday* the 15th of *November* last, before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond*, and the other three Judges of the Court, and lasted near seven Hours.

It seemed to be the Opinion of the Court, that it was sufficiently proved on Behalf of the Company, that the Defendant had received of them the Sums laid in the Declaration, by Way of Loan; and that the only Point of Difficulty was, Whether it was intended and understood by the Company and the Borrowers, that the pledged Stock should be the only Security for the Money lent; or whether, notwithstanding the Pledge, the Borrowers Person remained liable. Accordingly this Point was particularly taken Notice of by the Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the Evidence. The Jury, after they had withdrawn for about a Quarter of an Hour, brought in their Verdict for the Defendant.

YOUR Directors are not sensible of any Misconduct on the Company's Part, and therefore think there is Reason to believe, that the Verdict was founded on the Point above-mentioned, which they apprehended to be the Merits of the Cause.

So that they have no Prospect of Success to encourage them to carry on any more of these Prosecutions.

IN stating the Circumstance of the *Greenland* Trade, it may be necessary to look back into the Proceedings of the General Courts held formerly upon that, among other Subjects, and the Resolutions then taken for the engaging therein, which, for the Revival of your Memory, we shall read to you from your Books.

Here the several Proceedings of the General Courts held the 1st of September, 1721, the 21st of September, and 5th of October, 1722, and 20th of May, 1724, we read.

THE Sub-Governor then proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

YOU observe by the Resolutions taken in the said Courts, your engaging in this Trade was determin'd by a very great Majority on a Ballot; and the Inducements arose from the Popularity and National Benefit of the Undertaking, the great Extent it is capable of, if attended with encouraging Success; and from the Probability your Directors then gave you, of your not being behind other Nations, in Point of Management or good Fortune.

IN Pursuante of the above Resolution, your Directors, in the Year 1724, built twelve new Ships proper for that Trade, of 300 Tons each; hired the great Dock at *Deptford*, and fitted it, together with the Warehouses, and other Buildings for their Purposes, against the Return of the said Ships from their Voyage.

IT fortun'd that their Success was superior to all other Nations, which encouraged the Directors, against the next Year, to build 13 more Ships of like Burthen, which made your *Greenland* Fleet consist of 25 Sail; after which, no further Increase was made, the Stock therein employ'd, which your Directors limited to Two Hundred Thousand Pound, being thought sufficient for the Experiment, till repeated Success should give new Reason to increase it.

IT has now been practis'd for seven Years, and though we have the Satisfaction, so far as our Credit is in Question, to say you have not been deceived in the Opinion given you by the then Directors, neither as to the Success in the Number of Whales taken, in Proportion to Foreigners, nor in the Point of Management or Economy; the regular Method and exact Frugality, which have been kept up in the Practice of the Trade, having been remarkable to every Observer; yet, the Produce of the Whales taken has been far short of the Expence incurred, insomuch that your Directors can by no Means encourage you to proceed further in the Exercise of this Trade, unless the Parliament shall think proper to give some further Advantages than have yet been granted to the Undertakers; towards which a Representation has been laid before the Administration; and, no doubt, every reasonable Encouragement will be given, but in what Shape, cannot yet be determined. When we can speak to you hereupon with more Certainty, we shall communicate the same to you, and take your further Orders: In the mean Time, 'tis fit we acquaint you, that as Expeditions on the Whale Fishery require the Readiness and Departure of the Ships in the Month of *February* to *Davis's Streights*, and the Beginning of *April* to *Greenland*, we have been under a Necessity of making Preparation for this Year's Fishery, although the Encouragements applied for are but in Expectancy, because, should we cease the Course of this Trade but for one Year, the Men Foreigners, as well as *English*, now trained up in the Art of the Fishery, will be dispersed on other Services, which will be a very great Inconvenience in Case you should be encouraged to continue it.

WE further think it our Duty, by acquainting you with the true State of your Affairs in Point of Commerce, carried on since the Year 1721, to remove the Insinuation which designing Men, in order to depreciate your Stock, and thereby to take Advantage of the Fears and Credulity of the Ignorant, have industriously spread abroad, viz. That there has not been less than Two Millions of Money lost by Trade.

IF this Insinuation has taken Rise from any who can be supposed to have had Opportunity or Authority to inspect your Books, they have shewn either their Ignorance in Accounts, or, which is worse, their little Regard to Truth, in sowing so

unreasonable Jealousies to disturb the Credit of your Stock.

CREDIT is of a very nice and tender Nature, depending not only upon the Situation of publick Affairs between Nations, but also upon the Opinion the Possessors of Property have of its Security and Intrinsic Value, and of the Management and Care of those they entrust with the Conduct of their Concerns; whosoever therefore, by willful Misrepresentations, scatters unjust Apprehensions to sink Credit below, or unreasonable Hopes to advance it above its true and real Value, is guilty of a Fraud; and if any one commits such Fraud to profit thereby, the Offence is greatly aggravated: Your Directors, therefore, have ever avoided all vain and groundless Amusements, by giving any fallacious Appearance to your Affairs, or affectedly pretending them to be better or worse than they really are.

EVERY Body knows what Misfortunes this Company have undergone in the Course of their Commerce. Since you first began trading under the *Affiento Contract*, two Seizures of your Effects in the *Indies* have been made, upon the Misunderstandings with *Spain*, in the Years 1718 and 1727. And though upon the Accommodations of Affairs Restitutions have been afterwards ordered, and in good Measure complied with, yet these Recoveries have not been without great Loss and Diminution; besides, that every sudden Interruption to the Course of your Commerce is also attended with Loss and Damage; and the Expence of your Factories has been unavoidably as great, under the long Suspensions of Trade, as while carried on; by which Circumstances and Accidents, the promising Views of Advantage from your Commerce have been very much obstructed. To which we may add, some prejudicial Inconveniencies from the Method in which we found your Factories originally established; which Method could not well be altered till Experience shewed the Defect, and till the Interruption of Commerce in the Year 1727, gave sufficient Leisure and Opportunity of settling them on a new and better Establishment, which has since been done.

HOWEVER, under all these Misfortunes, Losses and Inconveniencies, which having been generally known, may consequently have given some Credit to the false Insinuations lately spread abroad, of the very great Losses that have been sustained, amounting, as has been reported, to no less than Two Million Sterling, we can assure you, that by an Account of your Payments and Receipts on Account of Trade, from *March* 25, 1721, to *Christmas* last, certified by your Accountant, and laid before your Directors, it appears, that you are not in Disburse one Shilling on Account thereof, which, we hope, will be a sufficient Satisfaction without saying more.

AT the Expiration of the calamitous Year 1720, when we, or some of us, were elected into your Service, we found your Affairs in the utmost Confusion imaginable abroad and at home. The Difference with *Spain* had continued from the Year 1718 to that Time, and till the following Year, whereby, and by the Death of many Factors abroad, Loss of Books, &c. the Debts and Dependencies arising from the first Sales of Goods and Negroes in all Parts of *America*, were left in great Obscurity and Hazard. At home we found your Cash low, a very heavy Load of Bonds, mostly issued in the Year 1720, on Account of the Long Annuities subscribed, without any Means or Provision for the Discharge of them; besides which, there was a Debt of a Million which had been borrowed of the Publick, and Seven Millions were also due by Agreement, for the Privilege of increasing your Capital. We also found you

you engaged in a Contract for the Circulation of Exchequer-Bills: At the same Time, People concerned in the Money Subscriptions, and those of the Redeemable Debts, were in a confused Uproar, and all the Debtors upon Loans in the greatest Consternation; a tremendous Weight of Business upon those who then had the Care of your Affairs! which, however, by the Means you at last fell into and agreed upon, almost all your Difficulties were settled and adjusted: The Million owing to the Publick has been paid, the other Debt remitted by the Publick, and above half your Bonds have been discharg'd. Pending the Operation of those great Events, the Peace with *Spain* being obtained, the Company had the Notification thereof in Form, and of the Revival of the *Affiento*, with Cedula's of Restitution, and for the sending of an annual Ship to *Porto Bello*, which was accordingly dispatched that Year, and your Factories were immediately filled by a new Choice, according to the Plan we found they had been settled upon.

WE have mentioned so much of the disordered Situation of your Affairs in those unhappy Times, as an Argument only, by Way of Apology, had any Errors been committed in the new Commencement of your Commercial Affairs, before your then Directors were well inform'd in the Nature of them, and when they were fully employ'd in the most intricate and arduous Affairs. Experience gave your Directors new Lights to govern themselves by, and it has been their constant Application to reform and rectify every Thing that could possibly be put on a Foot better and securer from Injury and Abuse, towards which, as Occasions have offered, divers new Regulations have from Time to Time been made; yet it is no easy Matter to find a secure Check to every indirect Proceeding of Persons employ'd in your Service. Which leads us, lastly, to acquaint you with the Proceedings we are taking, upon an Information your Court of Directors have lately received concerning the Conduct of the Captain of your annual Ship *Prince William*, in her late Voyage to *Carthagena* and *Porto Bello*.

THE Sub-Governor having on the 19th Day of *March* last taken Notice to the Court of Directors, that by the common Report of Advices from *St. Christopher's*, your said Ship had touched at that Place, in her Passage, and taken in a Quantity of Goods, contrary to Covenants entered into, more strict and severe than were ever before formed, and contrary to Instructions and Orders, your Directors unanimously agreed in the following Resolution, *viz.*

THAT it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, to inquire into the said Reports, and that they consider, in Case the same were found to be true, of such Means of procuring Satisfaction for any Damage the Company might receive thereby, in such Manner as might be least detrimental to the Company's General Affairs.

THE Committee were very careful in their Inquiry, and solicitous, agreeable to the Tenour of the Reference, that no Damage might be endanger'd to the Company in their Affairs with *Spain*, by this suspected Conduct of the Captain and the other covenanting Parties; and were at the same Time considering the most adviseable Means of obtaining Satisfaction for any Damage done the Company, so as to make Report of their Opinion upon the Whole, as soon as possible, after the Return of the Ship, and the obtaining the fullest Evidence that could be got of their Transactions.

ON the Return of the Ship, and the Application of the Sailors for their Wages, your Direc-

tors retaining a warm Resentment, ordered an Examination of the Officers and Sailors before their Payment, concerning the Practices at *St. Christopher's*. Accordingly the Common Sailors and all the Officers were examined, the Result of which amounted to nothing of Importance.

THIS Enquiry, however, in so publick a Manner, which your Directors, in Zeal for your Service, had ordered, raised more Speculation and Discourse abroad on this Subject than suited the true Interest of the Company, inasmuch as any Evidence to the Court of *Spain* of Exceedings in the Tonnage limited and allowed by the *Affiento* Treaty, may subject the Company to Inconveniences and Damages from the Complaints of *Spain*, infinitely greater than those otherwise sustained by the Company, especially at this Time, when the great Demands this Company has to make on the Crown of *Spain*, for their Infractions of the Treaty in Injury to you, are under the immediate Consideration of Commissioners appointed on the Part of both Nations.

THIS is a Peculiarity of Circumstance that attends this Company in Enquiries of this Nature, beyond that of any other Societies, that trade upon exclusive Charters: They trade where they please, within the Limits thereof, and to what Amount they think fit: You do not at all in Virtue of your Charter, but only under the limited Grant and Privilege of the Crown of *Spain*.

BESIDE the Officers and Sailors of the *Prince William*, the Captain himself was examined, who made some Confession, and offered to submit himself to be dealt with by the Court as they thought fit: But his Confession being not judged to contain the whole Truth, his Covenants were ordered to be put in Prosecution, and the Conduct thereof referred to the Care of a Committee.

WHILE the Committee were employed in taking such proper Measures as Counsel advised, Mr. *Dundey Kidd*, Chief Mate of the *Prince William*, signified to the Committee, that in Case the Court would indemnify him from the Penalties of his Covenants, he would inform the Court of all Proceedings at *St. Christopher's*; which, upon the Report of the Committee, was agreed to; and he accordingly, on the 17th of last Month came into Court, and gave Information in Writing of Goods taken on board at that Place, to the Amount, as he said he was told, of 150 Tons, which was immediately referred to the said Committee, to make the proper Use of.

THIS Information in a Moment become too much the Discourse of the Town to hope for any Avoidance of evil Consequences at the Court of *Spain*, by its being a Secret there.

THE Difficulty to which the Notoriety of the Proof of this Fact had reduced your Concerns in so critical a Conjunction, when you were just feeling the Sweets of Friendship with *Spain*, and when the Cedula for your next Annual Ship was on the Point of being dispatched, was too obvious not to require some immediate Thought how, if possible, to remove it: Your Sub-Governor therefore, that no Time might be lost, wrote a Letter the following Post to your Agent in *Spain*, instructing him how to behave on the Occasion, to prevent the evil Consequences otherwise to be feared; which Letter being communicated to the Court of Directors at the next Court, the same was unanimously approved; and it is hoped the Directions therein given may remove the Prejudice that Court might otherwise entertain against the Company, upon the Knowledge of this Affair.

IN the mean Time your Directors are busy in pursuing that reasonable Recompence they

ought

ought in Justice to expect from the Offenders, for the particular Damage the Company may have suffered.

HAVING thus opened to you the several Matters we had to lay before you, we hope we have given you Satisfaction in so doing.

THEN the said General Court agreed, that the Dividend for the half Year ended at *Christmas*, be two *per Cent.* in Money, and be paid the 11th of next Month. Acquiesced in Opinion, as the Trial with Colonel *Duncomb* went against the Company, not to prosecute any more of the Debtors on the Loan of the Year 1720. Also that the *Greenland Trade* go on this Year, in Hopes of the Favour of the Parliament.

THE General Court having desired to be acquainted with the State of the Company's Bonds, the Sub-Governor informed them thereof.

THE foregoing Account of the Company's Trade, and of their Bonds, and the general Conduct of the Governors and Directors being much to the Court's Satisfaction, a Motion was made and insisted on, That the Thanks of the General Court be given to them for their just and wise Administration of the Company's Affairs; which the Sub-Governor handsomely waved, and declined to put, signifying to the Court, That he had found their Favour at Elections, which was sufficiently pleasing to him: But the Court insisting on the Motion, the Secretary put the said Question, which was carried *Nemine Contradicente*.

It appeared to the Court, that 200,000 *l.* had been employed in the *Greenland Trade*, of which 150,000 *l.* had been laid out in Shipping, and about 50,000 *l.* was lost by that Trade: In the Year 1721, 640,000 *l.* had been lost or sunk in the *Assiento Trade*; but since that Time 250,000 *l.* had been received more than sent out: In the Year 1721, the Company owed on Bonds above 4,400,000 *l.* but now not 2,000,000 *l.*

The WHARFS and KEYS of the PORT of LONDON.

FOR ascertaining the Port of LONDON for the Use of Merchants, King *Charles II.* by Virtue of an Act of Parliament in the 14th Year of his Reign, intituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds, &c.* did issue out a Commission under the Seal of the Court of *Exchequer*, in the 19th Year of his Reign, *Anno 1667*, to the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, and many other Officers of State, and other eminent Persons, Citizens and others, to regulate the Port of LONDON, and for the assigning and appointing all such and so many open Places to be Keys and Wharfs, as should be meet for the shipping and landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes within the said Port of LONDON; and for the appointing, limiting and bounding all those Places by sufficient Meets and Limits, and to set the Number, Heighth, Breadth, Form and Building of all the Cranes that are, or shall be built upon the said Wharfs; and to set down and appoint the Extent, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the said Port. In Pursuance of this Commission, the said Commissioners made a Certificate, dated at the Custom-House, *May 24, 1667*, of all the lawful Keys, Wharfs, and Places for landing, 21 in all; and the Limits of each set forth, East, West, and Northward. And they certified the common Key, called *Billingsgate*, to be a common open Place for the landing or bringing in of Fish, Salt, Victuals or Fewel of all Sorts, and all native Materials for Building and for Fruit, and for carrying out the same, and for no other Wares or Merchandizes. And they certified concerning the Bridge-House in *South-*

wark, that it may be allowed as a Place convenient for the landing of any Kind of Corn, bought and provided for the Provision or Victualing of the City. To this Certificate *Anthony Lord Ashley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, Sir *William Morrice*, Secretary of State, and 30 more subscribed. And lastly, To confirm and ratify this Certificate, the King allowed it by an authentic Instrument under the Seal of the *Exchequer*, and directed the Execution thereof. The Certificate and Confirmation are as follow:

A CERTIFICATE, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Commission for regulating the Port of LONDON, and bounding and limiting the Wharf and Keys thereof, &c. Together with his Majesty's Commission approving and confirming the same, and directing the Execution thereof.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Seal of his Majesty's Honourable Court of *Exchequer* hereunto annexed, bearing Date the 29th Day of *March* last past, to us and others directed, for the assigning and appointing all such, and so many open Places to be Keys and Wharfs, as shall be meet for the shipping and landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandize within the said Port of LONDON, and for the appointing, limiting, bounding and settling all those Places by sufficient Meets, Limits and Bounds; and also to set forth the Number, Heighth, Breadth, Form and Building of all the Cranes that are or shall be built upon the said Wharfs; and to set down and appoint the Extent, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the said Port, according to the Tenor of an Act of Parliament made and enacted in the 14th Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in his Majesty's Customs*.

WE the said Commissioners, by Virtue of his Majesty's said Commission, have, the twenty third Day of *April*, in the said nineteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and at several Days and Times sithence, searched, surveyed and viewed, and inquired into, by the best Ways and Means we could, all and every the convenient and useful open Place and Places, to be Keys or Wharfs for the shipping, lading, or landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes within the said Port of LONDON, below the Bridge towards the Sea; and the Heighth, Length and Breadth, and Form of Building of all the Cranes which are or shall be built thereupon; and also the Extent, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the said Port, in Manner and Form hereafter following; and do declare all other Places within the said Port to be unlawful for the shipping or landing of Goods, Wares or Merchandize, and utterly to be debarred from that Privilege by Force of the said Statute, and other Premises. And, *First*, We humbly conceive and certify, that the Keys, Wharfs and Places hereafter named, may be assigned, appointed and allowed by his Majesty to be lawful Keys, Wharfs or Places for the shipping, lading, or landing of Goods; that is to say, the Wharf or Key called

1. *Brewers Key*, bounded on the East with *Tower-dock*, containing from East to West seventy three Feet, and in Breadth from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

2. *Chester's Key*, containing from East to West fifty one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

3. *Galley Key*, containing from East to West one hundred and one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

4. *Wool Dock*, containing from East to West sixty one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

5. *Custom-house Key*, containing from East to West two hundred and two Feet, besides six Feet more at the East End thereof, betwixt that and *Wool Dock*, being a Common Sewer arched over; and from the River of *Thames* Northward, all the Extent of Ground which shall not be employed or used in the building of his Majesty's Custom-House, and Offices thereunto belonging. *Stone-Stairs* on the West Side thereof, containing fifteen Feet in Breadth, is declared to be a Place for Wherries and Passengers, and fetching of Water only, and not for any Goods or Merchandize.

6. *Porters Key*, containing from East to West one hundred and three Feet, and from the River of *Thames*, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

7. *Bear Key*, containing from East to West sixty two Feet four Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

8. *Sab's Dock*, excluding the Stairs there, (which are hereby declared no lawful Place of Shipping or Landing of Goods or Merchandize) containing from East to West thirty Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet.

9. *Wiggon's Key*, containing from East to West fifty two Feet and a Half, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

10. *Young's Key*, containing from East to West forty six Feet four Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet from the narrowest Place.

11. *Ralph's Key*, containing from East to West eighty one Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

12. *Dice Key*, containing from East to West one hundred and eleven Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet; and if the Stairs on the East Side thereof be taken away, and the Passage leading thereunto laid into the said Key, then to contain six Feet more from East to West; and Northward from the River of *Thames*, the said Passage to contain forty Feet: But, in the mean Time, the said Stairs are hereby declared unlawful for the Landing, Lading or Shipping of Goods or Merchandize.

13. *Smart's Key*, at the South End thereof, containing from East to West seven and twenty Feet two Inches, and extending Northward, along the Side of *Billinggate-Dock*, one hundred twenty six Feet six Inches, and in all other Parts, extending from the said Dock Eastward, forty Feet.

14. *Sommer's Key*, containing from East to West, and including the Passage leading to the Stairs on the East Side thereof, seventy three Feet and a Half, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty feet. But the Place where the said Stairs now stand is hereby declared to be no lawful Place of Landing or Shipping of Goods and Merchandize, until the Stairs be taken away.

15. *Lion Key*, containing from East to West thirty six Feet nine Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet: But no Stairs, as formerly, to be erected thereupon or thereunto.

16. *Botolph Wharf*, containing from East to West seventy eight Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

17. *Hammon's Key*, containing from East to West twenty three Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet.

18. *Gaunt's Key*, containing from East to West thirty one Feet, including the small Stairs on the East Side thereof, and from the River of *Thames*

Northward forty Feet. The said Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

19. *Cock's Key*, containing from East to West forty Feet eight Inches, and from the River of *Thames* Northward, forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

20. One other Place betwixt *Cock's Key* and *Fresh Wharf*, called *Part of Fresh Wharf*, containing from East to West twenty five Feet, including the Stairs on the East Side thereof, and Northward from the River of *Thames* forty Feet in the narrowest Place. The said Stairs is hereby declared unlawful for Shipping or Landing of Goods.

21. *Fresh Wharf*, containing from East to West one hundred and fifteen Feet, and from the River of *Thames* Northward forty Feet in the narrowest Place.

Item, We do also humbly conceive and certify, that the common Key or Place called *Billinggate*, containing from North to South one hundred seventy one Feet and a Half, and in Breadth from East to West forty Feet, to be a common open Place for the landing or bringing in of Fish, Salt, Victuals or Fewel of all Sorts, and all native Materials for Building, and for Fruit, (all Manner of Grocery excepted) and for carrying out the same, and for no other Wares or Merchandize: And that if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City shall think fit to fill up any Part of the said Dock at the North End thereof, not exceeding forty Feet in Length, the same Ground so filled up may have the same Privilege as the rest of the Wharf before described.

Item, We think fit, and humbly certify, that the Bridge-house in *Southwark* may be allowed as a Place convenient for landing of any kind of Corn, bought or provided for the Provision or Victualling of the City, and not upon any private or particular Person's Account, and for no other Goods or Merchandize.

Item, We think it reasonable, and do humbly advise, that it may be lawful for any Person to ship or lade into any Ship or Vessel on the River of *Thames*, bound over Seas, and lying between *London* and *Woolwich*, any of the Goods or Merchandize hereafter mentioned, viz. Horses, Coals, Beer, ordinary Stones for Building, Fish taken by any of his Majesty's Subjects, Corn or Grain; provided that the Custom and Duties of such Goods be duly paid, and Cockets or other lawful Warrants passed for the same, and delivered to the Searcher, or one of his Majesty's Under-Searchers, and shipped in the Presence of some of them, and in the Presence of a Deputy, to such Persons as shall be appointed from Time to Time to manage or receive the Customs in the Port of LONDON, and no otherwise.

Item, We humbly advise, That it may be lawful for any Person or Persons to unship and lay on Land, Deal Boards, Balks, and all Sorts of Masts, and great Timber, at any Place of the River of *Thames*, betwixt *Westminster* and *Lime-house-Dock*; provided the Owner of such Goods do first pay or compound for the Custom and other Duties, and declare the Place at which they will land them, before they unship any of the Goods, to the Officers or Farmers of the Customs thereof for the Time being, and receive Sufferance or Permission from them so to do; and that they unship none of the said Goods but in the Presence of a Waiter or Officer appointed thereunto, unless by special Licence of the said Officers or Farmers of the Customs for the Time being; otherwise the said Goods to be liable to Forfeiture according to Law.

AND to the End the Buildings upon the Wharfs and Keys afore-named may be carried on with the most Conveniency, Regularity and Ornament, and

and be kept at forty Feet Distance from the Wall, Key or Wharf which bounds the River of *Thames*, according to an Act of the now Parliament, lately passed for rebuilding the City of LONDON: We humbly advise, That it may be lawful for the Owners or Possessors of the several Wharfs, called, *Lyon Key*, *Sommers Key*, *Dice Key*, and *Sab's Dock*, to fill up or wharf over and enlarge into the River of *Thames* so much as will make the Front of their Wall or Campshot range equally with the adjoining Keys or Wharfs, that is to say, that *Lyon Key*, the whole Length thereof being thirty six Feet nine Inches, may be enlarged into the *Thames* eight Feet in Breadth, to make it equal to the outmost Point of *Botolph Wharf*; and that *Sommers Key*, being seventy four Feet in Length, may be enlarged into the *Thames* the same Breadth of eight Feet from the said *Lyon Key* to *Billinggate*; and that the Dock or Inlet at *Dice Key*, being fifty seven Feet in Length, may be enlarged into the River of *Thames* twenty four Feet four Inches, to make it range equal with other Parts of the said Key on the West Side, and with *Ralph's Key* on the East Side thereof: And that *Sab's Dock*, being now open in an irregular Form, may be arched, wharfed over, or filled up, to make the same front the *Thames* in a right Range with the Walls or Campshots on both Sides of it: And in Case the said Keys and Dock, or any of them, shall be so filled up or wharfed over, we think it reasonable, that from thenceforth the general Wharf of forty Feet to be left next the *Thames*, be reduced accordingly.

AND for further Ornament and Conveniency in the Buildings which shall be erected upon the said Wharfs to front the River of *Thames*, according to the Intent of the Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City, We think it necessary, and do declare, That if any of the said Houses or Buildings be intended for Warehouses, or hereafter so employed, yet nevertheless the two upper Stories and Garrets of the said Houses be made, and from Time to Time continued with glazed Windows: And if the said Stories or Garrets be made use of as Warehouses, and be made with Doors outward to receive in Goods, yet those Doors to be made in the Form of Doors or Valves for Balconies, to open with double Leaves to the Bottom of the Floor whereunto they are placed.

Item, We think fit that the Number of Cranes upon the said several Wharfs be at the Erection of the Owners or Possessors of the Ground, provided they exceed not the Dimensions following, viz. a single Crane with one Wheel twelve Feet in Breadth, and a double Crane with two Wheels twenty Feet, and each of them in Depth or Length from the Wall or Campshot, twenty one Feet at the most; and that the said Cranes, as well single as double, be kept open and free for common Passage from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels without any other Inclosure, Partition, Separation or Hinderance by Posts or Spurns, than the necessary Posts or Timbers which support the same at both Ends; and that the open Height of the said Crane be at least ten Feet and a Half from the Ground to the Floor under the Wheels, that Carts and Carriages may freely pass under them.

AND, to prevent all Incroachments, Incumbrances and Abuses that may be made or committed upon the said Wharfs, Keys or Cranes, We do think fit, and do hereby declare, That it shall not be lawful for any Person to build any Outsets, Jets, Penthouses, Warehouses, Rooms, Lodgings, or any Manner of Posts, Sheds or Buildings, contiguous or annexed to the said Cranes, or any Part of the open Wharf, of forty Feet in Breadth, described as aforesaid, more than

what is convenient about the Cranes for the Wheels to work in and upon, and sufficient Covering thereunto, not exceeding the Height, Breadth and Length aforesaid: And, for further Ornament, in Regard those Cranes stand in the most publick View of the River, that they be laid in Oil, and coloured Blue, and in the Front thereof, towards the *Thames*, be placed the King's Arms, painted and set in an Escutcheon or other Frame, with a decent Moulding about it, of at least four Feet and a Half in Diameter.

Item, We have advised, and do think fit, That all the Passages, Lanes or Cartways, leading to the said Keys or Wharfs from *Thames-street*, and every of them, be made of the Breadth of eleven Feet at the least; but if any was of a larger Breadth or Dimension heretofore, this shall not be construed or meant to lessen or straiten it, but that it continue at the antient or larger Dimension.

Item, We think fit that the several Keys and Wharfs described and allowed to be free Places for Shipping and Landing of Goods and Merchandize as aforesaid, and which according to the Tenor of the said Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City, is and ought to be left open and free at the Distance of forty Feet from the Water-side, shall not be separated or divided one from another by any House, Wall, Pale, Post, Rail, or other Impediment whatsoever, but only by meer Stones or Marks in the Pavement for the Distinction of Propriety, and not otherwise.

Item, We think fit, and do hereby declare, That if any Wharfinger or Owner of any of the Wharfs or Grounds allowed for Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize as aforesaid, do not conform to the present Form, Rules and Method hereby prescribed and directed for their Wharfs, Cranes, or Buildings, or hereafter shall discontinue or alter the same, or make new Incroachments thereupon: That after publick Notice given by any three or more of the principal Officers or Farmers of his Majesty's Customs, by fixing up a Writing under their Hands upon the Wharf where the Fault shall be committed, declaring the Offence, and limiting a Day and Time for the Amendment thereof; which if not amended or performed accordingly, that then such Wharf, or Crane, shall from thenceforward be no more reputed or taken, or have the Benefit or Privilege as a lawful Place of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods or Merchandize; but be thenceforward utterly debarred thereof, unless restored by his Majesty's special Warrant; and nevertheless the said Buildings, Alterations and Incroachments to be demolished and removed, as the Law in that Case hath directed.

YET nevertheless, notwithstanding any Advice, Declaration or Appointment herein before mentioned concerning the Keys, Wharfs or Places of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods and Merchandize, if at any Time it shall seem reasonable to the principal Officers or Farmers of the Customs for the Time being, and consistent with his Majesty's Service, to give Sufferance or Permission for the Shipping, Lading or Landing any Goods or Merchandize at any other Place or Places, or in any other Manner than is herein before nominated and advised, or assigned to be lawful Keys and Wharfs, it shall and may be lawful for them so to do; and such Sufferance and Permission shall be good and warrantable, without any Forfeiture or Advantage to be taken against the Goods so landed, notwithstanding any Thing herein before declared to the contrary.

BUT if his Majesty shall be pleased to reduce all the lawful Keys and Wharfs to the Space of Ground betwixt *London-bridge* and the *Tower*, which will be a great Improvement to the Owners thereof, We do humbly advise, and hereby declare,

declare, That whosoever shall accept of, or from henceforward employ any of those Keys or Wharfs by Virtue of such Concession to the Use of Shipping, Lading or Landing of Goods and Merchandize, that it is to be understood, and it is hereby declared to be with this Covenant and Condition, That they perform all and singular the Orders, Assignments and Appointments, which on their Parts and Behalves is herein before declared to be performed and done, and not otherwise.

AND for the avoiding the Incumbrance and Annoyance which will daily happen, to the Disturbance of his Majesty's Service, and Inconvenience to Merchants in taking up their Goods at the said Keys and Wharfs, by suffering Cars to stand empty upon the said Wharfs and open Places allowed by the Law for other Purposes; We think it necessary that the several Wharfingers, or Possessors of any the said Keys or Wharfs, or their Servants, shall not suffer to stand or remain upon their Wharfs, or Passages leading to them from *Thames-street*, any more than such Cars or Carts as shall be immediately called to lade or take up Goods, Wares or Merchandize there: And if any other Car or Cart shall presume to come down empty, without being called by the Owners or Agents employed in taking up of Goods, and there stand, to the Disturbance and Hindrance of the Service aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Wharfingers, or their Servants, by lawful and peaceable Means to force them off; and in Case of Refusal, to prosecute them farther by such Rules, Orders and Punishments, as by the Laws and Customs of the City they may or ought to do.

AND to prevent all future Differences and Disputes touching the Extent and Limits of the Port of LONDON, and the many Frauds and Abuses which have been acted and committed, as well upon and within the River of *Thames*, as without the Mouth thereof upon the Sea, we think it necessary, and do humbly advise, that the said Port may be declared by his Majesty to extend, and be accounted from the Promontory or Point, called *Northforeland*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, and from thence Northward in a supposed right Line to the opposite Promontory or Point, called the *Nase*, beyond the *Gunfleet*, upon the Coast of *Essex*, and so continued Westward through the River of *Thames*, and the several Channels, Streams and Rivers falling into it, to *London-bridge*, saving the usual and known Right, Liberty and Privilege to the Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipswich*, and either of them, and the known Members thereof, and of the Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and their Deputies, of and within the said Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipswich*, and the several Creeks, Harbours and Havens to them or either of them respectively belonging, within the Counties of *Kent* or *Essex*; but that every Part and Place of the River of *Thames* and Sea within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid, not included or belonging to the said Ports of *Sandwich* or *Ipswich*, or the several Creeks, Harbours or Havens to them, or one of them respectively belonging, within the said Counties of *Kent* or *Essex*, shall be deemed and taken to be within, and Part and Parcel of the Port of LONDON.

AND whereas by the Act of Parliament for Rebuilding the City of LONDON, it is Enacted, That for the Prevention of Inundations, and for Easiness of Ascent, the Street called *Thames-street*, and all the Ground between the said *Thames-street* and the River of *Thames*, shall be raised and made higher by three Feet at the least, above the Surface of the Ground as it now lieth: And whereas by exact Survey and Levels lately made of the Surface of the Ground, and the se-

veral Wharfs and Campshots bounding the River of *Thames* from *London-bridge* to *Tower-dock*, it is found that the Grounds, Wharfs and Campshots aforesaid have been heretofore of different and unequal Heights, and those made now much more unequal by Rubbish and Alteration, which hath happened by the Accident of the late Fire, by Means whereof the antient Surface of the Ground and Campshots are hardly distinguishable: And whereas it is also found that the Wharf called *Sommer's Key*, is, in Pursuance of the said Act, raised higher than any of the rest, insomuch that it now appears to be now five Feet above the High-Water Mark at an ordinary Spring-Tide, which is judged sufficient Height against all Inundations: Therefore according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act of Parliament, we hold it necessary to declare, that all the other Keys, Wharfs and Campshots aforesaid be raised to an exact Level with the same: And accordingly it will be found, that the several Places hereafter named ought to be raised from the present Height as followeth, viz. *Brewer's Key* one Foot six Inches, *Chester's Key* one Foot six Inches, *Galley Key* two Feet, *Wool Dock* one Foot nine Inches, *Customhouse Key*, on the East Part thereof ten Inches, and on the West Part thereof one Foot, *Porter's Key* one Foot, *Bear Key* on the East Part thereof one Foot six Inches, and on the West Part thereof two Feet, *Wiggon's Key* one Foot, *Young's Key* eight Inches, *Ralph's Key* six Inches, *Dice Key* one Foot, *Smart's Key* one Foot four Inches, *Billingsgate* two Feet, *Botolph Wharf* six Inches, *Cock's Key* six Inches, *Graunt's Key* one Foot, and *Fresh Wharf* six Inches: And for the Easiness of Ascent, that all the said Ground be continued from the Water-Side to *Thames-street*, in an equal and gradual Ascent to the Height that is to be there set forth and limited, according to the Intent and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament aforesaid.

AND lastly, We do humbly advise, that no further or other Passage be made or enlarged to the Wharfs, or any Part of the River of *Thames*, from *Thames-street* within the Limits aforesaid, other than the antient and common Passages to the same.

Dated at the Custom-House, LONDON,
May 24, 1667.

Ashley	Jo. Harrison
W. Morris	W. Ryder
John Wolstenholme	Edm. Turnor
Jo. Shawe	H. Seymour
Robert Vyner	J. Dawes
Jo. Denham	Geo. Nicholas
Ch. Harbord	Phil. Warwick
Edw. Backwell	Tho. Ailway
Fr. Millington	Rich. Mounteney
Tho. Nevil	Edw. Brewer
J. Bence	Tho. Kinnaston
Hugh May	Geo. Toriano
John Jefferies	Fran. Hodges
P. Vandeput	W. Dickinson
Dan. Colwall	Rich. Ward
Hen. Kersly	Tho. Fownes.

CHARLES the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Wolstenholme, Knight and Baronet, Sir John Shawe, Knight and Baronet, Sir John Harrison, Knight, Sir Edward Turnor, Knight; and to Our Well-beloved Henry Seymour, Esq; John Dawes, Esq; George Nicholas, Esq; and Philip Warwick, Esq; Farmers and Officers of Our Customs; and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, or other Officers or Agents,

Agents for Our Customs in the Port of LONDON, now and for the Time being : And to all other Persons whom it may concern, Greeting. Whereas by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the Parliament begun at *Westminster* the eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Dom.* 1661, in the thirteenth Year of Our Reign, and there continued till the nineteenth of *May*, in the fourteenth Year of Our Reign, entitled, *An Act for preventing of Frauds and regulating Abuses in Our Customs*, We have issued Our Commission under Our Seal of Our Court of *Exchequer*, bearing Date the nine and twentieth Day of *March* last, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, directed to Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, *Thomas*, Earl of *Southampton*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*; and to Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved *Anthony* Lord *Ashley*, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of our *Exchequer*, *Henry* Lord *Arlington*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State, *Sir William* *Morice*, Knight, one other of our Principal Secretaries of State; and to Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Sir John* *Denham*, Knight of the Bath, *Sir Charles* *Harbord*, Knight, *Sir John* *Wolstenholme*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir John* *Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir John* *Harrison*, Knight, *Sir Edmond* *Turnor*, Knight, *Sir Robert* *Viner*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir William* *Ryder*, Knight : And to Our Well-beloved *Henry* *Seymour*, Esq; *Edward* *Backwell*, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, *John* *Jefferies*, Esq; late one of the Aldermen of the said City, *Dr. Christopher* *Wren*, *John* *Bence*, Esq; *Hugh* *May*, Esq; *John* *Dawes*, Esq; *Philip* *Warwick*, Esq; *Francis* *Millington*, Esq; *Peter* *Vandeput*, Esq; *William* *Rumbald*, Esq; *George* *Nicholas*, Esq; *Thomas* *Nevil*, Esq; *Henry* *Kersley*, Esq; *Thomas* *Ailway*, Esq; *Daniel* *Colwall*, Esq; *Richard* *Mounteney*, Esq; *Edward* *Brewer*, Gent. *Francis* *Hodges*, Gent. *William* *Dickinson*, Gent. *Richard* *Ward*, Gent. *Thomas* *Kinnafton*, Gent. *John* *Twill*, Gent. *George* *Toriano*, Gent. and *Thomas* *Fownes*, Gent. and did thereby assign and appoint them to be Our Commissioners; giving unto them, or any seven or more of them, full Power and Authority to repair unto the Place where Our Custom-House of Our Port of LONDON did lately stand, and to the several Places thereunto adjoining within Our City of LONDON, and to search, find out and survey the open Places thereabout, and to assign and appoint all such and so many open Place and Places to be Keys or Wharfs for the Shipping and Landing of Goods, Wares and Merchandize within our Port of LONDON, as to them should seem most meet for the Uses and Services aforesaid; and to appoint, limit, bound and settle all those Places by sufficient Metes, Limits and Bounds; expressing the Lengths, Breadths and Dimensions of the said several Places; and also to appoint and set forth the Number, Height, Breadth and Form of Building of all the Cranes that are or should be built upon the said several Keys and Wharfs, and to set down and appoint the Extents, Bounds, Limits and Privileges of the said Port of LONDON, with several other Powers and Authorities therein contained, as by the said Commission more at large may appear. And whereas the greatest Part of Our said Commissioners, that is to say, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved *Sir William* *Morice*, Knight, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, Our Trusty and Well-beloved *Sir John* *Wolstenholme*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir John* *Shawe*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir Robert* *Viner*, Knight and Baronet, *Sir John* *Denham*, Knight of the Bath, *Sir Charles* *Harbord*, Knight, *Sir John* *Harrison*, Knight, *Sir*

William *Ryder*, Knight, and *Sir Edmond* *Turnor*, Knight; *Henry* *Seymour*, Esq; *John* *Dawes*, Esq; *George* *Nicholas*, Esq; *Philip* *Warwick*, Esq; *Edward* *Backwell*, Esq; *Francis* *Millington*, Esq; *Thomas* *Nevil*, Esq; *John* *Bence*, Esq; *Hugh* *May*, Esq; *John* *Jefferies*, Esq; *Peter* *Vandeput*, Esq; *Daniel* *Colwall*, Esq; *Henry* *Kersley*, Esq; *Thomas* *Ailway*, Esq; and *Richard* *Mounteney*, Esq; *Edward* *Brewer*, Gent. *Thomas* *Kinnafton*, Gent. *George* *Toriano*, Gent. *Francis* *Hodges*, Gent. *William* *Dickinson*, Gent. *Richard* *Ward*, Gent. and *Thomas* *Fownes*, Gent. by Virtue of the said Commission, repaired to the Place where Our Custom-House did lately stand, and other Places thereunto adjoining within Our Port of LONDON, and have by their humble Certificate under their Hands and Seals, bearing Date the four and twentieth Day of *May* last past, and annexed to the said Commission, certified their whole Doings in the Premises to the Barons of Our *Exchequer* at *Westminster*; which upon mature Consideration thereof, we have approved, allowed and confirmed, and do by these Presents approve, allow and confirm the same, and every Particular thereof: And to the End the said Certificate, and every Part thereof, may be put in Execution, We do by these Presents give full Power and Authority to you, Our said Farmers and Officers of Our Customs, and to all other Our Farmers and Officers of Our Customs for the Time being, to put in Execution the said Certificate, and every Clause, Matter and Thing therein contained, to all Intents and Purposes therein expressed: And for your better Information herein, and to the End all and every Person and Persons whom it may concern, may take Notice thereof, and conform themselves thereunto, We have caused the said Commission and the said Certificate to be exemplified under the Seal of our Court of *Exchequer*, and sent unto you, together with these Presents, to be kept in Our Custom-House of Our Port of LONDON, or in such other Place as you Farmers and Officers of Our Customs there, shall think fit for that Purpose: That all Persons may have Access thereunto, and be acquainted therewith, from Time to Time, without any Charge. And our further Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby Will and Command, and give full Power and Authority unto you the Farmers and Officers of Our said Customs, and to all other the Farmers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, and other Officers and Agents of Our Customs in the Port of LONDON, now and for the Time being, to put in Execution, or cause to be put in Execution, the said Certificate, and all and every the Directions, Orders, Matters and Things contained in the said Certificate, and not to permit any Goods, Wares or Merchandize to be shipped, laded or landed, contrary to the Tenour and true Meaning thereof, under the Penalties contained in the said Act of Parliament.

Witness, *Sir Matthew* *Hale*, Knight, the one and thirtieth Day of *August*, in the nineteenth Year of Our Reign, by the of Roll of Remembrances of the same Year the King, of Commissions and Letters Patents the Roll, and the Warrant of *Anthony* Lord *Ashley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and by the Barons.

FANSHAWE.

TRINITY-HOUSE.

TO these Corporations of Merchants may be subjoined the Corporation of Mariners, one of the most considerable Bodies in *England* for the

the Use of it, both for the Conduct and Safety of Merchants Ships, and also of the Royal Navy.

IN *Water-lane*, in *Tower-street* Ward, this Corporation, commonly called *Trinity-House*, hath their House (beside that more antient one at *Deptford-Strond*) conveniently seated, and nearer at hand for the Dispatch of their frequent Business within the City, and where their Ballast Office is also kept.

THEIR first Charter, whereby there were embodied into a Society, or Guild, bore Date the 20th of *March*, in the fourth Year of King *Henry VIII.* The Shipmen and Mariners of *England* were then incorporated by the Name of *the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most Glorious and Undividable TRINITY, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford-Strond in the County of Kent.* And, since, they have been confirmed by Letters Patents from divers Kings and Queens of the Realm.

THE Members of this Corporation are called *Elder and Younger Brethren*; whereof there be only thirty-one elder Brethren; but the Number of the younger Brethren is unlimited, there being some Hundreds of them: And it is free for all Seafaring Men that desire it, to be admitted into the said Corporation.

THE Ends and Intents of this Foundation were for the Increase and Encouragement of Navigation, for the good Government of the Seamen, and the better Secutity of Merchants Ships; and a Power is granted them in their Charter to make By-Laws for the said good and useful Purposes.

THEIR Government is by a Master, four Wardens, eight Assistants, and eighteen elder Brethren, in all thirty one; whereof the Master and two of the Wardens are annually chosen every *Trinity Monday*; usually at their antient House at *Deptford-Strond*, the others being for Life.

THEIR General Courts are accidental, as Occasion and Business requires: But their constant Weekly Meetings for more ordinary Business are on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, where the Master and Wardens, and some of the Brotherhood are present.

THE great Uses and important Services of this Corporation will appear by some particular Account of the Businesses they are employ'd about, *viz.*

THAT formerly most of the Sea-Causes came down hither, which are now generally decided at Common Law; yet sometimes (though more sparingly) such Causes are brought before this Court to judge and conclude.

THEY hear and report such Maritime Causes as come referred hither from the Admiralty Court; though the final Determination thereof belong to the Judge of the Admiralty.

THEY examine, and report to the Navy Board, if required, the Fitness of Masters for the King's Ships, and certify what Rate the Ships are they take the Charge of, and give Certificates and Testimonials to the said Masters, under the Master and Wardens their Hands.

THEY survey the Provisions of the Navy, and whatever else may belong to it.

THEY examine, authorize and appoint all Pilots under the Seal of the Corporation, as well for taking Charge of the Royal Navy, as other Merchants Ships. They also send Pilots aboard the King's Ships from Time to Time, as they have Occasions for them.

THEY used to bind and enroll Apprentices to the Sea; though many, or most, are bound elsewhere now a-days.

THEY examine and certify the Proficiencies and Abilities of the Mathematical Children of the Royal Foundation of King *Charles II.* in

Christ-Church Hospital, before they be bound out.

ALL Mathematical Teachers have their respective Qualifications and Learning examined and certified, who have been of late appointed aboard by the Lord Admiral, for the teaching of Voluntiers that go on board the King's Ships, which extend but to the Third Rate, and so downwards.

THEY are liable, at an Hour's Warning, to serve the King at Sea, and to attend upon Summons at every Admiralty-Sessions.

AND further, for the Good of Navigation, to them belong the Service and Power of erecting, placing and maintaining several Light-Houses, Buoys and Beacons, or other Sea-Marks upon the Coasts of *England*, and in the Mouth of the River of *Thames*, and to alter and shift the same, as there may be Occasion from Time to Time, for the better Security of Ships, according to an Act of the Eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

FOR which End the Brethren do frequently survey the North and South Channels leading to the River, and are watchful to observe the Alteration and Increase of all such Lands and Shoals as may arise in the Channels, or in any Port or Harbour of this Kingdom; upon Signification some Time from the Parliament, some Time from the Lord Admiral, or Commissioners of the Navy; and do accordingly erect their Buoys and Marks.

MOREOVER, such Places and Towns at a further Distance, that are minded to have Buoys or Light-Houses for their Benefit, and do send to the House for that Purpose, upon their Desire and Contribution thereunto, the House doth place and erect accordingly.

To them belong the sole Care and Power of ballasting all Ships going out of the River of *Thames*; which Ballast is to be taken from such Shelves as may be most dangerous for Ships, and for the better cleansing and deepening the River.

FURTHER, upon Request of Masters and Merchants, concerning the Loading of Ships coming into the River of *Thames*, they do certify the dead Fraught, or Goods damnified through ill Stowage or the like.

Lastly, They give Licence to poor aged and maimed Mariners to row only a-crofs the River of *Thames*, *Ratcliff Stairs*, &c. for their Livelihood, exclusively of the Company of Watermen.

AFTER the Maintenance of their Buoys, Sea-Marks, &c. and other necessary Expences of the Corporation, the Remainder of their Revenue is applied wholly to the Relief of poor decayed Seamen, their Widows and Orphans, and none other.

THEY have eighty seven Alms-houses at *Deptford* and *Mile-end*, all built in a Manner since the Restoration; wherein are harboured and maintained the like Number of such, being poor decayed Masters or Pilots, and their Widows, and none else, at the monthly Allowance of 12, 16, and the Governors 21 s. besides new Broad Cloth given them every Year; and Coals for Firing every Year.

Two Chaplains are likewise provided and paid by the Corporation, to read Prayers thrice a Week, or oftener, to each Company of Alms-People in their respective Chapels.

BESIDES whom, they relieve by monthly Pensions upwards of two thousand other poor Seamen and their Widows, allowing some more, some less, according to their Necessity.

WHICH Charitable Contributions in the Whole amount to between 5000 and 6000 l. per Annum, with some Repairs.

THEIR great Charities reach also further to all accidental poor Seafaring Men, or their Wives and

and Widows, whom they are satisfied to be Objects of Commiseration by Reason of any Misfortunes of the Sea, whom they every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* relieve out of their Poor's Box, which they have therefore, for that Purpose, always at hand: It is made of Brass, with two Keys, whereof the Master keepeth one; given by *John Wodecote*, Master, *Anno 1597*, as is inscribed upon it; as also these three Sentences to the same Import, in *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*, viz. *Remember the Poor. Gbedent den Armen. Ayes Souvenance du Pouvre.* That all those Nations to whom this Box should upon Occasion be offered by this Corporation, might be excited to bestow their Charity: So that if any Seamen have been cast away at Sea, or are to travel to some distant Place or County to their own Dwelling, or are fallen sick or the like, and bring good Testimonials thereof, they are ever relieved with Money, more or less, according to the Discretion of the Master, Wardens, and the rest of the Elder Brothers. But *Christmas* especially is a Time that this Charity is most largely and universally distributed to all that come for Alms, and bring Certificates either from the Masters of Ships, or other substantial Persons of good Credit, that they are proper Objects of Charity. At *Christmas*, 1705, they expended in this charitable Way of Contribution above 200 *l.* whereof 1200 and more partook.

THEIR Benefits and Revenues (whereby they are able to do all this) ariseth from Light-Money, Buoys, Beaconage, Ballastage, and from the Benefactions of the Brethren and others; which are contingent, and so no certain State to be made thereof.

IN Consideration of the weighty and necessary Services to the Publick from this eminent Corporation, and that they, their Ships, and Servants, are to be at his Majesty's Call, they have several Privileges and Immunities granted them; as, to be exempted from serving in the Militia on Land-Service, or to be contributory thereunto; also from serving on Juries and Inquests, and the like. This Favour is indulged all the Brethren, both Elder and Younger, their Officers and Servants.

THERE is in this *Trinity-House* a Table hung up of the Orders, Constitutions and By-Laws, made by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity or Brotherhood of the most Glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of *St. Clement*, in the Parish of *Deptford-Strond*, in the County of *Kent*, touching the Conversation, good Estate, wholesome Government, Maintenance and Increase of the Navigation of this Kingdom, and of the Mariners and Seafaring Men within the same, by Virtue of several Charters, and Letters Patents, made unto the said Corporation by several Kings and Queens of this Realm; and, particularly, of a Charter of Constitution and Confirmation of the same made by King *James II.* dated the 8th of *July*, in the first of his Reign. It consisted of twelve Articles:

THE First is, Concerning any Master or Pilot, or other Seamen, refusing to appear, when they shall be summoned before the Corporation. The Forfeit whereof is 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* if a Master or Pilot; and if other Mariner, 2 *s.* for the first Default, 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* for the second, to the Use of the Poor of the Corporation; and for the third, to be punished at the Discretion of the Company, the Fine not exceeding such a Sum.

THE Second, Concerning such Seamen as go to Sea without paying such Duties as they ought to the Corporation. At the next Return into the River to pay double so much, over and beside the Duty which from them may grow due for the said Voyage at their Return.

THE Third, Concerning the Masters of Ships, or their Mates, to be aboard their Vessels, to see

the Merchants Goods safe taken in, if the Vessel be at *Blackwall* or above, from the Time any Ship or Vessel within the River of *Thames*, or any Creek or Harbour of the same, shall receive into her any Merchants Goods to be transported. And at the Return of every Ship, the Master or his Mate to be aboard, to see the Merchants Goods orderly and safely delivered, if at *Blackwall* or above: And if below *Blackwall*, then the Master or his Mate to be aboard three Times in a Week, or every other Day for the Purposes aforesaid, and for every Time neglecting, to forfeit 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* The Master, Boatswain, Gunner and Carpenter, or two of them, to lie on Board, while the Ship shall have any Goods remaining in her, upon Forfeiture of 5 *s.*

THE Fourth, Concerning Powder taken aboard Ships before their Departure out of the *Thames*, and kept aboard at their Return; and also concerning heating of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease, Tallow, Oil, &c. whence hath happened great Losses by Fire. No Ship outward-bound to receive on board any Powder before she shall be at or below *Blackwall*, and not till within twenty-four Hours after her coming to an Anchor there, or at the Place of her unlading, upon Penalty of 5 *l.* to the Poor of the Corporation: The Master to take Care not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other Thing, but to be done upon the Shore, or in a Boat being a Shore, upon the Penalty of 3 *l.*

MASTERS to take Care in drying their Bread-Rooms, and not to dry them in the Night, or keep any Fire therein in the Night-time, upon Penalty of 5 *l.*

THE Fifth, Every Master homeward-bound, to unshot all his Guns before, or as soon as he arrives at *Gravesend*, upon Penalty of 20 Nobles. And no Master above *Blackwall* to presume to fire any Gun before Sun-rising, or after Sun-setting, upon Penalty of 10 *s.* for each Gun.

THE Sixth, Concerning divers Boats, otherwise called *Bum-boats*, their carrying Fruit, Wine, and Strong-waters, to sell to Shop-keepers; much Wrong being done to the Owners, by purloining of Carriage or other Materials: All Masters to take Care they do not permit any such Boats to come on board their Ships, and that their Men do put the Dirt of their Ships in their own Boats at seasonable Hours of the Day, and do carry and lay it on Shore above High-Water Mark, and not to suffer any Dirt or Filth to be thrown overboard into the River. In Case of Neglect, the Master to forfeit 20 *s.*

THE Seventh, No Master to suffer to be taken in, or heaved out of the Ship, any Ballast, without having a Sail nailed to the Sell of the Port; or if a small Vessel, to the Gunnel, to overhang the Side of the Lighter, upon Pain of 20 *s.*

THE Eighth, Concerning Masters, by themselves, or their Officers, or Seamen, refusing to hinder any Person appointed by the Corporation, (and, upon Demand, shewing his Authority under the Common Seal) from coming on board his Ship in the Day-time, to search for Powder, Guns unshot, heating of Pitch, Tar, &c. the careless and unseasonable drying of Bread-Rooms, and suffering Bum-boats to come aboard, and to traffic with them, upon Forfeiture of 5 *l.*

THE Ninth, Concerning certain Members of this Corporation, that partly of themselves, and partly at the Request of others, preferred Bills, Petitions, &c. to the Parliament, and to other inferior Jurisdictions, in the Name of Seamen in general, without making the Master, Wardens, and Assistants acquainted, to the great Detriment and Scandal of the Corporation. For the preventing this for the future, if any Members of this Corporation do, or attempt the like Matters,

or shall set their Hands to any Bill, Petition, &c. without Consent of the Master, Wardens and Assistants, he shall forfeit 5 l.

THE Tenth, for better regulating and governing of Seamen and Mariners, it was ordered that no Mariner on Ship-board swear, curse or blaspheme, on Forfeiture of 1 s. for every such Offence, to be put into the Poor's Box, remaining on board the same Ship. Any Seaman hired to serve in any Ship, and at any Time to lie on Shore, during the Voyage, without Leave, to forfeit 2 s. 6 d. to the Poor's Box. No Mariner, being in perfect Health, to absent himself from Prayers, being performed according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, and not repairing thither immediately after the Ring of the Bell; the Neglect of which is the Forfeiture of 6 d. If any Mariner be drunk, to forfeit 1 s. If he shall be obstinate and stubborn in not obeying the Master's lawful Command, or the Mate's or Boatwain's, in his Absence, to forfeit half his Month's Pay.

ANY Person found to offend against the above-mentioned Orders, to be left to the Liberty of the Master or Commander, with Consent of the Mate, Boatwain, Purser, Gunner and Carpenter, or the major Part, either to inflict corporal Punishment, according to the Custom of the Seas, or receive and take the Penalty hereby imposed.

IF the Person or Persons have not present Money to satisfy what the Order is, then to subscribe their Names to the Master or Purser's Books, thereby signifying their Consents, that the said Forfeitures may be defaulted out of their Wages the next Pay-Day.

THE Eleventh, Concerning any Mariner's shipping himself with any Master for a Voyage, and afterwards deserting and shipping himself with another, the Master with whom he goes the Voyage to detain 2 s. in every Pound of his Wages, for the Time he serves in his Ship, to be paid to the Corporation for the Use of the Poor.

THE Twelfth, Every Commander of a Ship hiring any Mariner to sail with him upon any Voyage, to take in Writing under the Seaman's Hand, upon what Condition he is entertained, and to submit himself to the By-Laws of the *Trinity-House*.

ALL which Acts, Ordinances and Constitutions, *George Lord Jeffreys*, Baron of *Wem*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, Sir *Robert Wright*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Pleas*, before his Majesty to be holden, and Sir *Edward Herbert*, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of *Common-Pleas*, at the Request of the Master, Warden and Assistants, and Elder Brethren of the said Corporation, by Authority and Virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 19th Year of King *Henry VII.* for that Purpose, saw, read and examined; and for good, lawful and laudable Ordinances and By-Laws, did allow and approve, and set their Hands and Seals thereunto the 24th of *June*, 1687.

THERE is yet another Table hanging up in *Trinity-House*, which shews the Number, Tonnage and Measure of each Lighter belonging to the Ballast-Office, weighed *May 15*, 1700.

THE Master, Wardens and Assistants of *Trinity-House*, have caused all the Lighters employed in the Ballast-Work, to be new weighed and marked in their own Presence, with all the Exactness possible. And to the End that no Master of a Ship, or other Person, having Occasion for Ballast, may be deceived in the Tonnage by the Lightermen employed in that Work, the said Corporation published in Print the said Table.

AFTER the Table is added :

Now whereas this Corporation is informed that divers Masters of Ships, and coasting Vessels chiefly, do frequently take in Ballast from private Wharfs and Places in the River without entering it at the Office, and paying for the same; it is hereby declared, That if any Master shall take in all or part of his Ballast, (or Chalk Stones or Rubbish of any Kind, to be used instead of Ballast) from any Wharf or Place whatsoever within the River of *Thames*, (excepting from our own Wharfs at *Greenwich* and *Greenhithe*) or suffer our own Lightermen, or any other, to serve him with Ballast, before it be entered and paid for; he is for the first Time to pay double the Price of the Ballast he did so take in, and for the second, to be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

AND if any Master, or his Company, shall violently take and carry aboard his Ship any Lighter with Ballast, not appointed to him by the Office, no further Supply of Ballast, or any Bill shall be given to the said Master, until he shall have given such Satisfaction for his or their above-said Abuse and Disorder, as this Corporation shall think reasonable.

AND if any Master shall not take in his Ballast when brought to his Ship Side at the Time of his own Appointment, or shall not discharge the Lighter or Lighters bringing the said Ballast the same Tide of Ebb, he shall pay for the said Ballast, though it be afterwards carried away, as if it had been taken into his Ship; unless he shall, one Tide at least before, give Notice at the Office, that he shall not be ready for the Ballast at the Time before appointed. This Table was signed,

THOMAS WILSHAW, Master.

IN the Hall round about appear divers Tables fairly writ, some in Gold, of the Names of their Benefactors, with their Gifts, whereof some was Land, some Sums of Money, and some Plate, viz.

Anno 1612, *Richard Dawes*, Master of a Ship to the *East-Indies*, and died there.

Anno 1613, *Thomas Redwood*, of *Tower-Wharf*.
—— *Wilkinson*.

Anno 1618, *Nicholas Stile*, *William Bygate*.

Anno 1619, *William Wye*.

Anno 1620, *John Moor*.

Anno 1625, *Anthony Wood*, *Walter Whiting*,
John Vassal.

Anno 1626, *Rowland Coytmore*, *John Davis*.

Anno 1633, Sir *Samuel Argol*, Knt. *Edward Maplesden*.

Anno 1660, The Earl of *Craven*, and some Time Master, Sir *William Rider*, Sir *William Batten*, Captain *Brian Harrison*, Captain *Nicholas Hurleston*, Captain *Nicholas Read*, Captain *Joseph Dobbins*, Captain *John Proud*, Captain *Arnold Brown*, Captain *Curtis*, Sir *George Oxendine*. These gave Money or Plate.

Received by the Hands of Dr. *Mills*, Minister of *St. Olave's Hart-street*, 100 l. given by some Person unknown.

Colonel *Hugh Middleton*, some Time Master, gave 150 l.

Charles Merick, Merchant, in Consideration of the Sum of 1694 l. to be paid him, bestowed on this Corporation for ever, certain Lands and Tenements in the Parish of *Newington-Butts*, to the yearly Value of 234 l.

Anno 1671, Sir *Thomas Allen*, Knt. and Bar. Master of this Corporation, gave 100 l. to be laid out in Books for the Use of the Corporation, according to a Catalogue by him to be brought in. Captain *William Wilder*.

Anno 1672, Sir *Rich. Brown* of *Sayer's Court*, in *Deptford*, Knt. and Bart. an Elder Brother, and Master,

Master, gave the Inheritance of the Lands in *Deptford*, on which the new Alms-Houses are built, after the Expiration of 28 Years formerly leased.

Anno 1675, An unknown Person by the Hand of Captain *Robert Crisp*, an Elder Brother.

Anno 1678, *Transum Master*, Captain *John Tinker*.

Anno 1680, Captain *Richard Maples*, who died Commander of a Ship in the *East-Indies*, left to the Poor of this Corporation the Sum of 1300 l. which having been remitted thence by the Executors *Elihu Yale* and *Thomas Wilkes*, to Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knt. Overseer of the said Will, and by him paid accordingly; therewith was built Part of the new Alms-Houses at *Deptford*. Where a Statue to the Memory of the said Captain *Maples* is erected.

Anno 1679, *Streynsham Masters*, Esq; Governor of Fort St. George in the *East-Indies*, sent 500 striped Neckcloths. And,

Anno 1681, sent 1500 more to be sold, the Proceed thereof, which amounted to 35 l. to be distributed to poor Seamen and their Widows, that were not Pensioners. *John Heath*, Citizen and Merchant, by his last Will gave 80 l.

Anno 1683, Sir *Henry Johnson*, Knight, a younger Brother, Captain *Arthur Baily*, Mr. *Thomas Death*, Merchant, Captain *Henry Low*.

Anno 1685, Sir *Joseph Jordan*, 80 l. an unknown Person; by the Hand of Captain *Chamblert*, 100 l. Captain *James Bonnel* of *Walthamstow*, dying in the *East-Indies*.

Anno 1686, Captain *Francis Wilshaw*, Captain *Hugh Tille*.

Anno 1687, Mr. *Josiah Smith*, Captain *Simon*

Nicolls, Captain *Henry Sheer*, Captain *Nicholas Kerington*.

Anno 1688, Sir *John Narborough*, Knt. who died in the *West-Indies*, Captain *Isaac Woodgreen*.

Anno 1689, Captain *William Bisse*, Sir *John Berry*, Knt.

Anno 1690, Captain *James Chamblert*, *Elizabeth Dobbins*, Wife of Captain *Joseph Dobbins*.

Anno 1691, Captain *Samuel Atkinson* of *Rotherbith*.

Anno 1692, Captain *Henry Mudd* of *Ratcliff*, gave by his Will, Ground on which the Alms-Houses at *Mile-End* are built.

Anno 1693, Captain *Richard Goodlad*, Captain *Richard Cowley* of *Walthamstow*, Captain *John Nicolls* of *Rotherbith*, Captain *James Rutter*, 20 l. by Will, besides 20 l. in his Life-Time towards building the Alms-Houses at *Mile-End*, Captain *John Hill*, Master some Time of the Corporation, 60 l. towards building of the said Alms-Houses, Captain *George Penney* of *Poplar*, Captain *Edward Peachy*, Captain *William Sharp*.

Anno 1696, Captain *John Mortimer* of *Stepney*, for to put out to Sea two Apprentices yearly with the Interest Money, 200 l.

Anno 1699, Captain *Humphrey Ayles*, Captain *Ralph Sanderson*, Captain *Walter Concor*.

Anno 1700, an unknown Person by the Hands of Captain *John Hill*, 100 l. Sir *Henry Johnson*, late of *Blackwall*, Knt. 100 l. *James Southern* of *LONDON*, Esq;

Anno 1702, Captain *Thomas Wilshaw*, 100 l. This Captain has a Coat of Arms painted in one of the Windows in the Hall, and underwritten, One of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, and Master of *Trinity-House*, Anno 1700.

C H A P. XI.

Of the MERCHANTS of LONDON in General.

IN the Reign of King *Edward VI.* there were but few *English* Merchants Adventurers, and a great Want of Shipping to convey our Commodities abroad, and bring in Returns for them. A notable Merchant in those Days wrote thus in a Letter to a Statesman then, (*viz.* Sir *William Cecyl*) "I think there is never a City in *Christendom*, having the Occupying that this City hath, that is so slenderly provided of Ships, having the Sea coming to it, as this hath. And, that he had heard of late much complaining for *English* Ships to lade Goods into *Spain*, and other Places, and none were to be had. And that he had seen thirty seven Hoys laden with Wood and Timber, go at one Tide out of *Rye*, and never an *English* Mariner among them.

THE Number of Merchants in *LONDON* in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*, *viz.* when Alderman *Lodge* was Mayor, (which was Anno 1561,) were in all 327, whereof the Company of *Mercers* afforded 99; and these were the Names of the Chief, Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Mr. Alderman *Martin*, Mr. Alderman *Baskersfield*, Sir *Rowland Hill*, *Vincent Randal*, *Lionel Duckett*. Of the *Grocers* were 57, whereof the Chief were, Sir *John Lyon*, Mr. Alderman *White*, Mr. Alderman *Lodge*, Lord Mayor, Mr. *Edward Jackman*, Alderman. Of the *Dra-*

pers 29, whereof the Chief were, Sir *William Chester*, Mr. Alderman *Champion*. Of the *Harbardashiers* 51, whereof the Chief were, Sir *William Hawarde*, Alderman *Woodroff*. Of the *Merchant-Taylors*, 25, whereof the Chief were, Sir *Thomas White*, Sir *John York*, Sir *William Harper*, Alderman *Row*, *Richard Hills*. Of the *Skinners* 16. Of the *Fishmongers* 12. Of the *Clothworkers* 13, whereof was Alderman *Hayward*. Of the *Ironmongers* 6, whereof was Alderman *Chamberlain*. Of the *Salters* 2. Of the *Girdlers* 2. Of the *Bowyers* 1. Of the *Leathersellers* 9. Of the *Armourers* 1.

THE Traffick of the Merchants to the Parts of the World at a greater Distance, was first to *Russia*, which began in the latter End of King *Edward VI.* wherein divers of the Court were Adventurers with the Merchants of *LONDON*.

In the Year 1563, in *March*, a Voyage was undertaken to *Maderabombo*, set forth by some Merchants, some Mariners, and some of the Court, to encourage Foreign Trade, *viz.* the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord *Robert Dudley*, the Lord Admiral, and Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, Sir *William Garret*, Sir *William Chester*, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, *Benjamin Gonson*, *Edward Castlyn*, Merchants; *John Hawkyins*, *William Wynter*, Mariners. The Ships that went in this Adventure, the Complement of Men in each,

each, and the Charge of their Ordnance, Tackle and Apparel, were as follow :

Ships.	Men.	Ordnance, &c.
The <i>Jesus</i> of <i>Lubeck</i>	80	
The <i>Solomon</i>	35	600 lb.
The <i>Tyger</i>	20	200 lb.
The <i>Swallow</i>	15	120 lb.
	150	920 lb.

THE Wares and Victuals for the Negroes, with their Apparel, and Habiliments of War, amounted to the Charge of 1190 l.

THE Sum of the whole Charge (over and beside the Adventure of the *Jesus* of *Lubeck* accounted for) 3300 l.

IN the Year 1576, certain *Muscovy* Merchants (with whom several of the Court were also Adventurers) sent *Martin Furbisher*, or *Frobisher*, in a Voyage to discover a Passage by Sea North Westward to *Carthay*: Which Voyage cost 1600 l. wherein *Michael Lock* was one of the chief Adventurers, and Treasurer. From this Voyage was brought home 200 Weight of Ewer by *Furbisher*, for Experiment, which was molten and tried by one *Jonas Schutz*, an *Almain*, and *John Baptista Agnello*, an *Italian*, and three *Englishmen*; and there proceeded thence in Silver six Ounces seven Penny Weight, and 13 Grains; and of the same Ewer in Gold, five Penny Weight and five Grains; which both in Silver and Gold amounted to 47 s. 6 d. Sterling, at 5 s. the Ounce Silver, and 3 s. the Penny Weight Gold, according to the Account brought in to the *Muscovy-House*. So that at that Rate a Ton of the said Ewer would make in Money 23 l. 15 s. all Charges deducted. Hence, upon the View of this Account they found, that for every 8 l. to be disbursed by the Adventurers, they would gain 5 l. which arose upon every 100 l. Gain clear above the Sum of 60 l. And a Writing was delivered in to Secretary *Walsingham*, one of the Adventurers, to the same Import. And hereupon Sir *William Wynter* certified several honourable Adventurers, as well as *Walsingham*, upon the Information given him, That *Furbisher* had found a Mine of Gold worth 60 l. the Ton, from whence the aforesaid Ewer was taken.

UPON which a second Voyage was undertaken by the said *Furbisher* in the Year 1577, which cost above 4000 l. to fetch Ewer from this Gold Mine. And a third, Anno 1578, made upon the Foundation of some Writings of the Value of the Ewer brought the second Voyage (however the Ewer proved not good.) And their Honours gave Orders for this Voyage by their Letters written to the Commissioners. Which Voyage cost 15000 l. Yet, after all, these Voyages turned not to the desired Account: For they could find no more of their first Ewer.

IN the Year 1583, Alderman *Hart*, Mr. *Spencer Hoddesdon*, and divers other Merchant-Adventurers, attempted a Discovery, in order to Trade, of the hithermost Parts of *America*, to the Latitude of 40 Degrees, or thereabouts, under Capt. *Carleil*; who excited them thereto by many considerable Arguments of the Profitableness thereof; the Country being very fruitful, inhabited with a savage People of a mild and tractable Disposition; and that of all other Places, which were unfrequented at that Day, it was the only fittest and most commodious for us to intermeddle withal. For, *First*, it was not any long Course, but such as might be performed to and fro in four Months, after the first Discovery thereof. *Secondly*, One Wind sufficed to make the Passage, whereas most other Voyages of like

Length were subject to three or four several Winds. *Thirdly*, It was to be performed at all Times of the Year. *Fourthly*, The Passage was upon the High Sea, whereby they were not bound to the Knowledge of Dangers, or any other Coast, more than of that Country, and of ours here at home. *Fifthly*, Those Parts of *England* and *Ireland*, which lie aptest for the proceeding outwards and homewards upon this Voyage, were very well stored of good Harbours. *Sixthly*, That it was to be accounted of no Danger at all, as touching the Power of any foreign Prince or State.

SUCH as desire to know more of the Voyages set out by the Merchants Adventurers, for Discovery of foreign Parts of the World, and for settling a Traffick there, may consult *Hackluit's* Voyages; where the various Histories thereof, in the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions of the Earth, are set down at large.

ABOUT the Year 1590, the Number of the chief Merchants in LONDON increased greatly, 280 Names being to one Petition. And of the Court of Aldermen these Members signed it, *William Row*, Mayor, *Richard Hayward*, *Richard Martyn*, *William Webbe*, *Cuthbert Buckle*, *John Spencer*, *William Masbam*, *Anthony Radclyff*, *Hugh Offley*, *Henry Billingsley*, *Richard Saltonstall*, *William Elkyn*, *Stephen Soame*, *Thomas Skyner*, and *Richard Gourney*.

OF the Commodities which were of the Growth or Manufacture of *England*, it is not needful to make a distinct Declaration. But among other Things sent Abroad by the Merchants, about the Year 1580 and odd, much Beer was transported, and became a great Commodity in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign: But the Exporting of it was often forbad by that Queen's Proclamation: For commonly it was a Cause of enhancing the Price of Corn: Yet even upon Prohibitions, special Licences were granted by the Lord Treasurer. Thus he allowed one *Lyster*, in the Month of *November*, to brew and transport 500 Ton of Beer for the Queen's Use: And in the same Month another Ship was laden with 350 Barrels of Beer to *Embsden*; and in the same Month again a Ship of *Amsterdam* laded 300 Barrels of Beer more. And in the same Month four Ships of *Embsden* more were laden with 800 Barrels; which shews in what Request our *English* Beer was then Abroad.

AMONG the Commodities of the Growth of *England* sent Abroad, as well as spent here at Home, the Sea Coal of *Newcastle* deserves some Mention. This is the great Commodity that supplies the City with Firing, both for Dressing of Food, and for the Operation of divers Trades and Manufactures exercised there. About the Year 1590 and odd, Sea Coal began to advance its Price far higher than ever before, being enhanced by sinister Ways and Means of some at *Newcastle*; a few engrossing the whole Commodity to themselves. And, besides, the Coals were not so good as they used to be, by their sending out the best into foreign Parts, and sending the worst to be spent in the Realm. The Price of Sea Coal, of the best Sort, went at 4 s. the Chaldron, for many Years.

THEN there happened a Leasing of the Mines, which was called, *The Grand Lease*: Which Grand Lease was assigned to one Mr. *Sutton*. And then the Price came to 6 s. the Chaldron; and so continued during the Time that *Sutton* enjoyed the Lease. Then it was assigned over to the Town of *Newcastle*; and then the Price began to increase to an excessive Rate; first to 7 s. then to 8 s. and then grew to 9 s. Neither could be so had, unless the Buyer would be content to take of both Sorts, viz. the Good and Bad together.

OF this the Lord Mayor made Complaint to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, against the Town of *Newcastle*; setting forth the Causes of these Abuses, and then the Remedies for the Reformation of them. The chief Causes were, Certain Inhabitants of *Newcastle*, called *Freehofts*, to whom the Grand Leases were first made over to the Use of that Town, being to the Number of sixty Persons, or thereabouts. These of later Times had compounded and made over their whole Right to a far less Number, *viz.* to eighteen or twenty Men; who having before Coal-pits of their own, engrossed the whole Commodity, and reduced the Trade into a few Mens Hands, combining together to sell their Sea Coal at their own Prices, and so advanced the Price, as was said before, to 9 s. the Chaldron, one with the other. The said few Persons, being Men of great Wealth, had, besides the Grand Lease, taken and engrossed all the Coal-Mines about the said Town; namely, the Mine of *Stella*, the Bishops Mine, sometimes farmed by one Mr. *Tempest* and others; the Mine of the Lordship of *Ravenworth*, the Mine of Mr. *Gascoign*, the Mine of the Lordship of *Newborne*, and divers others. Of these Mines or Pits they opened or shut up such and so many as they thought good, for the advancing of their private Gain; whereby the *Freehofts*, who were wont to make Suit for the Sale of their Coals, and offer the same unto the Ship-masters, (which made a Cheapness) were now sued unto, and made it a Matter of Favour and Preferment whom first they would serve, ordering the Prices at their own Pleasures.

THE Remedies propounded were, That the Lords of the Privy Council would take Order, that all Owners and Farmers of Coal-Mines might open them, and make Sale of their Coals at reasonable Rates, not exceeding the Price of 7 s. the Chaldron, and to lade the same at most opportune Places without any Restraint. And that they be enjoined to have good Store of Coal digged before-hand, and ready to be laden; whereby the Ship-masters might not be enforced to stay for their Lading, as they had sometimes, four, five or six Weeks together; whence the Price of Coals became increased.

THE Town of *Newcastle* made a great Benefit by these Coals long ago: For, in the latter Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, were yearly shipped hence unto several Places within the Realm and beyond the Seas, by Computation, five or six Hundred Thousand Chaldrons: The Toll whereof, after the Rate of 4 d. the Chaldron, amounted to the Sum of 10000 l. a Year, which went to the Chamber and Corporation of that Town, beside the Revenue which grew to the Inhabitants of that Place for the Sale of their Coals.

So that in the latter Part of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, these Coals bore 9 s. the Chaldron: But, in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* they were bought at *Newcastle* for 2 s. 2 d. the Chaldron: For one *Thomas Barnaby*, a Merchant in those Times, exciting a great Courtier in King *Edward*'s Time to promote Shipping, and increase the Number of Mariners, which would turn so much to the Strength of *England*, shewed, how the sending Coals into *France* from *Newcastle* would set 6 or 7000 Mariners on work; whereas then the *French* got the Benefit: For, in Times of Peace, there would be three or fourscore Ships of *Normans* and *Britons* at once, as soon as their Fishing was done, fetching Coals from thence; and, as soon as they were departed, would come as many more. The Advantage of that Trade to the *English* would prove very considerable: For as he, the said *Barnaby*, had bought Coals at 2 s. 2 d. the Chaldron, so he had sold them in

France for 13 Nobles: And this for the Commodity of Sea Coal.

LET some Notices more modern be yet added concerning this notable Commodity of Sea Coal. There was about the Year 1698 a Tax laid upon them of 5 s. the Chaldron, which the Citizens were extremely displeased at; and, in a little Book, drawn up chiefly for the Use and Information of the Parliament, printed *Anno* 1699, is shewed the Mischief of it: It is intitled, *The Mischief of the Five Shilling Tax upon Coals*. This was taken off by the first Session of the next Parliament, and laid on again the last Session of the same. It was expected never to have heard of this Tax again, having been taken off in a full House, and after full and ample Examination by the Committee, and after the Experience of its Partiality, especially upon the Poor, and of its pernicious Consequences upon Trade and Navigation.

THE said Book shewed, That 1400 Sail of Ships were employed in the Collier Trade, as appeared by the Coast-Books of the Custom-House in the Port of *Newcastle*, which cost in building one Thousand Pounds one with another; and that it was notorious, that the said Ships gave not, when this Tax was on Foot, (nor ever would give as long it continued) one Farthing Profit to the Owners. Here then was the Interest of 14000 l. lost from the Proprietors of Shipping, and so from the Nation itself.

THEREFORE it was humbly represented to the Parliament, that this Tax was inconsistent with the Safety of *England*, partial upon the Poor, pernicious to our Shipping and Seamen, destructive of our Rivermen, *viz.* Boatmen, Keelmen, Bargemen, Ballastmen, Coalheavers, &c. fatal to our Manufacturers with Sea Coal, (especially Salt, Glass, and all Sorts of Gross Iron-work) that by this Coal Tax must run into Coal Countries, or out of the Kingdom, and so highly injurious to the Royal Revenue.

It appeared by the Custom-House-Books for the Coast-Duty of 12 d. per Chaldron on Coals at *Newcastle*, that there was exported from that Port *Communibus Annis*, in Times of Peace, 200,000 Chaldrons of Coal, *Newcastle* Measure. And *Newcastle* hath but two Thirds of the Collier Trade. So that the Writer said, that he might with Safety affirm, there was exported from *Newcastle* and its Member-Ports, 300,000 Chaldron of Coals, which is in Tonnage of Shipping 795,000 Ton: To which, if we should add the Over-Sea Collier Trade, he doubted not to affirm the Collier Trade employed 900000 Tonnage of Shipping per *Annum*; which is more than two Thirds of all the Tonnage of Goods imported or exported every where, from or into this Kingdom in *English* Bottoms. So that the Collier Fleet is the great Body of the Shipping of *England*, and all our other Trades are served by Detachments from it.

THIS is the Navigation and Collier Trade of *England*; but upon this Tax, there would not be exported (as he computed) from the North Coastways, above 150,000 Chaldron, *Newcastle* Measure; nor half the Number of Ships and Sailors be employed upon the said Trade that was before the said Tax; for there would remain no further Occasion for Coals in the South, than for domestick Use: Their Forges and Furnaces being run, by this Tax, either into the North, or out of the Kingdom. And instead of 100,000 l. per *Annum*, which was expected from this Tax, we should find it would not bring in above 50,000 l. and there would be a Fall in the Proceed of other Taxes above double the Sum. And one half of the Collier Trade failing, one half of the Men it supported at Sea, in our River,

ver, and at Land, would either be driven abroad, or reduced to live upon the Alms of the Parish. 20,000 Souls was the least we should find to fall into these miserable Circumstances. And this must make a vast Abate in the Proceed of the Taxes, the Pole-Money, Births and Burials, the Excise of Beer, Ale and Salt, the Duties upon the Materials for Navigation, and the Branches of Customs.

FURTHER, the Author computed; that if there were no 5 s. Tax upon Coals, we should export from the North Coastways above 400,000 Chaldrons of Coals, *Newcastle Measure*, which might be modestly computed and judged at 1,200,000 Tons of Coals; having every Day an increasing Trade; for Wood decays every where, and the Town grows more populous, having many new Streets built out of her void Spaces and cumbersome Places. This 1,200,000 Tons of Coals is a Bulk of Cargo sufficient to employ 2000 Sail of Ships, of the same Burden with those at present in the Collier Trade, and will maintain 20,000 Seamen, and a tripple Number of Rivermen, at the loading and unloading Ports; and always living jollily and comfortably in their Business, must raise the Proceed of the Revenue far above what is expected from that aforesaid Tax. 30 Years Experience since the Writing of this Book will shew what Truth there is in that Argument.

ABOUT the Year 1572 considerable Quantities of Iron Ordnance, cast here in *England*, were transported abroad, whereby the Queen's Enemies, as it was feared, were supplied, and that by some Licence secretly obtained; but the Merchants of LONDON, knowing how this might furnish the Enemies Ships to obstruct their Trade, and bring other great Damages upon the Queen and her Subjects, petitioned her, in a great Body, to withdraw this Licence, laying also their Reasons before her Majesty for it: But this Petition (whether it was shuffled off by some about the Queen) never came before her. But they petitioned a second Time, for the preventing so great a Danger, beseeching her to take a full View and deep Consideration of their former Petition, together with the Reasons annexed thereto. The Issue was, that in *September* the abovesaid Year, there was a strict Restraint for transporting all Iron and Brass Ordnance, proclaimed. It set forth, "How the Queen was informed, that notwithstanding it was unlawful to transport any Ordnance out of the Realm, without special Licence, other than for her Majesty's natural Subjects, to be used in their Shipping, and not to be aliened to any Stranger, yet this had been lately practised by some. Therefore, for the Stay hereof, her Majesty did strictly command all Manner of Persons to forbear to ship, with Intent to transport to any foreign Parts, any Kind of Ordnance of Brass or Iron, or to sell or deliver any such Ordnance to any Person to transport the same, upon Pains, &c. which her Majesty must extend against such Offenders, as did thereby strengthen the common Enemies against her Majesty and her Realms.

"AND for a further Remedy against the Inconvenience that was generally seen in making of great Quantity of Iron Ordnance, and by selling the same to sundry Persons that had secretly carried the same out of the Realm, whereby the common Enemy had been furnished with the same, not only for Shipping, but also for Maritime Towns and Ports, which otherwise had not been able, nor durst have put their Ships to the Seas; therefore she straitly charged all Owners of Iron Works, Furnaces or Forges, or that made any Iron, that none of them should make any Manner of Ordnance above a Minion, and that to be of so many Pounds."

This good Service the Merchants now did for the Nation, as well as for themselves.

THE Ground of all this seems to be, that the Lord Admiral had granted a Licence of transporting Iron Ordnance to Sir *Thomas Leighton*, who had made Use of one *Garret Swift* to obtain it of the Admiral; and Sir *Thomas*, underhand, did promise to the said *Swift*, by a Writing dated in *August 1592*, that in Consideration hereof, upon his obtaining the Suit, he would appoint him, the said *Swift*, his whole and only Deputy to execute the same under him during his Life, and for his Pains would give him the fourth Part of all such Fees and Benefits as should any Ways arise by the same.

IN the Year 1590, *John Allington*, Draper, moved that an Office might be set up for the making and registering all Manner of Writing in the ordinary Contracts and Bargains, usually made between all Merchants, Owners, and Masters of Ships, before the going out of every Ship or Vessel; and that he, his Deputies or Assigns, might be the only Registers for that Office; and that no Ships should pass beyond Sea before they, the said *Allington*, or his Assigns, had made their Charter Parties, Bonds, Bills of Lading, or other Writings, concerning their Agreement for the Voyage; upon Pain to forfeit, for every Ship or Vessel so departing, 40 l. the one Moiety to the Queen, the other to *Allington*, or his Assigns; the Parties paying to the said *Allington* for the making of the said Writings, ratably as they had heretofore usually paid. The Reasons for the Queen's granting this were, that hereby the Queen, beside the Gain of 40 l. yearly, and the Forfeitures, her Customs might be much the better assured and increased from Time to Time. And it might be a general Benefit to the Commonwealth. For, whereas oftentimes corrupt Merchants pretended to pass with their Ladings from Port to Port within the Realm, yet when they were at Sea, they past into foreign Countries, as well to the Queen's Enemies as Friends; some without paying any Customs, some often colouring Strangers Goods, whereby the Queen did lose one half of her Customs, the Subjects the more unfurnished of Victuals, Corn, and other Commodities. All which, by the Diligence of this Patentee might be often discovered or prevented. Besides, from him might be presently given a perfect Note, what Number of Ships and other Vessels were yearly employed, by whom, whither, of what Burthen, and who were their several Owners and Masters. Lastly, That divers Suits of like Nature, and not of greater Importance, yet much more beneficial, had been granted by the Queen to sundry Subjects, by Virtue of her Highness's Prerogative only.

ABOUT 16 or 17 Years before, such a Kind of Grant, Sir *John Hawes* being Mayor, one *Richard Candler*, Mercer, obtained of the Queen, viz. to make and register all Manner of Assurances, Policies, Intimations, Renunciations, and other Things whatsoever, that hereafter should be made upon any Ship or Ships, Goods or Merchandize, or any other Thing or Things in the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, or in any other Place within the City, by any Manner of Persons of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, to endure the Queen's Majesty's Pleasure; but with a *Proviso*, that if the said Office should be thought needful to be reformed for the better Benefit of the Subject that should have any Dealing herein; then, notwithstanding the same, upon Suit made to her Highness, or her Honourable Council, by Order to be directed in Writing, the said *Candler* should conform himself thereunto. But this Patent was soon complained of by the Notaries Publick and the Brokers, That it was an Intrusion upon them, and would be their utter Undoing,

as hath been shewn before. And upon this, this Patent seems to have been revoked. But now, after divers Years, another endeavoured to get the like Grant.

Now as to the Merchants who were Foreigners born, a few Remarks may be added. Of these there were very many residing and trading here in former Times. In the Reign of King *Richard III.* LONDON harboured abundance of *Italian* Merchants. And in the Parliament, in his Days, was an Act made against their Abuses. It set forth the Evils and Incommodities they brought into the Realm. These Merchants are there specified to be *Venetians, Apulians, Sicilians, Lucaners, Cataloyns* [*Catalonians* perhaps, who were *Spaniards*] and others. The Act mentions, that these did in great Numbers inhabit and keep House, as well in LONDON as in other Cities and Burghs within the Realm; and took Warehouses and Cellars to put therein their Merchandizes and Wares.

THEIR evil Doings were, (as was there specified) That they did deceitfully pack and meddle their Wares, and kept the same till such Times the Prices were greatly enhanced, for their great Lucre; that they sold them to all Manner of People, as well by Retail as otherways, as well within the Ports where they brought them as elsewhere; that they bought at the same Ports and Places, at their own Liberties, the Commodities of this Realm, and sold the same again at their Pleasures within the same, as commonly and freely as any of the King's Liege People; and did not employ a great Part of the Money coming thereof upon the Commodities of the Realm, but made it over Sea, by Exchange, to divers other Countries, to the King's great Damage and Loss in his Customs, and to the great Impoverishing of his Subjects, of whom they ought to have bought the Commodities of the Realm. That the same Merchants of *Italy*, and other Merchant Strangers were housed, and took to them People of other Nations, and were with them daily, and did buy, sell, and make privy and secret Contracts and Bargains with the same People, to their great Increase and Profits, and to the importune Damage of the King's Subjects, and contrary to divers Statutes. That these Merchants bought a great Quantity of Wool in divers Places, and Woollen Cloth and other Merchandizes of the King's Subjects. And Part thereof they sold again to the same Subjects and others within the Realm, and much of the same Wools they delivered to Cloth-makers, thereof to make Cloth at their Pleasure; King *Richard III.* therefore did make a Law, that these *Italian* and Foreign Merchants should cause their Goods and Commodities to be sold and bartered in Grofs, not by Retail, and to employ the Money coming of that Sale within the same Ports where they did arrive, upon Commodities and Merchandize of this Realm, their reasonable Cost and Expences always excepted and deducted, upon Pain of Forfeitures; and by no Means to make over such Monies by Exchange, and finally, to restrain the abovefaid Abuses. Of this Matter of Employment more will be said by and by.

Anthony Guidotti, an *Italian* Merchant, towards the Beginning of King *Edward VI.* his Reign, did good Service to *England*, by his Wisdom and Dexterity in managing State Business, in setting forward a Peace between *England* and *France*. For taking divers private Journeys from the Constable of *France* to the Council in *England* (which he seemed to do at first upon his own Head) it came at last to this Point, that four Commissioners were appointed to treat, and after long Debate it ended in a Treaty, and that in a Peace, Anno 1549; and for a Reward, in April 1550, *Guidotti* was recompenced with a

Knighthood and 1000 Crowns, and 150 Crowns Pension, and his Son with 250 Crowns Pension.

AMONG the Foreigners that for the Liberty of their Religion planted themselves in *England* under King *Edward VI.* many were *Italians* and *Genoese*, having a Congregation in LONDON, and most of them Merchants who brought over and traded in Silks, Velvets and Damasks, and got great Wealth thereby.

IN Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about 1572, were of Note *Francisco Galliardetto, Cesar Adelmor*, (whence the Family of *Cesars* of *Hertfordshire*, still flourishing) *Acerbo* and *Benedict Spinola*, who had so much Favour granted him as to obtain divers Licences for the passing of Cloths and Kerfies with *English* Custom.

THERE have been from Time to Time many Acts made (besides that mentioned before) for the Regulation of the Trade of Merchants, Aliens and Strangers, and that the Nation might receive Benefit and Advantage from it; as, that they should dwell in no other Place but in an *Englishman's* House, and he to be their Host, and to have the Sales of all such Goods as they should bring into the Realm; and he, the said Host, to see the Money received for such Commodities, to be employed upon the Commodities of the Realm. That they should have appointed them by the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and Constables, their Host, whither they were to resort, and to no other Place; and he to be appointed the Surveyor or Broker of all such Merchandizes by them brought into the Realm, and the same to be registered by him; and for his Pains and travel therein to have 2 *d.* for every 20 *s.* That neither they, their Servants or Factors, should ride into the Country, or any Part of the Realm, to buy any Wool, Cloth, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodities; because they used to sell the same again within the Realm to other Merchants Strangers, to the Hindrance of the King's Subjects; and by riding from Place to Place, and from Haven to Haven, they might understand the State of the same, with all such landing Places as were meet for any Enemies to land at. That no Merchant Stranger or Denizen might buy any Wools, Wolfels, Leather, Lead, Tin, or any other Commodity throughout our Realms and Lands by Covin or Collusion to abate the Prices of the same Merchandizes: For by their riding and sending into the Country, they came to know the Value of the *English* Commodities, whereby the Merchants that were wont to serve them of the same, could scarce be offered the Monies it cost in the Country, to the Hindrance of the said Merchants, and Decay of the Commodities. That where any Contract was made with any *Lombard*, or other Merchant Stranger, and any Bond thereof past between them, that if he should break and escape out of the Realm without Agreement made with his Creditors, then if any Merchant of the Company acknowledged himself bound by the Manner, the Company should answer the Debts. For in former Times divers Merchants Strangers, as well of the *Stillyard* as others, having by their Credit here gotten great Sums of Money and Wares into their Hands of divers Subjects of this Realm, suddenly broke and play'd Bankrupts, and thereupon departed the Realm, whereby none of their Creditors knew where to seek any Part of his Debts. That Merchants Strangers, being Viſtuallers, should put in good Assurance for the employing of their Money received for the Viſtuals. That none of them should lodge in their House any other Merchant Stranger than of their own Country, upon Pain of forfeiting 40 *l.* and in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* not to lodge in their House any Merchant Stranger, either of his own Country or other upon the same Penalty: For with these

these they used to buy, sell, barter and exchange as commonly and freely as *English* Merchants did. By which Means they coloured one another's Goods, and hindered the Sale of our Country Commodities. That they should make such Exchange to the Court of *Rome* or elsewhere, and to be bound personally in the Court of Chancery by Recognizance, to buy within nine Months after such Exchange, and make like Merchandizes in this Realm as should amount to the said Sum, of so much as was exchanged, upon Forfeiture of the same. *Lastly*, That where they daily brought in Wheat, Corn, Merchandizes, &c. for the which they received Gold and Silver, and carried the same out of the Realm without any Employment upon any Kind of Merchandize of this Realm, to the Damage and impoverishing of the same, and diminishing the King's Coin; therefore none should carry away any Beer, Wheat, Corn, or any other Merchandize from any Creek or Port, but that it should be lawful to seize the same as forfeit.

THESE old Laws were revived in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. About the 14th Year of whose Reign a great Quarrel arose against the Merchants Strangers, and continued a great while after; That they did not employ the Money they received of the Commodities they brought into the Land, in purchasing therewith other Goods of our own Growth and Manufacture; but that they returned their Monies by Bills of Exchange, or otherwise, Abroad; and so emptied the Land of its Treasure. *William Bird*, of the Custom-House, informed the Treasurer, *Anno* 1572, that it was reported, that some Merchants Strangers brought in Wares for 8 or 10000 *l.* or more a Year, and did not make Employment for 200 *l.* of the same in the Commodities of the Realm. Which was contrary to the good Policy of the Realm, and a great Damage to her Majesty: For hereby the Queen's Revenues were sunk; and the Lord Treasurer was informed from the Customers, that the Queen's Officers had no such Knowledge of the Strangers Goods and Wares brought from beyond Sea, as heretofore they used to have: Whereby her Highness's Customs and Subsidies outward were much decreased. And they prayed him to take Order, That the Merchants Strangers should deliver (as heretofore they had done) a Bill or Content of all such Goods and Merchandizes as they should from Time to Time bring into the Port of LONDON; whereby their Employments made, and their Bonds taken for the same, might the better be seen unto for her Majesty's Service.

THAT which gave a great Occasion to these Matters against the Foreigners, was a Supplication made to the Lord Treasurer by one *John Fabian*, a Citizen, in the Year 1571, that he might be constituted the Broker for Strangers Goods. He shew'd, in a long Paper, the Access of Aliens and Strangers coming out of foreign Realms and Countries into the Realm, and especially LONDON, where, for the most Part, they made their Dwelling; that it had been now of late Years far greater than in any Age or Time heretofore past, and so yet continued. That their Numbers daily increased in that Measure, that it surmounted all Memory; which said Strangers, for the most and greatest Part of them, used the Trade of Merchandize, but that they did not, nor would set on work, as Brokers in the Sales and Buying of their Goods, any *English* or Freemen of the City, but only Foreigners and Strangers, and that for the most Part such as were of their proper Nation and native Country, to the great and unspeakable Gains of themselves, and Loss and Hinderance of the Commonwealth of the City. Now *Fabian* supplicated for the Reformation hereof, that in Consideration of his In-

dustry and Willingness, his Skill and Ability to do and execute the same, and for the Profit to redound thereby unto the Queen, the whole City, and the Freemen thereof, to grant unto him and his Assigns, to be the principal, sole and only Broker for, and to all Merchants Strangers that should bring in, or convey out of the Realm any Wares, Goods, or Merchandizes whatsoever, into, or out of the Port of LONDON; for which he would pay certain Sums of Money in annual Rent, or Ready Money; and, finally, that he being the first Deviser and Inventaer of this Suit, might be first preferred in it.

BUT this the Strangers by no Means liking of, endeavoured that they might have Brokers of their own, and one *Stephen John*, and *Nichol de Franays*, *Italians*, were nominated by them; the latter sued to *Acerbo* and *Spinola*, two chief *Italian* Merchants, to be admitted by the Lord Treasurer.

IN the Year 1573, Orders were made by the Lord Treasurer for the Employment of Money growing by Wares brought into the Realm by Strangers, upon Wares of the Realm to be carried outward, to avoid thereby the continual carrying and stealing out of the Realm our Gold and Silver; and that Employment to be within six Months, &c.

THIS Order, touching so hard upon all the Strangers, Denizens, as well as all others, awaked them to seek for some Remedy and Favour in this Matter; which they did so vigorously, that it was a Thing that depended many a Year after. The Denizens, they petitioned to be discharged of this Order, and that they ought to be so by a Statute of the Third of *Henry VII.* they urged that they might enjoy the antient Privileges of the Laws and Customs of this Realm, and all the Grants of her Majesty's Letters Patents, and other of her Ancestors; and particularly the Limitations of the antient Intercourse between the House of *Burgundy* and us. And further, they declared themselves content to be bound in reasonable Bonds, not to carry out of the Realm any Money, Plate or Gold. They shewed moreover, that in these present Days they could not sell the hundredth Part of their Commodities but at three or four Months, five and six Months, and often eight, and also at twelve Months and a Day Payment, according to the Nature and Quality of the Merchandize; and a great many did not pay till three or four Months after the Day; and some, for Want of Ability, paid not at all. That when there came a Glut of Merchandize, their said Wares could not be sold for Lack of Vent. And for such Wares as could not tarry, they gave very long Days of Payment. That Commodities brought in by Strangers, sometimes the most Part of them were bought upon Credit beyond Sea, and to pay for the same, they must deliver their Money here received by Exchange to *English* Merchant Adventurers, and others, who do ship Cloth and other Commodities, to be paid beyond the Seas, or else pay here such Bills of Exchange, as by their Creditors are directed for the Payment of the said Merchandizes. That the Commodities coming from beyond the Seas is oftentimes the Return of the Commodities taken up likewise upon Credit here, and shipped over the Sea to be answered there with the Money of the said Return brought in, &c.

IN the Year 1584, *Andreas de Loo*, and divers Strangers of the Low Countries, and others, were Suiters to the Lord Treasurer, to have this Matter qualified according to the Law. They urged for themselves, that at the Colloquy at *Bruges* by *Dr. Wotton*, *Dr. Haddon*, and *Dr. Aubrey*, it was accorded, that no such Servitude of Valuation of Merchandize should be upon the Low Country Men; and that Bills of Exchange should be counted

counted for Employment. And that in the Year 1567, *Haddon* wrote a Letter to the Customers of LONDON, to allow Bills of Exchange for Employment. They further shewed, that the Employment out of the Realm of *English* Commodities, was so great now by the *English* Merchants, that the Companies of the *Merchant Adventurers*, the *Spanish Merchants*, the *Muscovian Merchants*, and the *Eastland Merchants*, were fain to stint themselves, what every Merchant should ship out of the Realm, according to the Antienty of Continuance, Place and Freedom, every body being ready to carry out more than could be bought; so as there lacked no Employment. And the whole Transportation by Strangers of their Commodities was now taken out of their Hands by *Englishmens* Trade and Importation; the false Suggestion of the Lack thereof being one of the Causes of making those Orders.

BUT *Fabian*, before-mention'd, in the Year 1588, was very hard against the Strangers. He asserted, that at the Conference had with the House of *Burgundy* at *Burborough* in *Flanders*, concerning the Intercourse, not any Charter or Monument could be produced to impugn or prejudice this Action for Employment. And that the Parliament then at hand might, if any Thing were wanting, make it strong and in Force. He urged the Fruit it would bring: *First*, The great Augmentations of the Queen's Customs. *Secondly*, The Vent of the Commodities of the Realm. *Thirdly*, The only Stay of our Money and Bullion from Transportation, and the reducing and bringing back that which had been conveyed and carried out. *Fourthly*, the Let that the Realm should not be indebted, as now it was, to foreign Nations, by bringing in and consuming more of their Wares, than was carried away of our Commodities. *Fifthly*, It would yield a Rent to the Queen of good Value, to be paid yearly, where and how the Lord Treasurer should appoint. *Sixthly*, It would discover other Things worthy of understanding, not to be omitted, to serve the Lord Treasurer, and the State; which without, it could not so come to Light.

THE said *Fabian* stood now to be Surveyor upon the Statute of Employment; that is, to be privy to all Strangers Entries in the Custom-House, and to the Sale of their foreign Wares, and the Employments made upon the same. He, besides the Arguments already made use of, shewed moreover, that it would bring in all the Trade, outwards and inwards, unto our Nation, and draw it away from Merchants Strangers, that got the whole Gain from us, if they refused to submit themselves to the Laws and Ordinances of our Land. For, as our Laws stood in old Time, that Merchants could not make any Exchange of Money over the Sea from hence without the Queen's Licence; so then they must of Necessity employ the Money of their Wares brought in and sold, in our Commodities, or else to be charged to have imported the same out of the Realm, and never should be able to deny it. Which Commodities of the Realm, when the Stranger could not transport as cheap as the *English* Merchant might, by Reason of the high Customs he must pay, then would he leave the Trade to our own Men: And so by this Means all Merchants Strangers would leave the Realm, being not able to use Exchange as they were wont to do, by delivering the same unto our Men under the true Valuation of our Standard; whereby they had impoverished the Land a long Time of many Thousand Pounds a Year, and also had most pitifully bitten our Merchants by the said Change, Rechange, Interest and Usury. In this Suit *Fabian* continued till the Year 1590.

THE main Matter that awakened these old Laws of Employment, was, that the whole Trade

of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Flanders*, *Artois* and *Brabant* was then in the Hands of the Low Country Men, and of the *French*. The Popes Allum also consigned to *Philip Corfini*. And they all made no Employment of the Wares brought in and sold, and so were in Danger of spoiling the Realm.

BY what is said above it appears, that these Strangers were not without the Envy and ill Will of the *English*, among whom they came to sojourn. They grumbled; and so *Fabian* complained to the Lord Treasurer, how that if any Commodity happened to be in Request, by and by the Stranger *Leger* gave Advice on the other Side of the Sea. And if the Commodity were foreign, they had it here with the first, and enhanced the Price on the other Side. And that by this Means the whole Trade of Wares almost came into their Hands, the *English* Merchants excluded, that were wont only in former Times to be made rich thereby. But if the Commodity were of our own native Country, they ran upon it likewise, enhancing the Price here, and sent it away, taking the first Market on the other Side. That they enhanced their Commodities at their Wills and Pleasures, to the Discommodity and Hinderance of the Commonwealth. That they bought and sold among themselves, to the Hinderance of Freemen. That they were wont to defraud the Queen of her Customs by their subtle Devices, &c. And about the Merchants Strangers Exchange, *Peter Osborn*, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, shewed what an Inconvenience that was to the *English* Nation. Which Objection, he said, all the *Italians* in the World, nor the Low Country Men, should ever be able to answer.

THIS also appeared by the Displeasure that was taken at the many useful Manufactures brought in and set up here in LONDON, and other Places of the Realm, by the Strangers; pretending, the great Loss the Queen sustained in her Customs hereby, as well as other Disprofits to the Subject. Concerning which, *Thomas Smith*, the Queen's Customer, wrote thus to the Lord Treasurer, being required thereunto, "That he had sought out, as near as he could, the Certainty of the Queen's Losses, and Hinderance in her Customs inwards, by the late Increase of made Wares here, which were accustomed to be brought into this Realm, and answered her Highness's Custom and Subsidy for the same, at least to the Value of 1000 l. yearly; which did arise in these Commodities following, *viz.* Striped Canvas, striped Sackcloth, tuft and plain Mocadoes, *Norwich* and *Sandwich* Grograms, Serges, Sayes, Draperies and Tapestries, and all Kind of Fringes; and Laces of Gold, Silver and of Crewel, besides Bays and Frizadoes. Of which Commodities, in Time past, was very few, or none at all, made here. Furthermore, that he had learned that there was a great Number of Bays made in *England*, *Sandwich*, *Norwich*, *Colchester*, and *Thetford*; whereof many were spent there, and many were sent for *Portugal*, *Spain*, and the Low Countries. That he had also learned, that the Number of Bays making here did much hinder and decay the making of *Welsh*, *Cheshire*, and *Manchester* Cottons, and of other coarse Cloths made in the North Parts, as Northern Cottons, Cardinal Whites, Northern Streittes, Northern Checks, and Penistones; and also of Pindewhites and Plaines made in the West Country. That the Decay of the making of these Commodities did not only hinder the Queen's Custom outwards, but also a great Number of the Poor, which were wont to be set on work by the same. For he had learned, that the Strangers set few *English* on work. And lastly, That the making of

" Bays,

“ Bays, Frizadoes, and such like here, did
 “ much raise the Price of Wools and Fells in
 “ this Realm; whereby her Majesty was much
 “ hindered in her Customs outward of the
 “ Staple.

AND that the Citizens still stand alike ill-affected towards these Strangers, appears from the late Endeavours to hinder the Naturalizing of them; which were much used in the Reign of the late King *William*, shewing to the Parliament the Inconvenience thereof, in a Paper, intituled,

REASONS humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, against the passing of several Bills now depending in Parliament for Naturalizing of Aliens.

AS it hath been the Prudence of the Princes (Kings and Queens) of this Nation, always to take Care to make a Distinction between natural-born Subjects, and Aliens of other Kingdoms; and have never encouraged, nor indeed tolerated them in any Thing further than that which might one Way or other be for the Interest of their native Subjects: So it it has no less been their Care of the Great and Populous City of LONDON, to preserve the Trade thereof to the Native Freemen of the same, especially and principally against the Incroachments of Aliens of other Kingdoms. Witness, the antient Oath administered to every Freeman, who swears not to take the Child of an Alien Apprentice; which clearly points out to us the Mischiefs they apprehended would thereby redound to the Trade of the said City: And Witness also the several Tolls and Duties antiently and Time out of Mind laid upon the Goods of Aliens imported and exported out of the Port of LONDON, called Scavage, Package, Balliage and Portorage; and for weighing of Goods and Merchandizes, called Tronage; and other Things, which in Process of Time are become considerable Revenues of the said City; which said Duties, amongst other Things, are as a Security, appropriated by a late Act of Parliament for Payment of the perpetual Interest of the Orphans Debts; and the other Part thereof doth help to maintain the Charge, and support the Magistracy and Grandeur of the said City. Now, by the Naturalizing of Aliens, the Revenue of the City would be greatly lessened, if not totally lost, and the City thereby deprived of one principal Means of bearing the Charge, and supporting the Grandeur and Magnificence thereof. There are several other Instances to be given, to prove that the Naturalization of Aliens is greatly prejudicial to the Trade of the said City, and Publick Good of the Nation in general: Some of which are set out in the Statute of 1 *Henry VII. Cap. 2.* in these Words, *viz.*

WHEREAS in Times past divers Grants have been made by King *Edward*, as well by his Letters Patents as by Acts of Parliament, to divers Merchants Strangers, born out of this Realm, to be Denizens, whereby they have and enjoy such Freedoms and Liberties as do Denizens born within the said Realm, as well in Abatement of their Custom which they should bear as if they were no Denizens, as in buying and selling of their Merchandize to their great Avail and Lucre, and oft-times suffer other Strangers, not Denizens, deceitfully to ship and carry great and notable Substance of Merchandize in their Names, by which the said Goods be free of Custom, in like wise as if they were the Goods of a Denizen, where of Right they ought to pay Custom as the Goods of Strangers, by the which they be greatly advanced in Riches and

Honour; and after they be so enriched, for the most part they convey themselves with their said Goods into their own Countries, wherein they be naturally born, to the great impoverishing of this Realm, and to the great Hurt and Defraud of the King's Highness in Payment of his Customs: Wherefore it is Enacted, Established and Ordained, by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual, &c. That any Person hereafter to be made Denizen, shall pay for his Merchandize like Custom and Subsidy as he ought or should pay, before that he were made Denizen; any Letters Patents, or other Ordinances by Parliament or otherwise notwithstanding.

THE Statutes of 11 *Hen. VII. Cap. 14.* and 22 *Hen. VIII. Cap. 8.* are both to the same Purpose. And during the Reigns of *Edward VI. Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, few or none were Naturalized. And in all the Reigns of King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* not above 10 Aliens Merchants were Naturalized, and those such as by long Abode in *England* had merited that Kindness of the Nation; and then it was rare to hear of an *English* Merchant that failed, so that the Clothiers grew rich, and the Clothing was in great Request abroad. Besides which,

THIS Favour of Naturalizing Aliens is ruinous to the *English* Merchants Trade, by Commission, which they enjoyed plentifully before these Naturalizations, which these naturalized Aliens now enjoy. The *English* had Factories settled in all Countries, whereby they governed the Trade of the World; and these *English* Factors were great Incouragers of our Manufactures, and brought a great Addition to the Capital Stock of the Kingdom, by the great Estates they arrived to, and brought home. But since these particular Naturalizations of Merchants Aliens, our Factories in *France*, the *Netherlands*, *Portugal*, *Hamburg*, and other near Countries, are ruined and enjoyed by Aliens.

By the second Rule in the Book of Rates, annexed to the Act of Tonnage and Poundage, Goods imported having paid Custom, and again exported by *English* in 12 Months, and Aliens in nine Months, Drawback from his Majesty half the Customs paid by them on the Importation, and in some Cases more than half; which Rule was designed to give the *English* Merchant three Months longer Time for a Market for their Goods in *England* than Aliens had, and yet saved to them the Benefit of the Drawback of half the Custom, in Case they missed of a Market here, and were necessitated to send them abroad for a foreign Market; which discriminating Advantage will be lost to the *English*, when Aliens being Naturalized shall thereby have the same Privilege.

AND (among other Things) it is not to be forgotten, how our antient native Manufactures are slighted and neglected, by Reason of the many Aliens being Naturalized and Settled among us, have introduced foreign Fashions and Inventions, to the Ruin of the honest *English* Handicrafts Tradesman, whose Manufactures thereby become a Drug, which would not be, were Aliens not Naturalized: For by the Statute of 32 *Hen. VIII. Cap. 16.* an Alien Artificer is disabled from settling among us, and cannot so much as take the Lease of an House in *England* to drive his Trade in.

UPON the whole Matter, it should seem highly consonant to Reason, for all *Englishmen*, Lovers of their Country, and especially for this High Court of Parliament, to take Care to preserve the Revenue and Trade of the great and populous City of LONDON, to the Native Freemen thereof, for the Benefit of themselves and their Successors, by preventing the future Naturalization of Aliens: Or if any hereafter, for weighty Reasons, be Naturalized,

turalized, that it may be under a Proviso, "That they pay a greater Custom to his Majesty and his Successors, for the Goods and Merchandizes they shall import or export, than his Majesty's native Subjects; and may pay all City, Town and Port Tolls and Duties payable before by any Aliens." And hereby will Trade be by the native *English* carried on in an equal Ballance with Aliens, the Customs (being the Publick Revenue of the Nation for guarding the Seas) increased, the honest *English* Handicrafts-Men encouraged, the native Manufactures brought again into Request, the antient Trade by Commission regained, the Number of *English* Factors abroad increased, the younger Sons of the *English* Gentry preferred, the Freemen and Members of this great Metropolis enriched, and the Revenue thereof, for Payment of the Orphan's Debts, and supporting the Magistracy and Government thereof preserved, and generally the Good of all his Majesty's Subjects advanced.

BESIDES the Freemen Inhabitants of this City, there are likewise a great Number of Strangers and Foreigners that have chosen here to fix their Habitations: And they are of two Sorts, either such as are Natives of *England*, and come of *English* Extraction, but not free of the City, nor any of the Corporations; or such who themselves, or whose Ancestors came from other Parts and Dominions. These latter making so considerable a Part of the City, both for Number and Wealth, may justly fall under some Cognizance in this Place.

MANY of these came antiently here, (besides those of *Calais* and the Parts adjacent, when they were lost) especially *Italians* and *Genoeses*, and *French* and *Flemings*, upon the Account of Trade; but in the Days of King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, for Religion and Trade too; and they chiefly from the *Low Countries*, and some *Italians*, *French* and *Spanish*; for these Nations also had received the Gospel. The several Things relating to these Foreigners may be digested under the following Heads; as, *First*, The Places where they generally fixed themselves. *Secondly*, Their Occupations. *Thirdly*, Their Numbers. And, *Fourthly*, The Reception and Entertainment they met with among the Citizens.

THEY chose to live by one another, and comforted as much together as they could; and the Streets and Places where they chiefly inhabited were either in the Suburbs, or in privileged Places; as *St. Martin's le Grand*, *Black-fryars*, *Clerkenwel*, *Turnmil-street*, *St. John's-street*, *High Holborn*, the Dutchy of *Lancaster* without *Temple-bar*, *St. Catharine's*, *Holywel*, *Holywel-street*, *Norton-folgate*, *Shoreditch*, *Hoxton*, *White-chapel*, *Wapping* and *Southwark*. In the Liberties of the said *St. Catharine's* is a Place called now *Hangman's Gains*, by a strange Corruption for *Hammes* and *Guynes*, where the poor Trades People of *Hammes* and *Guynes* were allotted to dwell, after *Calais* and those Places were taken from the *English*.

FOR the *Italian* Merchants, whom the *English* Citizens could not well brook for their great Wealth, which they got here by their rich Silks and Damasks which they brought over: There were of them *Florentines*, *Luccasses*, *Venetians*, *Genoeses*, &c. and they chiefly resided in *Broad-street* Ward, in *St. Bartholomew's* near the *Royal Exchange*, and *Bennet Fink*.

As for their Trades and Occupations, some of them followed the Calling of Merchants, others were Jewellers, Brokers, Weavers, Taylors, Shoe-makers, Stone-cutters, Hatband-makers, Potters, Painters, School-masters, Physicians, Surgeons, Joiners, Butchers; and many were of no Trades at all, but lived of what they brought

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over with them. By these Foreigners divers Manufactures were set up in *England*; but the Queen thereby lost in her Customs.

THE Strangers of the *Low Countries* brought in the making of Bays, that has proved such an advantageous Commodity for our Merchants to transport; but these were chiefly made at *Norwich* and *Colchester*, and brought up to *LONDON*; and they were made so well, and so strictly examined every Piece, that they carried a Reputation throughout the World. At *Norwich* were 18 Persons appointed on purpose for the Search, Sealing and Measuring of the Baytre; as the Mayor and Aldermen of *Norwich* wrote to the Lord Treasurer; whereby their Commodity held such Credit and Estimation, that they were vendible both in this Realm and in many Countries beyond Seas, to the Benefit of the Queen's Customs, and Relief of the poor Strangers, the Workers thereof, with many of the *English* Nation. The Manner and Order of their Search and Sealing was remarkable, as they sent it up *Anno 1578*, to *LONDON*, in Writing, to this Tenor:

"*First*, There been three Governors which oversee the Woolls, lest any Lambes Wooll be occupied: And they also visit the Racks in eche Howse, that it be equal Length to warp upon, and their Slays to be accordingly; and they also renew their Stamps so often as nede requireth.

"THERE been two Serchers, by the Name of *Prynters*, which do twice in the Week visit eche Baye-Weaver's Howse, to view their Warps; and whether their Slays be full of Threds or not: And if they be found as they ought to be, then they set a Seal upon that of Allowance; otherwise it is not received for a Baye, but is converted to a Blanket, and is finable. Also eche Wever is bound to make th' Owner's Mark upon the Baye. Moreover, if Threds do breke in the Weving, and not tied again to a certain Nembre, that is finable also.

"AFTER they come from the Lome, they are brought as they be, to the first Howse called the *Rawe Perse*. Where there belong to that Serch nine Persons that view eche Baye for the true Workmanship of the Wever, and passeth undre Seal, and his Default, if eny be, is set upon the Seal, is finable according to the Fault. And the Owner's Mark, and the Wever's Mark been sown up so close, that many Times the Owner geveth Sentence upon his own Baye to him unknown, to his own Loss. But this is a General Rule, the Workman that maketh the Fault of Workmanship payeth the Fyne.

"FROM thence they go to the Scowring and Fulling, and the Fuller is to Stamp a Lead with his Mark thereupon, to the Entent that if any Fault be in his Office, he doth allow the Owner the Fyne that shall be set upon that Default.

"FROM the Fuller to the Sherman, called the *Rower*, who in like Manner by a Mark or Letter is known, and is t' answer his Default, if eny be made, to the Owner, after it be found and judged by the Serchers.

"FROM the Fuller they be brought to the second Howse, called the *High Perse*, where be also nine Serchers, there to have the full Allowance according to the Goodness of the Baye, whether it be an whole Castle, a Lyon, or a Sword; for these been the Differencies of Seals, whereby their Goodness are known, that eny Person of Discretion may buy them by theis Marks, and by one other Addition which is used if they want full Goodness or Worthyness of
6 A
" either

“ either of their Seals ; then do they notwithstanding carry the Seal with a Difference by a Corner of the Baye cut, whereby it is known not to be a full Cattle, Lyon, or Sword, and bereth Price accordingly. The Manner of Serche is, each Baye with his Marke and Leads passed at th’ other Serche, is wound up close and sowed together, to that End it may not be known what is passed before, but to give the right Judgment as they synd it then.

“ AND when the Serchers do agree of the Goodness, and find the Baye not worthy of the best Lead, which eche Man doth covet, the Officer of the Bayre goeth out to th’ Owner, who waiteth for his Baye, and declares what is found, before it be stamped : But if the Owner thinketh his Baye to be better, he doth appeal to another Company called *Betrackers*, which be seven of them, that geve their Attendance twice in the Week, *Tuesday* and *Friday*, and as they synd it he must stand contented, tho’ it be worfe than the first Men did allow. In this Serche there been certain Leads set upon the Lyfte of the Baye, called *Over-Leads*, t’ admonish the Buyer of every Fault, whether it be in the Fuller or Rowar, and hath for every such Lead a Quarter of a *Flemish* Ell allowed. And besides, in this Serche great Corrections are used, as the Fault is found ; some th’ Lystes be rent off, some cut asondre in five Parts, some less, some more, whereby the Truth of every Baye is espied and known, and synded besides, and th’ Estimation of them preserved.

“ THEN the Bayes be brought to the Thred Howse, called the *Sealing Huse*, where there do attend four Days in th’ Weke three Persons that be sworn Measurers, th’ one called by the Name of *Meter*, th’ other two been Controullers, and they receive the Bayes a Day before they do measure them, to that End that if the Wynde have strayned them being on the Rame, then they may rest, and gather home again ; forasmuch as it is a tyche Commoditye to measure. And they do fold them, and lay them in Redynes to the Meters Hands, who use to measure them with a *Flemish* Awne or Ell, as they did in *Flanders*. And if th’ Owner doth mislike of the Measure of his Baye, as indeed he ought to be of good Skyll, that shuld be a Measurer of Bayes, forasmuche as there is no Ynche allowed, but strictly from a Skotch in their Measure ; then may the Owner appeal to the Controullers, and then the Measure by them is to stand and bear Warrant or Prynt by Seal.

“ AND from thence to the fourth House, called the *Sale Hall*, which is used three Days in the Week, *viz.* *Monday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday*, if it be not Holidays. And all other Commodities newly invented, have the like Carefulness in their making and serche, before they pass.

To this Manufacture of Bays set up by the Strangers at *Norwich*, may be added another Manufacture, *viz.* making of Gallipots, set up there also Anno 1567, by *Jaspar Andries* and *Jacob Fanson*, Potters, who came from *Antwerp*, to avoid the Persecution there. And these were for the most Part the Trades and Occupations of the Strangers that seated themselves in LONDON or elsewhere. Great Number of those in LONDON were Merchants ; over whose Goods and Traffick it was thought by some, that a more strict Eye should be had, as not employing in the *English* Manufactures that Money which they gained by their Trade here, but returning the said Monies into foreign Parts. One *John Fabian* therefore, (partly for his own Ends) in the Year 1571, put up a Supplication to the Lord Treasurer, that he might be constituted the

Broker for Strangers Goods, in a long Paper, shewing, in the Beginning, the Access of Aliens and Strangers coming out of Foreign Realms and Countries into this Realm, and especially to LONDON ; whereof some Account is given before.

THE Numbers of these Strangers that came over hither, especially in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were considerably great, insomuch that there were three Churches appointed for them, (though all seemed to be shelter’d under the Charter of King *Edward VI.* for the Strangers free Exercise of their Religion) *viz.* a Church for them that came out of *Flanders* and the Low Countries ; another for such as came from the Parts of *France* and *Artois* ; and a third for *Italians* ; and there may be added a fourth for *Spaniards* ; besides, many of these Foreigners resorted to the *English* Churches ; but many there were that resorted to no Church at all.

OF these Strangers the State being suspicious, as coming from the King of *Spain*’s Dominions, who had conceived malicious and destructive Designs against the Queen and her Kingdom, she did, from Time to Time appoint some in every Ward to go from House to House to take their Names, their Qualities, their Callings, and their Churches ; and Certificates were sent up according to these Inquisitions taken. Thus, about the Year 1566, the Names were taken out of all the Members of the *Dutch* Church, and the Number of them, which was 310, among which was *Gherardt Ver [Van] Strype*, Ancestor of the Reverend Mr. *Strype*, who published, with large Additions, the last Edition of *Stow*’s Survey, and to whom we are much indebted in this Work.

By another Account taken of the Strangers, there appeared to be of them 2730, whereof *Dutch* 2030, *French* 428, *Burgoinians* 44, *Italians* 140, *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* 45, *Scots* 40, *Danes* 2, *Liegeois* 1. Again, in the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the Certificates of the Strangers in the several Wards and Precincts about the City of LONDON stood thus :

Men	13917	} Of which {	Denizens	245
Women	965		Mere Strangers	1119
Children	85			

And of these, of the	{	<i>Dutch</i>	} Churches {	938
		<i>French</i>		689
		<i>Italian</i>		050
		<i>English</i>		499
		<i>No</i>		190

2366

Besides Persons not certified

76

In all 2442

The Certificate of them in the Out-Liberties of the City, thus :

Men	662	} Of which {	Denizens	463
Women	279		Mere Strangers	1462
Children	661			

And of these, of the	{	<i>Dutch</i>	} Churches {	1364
		<i>French</i>		1149
		<i>Italian</i>		66
		<i>English</i>		1043
		<i>No</i>		287

3909

Besides Persons not certified

0138

In all 4047

Anno

Anno 1593, May the 4th, a compleat List was brought in of the Number of Strangers, with the Children and Servants, according to Certificates made by several Wards of LONDON, viz.

Strangers	1970	} whereof	Denizens	267
Their Children	2067		No	
Women Servants	1227		Denizens	737
<hr/>				
<i>English</i> -born Servants kept by Strangers				959
<i>English</i> -born set at work by Strangers				534

By another Book of the Numbers of Strangers, taken for the same Year 1593, they are reckoned to amount to 5259, taking in, all within the Liberties also and without. Thence were deducted 259 *English* Servants; and the Sum was reduced to 4300; to which were also subjoined all the *English* that were set on work by the Strangers, which were made to amount in the Whole to 1493.

AMONG the Persons named in a List of the Year 1576, are *John Howblowe*, and *Gyllam Tulyer* mentioned. And in another are the Names of *John Houblond*, and *Peter Hubland*, miswrit in both Places, no doubt, by the *English* Scribes. And in an authentick Catalogue of such *French* as fled to *Rye* in *Sussex*, upon that inhuman Massacre of the Protestants in *France*, Anno 1572, there be the Names of *Le Tellier*, and *Tellier*, one a Merchant, another a Minister, and another a Brazier of *Diep*. Some of these, very probably, were the Ancestors of those eminent Merchants and Citizens bearing the Name of *Houblon* and *Lethieulier*, which at this present flourish here in Wealth and Reputation; and some of them, such as have, and do partake of the Government of this City, as well as other Places of Honour and Trust.

AND having related thus much of the Foreigners that transplanted themselves from abroad into this Place, something may further be added of the Manner of their Reception and Entertainment among the Citizens. Many whereof (especially the more ordinary Sort) had no great Love for them, and were glad of an Opportunity of oppressing them, the *English* Nature being somewhat inhospitable to Strangers, jealous of their Industry, and suspecting them to get their Trade away from them.

Anno 1563, July 30, a Proclamation came out against Strangers; and divers *Frenchmen* Denizens, and others, were seized, it may be, upon the Falseness and Treachery of the *French* to the *English* at *Newhaven*. But to see how ready the Citizens were to take this Opportunity to express their Disgust against Foreigners, Sir *Thomas Lodge*, Lord Mayor, wrote to the Privy Council, That the People, a great Number of them, were very fervent, and a great Number very unquiet; and proceeded, without Order, in the Execution of the Proclamation; so that he thought it good, as he wrote, to give their Honours Intelligence thereof, beseeching their further Order and Pleasure herein; for that the same Proclamation was not orderly published, and the People very heady in using the Liberty of the same.

THE poor Strangers not only in LONDON, but all *England* over, as they were offensive to the ordinary Sort of People, as *Mechanicks* and such like, so they were sought as a Prey by others, to make a Benefit of them. Thus one *Ralph Lane*, a projecting Man, in the Year 1583, made this Motion to the Lord Treasurer, that considering, by Reason of the Civil Wars in the Parts beyond Seas, Numbers of Strangers made their Habitations within this Realm, and that in such great Multitudes, as was to the great Annoyance of homeward Artizans and Subjects, both through the Exercise of *English* Trades, and by not per-

forming, for their Parts, that which the Laws of this Land did enjoyn for the Benefit of the Commonwealth; as also through the Increase of the Prices of Victuals, raising the Rents of the Tenements, and increasing of Sicknefs by their over pesterling of small Rooms with many of them; besides other like Inconveniencies, meet either to be refrained, or else at the least, in some Measure to be refrained by new Provisions, meeting with the Mischiefs of such new Accidents: Therefore, that her Majesty would be pleased to grant him the executing such Laws as were made against Aliens, with the Benefit of the Penalties thereof, and Authority, yearly, to survey them, taking their Appearances, and for the registering of every of their Names to take 4 *d.* with a like Authority to take yearly Bonds to her Majesty's Use (and that only of such of them as have already broken the Laws) not to offend in the like hereafter, and to dispense with what is past. This, if it had passed according to the Petitioner's Desire, would (it is like) have given Occasion of continual Vexation to the Strangers.

THREE Years after, viz. 1586, the Apprentices of LONDON did conspire an Insurrection in the City against the *French* and *Dutch*, but especially against the *French*; a Thing as like unto evil *May-Day* as could be devised, in all Manner of Circumstances; there wanted nothing but Execution. Several of these were taken, all under twenty-one Years of Age. They were of the Mystery of the Plaisterers, and were committed to *Newgate* upon the Queen and Council's Commandment; and the Recorder, and other Magistrates of the City, were in Search for the principal Captain. For the effecting this, they had been working one whole Day or two after in *Whitehall* and at *Westminster*, (where they suspected him to be) and at his coming home they hoped to have him, having set a standing Watch armed, from Nine at Night until Seven in the Morning; and meant to continue the same so long as it should be thought convenient by the Lord Treasurer, and other of the Lords, as the Recorder signified to them.

AGAIN, in the Year 1592, the Outlandish Strangers that dealt in Retail Trades, were greatly disgusted by the *English* Shop-keepers and Freemen of LONDON, as spoiling their Trades; and they made Complaint, and drew up Allegations against retailing Strangers, in Order to the getting an Act of Parliament against their Retailing. They alledged, That the Retailing of foreign Commodities by Strangers caused the Decay of *English* Retailers, in Ability, Number, and Trade. For Example, The *English* Retailers of Linen Cloth in LONDON were to the Number of 160, or thereabouts, but now they were but 67; and the Strangers were increased double in that Trade. And whereas, within seven Years past, one *English* Retailer of Linen Cloth in LONDON uttered yearly in Lawns and Cambricks to the Value of 1400 *l.* now the best of them uttered not in that Sort of Ware yearly 200 *l.* and so of the rest; though much more of those Wares were uttered at that Day than was wont to be. So that what the *English* Retailer lost, the Retailing Strangers got. They alledged further, That the Strangers Retailers had more Liberty than the *English* Retailers, in that they retailed in Cities, Towns Corporate, and the Suburbs of Cities, and other exempt Places; which *English* Retailers were prohibited by a Law to do, viz. the Statute of 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary*. And that some Strangers were both Merchants and Retailers. They alledged, That the Strangers Retailers hindered the Queen's Subsidies and Customs, in living obscurely as poor Retailers in Shew; and so paid the Queen for

for Subsidy but 4 *d.* a Poll; and in not being mere Merchants, whereby they should pay double Custom and Subsidies. They alledged, That they enhanced the Prices of Wares, by secret combining with Merchants beyond the Seas, Wares being then by one half dearer than they were before they retailed. They alledged, That they were dangerous to the State, in Respect of their exceeding Wealth, by using two or three several Trades; in Respect of their great Numbers planted in the chief Cities and Coast-Towns of this Land; in Respect of their Readiness to fly from us upon Report of Danger; and in Respect that many of them were of no Church or apparent Profession. *Lastly*, They alledged, that they kept a Commonwealth among themselves, and they would not teach any of our People their Trades, nor bring up any Children of our Nation in their Trade under them. Upon these Reasons they endeavoured to get an Act of Parliament against them.

THE Foreigners on the other Side argued for themselves, that such an Act was against Charity, in that it debarred Strangers from their Livings; that the Strangers Retailers sold Wares better cheap than the *English* Retailers did; that it was against the Freedom of their Denizations; that it was against the Queen's Benefit, in that Strangers paid double Customs and Subsidies; that they had done much Good to divers Cities and Towns within this Realm; and *lastly*, that if they were restrained from Retailing, the *English* Retailers would raise the Prices among themselves. The Number of these Strangers within LONDON and the Liberties (according to the above-said Complaint against them) were, reckoning both Denizens, and no Denizens, 1062.

THIS Bill against Aliens selling by Way of Retail, was brought into the Parliament, 35 *Eliz.* Anno 1593, and Counsel was held for the Strangers, and for the City against them. Sir *John Wolley* (Secretary for the *Latin* Tongue to the Queen) was against the Bill, and said in the House, "That such a Restraint upon Strangers would be ill for LONDON itself; for the Riches and Renown of the City came by the entertaining of Strangers, and giving Liberty unto them. That *Antwerp* and *Venice* could never have been so rich and famous but by entertaining of Strangers; and by that Means had gained all the Interourse of the World.

BUT Sir *Walter Raleigh* took the other Side, and spake against the Strangers, and that with great Bitterness, and said to this Tenor, "That whereas it was pretended that it was against Charity, against Honour, and against Profit to expel them; in my Opinion, said he, it is no Matter of Charity to relieve them; for, *first*, such as fly hither have forsaken their own King. Our Religion is no Pretext for them; for we have no *Dutchmen* here but such as come from those Princes where the Gospel is preached, &c. As for Honour, it is Honour to use Strangers as we be used by them. But it is a Lightness in a Commonwealth, yea, a Baseness in a Nation, to give a Nation a Liberty, which we cannot receive again. In *Antwerp*, where our Interourse was most, we were never suffered to have a Taylor or a Shoemaker to dwell there. Nay, at *Milan*, where there are three Hundred Pound *Englishmen*, they cannot have so much as a Barber among them. And then as for Profit, they are all of the House of *Almaine*, who pay nothing, yet eat our Profits, and supplant our own Nations, &c. And therefore he saw no Reason so much Respect should be given unto them. And so he concluded, that he saw no Matter of Honour, no Matter of Charity, no Matter of Profit, in relieving of them.

Dr. *Kennet* observes, upon Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Speech, "That this was a severe Speech against the poor foreign Strangers, delivered by him; who could not foresee his own Misfortunes of being first ruined in a Voyage to foreign Parts; and after his Return, of being hunted to Death by a foreign Minister.

BUT Sir *Robert Cecil*, (one of the Secretaries of State) a Man of a better Spirit, by his Wisdom and Temper, took off this Inveective; who spake after this Sort; "That he could not but own it a Matter of Charity to relieve Strangers, and especially such as do not grieve our Eyes. And as to the Point of Honour, this Entertainment of them had brought great Honour to our Kingdom, in that it was accounted the Refuge of distressed Nations: For our Arms have been open to them, to cast themselves into our Bosoms. And yet (added he, to moderate Matters) our Charity must not hinder or injure ourselves. That, as the Bill was, it was not sufficient for this Purpose.—That for his own Conscience, if the Question were then made, he was not resolved to give his Voice. That if it were not for the Gravity of the House, nor for the Credit of the Committees to have it rejected upon the sudden; that as it was then, it was not fit to pass, in his Credit. He saw the Citizens themselves would be well assenting unto the reforming of the same. For that Mr. Recorder yesterday speaking with them for the City, yet, with good Regard, thought the Bill might receive great Moderation." And, upon this Motion and Discourse of *Cecil*, the House was pleased to stay the Bill, and commit it again to the former Committee. The Bill afterwards pass'd the House of Commons with a good Majority, but went no further before the Dissolution: When the Strangers here residing, were left in Possession of all Indulgence that the Laws of the Kingdom did allow, and the Laws of Hospitality could bestow upon them.

AGAIN, Anno 1593, one *Edward Dymock* sued for a View of Aliens and Strangers throughout the Realm, and to keep a Roll and a Book of the Names and Numbers of them. The like Suit did Sir *Thomas Milmay* make; petitioning for the erecting an Office to keep a Register yearly of the Names, Ages, Abilities of Body, Countries, Callings, Arts, Sciences, Places of Habitation, Causes of Repair hither, and Times of Departure hence, of all Foreigners and Strangers, now being and inhabiting within the Realm; and of all others that should from Time to Time come into the Realm to inhabit, or pass out of the same; allowing 6 *d.* for every Poll at their first Entry into the Register, and yearly after 4 *d.* of such as were Householders, and 2 *d.* for Children and Servants; and 4 *d.* for every one that should depart the Realm.

It was commonly urged against the Strangers, that a greater Number might repair hither, than with good Policy were fit to be endured. That very many might justly be supposed to resort hither, not so much out of Zeal to Religion, or Love to the Queen, as to practise against her, and her State, and to rob the *English* of their Commodities to enrich themselves. That they placing themselves in LONDON, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, or in Port Towns, as *Southampton*, *Sandwich*, *Colchester*, might be more ready to do Mischief, or lie fittest to engross our Commodities into their Hands, and to transport the same to their own private Benefit. That the Artisans and mechanical Persons might be impoverished by the great Multitude of Strangers being of their Trades and Faculties. That there were many rich Men among them that lived obscurely, to benefit themselves by Usury and Exchange of Money,

Money, without doing good to the Commonwealth. That many having gotten into their Hands great Riches and Treasure by engrossing our Commodities, suddenly departed the Realm, and many Times stole away with other Men's Goods, without any Notice thereof; and that under Colour of Merchandize and Religion, many Intelligencers and Spies adventured to come hither. These were some of the Reasons which Sir Thomas Mildmay, above-mentioned, used to persuade the Queen to grant a Register.

THE wiser and better Sort were rather for cherishing these Strangers, as well perceiving what Advantages they brought to the Nation, both for their Callings and Examples of Thrift and Diligence; as also by rendering the Queen's Enemy weaker by the dispeopling his Country, and abating his Trade and Traffick. They had also a Religious Compassion for such as left their own Country and Friends, and plentiful Living, (as most of them did) for the Sake of God and Truth. Of this Temper and Judgment was the wise Lord Treasurer Burghley; for when in the Year 1588, great Labour was used to make Strangers employ their Monies received for foreign Goods and Commodities, in other home Commodities to be transported abroad, and not by Exchange; he was against urging it too rigorously, because he saw it would drive away Strangers, who in those Days ought, as he said, rather to be cherished than hardly dealt withal, or exacted upon.

NOR were they backward to assist the Queen according to their Ability, and to do as other Subjects did. Thus in that critical Year 1588, there being a Loan charged by the Queen upon the City, the Companies and Mysteries of LONDON subscribed each distinctly. Then did the Strangers also subscribe among themselves the Sum of 4900 *l.* Their Names, and the Sums they subscribed were as follow:

<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>
Anthony Emerick 100	Peter Buskel 200
John Pooke 100	Adrian de Porter 100
James White 100	John Godscall 200
Domynick Busher 100	James Godscall 100
John Hublone 100	Peter Fryan 200
Eustace Trevachio 100	Hans Wolters 100
Peter Margacie 100	Peter de Coster 100
Lucas Bawdet 100	Peter Samyne 100
Horacio Palavicino 300	Nicolas de la Noy 100
Walter Arlton 100	Abraham Van 2 100
Garet de Malies 200	Delden 5
Philip Cursini 200	Emanuel Demetris 100
Giles Hureblocke 100	Vincent de la Bar 100
Thomas Catell 200	Lewis Sayes 100
Guillam de Best 200	Michael Lemon 100
Michael Corfellis 100	Hans Pyke 100
Roger Van Peine 200	Nicolas de Gozzi 300
Giles de Fysher 100	Peter Vander Wall 100
Wassel Weblyn, 2	Guido Maloport 100
Brewer 5 100	Balthazer Sanctes 100

IN the Year 1595, the poor Tradesmen made a Riot upon the Strangers in Southwark, and other Parts of the City of LONDON, whereupon was a Presentment of the greatest Inquest for the said Borough, concerning the outrageous Tumult and Disorder, unjustly committed there, upon Thursday, June 12, 1595, and the Leaders were punished, and also the chief Offenders.

THE like Tumults began at the same Time within the Liberties (as they are called) where such Strangers commonly harboured. And upon the Complaint of the Elders of the Dutch and French Churches, Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor, committed some young Rioters to the Compter. And when some of their Fellow-Apprentices and Servants gathered in a Body, and attempted to break open the Compter, and de-

liver the Prisoners; the Mayor went out in Person, and took 20 or more of them, and committed all to safe Custody, and promised to proceed against them with all Severity, as he signified in a Letter to the Lord Keeper, dated the 12th of June, 1595.

THE State of the poor French Protestant Refugees, Anno 1687, was this: Their Numbers that were relieved by a Brief that Year, were 15,500 Persons, whereof 13,500 were in and about LONDON, and 2000 in several Sea-Port Towns; of these were 140 Families of Persons of Quality; 183 Ministers with their Families; 144 Families of Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants and Citizens; the rest Artificers, Husbandmen, &c. and considerable Numbers of them more still at that Time coming over. The Collection that was made for them in LONDON; and other Parts of the Nation, in the abovesaid Year 1687, amounted to 40,000 *l.* paid into the Chamber of LONDON, and not long after 2000 *l.* more was paid in. Fifteen French Churches, or convenient Places for the Worship of God, were erected by Means of this Collection, viz. three in LONDON, and 12 in several Counties, besides those great Numbers before-mentioned relieved thereby.

THE Christian Hospitality of King Charles II. towards these Refugees, in the Reception of them some Years before, appears by this that follows:

ON the 21st of July 1681, there was a Memorial presented to King Charles II. in Behalf of the distressed Protestants abroad; which he referred to the Consideration of the Lords Committees of Council-Board for Trade and Plantations, with Directions to report their Opinion thereupon; which they accordingly did July 28 following in Council. And then the King in Council at Hampton-Court did declare, "That he held himself obliged in Honour and Conscience to comfort and support all such afflicted Protestants, who by Reason of the Rigors and Severities which were used towards them upon Account of their Religion, should be forced to quit their native Country, and should desire to shelter themselves under his Majesty's Royal Protection, for the Preservation and free Exercise of their Religion; and in order hereunto his Majesty was pleased further to declare, That he would grant unto every such distressed Protestant, who should come hither for Refuge and reside here, his Letters of Denization under the Great Seal, without any Charge whatsoever; and likewise such further Privileges and Immunities as were consistent with the Laws, for the Liberty and free Exercise of their Trades and Handicrafts; and that he would likewise recommend it to his Parliament at their next Meeting, to pass an Act for the general Naturalization of all such Protestants as should come over as aforesaid; and for the further enlarging their Liberties and Franchises granted to them by his Majesty, as reasonably might be necessary for them. And for their Encouragement his Majesty was likewise pleased to grant unto them, that they should pay no greater Duties in any Case than his Majesty's own natural born Subjects; and that they should have all Privileges and Immunities, that generally his Majesty's native Subjects had, for the Introduction of their Children into Schools and Colleges.

AND his Majesty was likewise pleased to order, That all his Officers, both Civil and Military, should give a kind Reception to all such Protestants as should arrive within any of his Majesty's Ports in this Kingdom, and to furnish them with free Passports, and give them "all

“ all Assistance and Furtherance in their Journeys
 “ to the Places to which they should desire to
 “ go. And the Lords Commissioners of his Ma-
 “ jesty’s Treasury were to give Orders to the
 “ Commissioners of his Customs, to suffer the
 “ said Protestants to pass free with their Goods
 “ and Household Stuff, whether of a greater or
 “ smaller Value, together with their Tools and
 “ Instruments, belonging to their Crafts or
 “ Trades, and generally all what belonged to
 “ them, that might be imported according to
 “ the Laws then in Force, without exacting any
 “ Thing from them.

“ AND for the further Relief and Encourage-
 “ ment of the said necessitous Protestants, the
 “ King would give Order for a general Brief
 “ through his Kingdom of *England*, for collect-
 “ ing the Charity of well-disposed Persons, for
 “ the Relief of the said Protestants who might
 “ stand in need thereof.

“ AND to the End when any such came over,
 “ being Strangers, they might know where to ad-
 “ dress themselves to fitting Persons, to lay their
 “ Requests and Complaints before his Majesty,
 “ he was graciously pleased to appoint the Most
 “ Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop
 “ of *Canterbury*, and the Right Reverend the
 “ Lord Bishop of *LONDON*, or either of
 “ them, to receive all the said Requests and
 “ Petitions, and to present the same to his Ma-
 “ jesty ; to the End such Order might be given
 “ therein as should be necessary.” And this
 Order, for the more publick Knowledge there-
 of, was printed by the King’s Printers.

QUEEN *Anne*, of later Years, was not behind in
 her Compassion of the Misery of these poor Pro-
 testants, still under grievous Persecution. For in
 the Year 1707, these Refugees, *viz.* the Earl of
Lifford, Monsieur *Le Coq*; Monsieur *St. Leger* and
 several other *French* Protestant Gentlemen and
 Ministers, introduced by the Earl of *Sunderland*,
 one of the Principal Secretaries of State, April 2,
 1707, presented to her Majesty an Address
 signed by a great Number of them ; expressing
 their Gratitude for the gracious Protection, and
 charitable Assistance they had received from the
English : And laying before her Majesty the dis-
 tressed and calamitous Condition of their Bre-
 thren in *France* under the present Persecution :
 And prayed, that her Majesty would be pleased
 to take the same into her Royal and tender Con-
 sideration.

To which Address her Majesty was pleased
 to return the following Answer : “ I have always
 “ had a great Compassion for the unhappy Cir-
 “ cumstances of the afflicted Protestants of *France*.
 “ I will communicate my Thoughts upon this
 “ Matter to our Allies ; and hope such Measures
 “ may be taken as may effectually answer the
 “ Intent of your Petition.

AND lastly, upon the Bill about *Occasional*
Conformity in that Queen’s Reign, fearing some
 Restraint might be put upon them in Respect of
 the Exercise of their Religion, they recommended
 their Case to the Parliament as follows :

The CASE of the DUTCH and FRENCH
Protestant Churches in England.

THAT they were first established in the
 Reign of King *Edward VI.* and afterwards
 in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and have now
 continued in this Nation upwards of 150 Years.

THAT those Churches were, and are compo-
 sed of such Persons, who themselves and their
 Ancestors fled out of the *Netherlands*, *France*,
 and other Parts beyond the Seas, from Popish Per-
 secution.

THAT they have introduced and established
 a great Number of very profitable Woollen, Silk,

and other Manufacturies in this Realm, particu-
 larly at *LONDON*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*,
Colchester, &c.

THAT they have always continued very Dutiful
 and Loyal to the Crown and Government.

THAT in the *Act of Uniformity*, made in the
 13th and 14th Years of King *Charles II.* there is
 Provision made, and a Clause inserted in Favour
 of the said Churches.

THAT King *James I.* of glorious Memory, in
 1614, sent his Royal Letters to the National Sy-
 nod of the *French* Churches, expressing his great
 Care and Concern for their Peace and Preser-
 vation.

THAT in 1618, his said Majesty sent one of his
 Bishops, and four of the most famous Doctors
 of the Church of *England*, to the Synod of *Dort*,
 who acted with the whole Body, and signed all
 their Acts.

THAT the Convocation of the Clergy of *Eng-
 land*, were pleased to take Notice of the Prote-
 stant Churches Abroad, in several Addresses made
 to the Crown, and to declare how much they
 were concerned for the Preservation of their Re-
 ligion.

THAT in the Prayers appointed for the publick
 Fasts, and upon solemn Occasions, the Reformed
 Churches abroad are therein recommended to
 GOD.

THAT the Crown of *England* hath, on the Be-
 half of the Protestants, been Guarantee in several
 Treaties of Peace between the Protestants and
 Papists.

THAT many of the *English* Nobility and Gen-
 try, when abroad, do repair to the Protestant
 Churches and Assemblies, and there receive the
 Sacrament.

THAT the Papists abroad will revile the Prote-
 stants, that they are not of the same Religion
 with the Church of *England*, altho’ they have a
 Liturgy and Form of Prayer.

THAT the *Dutch* and *French* Churches main-
 tain (by voluntary Contribution) great Num-
 bers of poor People ; which they will be dis-
 abled to do, in Case Persons of honourable Of-
 fices and Employments are prohibited, under
 Penalties, to resort to their Churches, and there-
 by the Poor (which are numerous) will become a
 great Charge to the several Parishes.

THAT by the Bill depending concerning Occa-
 sional Conformity, the said Churches will be
 greatly prejudiced in their established Privileges,
 and their Members may become liable to several
 Penalties and Forfeitures, unless a Clause be in-
 serted for their Exemption.

THAT not only they will be prejudiced, but
 also all the Reformed Churches abroad : For one
 of the Advantages of those Churches is, being
 looked upon by their Enemies as Churches which
 are of the same Communion with the Church of
England ; but when it is known that those which
 are in this Kingdom in any Place of Honour or
 Trust, incur Penalties for being present in the
 Assemblies where their Rites and Discipline are
 followed, they will become contemptible and
 despicable to their Adversaries ; and their Mem-
 bers will be deprived of the Comfort and Encou-
 ragement they find in their glorying of being of
 the same Religion with the Church of *England* ;
 and that the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty is
 Defender of their Faith, and of their Interest in
 the World.

Wherefore it is humbly hoped, that a Pro-
 viso or Clause may be added for their
 Exemption in the said Bill concerning
 Occasional Conformity, they performing
 their Exercises in the Dutch and French
 Languages.

C H A P. XII.

The MILITARY GOVERNMENT of the CITY of LONDON.

HAVING thus treated of the Ecclesiastical and Temporal, or Civil Government of the City, there is yet a third State of Government distinct from the former, *viz.* the Military State, serving for the Defence thereof, in Case of any hostile Invasion, or Oppression. And the City is able to furnish out considerable Forces for its own Defence, and the Service of the Prince, upon Occasion; and hath her Members carefully disciplined in Martial Arts, and Feats of War for that Purpose.

IN a Time of War, under King *Stephen*, the City mustered 20,000 Horse, and 60,000 Foot, of their own Men.

IN the Year of our Lord 1532, (not to look farther back) being the 23d of King *Henry VIII.* there was a General Muster in LONDON; wherein were taken the Names of all Men within the City and Liberties, from the Age of 16 unto 60, the Harnesses, and all Sorts of Weapons for War being taken Account of. They then drew out only such able Men as had White Harnesses; and caused them all to appear in white Coats and Breeches, and White Caps and Feathers. And because Notice was given that the King would see them mustered, they all prepared to appear as splendid as they could; and, to that End, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriff, and all that had been Sheriffs, had White Harnesses, and over them Coats of Black Velvet, with the Arms of the City embroidered thereon; each one a great Gold Chain, and well mounted on Horses with rich Trappings; on their Heads Velvet Caps, and in their Hands Battle-axes gilt. Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halbertiers in White Silk, or Buff-Coats, waiting on them, with their Halberts gilt. And the Lord Mayor had sixteen tall Men apparelled in White Sattin Doublets, Caps and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other gorgeous Attire, with long gilt Halberts, following his Lordship at a Distance. But next to him he had four Footmen attired in White Sattin; then two Pages cloathed in Crimson Velvet, and Cloth of Gold, riding on fine Horses richly furnished, one of them carrying the Lord Mayor's Helmet, and the other his Pole-axe, both richly gilt. Most of the Citizens, of any Quality or Office, were clad in White Sattin, or White Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold; and some had rich Jewels.

WHAT was the Number of Men then in Arms, is not recorded; but that they may be guessed at by what follows. They mustered in *Mile-end Fields*, and, before Nine o' Clock in the Morning, they began to march, entering at *Aldgate* in great Order; and some marched up to *Westminster*, where the King and most of the Courtiers were placed to view them, as they passed by. Thence they marched about *St. James's Park*, so through *Holborn*, and thence to *Leaden-hall*, where they disbanded and went home. And this was not done till Five o' Clock in the Afternoon; which was eight Hours March.

IN the Year 1585, were great Musters in LONDON, that so the City might be in a Readiness upon any Invasion of the *Spaniards*, who threaten-

ed terribly, by the Preparation they were making; and upon any Insurrections at Home, by Reason of the Queen of *Scots*. And large Contributions were raised upon the Citizens for this Charge: But they in *Black-fryars*, *St. Martin's*, *White-fryars*, and other exempt Places, refused to be taxed, and would not yield to pay any Thing, unless they received Direction from the Lord Treasurer, and other Lords of the Privy Council for the Doing thereof. So that Sir *Thomas Pullyson*, Lord Mayor, desired the said Lord Treasurer to give his Orders to those Places.

AND in *April* and *May* this Year, the Queen being at *Greenwich*, the City Militia, compleatly armed, mustered before her six or eight Days, laying intrenched about *Blackheath*, to the Number of 4 or 5000 Men. Then all the Companies and Mysteries of LONDON sent out their Numbers. And here follows a Scheme of what Numbers of Men each Company sent forth, and the Charge of Arms, Wages and Victuals.

Companies.	Men.	Charges.		
		l.	s.	d.
Mercers	294	392	10	00
Drapers	347	567	16	07
Grocers	395	467	10	00
Fishmongers	200	194	19	00
Goldsmiths	280	229	10	02
Skinners	174	163	05	00
Haberdashers	395	350	03	10
Salters	160	215	12	08
Ironmongers	147	202	01	01
Vintners	107	160	03	11
Merchant Taylors	395	273	05	04
Clothworkers	214	177	02	02
Girdlers	048	057	19	00
Carpenters	032	047	06	04
Butchers	020	037	04	04½
Tallowchandlers	040	071	05	10
Dyers	040	061	14	05
Cutlers	027	047	10	00
Sadlers	054	016	00	02
Barbers and Surgeons	024	046	10	06
Innholders	037	031	07	08
Cordwainers	054	083	07	08
Brewers	100	128	02	07
Coopers	051	044	11	11
Leatherfellers	100	114	00	00
Stationers	027	051	15	02

Beside Armour.

AND so all the rest of the Companies and Fellowships, too large to be set down. This Specimen is enough to shew the Matter. This Account was sent in to Sir *Thomas Pullyson*, Lord Mayor, many of these Men putting themselves voluntarily to Charges, in making new Coats, and providing themselves Scarfs and Feathers, and such like. This Training, no Question, was ordered to prepare for any Attempt of the Queen's Enemies from Abroad or at Home, by secret Insurrections.

THUS were the Freemen of each Mystery charged. But, besides this Charge upon the Freemen, the Strangers-born, and Foreigners, that

that is, Unfreemen, that inhabited in the City or Suburbs, were also taxed in their several Wards, towards this Muster. As for Example,

	l.	s.	d.
In Cripplegate Ward	008	06	08
In Limestreet Ward	003	08	00
In Aldersgate Within	004	17	02
In Aldersgate Without	004	15	10
In these, and the rest of the Wards the Sum collected amounted unto	289	03	02
The several Companies stood charged with	4735	01	01
The whole Sum of the Charge of these Musters by the several Companies, besides some private Charges which could not be re- duced to any Certainty, was	5023	04	03

UPON the dangerous Threatening from the Conspiracies by Papists carrying on, in September 1586, the City thought of putting themselves into a Posture of Defence: And there was for that End drawn up (to be considered by the Lords) a Book, intituled, *The Manner of ordering the Citizens of LONDON, to the safe Keeping and Defence of that her Majesty's City, against the traitorous and sudden Attempts of all Conspirators and Traitors whatsoever.* Which, being so remarkable a Matter, and shewing the Vigilancy and Courage of the City at this Time, may deserve to be here exemplified.

1. **T**HAT everie Alderman of his Warde, assisted with the gravest Inhabitants there, doe gather and register the Names of all suche Howsehowlders, their Children and Servants, as dwell in the same Warde, who openly profess and shewe themselves to love the Gospel, and hate Poperie, being of sufficient Wealthe to mainteyne their owne State, and able to beare Almes.

2. *Item*, That of the most apte of those Cittizens, there be chosen out for special Leaders (everye of them to lead xxv of his Neighbours dwelling next him.) And that there be so manye of those Leaders, as after that Rate shal be sufficient to leade iiii. or v. thousand Men, or more or lesse, as shal be thought meete: And that the sayd Number of Men be chosen out of those, to be registred as aforesayd.

3. *Item*, That of the most valiante, grave and wise amonge the said registred Cittizens, there be chosen Captaynes of Bandes, everie of them under severall Ensignes; to receive tenne of the sayd special Leaders, with everie of them his xxv Men. So shal there be two hundred and fifty Men under an Ensigne: And that they have their severall Ensignes accordinglye.

4. *Item*, That of the said Cittizens there be chosen to serve under everie suche of their Captaynes, their severall Lyvetenantes, Ensigne-Bearers and Sergeantes, with a fit Drummer: And that there be assigned a Place certen to everye Captayn, wherunto he shal resort upon any sudden Alarme. And that he know all his Officers, and those petty Leaders speciallie appointed, to bring his Men thither to him. And likewise that those Officers and Leaders know the same Place, and their Captayne.

5. *Item*, That after suche Election and Appointment as aforesaid, everie one applye himself to learne and know, howe to exercise their severall Offices and Roles, as apperteyneth. And that everie Householder have readie in his Howse all Weapons and Furniture necessarie for himself and those of his Howse, to be appointed in this Service.

6. *Item*, That the Watches for the Nighte be kepte according to the former Order. But the

same to be of more sufficient Persons; and that speciallie, there be at everie Gate a Watche from ix o'Clock at Nighte, till vij in the Morning for the Wynter, and from x to v in the Sommer; and that the Portcullises at everie Gate be surveyed and made readie to use at any suddyn, yf any Nede be.

7. *Item*, That inasmuche as that Syde of the Cytie, next the Ryver lyeth open, That therefore from the Tower to Bryderwell, they do appointe all alongest a sufficient Number of Watche Howses. And therein nightlie to be good Watches to come and contynue at the Gate: And that all pryvate Kayes, Alleys and Wharves during the Howers aforesayd, be close shut upp in.

8. *Item*, That at thendes of Streetes be prepared Chaynes, as shal be thought needfull, for interrupting thentrie and Passage of anye Adversarie.

9. *Item*, For quenching of sudden Fiers, yt will be necessarie to have a thousand trustie Persons to carrie Leather Bucketts and Ladders. And that to them of the graver Cyttyzens there be appointed Leaders, to lead them as nede may be, by Hundreds and Fifties, for to be redie to relieve anye fiered Place. And that likewise, under like Leading, there be appointed v hundred Pyoners with Mattocks and Shovells, ready to make Trenches and Rampyers at all Occasions.

10. *Item*, That the whole ording and disposing of the Premises be at the Direction of the Lord Maior, Sheriffes and Aldermen, and suche grave Persons as they shal take and chuse of the sayde Cyttye to assiste them; and so from Tyme to Tyme, and not otherwise.

11. *Item*, Upon anye Alarme to be geven, everye Captayne forthwith to repayr to his appointed Place, and all his Officers, and the severall Leaders, with the xxv Men a peece, forthwith to resort to that Place to their special appointed Captaine. And two of those Captaines being placed next to the Lord Maior's Howse for the Time being, with bothe their Bandes, to repayre ymmediately to his Lordship. And to either of the Sheriffes in like Sorte, to repayre one severall Captayne, with his severall Bande. And all other Captaines and their Companies to remaine at their appointed Places, till they receive Order from the Maior. And that in such Case one general Watch Word be geven to everye Soldyer: And that they have some special Token whereby everye of them may be knowne one to another.

12. *Item*, That upon any Shewe or Suspicion of any dangerous Attempte discryed or perceyved by any of the Watches, that then forthwith they shal geve Knowledge thereof to the Lord Maior and Sheriffe, and to everye Alderman or his Deputie, in the severall Wardes; that they maye call so manye to Armes, as in Case by them shal be thought convenient and sufficient.

13. *Item*, That upon anye Alarme or Warning geven, everye Inhabitant prepare and have readie in his Howse a Lanthorne with Lighte readye to hange out, when by Authoritie it shal be so commanded.

14. *Item*, That straighte Order be taken, that if any Alarme be proclaymed, that no Masters of Howses goe noe further than the Streete Dores of their Howses; and that noe Servante or other (upon grevous Payne) do then issue into the Streete, except the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Captaynes, Leaders, Officers and Soldiers aforesayd, and their Buketiers and Pyoners, and their Leaders; and such others as shal be especiallie called or commanded by the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs.

15. *Item*,

15. *Item*, That one of the Watche Howses at the Water Syde be nere the Engine there that serveth the Cittie with Water : For that above all other is most present, and abundant to that Purpose, and most readye for quenching Fyer; and therefore is speciallie to be garded.

16. *Item*, That such Recusants as have greate Houses and Lodgings within the Liberties of the Citie; and likewise all dangerous and suspicious Persons to the State, may, by her Majesty's Authoritie be removed from lodging within the Walles of the Citie, (or Suburbs, yf that may be) for those Howses are most like to harbour and cover dangerous Persons to be nearer and readier to make sudden Invasion upon the Cittie.

17. *Item*, That some special Consideration may be had of all Strangers, having Howses in the Citie, and which are not of the *Frenche* or *Dutche* Church. And that some Order may be sett downe, especiallie concerning them, as in this Time and State shall be found requisite.

AGAIN, in the Beginning of the Year 1588, the Queen hearing and seeing such vast Preparations making by *Spain*, and concluding these Clouds to be intended to be discharged upon her, resolved, in the best Manner she could, to put her City into a Condition of Defence. So the Lords of the Council ordered *Edmund York*, a brave Commander in the *Low Countries*, to give his Directions how the City should be ordered for this Purpose : But still the Lord Mayor was to be the chief Governor of all this military Preparation in the City, in making Colonels and Captains, and other Officers; which was such a Trust by the Queen imposed upon the Lord Mayor, as *York* said, Such an Honour, and such a gracious Favour never happened to any People, neither was the like heretofore done unto them. *York's* Discourse follows, intituled,

An ORDER to be observed for the Marshalling of the City of LONDON into a true Form of Discipline, to be used in Time of Occasion.

CONsidering the auncient Government of the Citie hath always depended on the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, which Course hath always been found so pleasinge to our Prynces, and liking to the People, as to alter were inconvenient; if therefore your Lordships shall please rather to give them some Authoritie (by your Directions) Marshall, then to derogate anye Thinge from them, it will animate them in their Accounts and Expences; which Authoritie shall contynue till her Majestie and your Lordships shall please to the contrarie. Yet consideringe their Professions and Nurritures not to performe the Actions, therefore to joyne unto the Mayor's Authoritie some Man of Judgment, Experience and Fidelitie, it were convenient, as Marshall, by whose Advise, with the Mayor's Consent, all Causes Marshall be directed, then a Sargeant, Mayor and a Provost, the one to marshall the Men, and the other to do Justice; wherein the *French* truly saith, That three Things mayne-tenne the Warres, which is, *Bon Chief*; *Bonne Burse*, and *Bon Bureau*, meaning Justice; all which may be performed in the Citie. For the Chief, or Marshall, being appointed by your Lordships, there is no doubt of his Sufficiencie, upon whom the greatest Weight of this Burthren must lye; the Purse considering the Charges so small, it will soon be performed; the Justice by your Lordships Directions, and the Provost's Diligence shall be duly administred; so as all Things shall proceede to the Glorie of God, to the Honour of her Majestie, and to the Benefit of the People. Object they canne not, for

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that the Charges is defrayed by the Entertainment onely of three Persons, so as no doubt of the Allowance in Respect of Charges. For infringing the Liberties and Privileges your Lordships do give them more than ever they had. For Reputation and Trust, her Majestie and your Lordships do putt Armes, and the managing of Armes into their Hands; so as no doubt, but of a most gracious Acceptance and Acknowledgement of so an especiall gracious Favour and Trust; and may justlye saye themselves to be the happiest People of the World, in having so gracious a Prynce, who contrarie to the Policie of all other Prynces (who disarmie their Subjects) doth put Armes, and managing of Armes into their Hands: O blessed Prynce and happy People. By how much therefore are we more bound to her Majestie then any other Subjects of the World to their Prynces, by as much as our Lives, our Wives, our Children, our Goods, our Freedome and Posteritie is worth.

THE Marshall, Sargeant, Mayor and Provost being by your Lordships appointed, the first Thinge they are to doe, (after the receiving of their Commissions from your Lordships) is to make a Review General of all the Armes and Munition within the Citie and Suburbs, and thereof to enforme your Lordships.

THE next is, to make a Review of all the Garners of Corne, as well in private Houses as in common Magasyns, not onelye of Corn but of all Manner of Victuals, and thereof enforme your Lordships.

THESE Reviewes made by the Mayor, his Brethren, and Marshall, (to whome all Provision of Munition, Armes, and Victuall belongeth) then shall they warne everie common Marchant of Corne to have such a Quantitie, and to everie common Baker and Brewer; to have allwayes in a Readynes such a Quantitie of Corne as he uttereth in fortie Dayes, over and above his ordinarie uttering; and so shall geve like Order of Provision to eurye severall Person that lives and gaynes by selling Victualls; for as the Merchant of Armes and Munitions, the Baker, the Brewer, the Butcher, and all other Trades have a contynuall getting, so lett them be bound to have an Overplus always in their Handes, to serve her Majestie, and to susteyne themselves upon any Occasion of Warres, Dearth, or the Sustainance of distressed Frendes.

THIS done, the Citie shall be divided into so many Quarters as there is fifteene hundreth Men: In everie Quarter shal be chosen one Collonell, a Man there dwellinge, and a Citizen of Honestie, Reputation and Wealth, elected by the Maier and Marshall (after your Lordships Allowance,) who shall haue under hym tenne Captaynes, all Dwellers in that Quarter; and everie Captayne shall have a hundreth and fiftie Men, all Inhabitants in that Quarter, which shal be either the Housholder, his Sonne, or his contynewed Servant. Provided that the Collonnells be none of the Aldermen, because they are already chosen to the Civill Government.

THE Regiment being all Dwellers together in one Quarter, doth make the Collonnells Government easie, and makes the Assemplye of the Souldiers speedie.

THE Collonnells chosen, and the Quarters devided, then shall everie Collonell choose six Captaynes, which shal be allowed by the Maier and Marshall; (after they have enformed your Lordships) being all Dwellers in the Collonnells Quarter.

AFTER the Captaynes chosen, the Lord Maier, his Brethren, and the Marshall, shall deliver so many Housholders, their Sons or contynewed Servaunts, as will furnish eurye Captayne 150 Men with Wepons thus devided, that is, eight Hal-

6 C

berdiers,

berdiers, 60 armed Pikes, 30 Musketers, and 50 Harquebusiers, and the two odd Men shal be for the Sargeants. For to put into these trayned Companies and Archers, or a superfluous Number of short Weapons, it were inconvenient, for that the Multitude upon any Alarum, will come furnished with those Weapons; and therefore to teach that by Art which Nature geves, were Tyme lost; and to charge a People with that which is not wanting, were frivolous.

THE Companies furnished, as is aforesaide, then the Sargeant Major, or his Corporalls shall visitt every Man's particular Furniture in their private Howses; aswell to see the Goodnes of their Armes, as to see it in order, least they should dishonour their Commanders; for not performing that which apperteynes to Men of Judgment and Souldiers to doe.

AFTER your Armes provided and reviewed, a Muster-General of all the Armye shall be held in some convenient Place; at which Musters shall onely be the Shew of the Men with their Armes without any Exercise, which shall be held in the Presence of such Honorable Persons as your Lordship shall appoynt, ioyned with the Maior, his Brethren, the Marshall, and Sargeant Major: At which Tyme the Marshall, Sargeant Major and Provost shall be presented unto all the Collonells, Captaynes and Souldiers, their Commissions published.

WHEN your Collonells, Captaynes and Souldiers know this, then everie Night at 6 of the Clock shall five Companies of severall Regiments putt themselves in Armes. And so with their Ensignes shall marche unto the *Exchange*, and there shall stand in Battell a quarter of an Houre: To whom the Marshall shall come with the Word, which he shall take from the Major, who shall haue it from her Majestie (if she be neare LONDON) which the Marshall shall deliver to the Sargeant Maior with great Duetie and Respect, who shall geve it unto the Captayne of the Watche, and to everie Officer that is in Garde that Night: After the Word delivered, a Prayer for her Majestie's Estate and Kingdom, the Lord's Prayer shal be sayed. Then the Sergeant Major shall putt five Billets in a Hatt, which the Captaynes that are in Garde drawe for their Places of Gardinge; so as he that draweth the Billett of the *Exchange*, shall that Night be Capteyne of the Watche: He that drawes the Billett of the *Bridge*, shall garde it, and *St. Catheryn's Gate* by the *Tower*: He that draws *Aldgate* shall garde it, and *Busshopsgate*: He that drawes *Croplegate* shall garde it, and *Aldersgate*: He that drawes *Newgate* shall garde it, and *Ludgate*: As for *Morgate*, it is no Avenew, but a Passage, as the *Posterne* and the *Grave-fryers* are. Why I devide the Companies into two Gardes, is, for not over-toylinge the Souldiers, being Men of Trade: For by this Meanes they garde but once in 20 Dayes, which else would come everie tenne Days.

WHEN the Companies are thus entred into Garde, the chief Cordegard for the Captayne of the Watche, shal be kept at the *Exchange*, by his whole Companye, and the other Cordegards at the Gates by halfe Companies. Upon everie Cordegard shall continuallye stand in Armes five or sixe Souldiers, who shall be relieved every halfe Hour. And considering the continuallye styrringe and travayle that is in LONDON, it shall not be convenient to shut the Gates tyll Tenne of the Clocke or after: and then at Eleven to put forth the Centinells, which ought to be placed upon the Walles, or as near as may be: and so shall stand centneld till 3 in the Morninge, and shal be changed eurye Houre; and eurye half Houre they shall make the Round, which is the surest Garde in the World: But considering how

impossible it is to place the Centinells, by Reason of the disorderlye and dangerous Buildinge of Howses which are upon the Walles: By which Means I haue knowne many Townes surprized and greate Intelligence passed to their utter Ruine; for where your Centenells canne not come to the Walles, nor your Round haue free Passage, it is impossible of any certain Safetie, which Manner of Buildinge ought carefully to be looked unto, especially in any Place of Importance, as the *Tower*, or such like Forts are: Therefore must the Centenells be placed in the Streetes, who, after they are once posted, shall not suffer anye to passe without the Worde, which Manner of severe Gardinge shal be but used tyll the Companies have once all gone over: Whiche is onely to teache them to knowe how to stande upon their Gardes, duringe which Tyme onely the Gates shal be shutt, and the Keyes delivered to the Maior, and no Man to come in but by Commandement from your Lordships, in as good and orderly Forme, as in anye Towne of Warre.

AND the Orders and Ordynances for the Discipline shal be published by the Provost, that in offending no Man pleade Ignorance hereafter. At this Muster a perfect Rolle shal be made by some sufficient Person, of all Persons and Weapons in their Army, which shal be delivered to your Lordships, and registred in the *Guldehall*. And at these Musters everie Collonell shall bringe his Stampe and Marke particular, with the which every Corlett, Pike, Harquebuze, Muskett, Murrion, and Furniture of his Regiment shal be marked, to avoyde this unmeete lending of Armes; whereby they neglect their Duties to her Majestie, dishonour their Commanders, and utterly deceave themselves. I remember when I was first brought up in *Piemount*, in the Countie of *Brissacks* Regiment of the old Bannes, we had our particular Calibre of Harquebuze to our Regiment, both for that one Bullet should serve all the Harquebuzes of our Regiment, as for that our Collonell would not be deceaved of his Armes: Of which Word of *Calibre*, came first this unapt Terme wee use to call a Harquebuze a Calliver, which is the Height of the Bullett and not the Piece. Before the Battle of *Mounguntur*, the Prynces of the Religion caused 7000 Harquebuzes to be made all of one Calibre, which were called *Harquebuse du Calibre de Monsieur le Prince*: So as I think some Man not understandinge *Frenche*, brought hither the Name of the Height of the Bullett for the Piece, which Word of Calibre, is yet contynued with our good Cannoniers.

AFTER the Musters passed, the Mayor, the Marshall, and the Sargeant Major shall ride round about the Citie, to see all the Wayes or Avenues that comes unto the Towne, to looke what Places are most fit to place Gardes upon, what Streetes are most convenient to make Places of Armes, or *Randeuous* general, for Assembly upon any Alarum in; which I think will be most necessarie in two Places, that is, one Place of Assemblye shall be at *Leadenhall*, which answers *Algate*, *Busshopsgate*, the Bridge, and directly into LONDON: The other shall be without *Newgate*, which answers *Holbourne*, *Smithfield*, *Ludgate*, and directly into LONDON; to everie one of these *Randeuouses* shall, upon any Alarum, assemble five Companies of five particular Regiments: The other five Companies of everie one of those five Regiments shal be thus employed, that is, one Companye shall goe to *Algate*, another Companye to *Busshopsgate*, and the other three Companies of the Regiment shall stand in Armes in their Quarter, tyll the Marshall or Sargeant Mayor shall command them; so as upon any sodeyne Alarum, your Souldiers knowe whither and how to assemble without Confusion;

fusion, which is a Matter of greate Weight. By this Means your Lordships have two Companyes at evrye Gate, 20 Companyes at either of the Places of Assemblies, and one Companye in everye Streete of Ymportance in LONDON.

WHEN your Collonells and Captaines knowe whither to assemble upon any Alarum (without Confusion) he shal be shewed by the Marshall or Sargeant Major: Then shall the Sargeant Major and his Corporalls have five Companyes everie Day abroad in some private Place to teache them to weare their Furnitures, and to use their Armes, so that in 20 Dayes the whole 15,000 will knowe how to weare their Furniture, and carrye their Armes (which Number I esteeme easie to be leavyed of the best and honestest Sort) which is as much as for this Tyme is requisite.

As you have here the Forme how these Companyes shall enter into Garde, how to divide themselves to their Gardes, how to place there Centenells, and how to make the Ground; (which Form shall every Night be observed, and when the Drums sounde to put the Companyes that enter into Garde in Armes.) Then shall the Companyes that are in Garde, put themselves in Armes, and so stand upon their Cordegard, tyll the Companye that enters into Garde, be possessed of the Cordegard. Then shall they depart, and march orderlye to Garde home their Colours: All which is onely done to teache your Captaynes, Officers and Souldiers, to know how to enter into Garde, how to place their Gardes, and how to stand upon their Gardes; which is the most assuredst Thing that ever was devised for the Safetie of anye Citie, Towne, Place, Camp or Army, which in the open Field without anye Covert in the World, of Wall, Trench or Carriage will be as orderlye and Safely performed, as in any Towne, if the Master of the Campe have Judgment in placing of the Armye, and the Sargeant Major Discretion in placing of the Gardes.

By this Meanes there is everie Night at 6 of the Clock, 10 Ensignes marching in LONDON, which is drawne out of severall Regiments, and severall Quarters, to make the greater Stirring and greater Showe: And because Townes Men love Ease and Profit, therefore there shall onely remayne all Night 25 at every Gate, and 50 at the *Exchange*; so as they enter into Garde but once everie 20 Dayes, and stand upon their Garde but once in 60 Dayes, which is Nothinge.

WHEN the Gates and chief Bodie of the Watche by the *Exchange* is possessed (for that you must never carry out your Souldiers, but that you are first possessed of your Gardes for the Assurance of your Retreat;) then shall the Sargeant Major have five Companyes every Daye abroad, and the Sargeant Major of every Regiment shall have one Company abroad, to teach them to use their Armes, to march, assaile, defend: So by this Meanes there is everie Day in Armes 9 particular Companies, with their Sargeant Major, and five Companyes with the Sargeant Major General, and ten Companyes entring into Garde, and in Garde, so as there is 24 Companyes everie Daye in Armes.

ONCE everie 20 Dayes the Marshall and the Sargeant Major shall have one whole Regiment abroad, to teache them to marche, and range them in Battell, and to use their Armes, and once every two Monthes, the Major, the Marshall, the Sargeant Major and the Provost shall have all the Armye abroad for two Dayes, (saving the Companyes in Garde, and those that must enter the next Dayes into Garde; for you must never leave the Gardes ungarded or unprovided of those that shall susteyne the Gardes;) whereby they shall know how to Marche, how

to garde in Camp, how to range in Battell; and how to lodge in the Feild, for on their Marches it were good they should learne how to marche in Covert and Champion; how to attack a Skyrmise; how to range suddenly in Battell, and how to assaile and defend: So as if her Majestie upon any sudden Occasion shall please to use this Army, they are at all Tymes readie to marche; and know how to marche, how to lodge, how to garde, and how to use their Armes, and (which is more) knowe how to command, and how to obey: Which is onely brought unto them by her Majesties great Care, and especiall Favour and Trust, with your Lordships Directions, and not any wayes to their Charges; for they onely are charged with the Enterterment of three Persons. Synce therefore it pleaseth her Majestie and your Lordship to laye upon this especial Honour and Trust, as to make the Major Lieftenant in makinge Collonells, Capteyns, Officers and Souldiers, being all Citizens, is suche an Honour, such a Trust, and such a gracious Favour, as never happened unto anye People, neither was the like ever heretofore done unto them, or anye other by anye Prince.

As your Lordships have provided for the marshalling of the Citie, so to prevent any Inconvenience that by anye forren Enemy may happen, which no wayes canne annoy LONDON (in Respect of the Multitude of People therein) but by some foodeyne Attempt, which may breede verye greate Amazement and Fright, with most assured Daunger. If therefore to prevent anye foodeyne Furye, either of Horse or Foot, your Lordships shall please to give Directions, that everie End of evererie Suburbe, there be thirty or forty emptye Pipes, which shall be kept in some Place tyll Occasion serve, and then to place them in such Manner (as I will hereafter shew unto your Lordship, when it shall please you to command) so as 100 shall withstand anye 2000, till further Ayde shal be in a Readyness.

My Meaning is not that these Forces continually use this trayning and gardinge, but onely duringe suche Tyme as your Lordships shall best like, and that they be once well and orderly marshalled, and reduced into good Form, being divided into Regiments and Companyes; that everie Capteyne maye know his Collonell, every Souldier know his Capteyne and Officer, whither to assemble upon anye Alarum, and how to assemble, to avoyde that dangerous Mischief of assembling in Confusion, and to put them in true Order and Forme of the Use of their Armes, and in their Gardes. So as if at any Instant hereafter, her Majesty and your Lordships shall please to use their Service, they are at all Tymes readie without further Direction or Trouble, to performe their Duties, and to obey her Majesty and your Lordships Commandements, havinge onely a Sargeant and two Corporalls to everye Regiment; which three shall bring the whole Regiment in Order, being Souldiers of Worth; without the which it is impossible to reduce them into any Order; so as by this Meanes her Majesty shall continually have xxx Souldyers of Worth in a Readyness.

Thus, to obey your Honours Commandments, I shew my Wants, which I will rather do, then disobey you, knowing your honourable Vertues such, and your Care of me so favourable, as that which is superfluous, you will forget; and that which is wanting, you will with your honourable Favour help: Being therefore neither Scholler nor Learned, I hope your Honour will beare with my Imperfections; but fearing you should trye the Opinion of a great Man of Warre, who sayed, a Souldier ought never to be without his Sword or his Penne in his Hand, meaning in Tyme of Warre to followe those Accounts, and in

Tyme

Tyme of Peace, or idle Tyme which I have, (whereof I am ashamed) to observe that which by Experience he hath learned. Wherein I finde my self farre unable to accomlishe your Lordships Expectation, yet rather then to neglect my Dutie, I bewraye my Ignorance. Thus, beseeching God to geve you long Life, and greate Honour, I commit your Lordships to his Tuition, and my self to your Direction, this Day of *March* 1588.

Your Honours most humbly

to doe you Service,

EDMUND YORKE.

Now as to the Strength of the City, in Regard to the Forces it is able to furnish out, *Howel* writes thus, in his *Londonopolis*; That so long ago as 1293, the City set forth a Fleet of ninety-five Ships. And another Record shewed, That in King *Stephen's* Reign the City raised 60,000 Foot, and 20,000 Horse for Land-Service. And that in his Time (which was *Anno* 1657,) LONDON had 12,000 Trained Bands, Citizens perpetually in a Readiness, and excellently armed. He esteemed the Circumference of the City to be about twelve Miles, and the Number of Inhabitants therein to be ten hundred thousand; and allowing but the tenth Part able to bear Arms, the City and Suburbs might raise an hundred and fifty thousand fighting Men. Of which the third Part were enough for a brave Army, viz. 50,000 Men, according to the modern Discipline of War.

In the Year 1614, there was a great Muster of the City, the King having appointed after Harvest a general Muster all *England* over; which every Shire performed with much Cheerfulness. Then did the Citizens also shew themselves very forward, as well in making new Provisions of Ammunition, as in practising all Points of War and Military Discipline. And for the well managing of this Muster, the Lord Mayor and Commonalty appointed twenty Captains to be selected of the most active and able Citizens; and unto every of them he allotted 300 Shot and Pikes, viz. 6000 in all for that Time, being for the most Part Householders, bravely furnished. These twenty Captains performed all Things with such Expedition, Bounty and Bravery, as, except in the Year 88, the like was never before. And such of them as were not formerly of the Martial Society, and Practice of the Artillery-Garden, were then admitted.

BUT to come to Musters of a later Date, and to shew how the Military Government is now established.

ABOUT the Middle of *April*, in the Year 1660, the Time of the Restauration of King *Charles II.* there were in LONDON, and the Liberties thereof, that were mustered in *Hide Park*,

Six Regiments of Trained Bands.

Six Regiments of Auxiliaries. And

One Regiment of Horse.

The 12 Regiments of Foot consisted of 80 Companies, and in each Company not less than 250 Men. By which Account the whole Number did amount unto 18,000 Men.

THE Regiment of Horse consisted of six Troops, and each Troop of 100 Men.

THIS Force of the City's being judged to be highly useful for the Defence, not only of the City, but Safety of the King's Person, his Majesty was pleased some few Months after to send to the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appointing several Persons to act as his Lieutenants in LONDON; giving them the same Power that the

Lord. Lieutenants of the Counties in *England* have. And, in Pursuance of that Commission; the Regiments were new settled:

The Model thus:

THERE were six Regiments of Trained Bands commanded by six eminent Citizens, who were all Knights; and their Lieutenant-Colonels were also Knights.

THERE were also six Regiments of Auxiliaries. And in these 12 Regiments there were 20,000 Men.

THERE were also at that Time listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of five Troops, and in each Troop 80 Men; which makes the two Regiments to contain 800 Men.

WHEN this Model was settled, they were all drawn into *Hide Park*, where his Majesty did view them, with divers Persons of Quality, and innumerable other Spectators, to the general Satisfaction. And besides these, in Case of Necessity, it is certain, that in LONDON, and within the Liberties, there may in a few Days be raised at the least 40,000 Men.

THE Colonels of the six Regiments of the City in the Reign of the late King *William*, of happy Memory, were Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *Tho. Stamp*, Sir *Will. Ashurst*, Sir *Tho. Lane*, Sir *Tho. Abney*, and Sir *Owen Buckingham*. But upon the late Queen's Commission of Lieutenancy, opened at *Guild-Hall*, July 9, 1702, (where was a very great Appearance of the Commissioners) they chose Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Fleet*, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *Samuel Dashwood*, Sir *Thomas Cook*, and Sir *Charles Duncomb*.

May 23, 1707, the Queen appointed a new Lieutenancy for the City. The Commission of which Lieutenancy was opened June the 27th following; and then were chosen Colonels, Sir *Will. Ashurst*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Charles Thorold*, and Sir *Samuel Stainer*. *Nicholas Baker*, Clerk; Capt. *Joseph Hyde*, Muster-matter.

The following is a LIST of the NAMES of the Commissioners of LIEUTENANCY for the City of LONDON, by Commission under the Great Seal, dated Feb. 17, 1727.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Recorder for the Time being.

Knights.

Sir Charles Cox, dead.
Sir Peter Eaton, dead.
Sir Joseph Eyles
Sir John Grosvenor
Sir Roger Hudson
Sir Nath. Gould, dead.
Sir Philip Hall

Knights.

Sir William Jolliff
Sir John Lock
Sir Thomas Lombe
Sir Bibye Lake, Bart.
Sir Jos. Martin, dead.
Sir Will. Ogbourn, dead

Esquires.

Robert Atkins
Samuel Ashurst
William Ashurst
Samuel Buckley
William Barnesley
Joseph Bell
Joseph Beachcroft
Peter Burrell
Bryan Benson
John Badcock
Humphrey Bell
Robert Burehall
Robert Bristow
John Becher
Thomas Bodicote
Joseph Bennet
Benj. Burroughs

Esquire.

Thomas Clarke, dead.
Alexander Cleeve
James Church
Richard Chauncy
John Carbonnel
Richard Coope
James Colebrook
Delillers Carbonnel
David Cooke
Thomas Corbett
Robert Cady
Richard Chiswell
Barthol. Clarke
William Clayton
John Colt
Samuel Clarke
Abraham Cropp

John

Esquires.

John Currier
William Cartlitch
William Carbonnel
John Coggs
John Dodson, *dead.*
John Daye
Barrington Eaton
Henry Emmett
Thomas Emerson
Charles Eyre
John Fuller
Zacharias Foxall
William Faulkener
Peter Foster
John Froth
Thomas Gibson
Robert Gower
Thomas Gouge
John Green
John Grant
Robert Godfrey
John Hanger
Henry Hankey (*now*
Sir Henry, Knt. and
Ald.)
Samuel Holden
John Hatley, *dead.*
Francis Hole
Benjamin Henshaw
John Heron
John Handbury
Richard Hodgson
John Hassel, *jun.*
John Harris
John Heathcote
John Hopkins
Edmund Halfey, *dead.*
William Jenkins
John Jenkins
Thomas Jordan, *dead.*
Richard Jackson
George Jenkins
Nicholas Jackman
Joseph Jacob
Jerome Knapp
John Kenrick
Anthony Kingsley
Samuel Keynton
Robert Kendall
Robert Knaplock
John London
John Lloyd, *M.rcht.*
Robert Lovick
Rich. Ladbroke, *dead.*
John Lade (*now Sir*
John, Bart.)
John Lingard, *dead.*
John Lancashire
John Lewis
John Lequesne
Percival Lewis
Samuel Marsh
Benjamin Mee

Esquires.

Nath. Micklethwaite
Daniel Midwinter
Thomas Martin
Humphry Morice, *dead.*
Thomas Malyn
John Martin
Joseph Murden, *dead.*
John Nicholas
John Newman
Samuel Newey
Henry Neale
John Olmius, *dead.*
John Osborne, *dead.*
James Porteen
Robert Pitman
John Peachy
William Pomeroy
Nathaniel Phillips
William Poyntz
Samuel Proctor
Nathaniel Primate
George Phillips
Peregrine Phillips
John Rudge
Moses Raper
Ralph Radcliff
John Reynolds
Edward Rowe
Gabriel Smyth
James Seamer
John Salter
William Smith
Robert Southwood
John Sprint
Edward Sedley
Samuel Smith
Charles Savage, *jun.*
John Shorey
John Shepherd
Samuel Trench
Nathaniel Turner
William Thompson
Humphry Thayer
Edmund Trench
James Townsend
Samuel Tatem
Henry Tombes, *dead.*
William Townsend
Horatio Townshend
Joseph Townsend
William Tayleure
St. Quintin Thompson
Samuel Travers
Samuel Westall
Samuel Webb
John Wood
Thomas Windmills
John Williams
Thomas Walker
John Woven
Jasper Wakefield
John Wicks
John Young.

*Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quo-
rum.*

John Smart, Clerk.

James Boddington, Muster-master.

William Dobinson, Messenger.

THE Six Regiments of the City Trained Bands are thus commanded :

THE Green, by Sir William Humphreys, Knt. Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Yellow, by Sir Charles Peers, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Orange, by Sir Gerard Congers, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

VOL. II.

THE White, by Sir John Eyles, Baronet and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Red, by Sir Robert Baylis, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

THE Blue, by Sir William Billers, Knt. and Alderman, Colonel.

IN every one of these Regiments are eight Companies, consisting of 150 Men each, making in the Whole 7200 Men.

MOREOVER, one Regiment of Trained Bands in *Southwark*, consisting of 1500 Men.

Two Regiments within the *Tower-Hamlets*, consisting of 3000 Men.

THE *Holborn* Regiment, consisting of 2000 Men.

AND *Westminster* Regiment, also of 2000 Men.

Of the ARTILLERY COMPANY:

BESIDES the afore-mentioned Trained Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery Company, which is a Nursery for Soldiers, and hath been so near 100 Years. It is a Kind of Independent Company, consisting of seven or eight hundred Volunteers. Their Place, or Field of Exercise, formerly was in the Old *Artillery Ground*, now in *Finsbury Fields*, adjoining to the upper Quarters of *Moorfields* on the East, and *Bunhill* on the West: It is a large Piece of Ground, containing about ten Acres, inclosed with a high Brick Wall.

KING Charles II. lifted himself into this Company when he was Prince of *Wales*, about the Year 1636, and so did his Royal Brother *James*, Duke of *York*, at the same Time: Who (after the Restoration) took upon him the Command thereof, and owned it as his Company.

UNDER the principal Commander, there is a Leader, who exercises this Company every *Tuesday* Fortnight; and the other *Tuesdays* the Exercise is performed by the several Members of the Company who are to command.

MANY of the Nobility of the Land are of this Company, as also the Lord Mayor, and most of the Aldermen: And all the Commanders and Commission Officers of the Trained Bands, and Auxiliaries before-mentioned, do exercise Arms in this Ground, the whole Company consisting of 600 Men, or thereabouts.

The Government of this COMPANY, and the principal MEMBERS.

1. A Leader.
2. Two Lieutenants.
3. Two Ensigns.
4. Two Serjeants.
5. A Provost Marshal.
6. Three Gentlemen of Arms.

THEY have a Court Martial, which consists of a President and Vice-President; a Treasurer, and twenty-four Members of the Company.

UPON the second *Tuesday* in *February*, at a General Rendezvous every Year, the Officers are elected.

April 27, 1708, a General Court of the Artillery Company met in the Artillery Garden, to choose a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and twenty-four Assistants, for the Year following; where the Election for the three former fell by a great Majority on Sir William Ashurst for President, Sir Owen Buckingham, Vice-President, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Treasurer, in the room of Sir John Fleet, Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Child. And for Assistants, chiefly those in present Commission in the City.

Of the Original of this Artillery Company, we have this Relation: That *Anno 1585*, the City having been greatly troubled and charged with continual Mutters and Training of Soldies, certain gallant, active and forward Citizens, having had Experience both at Home and Abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves, and trained up others, for the ready Use of War. So as within two Years there were almost three hundred Merchants, and others of like Quality, very sufficient and skilful to train and teach common Soldiers the Management of their Pieces, Pikes and Halberds, to March, Counter-march and Ring. Which said Merchants, for their own Perfecting in Military Affairs and Discipline, met every *Thursday* in the Year, practising all usual Points of War, and every Man, by Turns, bore orderly Office, from the Corporal to the Captain. Some of them; in the dangerous Year 1588, had Charge of Men in the great Camp at *Tilbury*, and were generally called *Captains of the Artillery Garden*, the Place where they exercised. These took Precedent from the Merchants of *Antwerp*.

BUT this useful Artillery-Exercise became afterwards discontinued for a great while, till the Year 1610, when by Means of *Philip Hudson*, Lieutenant of the said Company; *Tho' Laverock*, *Rob. Hughs*, *Sam. Arthois*, *Rob. Greenburst*, and divers other Gentlemen and Citizens of LONDON, this brave Exercise was renewed and set on Foot again. These Gentlemen associated in the said Garden, having sufficient Warrant and Toleration granted them by the Lords of King *James's* Privy Council, to whom they became humble Suitors in the Beginning, for Prevention of all future Misconstructions of their honest Intent and Actions there. And having duly considered the Necessity of the Knowledge of Arms in so populous a Place, and the Inconveniencies that happened to *Antwerp*, and other their late populous and flourishing Neighbour-Cities, principally by Reason of their Neglect of that most noble Exercise of Arms, and Martial Discipline, in Times of Wealth and Peace. These therefore now undertook, at their own private and particular Charge, a Weekly Exercise of Arms after the modern and best Fashion and Instruction then in Use. And, moreover, for their better Ease and Conveniency, they erected a strong and well furnished Armory in the said Ground, in which were Arms of several Sorts, and of such extraor-

dinary Beauty, Fashion and Goodness for Service, as were hardly to be matched elsewhere.

CAPT. *Edward Panton* was their first Captain; and *Nicholas Spring*, a Merchant of the City, their first elected Antient, or Ensign-Bearer. And as those formerly of the Old Artillery-Garden did good Service many Ways in their own Persons, and in teaching others, so these last were likely to do more particular Service, being Men of more Skill, and their Practice greater.

THE Company was now grown great, and in good Estimation: And unto the Artillery Garden, at the usual Times of their Military Exercise, many Country Gentlemen of all Shires resorted, and diligently observed their Exercises; which they saw were excellent: And being returned home to their own Countries, they practised and used the same with their Trained Bands. Prince *Charles* came hither sometimes to see them.

AT this Time young Scholars, and other Youth, from the Age of nine to ten, unto seventeen, of their own Warlike Dispositions, voluntarily chose themselves Captains and Lieutenants out of their own Companies; and, with Sound of Drum, and other Ensigns spread, marched into the Field, upon Play-days and Holidays; and practised all Points of War which they had seen their Elders teach; having got themselves Pikes and Pieces fit for their handling.

Note, Every County of *England* hath a Lord Lieutenant, but the City of LONDON is a Lieutenancy of itself, not subject to any Lord Lieutenant, but the Office executed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City, authorized by a peculiar Commission from the King.

BEFORE we quite leave the City of LONDON, it is fit we rectify one Mistake which happen'd in *Book IV. Page 83*, that Sheet being printed off on the 24th of *June*, the Day the Sheriffs are elected, we have placed *George Martin*, Sen. Esq; and *William Pate*, Esq; as the two Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middlesex* for the present Year; but those Gentlemen, after their Election, having disqualified themselves, as some others did afterwards, either by swearing off, or paying their Fines, the Sheriffs that now serve are *Micajah Perry*, Esq; Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*, and *John Salter*, Esq; Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*.

The End of the FOURTH BOOK.





A

SURVEY

OF THE

City of *WESTMINSTER*.

BOOK V.

Containing an Account of the Antiquities, Bounds, Liberties, Parishes, Churches, Royal Palaces, Courts of Justice, Great Houses, and other eminent Places of that City; together with the antient Monastery and Church of St. Peter.

CHAP. I.

A Description of WESTMINSTER.



WESTMINSTER had its Name from the *Minster*, that is, the Monastery, situated Westward; as there was another *Minster* not far from the Tower of LONDON, Eastward of the City, called *Eastminster*. It was antiently but a Town, and so it was called about the Beginning of King Henry VIII. There was an Act of Parliament in 37 H. VIII. to authorize that King, by Letters Patents or Proclamations; to make *Westminster* an Honour, with some other Places of the Kings, viz. *Kyngston upon Hull*, *St. Osyth's* in *Essex*; and *Donnington* in *Berks*:

IN former Times there was not a continued Street of Buildings between LONDON and *Westminster* as now there is; but much vacant Space of Fields and open Grounds between; then the Way was often bad to pass, and the Sheriffs of LONDON have sometimes taken Care for the Reparation thereof. Thus did King John send to them to that Purpose; *Preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus LONDON, ad reparandam viam a LONDON ad Westmonasterium.*

THE Highway of the *Strand*, from *Temple-bar* to the *Savoy*, seems to have been paved about Ann. 1385, in the Reign of King Richard II. in whose eighth Year Toll was granted to be taken for that Purpose: And again, the like was granted in 24 H. VI. Anno 1446, but the Paving went

went no farther than to the *Savoy*, till towards the latter Part of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. building a fair House somewhat beyond the *Savoy*, at *Ivy-bridge*, levelled and paved the Highway near adjoining.

Now touching this City of *Westminster*, to begin at *Temple-bar*, on the Right Hand or North Side, and so pass up West through a back Lane or Street, wherein do stand three Inns of *Chancery*; the first called *Clement's-Inn*, because it stands near St. *Clement's Church*, but near to a fair Fountain, at the Time of its first Building called *Clement's-well*; the second is *New-Inn*, so called, as more lately made than the other an Inn of *Chancery* for Students out of a common Hostery, the Sign of our Lady. This was about the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry VII.* and not so late as some have supposed, viz. at the pulling down of *Strand-Inn*, in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* for Sir *Thomas More*, some Time Lord Chancellor, was a Student in this *New-Inn*, and went from thence to *Lincoln's-Inn*.

THIS Street stretches up to *Drury-lane*, so called for that there was a House belonging to the Family of the *Drury's*. This Lane turns Northward toward St. *Giles's in the Fields*. From the South End of this Lane in the High Street were divers Hosteries and Houses for Gentlemen, among which was *Cecil-House*, some Time belonging to the Parson of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, and which, by Composition, came to Sir *Thomas Palmer*, Knt. in the Reign of *Edward IV.* who began to build the same of Brick and Timber, very large and spacious; but it was afterwards enlarged and beautified by Sir *William Cecil*, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord High Treasurer and great Counsellor of State.

FROM thence was a continued Building of good Houses, as far as the Earl of *Bedford's House*, near *Ivy-bridge*, over-against *Russel-House*, afterwards the Lord *Burghley's*, and so on the North Side to a Lane that turned to the Parish Church of St. *Martin's in the Fields*. Then was the Chapel of our Lady, called the *Pew*, with a House wherein some Time were distracted and lunatick People, of what Antiquity *Stow* says he has not read, nor of the Suppression; but it was said, that some Time a King of *England* not liking such Kind of People to remain so near his Palace, caused them to be removed farther off to *Bethlem* without *Bishopsgate* of *LONDON*, and to that Hospital the said House of *Charingcross* remained in *Stow's* Time.

AMONG other Things of this Chapel *Stow* remarks that on the 17th of *February*, in the Year of *CHRIST* 1452, by Negligence of a Scholar appointed by his School-Master to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearls and Rings, (more than any Jeweller could judge the Price) was, with all this Apparel, Ornaments and Chapel itself burnt; (but *Stow*, in his second Edition chooses to place this Chapel elsewhere, viz. near St. *Stephen's*.)

THEN is the *Meuse*, so called of the King's Falcons there kept by the King's Falconer, which of old Time was an Officer of great Account, as appears by a Record of *Richard II.* in the first Year of his Reign. For, Sir *Simon Burley*, Knt. was made Constable for the Castles of *Windsor*, *Wigmore* and *Guilford*, and of the Manor of *Kennington*, and also Master of the King's Falcons at his *Meuse*, near *Charingcross* by *Westminster*. Of later Time King *Henry VIII.* having good Stabling there for Horses, in the Year 1534, the 28th of his Reign, it was burned with many great Horses and much Hay therein; but it was again re-edified in the

Reigns of King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Mary*. And this was the farthest Building West on the North Side of that high Street.

ON the South Side of which Street, in the Liberties of *Westminster* (beginning at *Ivy-bridge*) first was *Durham-House*, built by *Thomas de Hatfield*, Bishop of *Durham*, who was made Bishop of that See in the Year 1345, and sat Bishop there 36 Years.

Manerium, sive Hospitium Episcopale Londoniæ cum Capella & Cameris, sumptuosissime construxit. This Bishop died Anno 1381, May the 8th, at his Manor near *LONDON*, called *Alford*, probably *Aldford*, that Place near *Stratford le Bow*, now called *Oldford*.

THUS writes Sir *Henry Spelman* of this *Durham-House*, that Bishop *Tonstal*, about 26 *Henry VIII.* conveyed the same to the King in Fee; and that King, in Recompence thereof, granted to the See of *Durham*, *Coldharborough*, and other Houses in *LONDON*. And after, King *Edward VI.* about the second Year of his Reign, granted *Durham-House* to the Lady *Elizabeth*, his Sister, for Life, or until she was otherwise advanced. Afterwards the Bishoprick of *Durham*, by a private Act, 7 *Edward VI.* was dissolved, and all the Possessions thereof given to King *Edward VI.* who shortly after conveyed in Fee the said Bishop's late House at *Coldharborough*, and other Houses in *LONDON*, to *Francis Earl of Shrewsbury* and his Heirs. Soon after, 2 *Mar. ca. 3.* the Statute of 7 *Edw. VI.* for dissolving that Bishoprick was repealed; but, by a Proviso, the Mansion-House of *Coldharborough*, &c. so granted to the said Earl, was confirmed to him; and the Bishop by that Act prayed a Recompence from the Queen, at his Charge. Whereupon Queen *Mary*, about the 5th or 6th Year of her Reign, granted to the said Bishop of *Durham* her Reversion of *Durham-Place* in Succession. Which coming into Possession by the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the Bishop of *Durham* that then was, (afterward Archbishop of *York*, viz. *Toby Matthew*) entered into and enjoyed the same in the Right of his See, by Opinion of the Lord Chief Justices of the Land, referred to by the King, being opposed by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; and so did the Bishop of *Durham* that succeeded him.

AMONGST Matters memorable concerning this House, this is one: In the Year of *CHRIST* 1546, the 32d of *Henry VIII.* on *May Day*, a great and triumphant *Justing* was holden at *Westminster*, which had been formerly proclaimed in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland* and *Spain*, for all Comers that would undertake the Challengers of *England*, which were Sir *John Dudley*, Sir *Thomas Seymour*, Sir *Thomas Ponings*, and Sir *George Carew*, Knts. and *Anthony Kingston*, and *Richard Cromwell*, Esqs; all which came into the Lists that Day richly apparelled, and their Horses trapped all in white Velvet; there came against them the said Day 46 Defendants or Undertakers, viz. the Earl of *Surrey* foremost, Lord *William Howard*, Lord *Clinton*, and Lord *Cromwell*, Son and Heir to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, and Chamberlain of *England*, with other; and that Day, after the *Justs* were performed, the Challengers rode to this *Durham-House*, where they kept open Household, and feasted the King and Queen, with her Ladies, and all the Court.

THE second Day *Anthony Kingston* and *Richard Cromwell* were made Knights there.

THE third Day of *May* the said Challengers did Tournay on Horseback with Swords, and against them came 49 Defendants; Sir *John Dudley* and the Earl of *Surrey* running first, which at the first Course lost their Gauntlets; and that Day

Justing Feast at Durham House.

Day Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew Mr. *Palmer* and his Horse in the Field, to the great Honour of the Challengers.

THE fifth of *May* the Challengers fought on Foot at the Barriers, and against them came 50 Defendants, which fought valiantly; but Sir *Richard Cromwell* overthrew that Day at the Barriers Mr. *Culpepper* in the Field, and the sixth Day the Challengers broke up their Household.

IN this Time of their House-keeping they had not only feasted the King, Queen, Ladies, and all the Court, as is afore shewed; but also they cheered all the Knights and Burgeses of the Common-House in Parliament, and entertained the Mayor of LONDON, with the Aldermen and their Wives, at a Dinner, &c. The King gave to every of the said Challengers, and their Heirs for ever, in Reward of their valiant Activity, 100 Marks, and a House to dwell in of yearly Revenue, out of the Lands pertaining to the Hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*.

Now to speak somewhat of latter Time concerning this *Durham-House*; it was well known and observed, that the outward Part belonging thereto, and standing North from the Houses, was but a low Row of Stables, old, ruinous, ready to fall, and very unsightly, in so publick a Passage to the Court and to *Westminster*. Upon which Consideration, or some more special Respect in the Mind of the Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, it pleased him to take such Order in the Matter, that (at his own Costs and Charges) that deformed Row of Stabling was quite altered by the Erection of a very goodly and beautiful Building instead thereof, and in the very same Place. Some Shape of the Modelling, though not in all Respects alike, was after the Fashion of the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, with Cellars underneath, a Walk fairly paved about it, and Rows of Shops above, as also one beneath, answerable in Manner to the other, and intended for the like Trades and Mysteries.

THIS Work was not long in taking down, nor in the Erection again; for the first Stone was laid on the 10th Day of *June*, 1608, and also was fully finished in the next ensuing *November* after. Also on *Tuesday*, being the 10th Day of *April* following, divers of the upper Shops were adorned in rich and beautiful Manner, with Wares most curious to please the Eye; so ordered against his Majesty's coming thither, to give a Name to so good a Building. On the Day following it pleased his Highness, with the Queen, Prince, the Duke of *York*, and the Lady *Elizabeth*, to come thither, attended on by many great Lords and Ladies. It then pleased his most excellent Majesty, because the Work wanted a Name before, to entitle it *Britain's Burse*, or *Burs*.

NEXT beyond this *Durham-House* was another great House, some Time belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and was his LONDON Lodging, which afterwards pertained to the Archbishop of *York*, on this Occasion. In the Year 1529, when Cardinal *Wolsey*, Archbishop of *York*, was indicted in the *Premunire*, whereby King *Henry VIII.* was entitled to his Goods and Possessions, he also seized into his Hands the said Archbishop's House, commonly called *York Place*, and changed the Name thereof into *Whitehall*.

THIS House was called antiently the Archbishop of *York's* Inn by *Westminster*. Concerning which this may be noted, *Anno* 1399, *October* 19, *In Capella Hospitalii Archiep. Ebor. juxta Westmonast.* In the first Parliament of *Henry IV.* *Tho. Samesten Epus Karlelen*, formerly Monk of *Westminster*, personally appearing, performed and did Obedience and Fealty to the Lord Arch-

bishop of *York*, his Metropolitan, and to his Successors. Present then and there, the Abbot of *Westminster*, *Tho. Warkworth*, *Rich. Conyngsbey*, Canon of *York*, &c.

THE Archbishops of *York* being dispossessed, and having no House of Repair about LONDON, Queen *Mary* gave to *Nicholas Heth*, then Archbishop of *York*, and to his Successors, *Suffolk-House* in *Southwark*, built by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, as is shewed elsewhere.

THIS House the said Archbishop sold, and bought the aforesaid House, of old Time belonging to the Bishops of *Norwich*, which (of this last Purchase) was called *York-House*. The Lord Chancellors, or Lord Keepers of the Great Seal of *England*, have been sometimes lodged there.

WHILE this House belonged to the Bishops of *Norwich*, there was a Presentment made in the *King's-Bench* against one of the Bishops, 21 *Edward IV.* for Annoyance of a Way inter *Hospitium Episcopi Norwiciensis & Dunelmensis in Parochia Sti. Martini in campis*: Whereupon there was a Case.

THIS Place of the Bishop of *Norwich*, among all or the greatest Part of the Possessions of the See of *Norwich*, about 27 *Henry VIII.* were conveyed to the King by a private Act of Parliament, in Recompence of the Union of the Monastery of St. *Bennet de Hulmo*, and the Possessions thereof, to that Bishoprick, being of far better Value than the antient Lands of the Bishoprick of *Norwich* assured to the King, as is recited in the Statute of 32 *Henry VIII.* whereby the Bishop of *Norwich* is made Collector of the Tenths of his Diocese, as other Bishops were, being freed thereof by the said private Statute of 27 *Henry VIII.*

THE Bishop of *Norwich* was limited by the said private Act, to enjoy perpetually in Succession, a Prebend in the Free Chapel of St. *Stephen's* at *Westminster*, and the House thereto belonging in *Chanon-row*, whereof then was Incumbent one Knight: The House was said to be leased by the Bishop in *Edward VI's* Time, for some small Rent, to Sir *John Thinn*, Knt. for many Years enduring.

THIS *York-House* remained to the Archbishop of *York* in Archbishop *Sandys's* Time: But then, in the Year 1588, it was by some earnestly endeavoured to be gotten from the See; whereat that Archbishop made a Complaint in a secret Letter to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*; "That it was most unreasonably requested of him. He could not, he said, in Conscience yield to that Request, and remained resolute; entreating that Lord to be a Means to the Queen, that he might refuse his yielding herein, without Offence to her; shewing, that her Speech to him heretofore, about the same Thing, had been such, that he was fully persuaded she would not deal against him in it.

THIS *York-Place* or *House*, was occupied or enjoyed in King *James I's* Time, by *Thomas Viscount Brackly*, Lord *Ellesmere*, Lord Chancellor, and by *Francis Viscount St. Alban's*, some Time Lord Chancellor after him. In 2 *Jac. I.* an Exchange of it was made by *Toby Matthew*, Archbishop of *York*, who was seized in Fee-Simple, in Right of his Archbishoprick, of the said Mansion-House, and of divers other Messuages and Tenements situate within the Parish of St. *Martin in the Fields*. These he granted to King *James I.* and the said King granted to the said Archbishop the Manor or Lordship of *Brighton*, with the Lands in *Melborn*, the Manor of *Acomb*, or *Acom*, and *Holgate*; and all the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in *Acomb*, *Holgate*, *Clifton*, *Skelton*, *Wigginton*, *Botham*, &c. the Manor of *Santon*, and Lands in *Eastrop*, &c. and the Manor or Grange of *Beckhay*, with all Rights, Members,

Members, and Appurtenances thereof; which would be more profitable and commodious unto the Archbishop and his Successors, than the said Mansion-House. For that the Archbishop, nor his Predecessors, had not, for many Years past, the Use of the said Mansion-House; and the other Premises yielded them very little Profit. And farther, the said Mansion-House was like to be burdensome, and a Charge to the said Archbishop and his Successors: Which was the Reason used in the Act of Parliament for the said Exchange, viz. That it would be for the Benefit of the Archbishop and his Successors; and therefore it was of the King's Grace and Favour to the said Church and See, to make this Conveyance and Assurance.

THEN was there an Hospital of *St. Mary Rouncival*, by *Charing-Cross*, (a Cell to the Priory and Convent of *Rouncival* in *Navar*, in *Pampelione* Diocefe) where a Fraternity was founded in the 15th of *Edward IV.*

NEAR unto this Hospital was an Hermitage, with a Chapel of *St. Catharine*, over-against *Charing-Cross*; which Cross, built of Stone, was of old Time a fair Piece of Work, there made by Commandment of *Edward I.* in the 21st Year of his Reign, in Memory of *Eleanor*, his deceased Queen, as is before declared.

St. James's.

WEST from this Cross stood some Time an Hospital of *St. James*, consisting of two Hides of Land, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Margaret* in *Westminster*, and founded by the Citizens of LONDON, before the Time of any Man's Memory, for fourteen Sisters, Maidens, that were leprous, living chastly and honestly in Divine Service.

AFTERWARDS, divers Citizens of LONDON gave 56*l.* Rent thereunto, and then were adjoined eight Brethren to minister Divine Service there.

AFTER this also, sundry devout Men of LONDON gave to this Hospital four Hides of Land in the Field of *Westminster*; and in *Hendon*, *Calcote*, and *Hampstead*, eight Acres of Land and Wood, &c. King *Edward I.* confirm'd those Gifts, and granted a Fair to be kept on the Eve of *St. James*, the Day, the Morrow, and four Days following, in the 18th of his Reign.

THIS Hospital was surrender'd to *Henry VIII.* the 23d of his Reign; the Sisters being compounded with, were allowed Pensions for the Term of their Lives, and the King built there a goodly Manor, annexing thereunto a Park, closed with a Wall of Brick, now called *St. James's Park*, serving indifferently to the said Manor, and to the Manor or Palace of *Whitehall*.

AND this Place now, since the burning down of *Whitehall*, is become the Royal Palace of our Kings, and their chief Residence.

SOME Distance hence, between *St. James's* and *Hide-Park*, was kept *May Fair*, yearly, where young People did use to resort; and by the Temptations they met with here, did commit much Sin and Disorder. Here they spent their Time and Money in Drunkenness, Fornication, Gaming, and Lewdness; whereby were occasioned oftentimes Quarrels, Tumults, and Shedding of Blood. Whereupon, in the Month of *November*, 1708, the Grand Jury of *Westminster*, for the Body of the County of *Middlesex*, made a Presentment to this Import, "That being sensible of their Duty, to make Presentment of such Matters and Things as were publick enormities and Inconveniencies; and being encouraged by the Example of the worthy Magistracy of the City of LONDON, in their late Proceedings against *Bartholomew-Fair*, did present, as a publick Nuisance and Inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous Assembly in a Place called *Brook-Field*, in the

"Parish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in this County, called *May-Fair*. In which Place many loose, idle, and disorderly Persons, did rendezvous, and draw and allure young Persons, Servants, and others, to meet there, to game, and commit Lewdness, and disorderly Practices, to the great Corruption and Debauchery of their Virtue and Morals; and in which many and great Riots, Tumults, Breaches of the Peace, open and notorious Lewdness, and Murder it self had been committed; and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by some wise and prudent Method: And for that the said Fair being so near her Majesty's Palaces, and might be very dangerous to her Majesty's Royal Person and Government, by seditious and unreasonable Men; taking thereby Occasion to execute their most wicked and treasonable Designs. Wherefore, and because the said Fair, as it was then used, both actually was, and had so fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of her Majesty's Subjects, Violation of her Peace, and the Danger of her Person; they humbly conceived it worthy the Care of those in Power and Authority to rectify the same.

SOUTH from *Charing-Cross*, on the right Hand, in *Stow's* Time, were divers handsome Houses, then lately built before the Park: Then a large Tilt-yard for Noblemen and others, to exercise themselves in Justing, Turneying, and Fighting at the Barriers.

ON the left Hand from *Charing-Cross* were also divers Tenements then lately built, till you come to a large Plat of Ground enclosed with Brick, and called *Scotland*, where great Buildings have been for Receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other Estates of that Country. For *Margaret*, Queen of *Scots*, and Sister to King *Henry VIII.* had her Abiding there, when she came into *England*, after the Death of her Husband, as the King of *Scotland* had in former Times, when they came to the Parliament of *England*.

THIS was first given by King *Edgar*, a Saxon King, (who reigned about the Year 959,) to *Keneth*, or *Kynald*, King of *Scotland*; from whom he had received Homage for that Kingdom, and enjoined the said King *Keneth*, once every Year to repair unto him in *England*, for the making of Laws, which in those Days was done by the Noblemen and Peers. To which End the said King *Edgar* gave that King this Piece of Ground, lying beside the new Palace of *Westminster*, for his Residence when he came up; upon which this *Keneth* built an House: Which by him and his Posterity was enjoyed until the Reign of King *Henry II.* in whose Time, upon the Rebellion of *William*, then King of *Scots*, it was resumed into the King of *England's* Hands. After that, the House went to Decay; but the Ground where it stood is called *Scotland-Yard* to this Day.

THEN is the said *Whitehall*, some Time belonging to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, and Justiciar of *England*, who gave it to the Black Fryars of *Oldborne*, or *Holbourn*, although he left one Daughter, who was married to an Ancestor of the present Sir *John Guise* of *Elmore* and *Rendcomb* in *Glostershire*; which Family, upon this Marriage, changed their Coat of Arms for that of the *Burgh's*, viz. *Seven Lozenges variet Azure and Argent, in a Field Gules*; and have born the same ever since. King *Henry VIII.* ordained this Place to be called an Honour, and built there a sumptuous Gallery, and a beautiful Gatehouse, cross the High Street to *St. James's Park*. In the uppermost Rooms of this Gatehouse is the Paper-Office, or Paper-House, wherein Papers of State, Embassy, &c. are repositied.

IN this Gallery, the Princes, with their Nobility, used to stand or sit, and at Windows, to behold all triumphant Justings, and other Military Exercisings.

BEYOND this Gallery, on the left Hand, is the Garden or Orchard belonging to the said *Whitehall*.

THERE is an Instrument among the Records at *Westminster*, 21 Hen. VIII. for the Recovery of the Place (called then *York Place*) for the King, *omnibus*, &c. wherein it is specified, "That *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Treasurer of *England*, *William Fitz Williams*, Knight of the Garter, Treasurer of the King's Household, and Chancellor of the *Dutchy of Lancaster*; *Robert Norwiche*, one of the King's Serjeants at Law, and *Christopher Hales*, Attorney-General, in *Hilary* Term, before the Justices at *Westminster*, recovered to them and their Heirs, for the Use of our Lord the King, *Henry VIII.* against the most Reverend Father in *CHRIST* *Thomas* Cardinal of *York*, one Messuage, two Gardens, and three Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Village or Town of *Westminster*, in the County of *Middlesex*; which are commonly called *York Place*. And they delivered, demised, and by that present Charter confirmed to the King the said Messuage, &c. Dated the 7th of *February*, 21 H. 8.

AND in the said King's Donation to the said Cardinal, (after the Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels) in the said Month of *February*, to enjoy the Archbishoprick of *York*, and all the Benefits thereof, it is excepted in the Instrument, to the King and his Heirs, and reserved all that Messuage, two Gardens, and three Acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, called *York Place*.

KING *Henry VIII.* was the first King of *England* that removed his Dwelling from the Old Palace nigh unto the Monastery of *St. Peter's Westminster* unto *Whitehall*; and that because that old Palace was then, and had been long Time before, in utter Ruin and Decay, as it is expressed in an Act of Parliament; and that the King had lately obtained this *Whitehall*, which is stiled in the same Act, "One great Mansion-Place and House, being Parcel of the Possessions of the Archbishoprick of *York*, situate in the Town of *Westminster*, not much distant from the same antient Palace: And that he had lately, upon the Soil of the said Mansion-Place and House, and upon the Ground thereunto belonging, most sumptuously and curiously built and edified many and distinct, beautiful, costly and pleasant Lodgings, Buildings and Mansions, for his Grace's singular Pleasure, Comfort and Commodity, to the Honour of his Highness and his Realm: And thereunto adjoining had made a Park, walled and environed with Brick and Stone, and there devised and ordained many and singular commodious Things, Pleasures, and other Necessaries, apt and convenient to appertain to so noble a Prince, for his Pastime and Solace.

By the said Act, this Place, with the said Buildings and Park, are taken into the Bounds of the King's Palace, and to enjoy all the Privileges thereof. And the whole Limits of the Royal Palace are there set out and described, namely, "That all the said Soil, Ground, Mansion, and Buildings, and the Park, with all the Things, Commodities, and Pleasures, thereupon built and devised; and also the Soil of the antient Palace, should be from thenceforth the King's whole Palace at *Westminster*; and so be taken, deemed, and reputed, and to be called and named, *The King's Palace at Westminster* for ever. And that the said Place should extend, and be as well within the

"Soil and Places before limited and appointed, as also in all the Street or Way leading from *Charing-Cross* unto the Sanctuary-Gate at *Westminster*; and to all the Houses, Buildings, Lands and Tenements on both Sides of the same Street or Way from the said Cross unto *Westminster-hall*, situate, lying, and being between the Water of the *Thames* on the East Part, and the said Park-Wall on the West Part; and so forth, through all the Soil, Precinct, and Limits of the said old Palace: And all the said Palace to enjoy the like Prerogatives, Liberties, Pre-eminences, Jurisdictions, and Privileges, as to the King's antient Palace within this Realm have at any Time heretofore belonged, used, or of Right appertained.

HERE is the magnificent Building called the *Banqueting-house*; which, before King *James I.* came hither, was old, rotten, and but slightly built; that therefore the King caused to be pulled down, *Anno* 1606, and new built very strong and stately, every Way larger than the former; and fair Lodgings were new built there and increased.

James th'eldest Sonne and Heir to Lord *D'Aubenev*, was baptysed the 26th Day of *April* 1612, in the King's Majesty's Chapell Royall of *Whitehall*. The King was his Godfather: And the Officers of the Vestry had to their Fees xl s.

THE Marriage of the two excellent Princes, *Frederick*, Prince *Palatyn*e, and Lady *Elizabeth*, sole Daughter to King *James*, was solemnized on *Skrove-Sunday*, being the 14th of *February* 1612, in his Majesty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*, by the Right Reverend Father in God *George* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and assisted by the Bishop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, Dean of the Chapell, who preached at the Marriage the same Day. The Gentlemen of the Chapell, and the Officers of the Vestry had given them for their Fees, an hundred Pounds in *Jacobuses*; whereof the Serjeant of the Vestry had four Markes, the two Yeomen had between them seven *Jacobuses*, and the Grome had thirtie Shillings.

Anne, first Daughter to *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, was baptysed in the King's Majesty's Chapell Royal at *Whitehall*, the 23d of *February* 1612. For her Godmothers she had Queen *Anne*, and th'elder Countess of *Derby*, Wyfe to the Lord Chancellor; and for her Godfather, *Gylbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The Officers of the Vestry had for their Fees xl s.

THE Marriage of the two noble Persons, *Robert* Earl of *Somerset*, and the Lady *Frances Howard*, was solemnysed on *St. Stephen's Day*, being *Sunday* the 26th of *December* 1613, by the Right Reverend Father in God, *James* Bishop of *Bathe* and *Welles*, in his Majesty's Chapell Royall at *Whitehall*: And her Father gave her in Marriage, and the Deane of *Westminster* preached at the Marriage. The Officers of the Vestry had for their Fees xl s.

Henry, Sonne to the Lord *D'Aubenev*, was baptysed the 2d Day of *April* 1616, in the King's Royall Chapell at *Whitehall*. Queen *Anne* was his Godmother, and Prince *Charles* and the Earl of *Marr* his Godfathers. The Gentlemen of the Chapell had for their Fees 5 l. and the Officers of the Vestry had for their Fees xl s.

James, Sonne and Heire to Sir *John Edgerton*, was baptysed on *Tuesday* the first of *October* at *Durham-house*. His Godfathers were *K. James*, and *Thomas* Lord *Elfmer*, Lord Chancellor, Grandfather to the Child, and the Lady *Marchioness* of *Northampton* Godmother. The Officers of his Majesty's Vestry had for a Gratiuity the Sum of xxix s.

James, Sonne to the Lord Viscount Harrington, was baptysed the 11th Day of March, by the Bishop of Winchester in the Chapell at Whitehall, Anno 1616. His Godfathers were the King's Majesty, and the Earl of Suffex, his Godmother the Countess of Bedford. The Officers of the Vestry had their usual Fees.

James, Sonne to Sir William Feilding, was baptysed by the Right Reverend Father in God the Bishop of Winchester, on Thursday the 13th of March, in the said Chapell. His Godfathers were the King's Majesty and the Earl of Buckingham; and the Countess of Bedford was Godmother. The Officers of the Vestry had the usual Fees.

Charles, second Sonne to Sir James Ramsey, Lord Viscount Haddington, was baptysed on Sunday the 17th of May, Anno 1618, in his Majesty's Chapell Royall at Whitehall, by the Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of Durham. The Gossips were, Prince Charles, George Marquis of Buckingham, and the Countess of Hertford. Payd for Fees for the same Service to the Gentlemen of the Chapell 5 l. and to the Officers of the Vestry 2 l.

ON the Right Hand were divers Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Allies, and a Cock-Pit, all built by K. Henry VIII. (out of certain old Tenements) and then one other arched Gate, with a Way over it, thwarting the Street, from the King's Gardens to the said Park.

Whitehall now lies in Ruins, having been burnt down by Accident in the Reign of King William. For Want of rebuilding the same, Mr. Weedon, an ingenious Gentleman, supposed the City of Westminster was damnified above 30 l. per Cent. in their Houses, Trades, and Properties. The same Gentleman therefore, of his own good Will, to the reforming that most noble Palace, for the Honour and Benefit of the Queen, and her Kingdom, proposed in Print, That an Act of Parliament should be made for the Rebuilding of it, after the Manner of a Model or Plan of Inigo Jones, the famous English Architect in King James I's Time, who built the Banqueting-House at Whitehall, and left a Plan for the whole Palace to be built suitable to it, that being reputed one of the best Buildings in Europe; which Plan his late Majesty, viewed and approved of. This Palace, to be built after the said Plan, would amount to six hundred thousand Pounds, and might be about seven Years in building. He propounded moreover, That the said Structure should extend from the North East of the first Scotland-yard, and be continued to the North Side of the old Palace-yard at Westminster, and the common Way to Westminster made to run next the Waterside, whereby the new Palace might front St. James's Park and the River. That there might be twelve Commissioners, six to be appointed by her Majesty, and six by the Parliament, to carry on the said Building, and to have a Power, by a Jury, as those Commissioners had, that were appointed for the Rebuilding of LONDON after the dreadful Fire, whereby to adjust all Persons Interests and Differences, and truly to account for and to apply whatsoever Value should be raised or given towards the Charges; and that there be seven Persons, whereof one to be Treasurer, to promote and collect voluntary Benefactions and Subscriptions towards the carrying on so National a Good.

THEN he offered Ways and Means for the Raising of the said Sum of six hundred thousand Pounds: And the first was, That the City of Westminster should be incorporated, to consist of a Mayor, Recorder, and 24 Aldermen; and certain Franchises and Liberties to be granted them. That all Profits arising to the said Corporation,

over and above all Manner of Expences and Charges the Corporation would be at in supporting it self, be for the next seven Years appropriated to carry on the said Palace. That Duties should be laid upon new improved Rents within the said City of Westminster. That all Officers that held two or more Offices of above the Value of 300 l. per Annum, should pay so much in the Pound. And that such as had any Right or Title to any House, or Office, or Lodging, within the said new intended Palace, should pay likewise so much in the Pound. That all Improvements of any Part of the Ground of Whitehall, and the Benefit arising to her Majesty of all future and new Inventions, Discoveries and Improvements, be for such a Term appointed towards the said Charge. And that all future Forfeitures accruing to her Majesty for a Term of Years, to be likewise appropriated for the same Charge: But this Work was thought fit to be laid aside for the present.

FROM the arched Gate, which was at the East End of King-street, to a Bridge over Longditch, (so called, the same making the City of Westminster almost an Island) was a Way leading to Chanon-row, so called, because it belonged to the Dean and Chanons of St. Stephen's Chapel, who were there lodged, as were afterwards divers Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof one was Sir Edward Hobbey, another, John Thin, Esq; whose House was rebuilt in a stately Manner by Anne Stanhope, Dutches of Somerset, Mother to the Earl of Hertford, who enjoyed it in Stow's Time. Next to this was a fine House building, at the same Time, by William Earl of Derby; over-against which was a handsome House built by Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.

THE King [Henry VIII.] granted a Charter of Privilege to the Dean of the Free Chapel of St. Stephen, and the Canons, to pull down all the antient and very ruinous Tenements, and to build them again. It is set out there, how butted and bounded, viz. " Situate in Le Wolstaple, between " the Clock toward the East, and Le Way House " toward the West, and the Wall of our Palace " in Length toward the South, and Le Wulbrige " of our Staple toward the North.

FROM this Way up to the Woolstaple, and to the high Tower, or Gate, which enter'd the Palace Court, all was replenished with Buildings and Inhabitants.

Staple; the Word means the Place where the Market of such or such Merchandize was kept, as here in Westminster was the Woolstaple. The Word was antiently writ Estaple, and comes of the French Word Estape, which signifies a Mart or Market. There are five Staple Merchandizes of England, saith the Lord Coke, viz. Wool, Woolfells, Leather, Lead, and Tin. There was a Major of the Staple, and there was a Court of the Major of the Staple, wherein Merchants of the Staple did sue by Law-Merchant; so there was a Statute, That Merchant Strangers might sue before the Major of the Staple, according to the Law-Merchant, or at the Common Law. And this Court was holden at Woolstaple in Westminster. This Court, tho' it were far more antient, was straitened and warranted by Act of Parliament 27 Edward III.

THE Bounds of the Staple at Westminster began at Temple-bar, and extended to Tuthill.

IN the Reign of Edward I. the Staple being at Westminster, the Parishioners of St. Margaret, and Merchants of the Staple, built a-new the said Church, the great Chancel excepted, which was lately before new built by the Abbot of Westminster.

MOREOVER, Edward III. in the 17th of his Reign, decreed, That no Silver be carried out of the

WESTMINSTER ABBEY



the Realm on Pain of Death; and that whosoever transported Wool, should bring over, for every Sack, four Nobles of Silver Bullion.

IN the 25th of his Reign, he appointed the Staple of Wool to be kept only at *Canterbury*, for the Honour of *St. Thomas*. Moreover, in the 27th of the said King *Edward*, the Staple of Wool, before kept at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, was ordained (by Parliament) to be kept in divers Places of *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*; as at *Newcastle*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Canterbury*, *Norwich*, *Westminster*, *Chichester*, *Winchester*, *Exeter*, *Bristol*, *Caermarthen*, &c. to the great Benefit of the King, and Loss unto Strangers and Merchants: For there grew unto the King by this Means (as it was said) the Sum of a Thousand an Hundred and Two Pounds by the Year, more than any of his Predecessors before had received. The Staple at *Westminster*, at that Time, began on the next Morrow after the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*.

THE next Year was granted to the King, by Parliament, towards the Recovery of his Title in *France*, Fifty Shillings of every Sack of Wool transported over Seas, for the Space of six Years next ensuing: By Means whereof, the King might dispend daily, during those Years, more than a thousand Marks Sterling: For, by the common Opinion, there were more than an hundred Sacks of Wool yearly transported into foreign Lands; so that during six Years, the said Grant extended to fifteen hundred thousand Pounds Sterling.

IN the 37th of *Edward III.* it was granted unto him for two Years; to take six and twenty Shillings and eight Pence upon every Sack of Wool (notwithstanding the King's Oath, and other great Estates) was ordained to be kept at *Calais*, and six and twenty Merchants, the best and the wealthiest of all *England*, to be Farmers there, both of the Town and Staple, for three Years; every Merchant to have six Men of Arms, and four Archers, at the King's Cost. He ordained there also two Majors, one for the Town, and one for the Staple, and he took for *mala capta*, commonly called *Maltorth*, Custom twenty Shillings, and of the said Merchants, Guardians of the Town, forty Pence upon every Sack of Wool.

IN the 44th of *Edward III.* *Quecnborough*, *Kingston upon Hull*, and *Boston*, were made Staples of Wool: Which Matter so offended some, that in the 50th of his Reign, in a Parliament at *LONDON*, it was complained, That the Staple of Wool was so removed from *Calais* to divers Towns in *England*, contrary to the Statute, appointing, That Citizens and Merchants should keep it there, and that the King might have the Profits and Customs, with the Exchange of Gold and Silver that was there made, by all the Merchants in Christendom (esteemed to amount to eight thousand Pounds by Year the Exchange only.) And the Citizens and Merchants so ordered the Matter, that the King spent nothing upon Soldiers; neither upon Defence of the Town against the Enemies; whereas now he spent eight thousand Pounds by Year.

IN the 51st of *Edward III.* when the Staple was settled at *Calais*, the Major of the Staple did furnish the Captain of the Town, upon any Road, with an hundred Bill-men, two hundred Archers, of Merchants and their Servants, without any Wages.

IN the Year 1388, the 12th of *Richard II.* in a Parliament at *Cambridge*, it was ordained, That the Staple of Wool should be brought from *Middleborough* in *Holland* to *Calais*.

IN the 14th of his Reign, there was granted forty Shillings upon every Sack of Wool, and in

the 21st was granted fifty Shillings upon every Sack transported by *Englishman*, and three Pounds by Strangers, &c.

It seems that the Merchants of this Staple be the most antient Merchants of this Realm, and that all Commodities of the Realm are Staple Merchandizes by Law and Charter, as Wools, Leather, Woolfells, Lead, Tin, Cloth, &c.

KING *Henry VI.* had six Wool-houses within the Staple at *Westminster*; those he granted to the Dean and Canons of *St. Stephen* at *Westminster*, and confirmed it the 21st of his Reign.

AND now to pass to the famous Monastery of *Westminster*: At the very Entrance of the Close thereof is a Lane that leads towards the West, called *Thieving-lane*, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gatehouse*, while the Sanctuary continued in Force.

The Monastery of St. PETER WESTMINSTER.

THIS Monastery was founded and built by *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, [that began his Reign *Anno 603*] upon the Persuasion of *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, who having embraced Christianity, and being baptized by *Melitus*, Bishop of *LONDON*, immediately (to shew himself a Christian indeed) built a Church to the Honour of God and *St. Peter*, on the West Side of the City of *LONDON*, in a Place (which because it was overgrown with Thorns, and environed with Water) the *Saxons* called *Thorney*, and now of the Monastery and West Situation thereof, is called *Westminster*. In this Place (saith *Sulcardus*) long before was a Temple of *Apollo*; which being overthrown, King *Lucius* built therein a Church of Christianity.

WHEN the Church of God first began to grow in *Great Britain* at such Time (saith *Sulcardus*) as *Antoninus Pius* was Emperor of *Rome*, the Temple of *Apollo*, which was then seated on the West Side of the City of *LONDON*, where now *Westminster* stands, fell down by the Violence of an Earthquake; of the Ruins whereof, *Lucius* (who was King of the *Britons*, and reigned here by Permission of the *Romans*) built a small Church to the Honour of *CHRIST*, in the Year of our Lord 170, which afterwards was utterly defaced when the Heat of Persecution (under *Dioclesian*) wasted *Britain*.

THIS Place afterward, for a long Time, lay altogether neglected, and not regarded, but became all overgrown with Thorns and Bushes, inso-much as the *English Saxons* named it *Thornez*, or *Thorney*, until *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, (or of *Essex* and *Middlesex*) who was the first that subscribed to the Worship of *CHRIST*, built in that Place a Monastery to *CHRIST* and *St. Peter*, in the Year of *CHRIST* 605; whereupon, partly from the Situation to the West, and partly from the Monastery or Minster, it began to take the Name of *Westminster*: But afterwards, when this Monastery was destroyed in the furious Wars of the *Danes*, *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (by the Favour of King *Edgar*) repaired it, and granted, and gave it to a small Company of Monks.

AFTERWARD King *Edward*, surnamed *the Confessor*, with the Tenths of all his Revenues, built it a-new, to be a Place for his own Sepulchre; and a Monastery for the Monks of *St. Bennet's* Order, and endowed it with Revenues lying here and there in all Places of *England*, and it is an antient Fabrick, and very stately: Since which Time this Monastery hath been, and yet is, very famous, for the Consecration and Coronation of the Kings of *England*, and the Burial of

of many of them, and other great Personages, and for the Custody of the Regalia for the Coronation.

BUT 160 Year after, King *Henry III.* pulled down that antient Fabrick of King *Edward*, and (with 50 Years Work) built a Church of a most goodly Frame, with a Multitude of Marble Pillars, set in comely Order; whereof he himself laid the first Stone, and covered the Roof with Lead, *Anno 1220.*

It appears by some Records in the *Tower*, that several Things were given for adorning this Church, both by that King and his Queen. She set up in *St. Edward's* Feretory the Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*. And the King, in the 28th of his Reign, which was about the Year 1244, caused *Edward Fitz Odo*, Keeper of his Works at *Westminster*, to place upon her Forehead, for Ornament, an Emerald and a Ruby, taken out of two Rings, which the Bishop of *Chichester* had left the said King for a Legacy. The same Year the King commanded the Keepers of his Works at *Westminster*, that they should provide for the Abbot of *Westminster* one strong and good Beam to support the Bells of the King's Gift, and deliver the said Beam to the Sacristan: And in the 39th of the said King, he gave 100 Shillings, by Payment each half Year, to the Brethren of the Guild at *Westminster*, and their Successors, who were assigned to ring the great Bells there, to be paid out of his Exchequer, till the King can provide them the Value of 100 Shillings, Land or Rent. In the 24th of his Reign, he gave the Prior three Marks to repair the Organ. In the 28th Year of his Reign he commanded *Edward Fitz Odo* to make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Ensign of certain red Samitt, to be every where adorned with Gold, and his Tongue to be made appearing, as though it continually moved; and his Eyes of Saphires, or other Stones, agreeable to him; and this to be set in *St. Peter's* Church against the King's coming thither. In the 30th of his Reign, the same King *Henry III.* gave the said Church one great Crown of Silver, to set Wax Candles upon in the said Church; and he commanded the Keeper of his Exchange to do this out of the Issues thereof, and to buy also out of the said Issues, as precious a Mitre as could be found in the City of LONDON, for the Abbot of *Westminster's* Use, of the King's Gift. And lastly, the 41st of *Henry III.* about *Anno 1257*, as a farther Ornament for *St. Peter's*, he ordered a sumptuous Monument to be erected there for his Daughter *Catharine* deceased, giving Order to his Treasurer and his Chamberlains of the Treasury, to deliver to Mr. *Simon de Wells* five Marks and a half for his Expences in going to LONDON for a certain Brass Image to be set upon her Tomb, and returning home again: And upon the same Tomb there was also set a Silver Image. For the making of which, *William of Glocester*, the King's Goldsmith, was paid sixty Marks and ten.

THIS Church afterward the Abbots did much enlarge to the Westward: And King *Henry VII.* in the Year 1502, bestowed 14000 Pounds on the East Side, where he built a Chapel [called *Our Lady's Chapel*] of admirable Beauty, (which *Ireland* calls *the Miracle of the World*; for any Man that sees it may say, that all Elegancy of Workmanship and Matter is couched in it) to be a Place of Sepulture for himself and all his Posterity; wherein, at this Day, is to be seen his own Tomb, most gorgeous and great, made all of solid Brass; where also his Queen lies by him. And in the said King's last Will, dated *Apr. 10. Anno 1508*, he appointed to be buried there, in a Chapel made by himself, and a Sum of 5000 *l.* is mentioned to be delivered to the Abbot of *Westminster*, for Masses and Alms, whereof Ten Thousand Masses to be said for his Soul at 6 *d.* a

Mass, and 2000 *l.* for Alms between his Death and Burial: So much to the City of LONDON, so much to Prisons, &c.

A late Author gives the following Account of this Building:

"THE Arch, at the Entrance of *Henry VII's* Chapel, is exceeding grand and ornamental; the Steps underneath are a fine Preparation for the Scene at landing, and the three Doors an admirable Expedient to favour the Perspective within; but this, and several other Beauties, are utterly spoiled by the Stalls, which cut off the collateral Isles of the Chapel intirely, and thereby spoil the Beauty and Symmetry of the Whole.

"THE Roof of this Structure is certainly one of the finest Things in the World, I mean in the *Gothick* Stile; nothing can be a better Form, or more richly decorated; perhaps had it been more simple, it had shewn to greater Advantage; but still 'tis a Wonder that one continued Cluster of Ornament could be contrived to please so much, and answer so well.

"WERE the absurd Partitions mention'd above thrown down, the Roof would appear still more surprizing, and the Area before more spacious and more proportionable; all those Tombs which are now shut up in such a Manner, that they are no where to be seen as they ought, would then come forward to the Eye, and give an additional Grandeur and Solemnity to the Scene; the Perspective would be finely broke, and every Object properly terminate in the Founder's Mausoleum, as the principal Point of the whole View.

"THERE are few Tombs in *Europe* more famous than that of *Henry VII.* neither indeed are there many which deserve to be more so. The Undertaking, in itself, was vast and surprizing, the Cost prodigious, and the Execution exceedingly difficult and laborious; and yet the Artift has succeeded in it to Admiration; there is hardly a Part in it that is not excellent, from the chief Figures to the minutest Point of the Decoration; the Statues of the King and Queen are grand and noble, and the Bas-Relief on the Sides below, beautiful and expressive. I am of Opinion the Workman, whoever he was, was equal to the noblest Scheme of this Nature, and would have made a Figure even amongst the Antient. What a Pity is it therefore that such a Genius, and so much Art, should be lavish'd away on a Thing intirely out of Taste, and which, at the same Expence and Study, might have been made the Wonder of the World! To explain myself farther on this Head, nothing can be more stupid than the laying Statues on their Backs, in such a Situation, that 'tis impossible they should ever be seen to Advantage, and, of course, that all their Perfections must be utterly thrown away. In the next Place, the Brazen Inclosure, which surrounds this Tomb, wonderful as it may be, considered by itself, is a monstrous Blemish, with Regard to the Thing it was intended to preserve and adorn; because it rises abundantly too high, and intercepts the View intirely from the principal Objects.

"WITHOUT Doubt the Statues of the King and Queen ought to have been in living Attitudes, erect and bold, and the decorating Figures should have form'd a corresponding Groupe, which in every Light should have stood the Test of Criticism, and given the Spectator an intire Satisfaction; a few more Steps too should have been added to raise the Foundation higher; a magnificent Arch might have been thrown over all, and the Boundary

below

“ below should have been only a Guide, not an Incumbrance to the Prospect.

IN the Year 1569, this most magnificent Monument of *Henry VII.* and also of *Queen Elizabeth* his Wife, received much Damage by a certain rude Fellow who stole away divers Parcels of Brass and Copper that adorned their Tombs: But he was discovered and punished by *Mr. Barnard Randolph*, the Common Sergeant of LONDON.

AMONG the rest of the Lands belonging to this Abbey was a Garden, they called the *Vine-garden*; because perhaps Vines antiently were there nourished and Wine made. It was in King *Edward VI.*'s Time enclosed with Houses and Buildings, and other Lands and Meadows, and Pastures belonging to the same; and likewise a certain Parcel of Land called, *The Millbank*: These were of Value 58 s. and given by that King in the Third of his Reign, to *Joanna Smith*, in Consideration of Service.

AFTERWARD, when the Monks were expelled by King *Henry VIII.* it was converted to divers Governments. First, It had a Dean and Prebendaries: After, a Bishop, and that only one, named *Thomas Thurlbey*, Anno 1540, when the Revenues of the Church were abridged. He departed thence Anno 1550, being removed to *Norwich*, and left it to be governed by a Dean.

WITHIN short Time after *Q. Mary* brought in the Monks again, with an Abbot named *Feckenham*, who not long after being expelled by Act of Parliament, *Queen Elizabeth* (of blessed Memory) converted it into a Collegiate Church, or rather a Nursery for the Church, in the Year 1560. For there she ordained (to the Glory of GOD, and the Propagation of true Religion and good Literature) a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, an Upper-Master, and an Usher for the School, forty Scholars, termed the *Queen's Scholars*, who (at their due Times) are preferred to both the Universities; besides Ministers, Singers, and Organists, ten Choiresters, and twelve poor Soldiers, &c.

THE Church at *Westminster*, erected by *Queen Elizabeth* into a College or Collegiate Church, by Order prescribed from her Majesty to *Dr. Bill*, the first Dean of the said College, is governed as a College, and in Manner and Form as *Eaton* and *Westminster* College.

THE Dean and Prebendaries do keep Commons together in the Hall, and in likewise the School-Master and Usher, and her Majesty's Scholars, and also the Servants and Officers of the said College.

THE Scholars Order for Admittance is by Election and Assent of the Dean of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, and the Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and their Colleges, and the Dean of *Westminster*, one Prebendary and School-Master, both into *Westminster*, and from thence unto the Universities, according to her Majesty's Letters Patents.

THE Scholars Allowance for Diet is in the said Hall, after the Rate of a Provision made by the Dean and Prebendaries, viz. a Bushel of Wheat for twenty Pence, a Barrel of double Beer for three Shillings four Pence, and the Fuel after a certain Rate, paying for the Carriage only.

THE Scholars are allowed for Livery, every one two Yards of Broad Cloth, which cost xi s.

THE *Queen's Scholars* lay all in one great Chamber, provided for that Purpose by *Dr. Bill*, and the Prebendaries then; but there is now lately built a New Dormitory for them, which is accounted a fine Piece of Architecture.

IN Church, School, Hall, Chamber, they keep daily ordinary Prayers:

A House is provided for them within the *Clofe*, if they should fall sick:

THERE is also a House built at *Chefwicke* with Chamber and School for the Summer Time, and if there should be Occasion of Sickness; which House cost building five hundred Pounds.

THE Master of the Choiresters hath allowed him a House and four Pounds in Regard, and three Pounds six Shillings four Pence for every one of the ten Choiresters, besides a yearly Livery to every one, and a Bushel of Wheat weekly.

THE Ministers and Singing Men have every one of them Houses and forty Shillings allowed them over and above their Stipends in Regard yearly, which amounts to the Sum of forty Pounds.

THE Servants and Officers have Allowance of Diet, Livery and Stipend, where before they had only a Pension by Patent or otherwise.

WHEN as this Church was a Cathedral the Dean and Prebendaries kept several Houses, and kept Residence only for xxi Days, three Quarters of the Year, and xxiii one Quarter.

THE Dean, if he were absent any one Day of his Residence, he paid ten Shillings for every Day; if he came not at all, he had but the Corpse of his Deanry, which was xl l.

THE Prebendary omitting any one Day of his Residence, he lost a Shilling for every Day; if he were wholly absent, he had but the Corpse, which was x l.

THE said Provisions of Corn and Fuel was divided between the Dean and Prebendaries Resident.

THE Scholars had but three Pounds six Shillings four Pence allowed them to every one, and so did board themselves in the Town or elsewhere, and only came to the School.

THE Servants and Officers of the Church were then allowed a Stipend only.

THE first Dean then of that Foundation was *Mr. William Bill*, who being taken away within two Years, had for his Successor, *Mr. Gabriel Goodman*, Doctor of Divinity; who, when he had governed this Collegiate Church (with great Commendation) the Space of forty Years, died in the Year of our Lord GOD, 1601, and then *Mr. Lancelot Andrewes*, Doctor also in Divinity succeeded him; next *Dr. Neale*, and after him *Dr. Mountaine*.

Sebert was buried in this Church with his Wife *Athelgoda*, whose Bodies many Years after, viz. in the Reign of *Richard II.* (says *Walsingham*) were translated from the old Church to the new, and there interred:

Edgar, King of the *West Saxons*, repaired this Monastery about the Year of CHRIST 958, *Edward the Confessor* built it new; whereupon *T. Clifford* writes thus:

“ WITHOUT the Walls of LONDON (says he) upon the River of *Thames*, there was in Time passed a little Monastery, built to the Honour of GOD and *St. Peter*, with a few *Benedictine* Monks in it under an Abbot, serving CHRIST. Very poor they were, and little was given them for their Relief. Here the King intended (for that it was near the famous City of LONDON, and the River of *Thames*; that brought in all Kind of Merchandizes from all Parts of the World) to make his Sepulchre: He commanded therefore, that of the Tenthhs of all his Rents, the Work should be begun in such Sort as should become the Prince of the Apostles.

AT this his Commandment the Work was nobly begun, even from the Foundation, and happily proceeded till the same was finished: The Charges bestowed, or to be bestowed, are not regarded: He granted to this Church great Privileges

vileges above all the Churches in this Land, as partly appears by this his Charter.

“ **EDWARD**, King, greets *William* Bishop, and *Leofstane* and *Ælfie*, Portrieves, and all my Burgesles of **LONDON**, friendly : And I tell you, that I have this given and granted to **CHRIST** and *St. Peter*, the Holy Apostle, at *Westminster*, full Freedom over all the Land the belongeth to that Holy Place, &c.

HE also caused the Parish Church of *St. Margaret* to be newly built, without the Abbey Church of *Westminster*, for the Ease and Commodity of the Monks. Because (before that Time) the Parish Church stood within the old Abbey Church in the South Isle, somewhat to their Annoyance.

THIS Church of *St. Margaret* (which that King *Edward* built) continued till the Days of *Edward I.* at what Time the Staple of Wools were at *Westminster*; and then the Parishioners and Merchants of the Staple built it all of new, the great Chancel excepted, which was done by the Abbots of *Westminster*, as is afore shewed.

KING *Henry III.* in the Year of **CHRIST** 1220, and in the fifth of his Reign began the new Work of our Lady's Chapel, whereof he laid the first Stone in the Foundation; and in the Year 1245, the Walls and Steeple of the old Church (built by King *Edward*) were taken down, and enlarging the same Church, caused them to be made more comely. For the Furtherance whereof, in the Year 1246, the same King (dividing how to extort Money from the Citizens of **LONDON** towards the Charges) appointed a Mart to be kept at *Westminster*, the same to last fifteen Days, and in the mean Space all Trade of Merchandize to cease in the City; which Thing the Citizens were fain to redeem with two thousand Pounds of Silver.

THIS King *Henry*, as he rebuilt this religious Fabrick of King *Edward the Confessor*, so he religiously observed his Festival at the said Place. And when he could not be present, he gave Command to have it honourably celebrated by others in his Name. Thus in the 39th of his Reign, *Anno* 1255, it is recorded in the Tower Records, that because the King was not sure that he could be present at the Solemnity of the Feast of *St. Edward* approaching, by Reason of various and urgent Affairs in *Scotland*, he commanded *Philip Luvel* his Treasurer, and *Edward of Westminster* (his Son) in the Faith and Love whereby they were held bound to the King, that they keep the said Feast together, with the venerable Fathers, the Bishops of *Sarum*, *Norwich*, *Bath*, *Colchester*, and the neighbouring Abbot and Prior, whom the King, by his Letter, has invited to the Feast; and that they solemnly celebrate it at the King's Cost; and for the Poll of the King and Queen and their Children, so much to be offered, *scil. de 36 Almuciis nomine eorum offerri*, in their Name; and that they cause to be touched the Silver Cross upon the great Altar at *Westminster*; and that they offer one Plate of Gold of the Weight of one Ounce in the King's Name, as is customary in the Solemnity of the Mass of the said *Edward*, as tho' the King himself were present. And to fill the King's two Halls at *Westminster*, in the said Feast (with People) and cause them to be fed, as has been accustomed to be done; and cause solemnly to come to *Westminster* on *St. Edward's* Day, the Procession of the Church of *St. Margaret*, and all the Processions of the City of **LONDON**, with Wax-Lights, and their other Processions, as the King has likewise commanded the Mayor, and the honest Men of

LONDON: This was dated at *Werk* the 13th of *September*.

AND that nothing, no not Vows, might obstruct this King's Solemnization of this Feast, the next Year, *viz.* 1256, he obtained a Bull from Pope *Alexander*, for the King and his Guests to keep it, whensoever it shall fall on a *Saturday*. It was directed, *To his dear Son in Christ*, *Henry King of England*. And it was granted on this Occasion, as it seems by the Import of the said Bull, *viz.* That the King was detained by a Vow he had made from eating Flesh on *Saturdays*, and that he had desired a Freedom from that Vow, that he might the better keep this Feast, whensoever it should fall out on that Day. *Cum sicut ex sua parte, &c.* “Whereas, on their behalf it is signified to us, that you are bound by Vow to abstain from Flesh on *Saturdays*, we, yielding to your Request, indulge, by the Authority of these Presents, your Excellency, that if the Feast of the Translation of *St. Edward* happen to be kept on a *Saturday*, it may be lawful for you to eat Flesh, notwithstanding such a Vow; and also for your Guests, who have not been bound by such Vow. And we will, that you be bound for this to feed an hundred Poor the same Day.” This Bull has a leaden Seal with Strings of yellow and red Silk.

THE Works of this Church, with the Offices, were finished to the End of the Choir, in the Year 1285, the 14th of *Edward I.*

ALL which Labour of 66 Years was in the Year 1299, utterly defaced by a violent Fire which broke out in the less Hall of the King's Palace, and burning Westward seized the Roof and burnt down great Part of the Church.

THEN was the Monastery again repaired by the Abbots of that Church, King *Edward I.* and his Successors putting to their helping Hands.

Edward II. appropriated to this Church the Patronages of the Churches of *Kilueden* and *Sabritsworth* in *Essex*, in the Diocese of **LONDON**.

Simon Langham Abbot (having been a great Builder there in the Year 1362) gave 400 *l.* to the Building of the Body of the Church: But (amongst others) Abbot *Islip* was (in his Time) a great Builder there, as may appear in the Stone Work and Glass Windows of the Church: Since whose Decease that Work stood for a good Number of Years as he left it, unperfected, the Church and Steeple being all of one Height.

THE Face of this Church is much altered from the early Appearance of it, not only by the Injuries of Time, but the more destructive Hands of hot-brain'd Zealots. As for the Altars, they were most of them removed at the Reformation, though some have been injured in our late thorough Reformation, as it was then called; and some of the Chapels, Time, the Weight of Monuments, and the necessary Repairs of the Church, have entirely made away with, that not even the Site is to be discovered. However, what has been formerly mentioned of them is here set down.

THE Chapel of *St. Benedict* the Abbot, where was formerly an Altar to that Saint, near the Tomb of Bishop *Langham*; at which Altar whoever heard Mass had an Indulgence granted for the Space of two Years and thirty Days. This Chapel is now standing, and had, not long since, a plain Skreen of Wood cancellated, opening to the South Cross, which was removed to make Way for the Tomb of *Mr. Dryden*. It is the first Chapel of the Area going round *St. Edward's*, and is likewise called the *Dean's Chapel*.

St. Edmund's Chapel, founded as before-mentioned, by Abbot *Crokefly*, in which there is no Account of any Altar to this Shrine. This Chapel is the second in the Area, and the largest.

St.

St. *Nicholas's* Chapel is the third in the Area, and had formerly in it an Altar erected to that Saint; for hearing Mass at which Altar, was granted an Indulgence for three Years and sixty Days.

NEXT to this was formerly a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, founded by *Henry III.* but pulled down by *Henry VII.* in order to found his new Chapel, and was situate where now are the Stairs and Portico of that Chapel. In this former Chapel was an Altar, at which whoever heard Mass, had an Indulgence for two Years and one hundred Days. In the same Chapel, at the Door on the North Side, two Years and fourteen Days: By which it appears there was a Passage into the Church through this Chapel.

CHAPEL of *Henry VII.*

CHAPEL of St. *Paul*, in which was an Altar, where whoever heard Mass, had two Years and thirty Days Indulgence.

CHAPEL of St. *John Baptist*, in which whoever heard Mass, had Indulgence for three Years and an hundred and forty five Days.

CHAPEL of *Isip*; this has in a late Book been confounded with the Chapel of St. *John Baptist*, and called by that Name, contrary to all former Writers, and without the least Grounds, except a Text Inscription over the Door of the latter, bearing the Name of that Saint.

THE Chapel of St. *John* the Evangelist, in which was formerly an Altar erected to that Saint, where, whoever heard Mass, had an Indulgence for two Years and thirty Days. This is the last Chapel in the Area, and looks towards the great North Cross, from which it is separated by a Skreen cancellated of Wood, formerly finely carved, gilt and adorned with Arms of several of our Nobility, but is now almost gone, or blinded with the Tomb of Sir *Gilbert Lort*.

NEXT to this Chapel is that of St. *Michael*, now not separated from the former, looking into the North Cross, from which it was skreened by *Cancellæ* like the former; but they are now blinded, or rather removed, for setting up the old Duke of *Newcastle's* Tomb.

THE Chapel of St. *Andrew*, being the last of the three that look into the North Cross, and now laid into one with the two former. This was formerly adorned with a Skreen made by Abbot *Kirton*, in which were the Arms of many of our Nobility and others, curiously carved and gilt, and was a beautiful Piece of antient Work; but now a huge Monument, erected to the late Duke of *Newcastle*, fills up its Place, and blinds the Chapel; together with a very curious Monument that stands in it. In this Chapel was an Altar dedicated to St. *Andrew*, at which, whoever heard Mass, had an Indulgence for two Years and thirty Days.

THE Chapel of St. *Blase*, was a Place in the South Cross, inclosed with Wainscot, lately made use of as a Revestry. This Inclosure was not long since taken away, which was indeed a scandalous Blot in the Beauty of this Part of the Church; and a much more convenient Place is found out for the same Purpose that was made use of. Mr. *Dart*, in his *Antiquities of Westminster-Abby*, says, when he was about that Work, that this South Cross was made a News-Walk by the Singing Men, till the Sub-Dean or any of the Prebendaries come, and then in a hurried, confused Manner they run different Ways to get into their Seats in Time.

In this Chapel of St. *Blase* was an Altar formerly, at which, whoever heard Mass, had Indulgence granted them for the Space of two Years and twenty Days.

BESIDES the Chapels, which (except the old one of the Virgin *Mary*) are now standing, there is in several Papers belonging to the Church, an Account of these following, of which the very Situation is now intirely lost.

THE Chapel of St. *Catharine*, in which, whoever heard Mass, had Indulgence granted for two Years and sixty Days. It was in this Chapel, (which must therefore be of great Antiquity) that *Matthew Paris* tells us King *Henry III.* caused a great Anathema to be read against all Violaters of this Church.

THE Chapel of St. *Anne*, where was granted a like Indulgence for hearing Mass for the Space of two Years.

Of the antient Custom of offering SALMON in this Church.

THIS Custom was long kept up to preserve a monstrous Monkish Tradition, relating to a pretended Consecration of this Church, which, as the fabulous Historians tell us, was in this Manner; the Church being built by *Sebert*, King of the *East Saxons*, and quite finished, *Mellitus*, Bishop of LONDON, intending to consecrate it, was thus prevented: St. *Peter* himself one Night called upon a certain Fisherman, whose Name was *Edricus*, and desired him to carry him over to *Thorney*, the Waters being that Night raised with prodigious Rains; which he accordingly did; and then the Apostle consecrated the Church; the Fisherman, the mean while, hearing heavenly Musick, and seeing a great Light of Tapers. The Apostle, upon his Return, discovered himself to him, and bid him let *Mellitus* know what he had seen, and that he should refrain from a second Consecration: To confirm which, he bid him throw his Nets into the River at such a Place, and he should have a large Number of Fish; which he did, and had such a Draught that his Nets were ready to break with a vast Quantity of Salmon. The Apostle told him, that he nor any other succeeding of his Trade, should want for that Kind of Fish, upon this Condition, that they made an Offering of the tenth Fish to this Church of *Westminster*. There is in an antient Manuscript in the *Cotton Library*, an Account received by Tradition of several Monks of that Church, living about the Tenth Century, who had seen Salmon offered upon the Altar in that Church; and likewise a Dispute made by the Parson of *Retherhith*, or *Rotherhith*, upon the *Thames* Side, with the Abbot and Monks of this Church upon that Affair.

Mellitus, having heard of this miraculous Consecration, hastens to the Church, and finds the Chrism, the Drops of the Wax Tapers, and all the Marks of a real Consecration; whereupon he desisted from Proceeding to a new Consecration, and in Remembrance of this Miracle ordered the Name to be changed from *Thorney* to *Westminster*.

THE Ceremonies used at the Offering the Salmon were these: The Salmon, after being offered at the High Altar, was carried into the Kitchen, and being scraped and cleaned, the Sacristan (having delivered to the Fisherman a Candle of a Pound, and to two of his Companions, if there were two, a Candle each of half a Pound Weight,) in lieu thereof he demanded of the Cook the Head of the Fish, and as much below the Gills as the Breadth of three Fingers, or the Ala of the Fish shall be griped off, being extended. When the Fish was boiled, it ought to be carried in a Dish to the Table in the Middle of the Refectory, to which the Prior and Convent ought to rise. This Day the Fishermen had a Right to dine at the same Table with the Prior and Convent; and that Day might demand

of the Cellarer Ale and Bread; for which the Cellarer might demand as much as four Fingers, with the Thumb erect, could take of the said Fish's Tail.

Of the SHRINE of St. EDWARD.

THIS Prince, of whom it is necessary to give some Account, was Son of *Ethelred* King of England, and *Emma*, and was born at *Ipslip*; but, by the *Danish* Usurpation, being obliged to shelter himself in *Normandy*, he reached not the Throne till the 40th Year of his Age; so that his Youth, (a Time when Vice chiefly steals upon Greatness) being spent in Afflictions, the Remainder of his Life was a Course of sedate Piety. He was a Man not over wise, from whence (according to the Custom of that Time) he was called *Edward the Simple*; yet, says *Rob. Glouc.* was the Nation happily governed and defended under him, by some Ministers of extraordinary Conduct and Courage. He was easy of Temper, and the hard Usage of his Mother is rather owing to the Influence of those about him. He released his Subjects of Taxes, and secured them by wholesome Laws, and was wanting only in not endeavouring a Successor, (the Cause of their future Miseries) after his Marriage with *Godwin's* Daughter, against whom there was no Objection but a Point of Religion, strained too far, and a mean and narrow Opinion of its Rules; which is no Wonder to find in a Prince, who at the same Time that he was of a monastick Temper, was but of a shallow Understanding. He was so in Love with a cloystered Life, that he was never well but when paying Visits to his adjoining Monastery, or receiving them from *Edwyn*, Abbot of it; with whom he spent most of his private Hours. He was so great a Lover of Retirement, that at one of his Country Seats, being disturbed by the Singing of Nightingales, he prayed they might be no more heard in that Place; which, says the Legend, was accordingly granted. Many are his Miracles, of which it is necessary to mention one in this Place, for the better understanding some Parts of this History. The Story is that of the Ring, which is this: Upon a certain Time, a Beggar asking Alms of this Prince, for the Sake of *St. John* the Evangelist, he gave him out of his abundant Charity, a Ring; some Time after two Pilgrims, *Englishmen*, being at *Jerusalem*, met a third, who saluted them; and enquiring what Countrymen, they told him: Whereupon he deliver'd them a Ring, and bad them recommend him to their King *Edward*, and tell him he was *St. John* the Evangelist, to whom he had afore Time at *Westminster* given a Ring; and bad them further tell him from him, that he should in nine Days Time die. The Pilgrims, surprized at such a Message, told him, That to deliver it in Time, was impossible. He, in Answer, bad them take no Care of that, and took his Leave. After they had walked some Way, being weary, they fell asleep; and upon waking, observed a strange Alteration of the Place: Upon which, seeing some Shepherds in the Field, they inquired of them where they were; who made answer, They were in *Kent*: Whereat being rejoiced, they made the best of their Way to King *Edward*, to a Seat of his in *Waltham* Forest, then called *the Bower*, and since, *Hawering in the Bower*, in *Essex*, and delivered this Message to the King, who accordingly died, as was told him. This Story has been depicted in the Parish-Church where this was, viz. in *Rumford* Church in the Glass-Windows, where was not long since (perhaps yet remaining) the Picture of this King, and the two Pilgrims, with these Words under, *Johannes per peregrinos misit Regi Edwardo* - - - The Statues of this King and

the Pilgrims are over the Courts of King's Bench and Common-Pleas in *Westminster-hall*, and over the Gate, going into *Dean's Yard*; the whole Story is wrought in *Basso Relievo*, in the Chapel where he lies, on the Backside of the Skreen that divides it from the Altar. It was likewise wrought in the Hangings of their Choir, and formerly painted in a Glass-Window in the South Isle, next that Window over the Door, going into the West Walk of the Cloysters; and, in Allusion to this Story, King *Edward II.* offered, at his Coronation, a Pound of Gold, made like a King, holding a Ring in his Hand, and a Mark of Gold, which is eight Ounces, made like a Pilgrim, putting forth his Hand to receive the Ring: And this very Ring, among other Relicks, is said to have been given to the Monastery, and is called the Ring given by King *Edward* to *St. John* the Evangelist, who sent it him again out of Paradise two Years and a half after, and which was taken off the King's Finger the Night of his Translation, and ordered to be kept in this Place for the Sake of the Miracle.

WHEN this King died, saith an antient Historian, with him, at the same Time, fell all Happiness, Liberty died, and all Power was buried. "At the Exequies of this King were assembled
" Bishops, and a frequent Multitude of Priests
" and Religious Men ran thither, Monks went
" thither in Doves, and innumerable Crowds of
" Inhabitants of Cities and Villages flew together: Hence Psalms resound; thence Tears
" and Sighs burst forth; every where Joy and
" Grief co-mixed are carried to the Church; and
" that Temple of Modesty, that Seat of Virtue,
" was honourably buried in the Place where himself order'd." The Burial of this King is wrought in *Basso Relievo* in his Chapel, that Corner of it next King *Edward I's* Tomb. As for his Friend *Edwyn* the Abbot, (who retained the utmost Value for him dead) as his Custom was daily to visit him living, so now he was no less constant in paying daily Visits to his Grave; which Custom the old Man continued as long as he lived. Nor was this faithful Priest the only Visitor of that Place, for long before he was inshrined, or remov'd, *William* the Conqueror, upon his first entering LONDON, paid a Visit to his Tomb, and made an Offering of two Palls to lay over it: Which Tomb not long after he altered, and built him one much more curious of Stone, said to be very costly, and extended his Care so far as to make a Grant to this Church for the Good of his Cousin King *Edward's* Soul, as did after him King *Henry I.*

IN King *William I's* Time was a Miracle perform'd at the old Tomb for *Wolstan* the Bishop, a great Favourite of King *Edward's*, before-mention'd: Being upon the Conqueror's Accession required to resign, he made Answer, That as he received that Staff from King *Edward*, and no other, so would he resign it to him, and no other; and going away to this King's Tomb, he struck against it with his Staff; whereupon it stuck to the Stone, say the Historians of that Time.

THIS, with abundance more Miracles, made so great Noise, that all reputed him to deserve a Place in the sacred Kalendar, but more particularly the Monks of this Church. Upon which the Abbot *Gervase de Blois*, about the Year 1158, sent over to Pope *Innocent II.* to solicit for his Canonization. The Person he sent was one *Osbert de Clare*, Prior of this Church, a Man of extraordinary Learning accounted in that Time; who coming to Rome, found the Pope averse to comply with it: Whereupon he returned home without accomplishing the End of his Message. But this Denial did not discourage them; for the succeeding Abbot, *Laurentius*, being resolved to make a second Attempt, endeavoured to make

Interest

Interest to back his Designs. In order to which, he preached a publick Sermon in this Abbey Church before not only the Monks, but the Nobility of this Kingdom, concerning the glorious King *Edward*; the Auditory moved at this, with one Voice, prayed of the Abbot that he would take Care that so glorious a Light should not be hid from the World. The Abbot, pleased with their Importunities, first consulted the Pleasure of King *Henry II.* concerning it, who agreeing, the before-mention'd *Osbert de Clare*, and other Monks, were a second Time sent to *Rome*; where shewing a Catalogue of Miracles wrought by him, (customary before Canonization) and the King's Testimony of the Truth of them, the before-mentioned Pope *Alexander III.* pronounced in a publick Manner, his Order for his Canonization, placed him in the Catalogue of Saints, and issued his Bull to that Purpose, directed to the Abbot *Laurence*, and Convent of *Westminster*, in which he calls him the Glorious King *Edward*, and excuses the Refusal, or rather Delay, as he calls it, of his Predecessor; and enjoins, that his Body be honoured hereupon Earth, as he himself is glorify'd in Heaven, &c. Consequent to which, King *Henry II.* having prepared for it (some say at *Becket's* Instigation) a pretious Feretry, he was translated on the Third of the *Ides of October*, in the Year 1163, seventy seven Years after his Buriall. This solemn Ceremony was perform'd at Midnight; and upon opening his Coffin, his Body was found uncorrupted, a Miracle frequent at that Time; his Habit in which he was dressed was taken off, and likewise the Ring of *St. John*, before-mentioned. Of the Burial Clothes, the Abbot *Laurence* made three Copes.

THIS done, the Body was array'd a-new, and it appeared (if the late Discovery were true) *vestimento holoserico*, as usual: For the late Discoverer of his Cross says, he drew out of the Coffin Pieces of Gold, coloured and flowered Silk, and Linen. Being thus arrayed, and inclosed in a Chest of Wainscot, he was moved into the before prepared Feretry.

THE Day of his Translation was solemnly observed, and Indulgences granted to those who strictly and religiously kept it, of nineteen Years and one hundred and three Days, with Participation of all Spiritual Benefits, and Remission of a seventh Part of Sins; of which Term Pope *Nicholas* granted one Year and forty Days, Pope *Clement* four Years and eighty Days, Pope *Innocent IV.* three hundred Days, and on the *Octaves* of the same five Years and one hundred Days. Thus this Body continued till King *Henry III.* rebuilt the Church; and greatly esteeming this *St. Edward*, erected for him, in a Chapel dedicated to him, a stately and curious Feretry of admirable Workmanship, in which, say they, he enclosed the two former Shrines, and placed upon him a third of pure Gold, and precious Stones, which was so curiously wrought, that the Workmanship exceeded the Matter. And having removed his Body to this Shrine, with which was likewise enclosed the Heart of *Henry*, Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwall*, who was slain hearing Mass at *Viterbo* in *Italy*, by the then Earl of *Leicester's* two Sons. The King, upon this Removal, held a stately and magnificent Feast upon this Occasion, particularly for the Feast of the Translation he annually observed, as did the City of *LONDON*, and all the neighbouring Parishes, who used to come in solemn Procession to this Church, as appears by the King's Injunction. And if by urgent Business he could not be present, he nevertheless order'd some of his Nobility to attend this Festival, as is before mentioned.

THIS King *Henry III.* having thus a-new enshrin'd him, heap'd upon it Presents of whatever was rich and valuable, resolving to make this the chief Place of his Devotion and Offerings. His Value for this Saint was so great, that he always swore by him, and gave his Name to his Son King *Edward I.* Yet, in the Year 1243, being straitened by some Exigencies, he was forced to make free with the Jewels and Treasure that had been offer'd to his Shrine, and pawn them to carry on his Expedition. However, he obligated himself, by Writing, to see them safely restored to the Convent. These Heaps of Wealth daily increased; for the preserving which, one of the senior Monks was made Keeper of the Feretry of *St. Edward*; and, in the *Salmon* Custom, one *John London* is said to hold that Place.

BEFORE this Shrine of *St. Edward* was an Altar dedicated to him, where the Offerings were made, and where, ever since the Reformation, has been one casually erected upon some of our Coronations, and particularly King *Charles II.* who laid the Regalia there, and was crown'd at it with the Imperial Crown. At this antient Altar, whoever attended Mass, had Indulgence granted them for the Term of four Years and two hundred Days.

BEFORE the Shrine was a Lamp kept continually burning, which King *Henry III.* gave 5 *l.* to purchase.

HERE likewise stood an Image of the Virgin *Mary*, wrought in Silver, which *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Henry III.* gave, with the Jewels out of the Bishop of *Chichester's* Ring.

HERE stood also another Image of the Blessed Virgin, wrought in Ivory; a Piece very curious, and much esteemed by *Thomas a Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who offer'd to the Shrine of *St. Edward*.

HERE King *Edward I.* after his Conquest, offered the *Scottish* Regalia, and Chair, which is still kept there joining to the Shrine: Whereof more hereafter.

ABOUT the Year 1280, *Alphonso*, third Son to King *Edward I.* offered to *St. Edward* the Golden Coronet of *Llewellen* Prince of *Wales*, and other Jewels, which were repositied at, and adorned his Shrine.

ABBOT *Berkyng*, of this Church, about the Year 1250, gave the Abbot and Convent of this Church, in Honour of *St. Edward* (*duo coremia*) for the Use of the Choir, on which were wrought the Life and Actions of our Saviour, and holy *St. Edward* the Confessor.

AND at the Request of King *Henry III.* the aforesaid Abbot granted, that three Days following the Feast of this Saint's Translation, should be strictly observed with solemn Service and Ringing of Bells.

ANOTHER great Admirer of this Saint was that unhappy Prince King *Richard II.* who always esteemed him as his Patron, and wore his Arms; which he likewise, as a singular Honour, granted to the House of *Norfolk*; which, in Process of Time, was the specious Colour of taking off the learned and gallant Earl of *Surrey* by King *Henry VIII.* This Prince likewise was a solemn Observer of his Feast: For, in the Year 1390, on *St. Edward's* Day, the King kept the Feast in his Robes, and sat crown'd in this Church at Mass with his Queen, having their Scepters in their Hands. It is not improbable the Painting in the Choir, of which we shall speak hereafter, was made upon this Occasion.

THE Arms of this Prince were formerly over the North Porch of this Church, impaled with *St. Edward's*, and supported between two Angels, he being the first of our Kings who used Supporters; under which was a Hart couchant, gorged.

gorged with a Golden Coronet and Chain under a Tree, his usual Device, which is elsewhere expressed in this Church: His Arms impaled with the King's, was likewise in St. Olave's Church in the Old Jewry, and are still remaining in the Windows of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, near Smithfield. It is very probable, that out of the Regard this Prince had to this Saint, Henry V. some Years after removed his Body, and deposited it on the South Side of his Shrine.

THAT King Henry IV. was an Admirer of this Prince, as appears by the last Hours of his Life; for, being upon his Knees before this Shrine, he was seized with a Fit of the Apoplexy, whence being carried and put to Bed in the Abbot's House, he enquired where he was? And upon being answered, That the Room was called *Jerusalem*, he made this Reply, *Lord, have Mercy on me, for here I must die*; having been before told so by a Soothsayer, that he should die in *Jerusalem*; which he, by Mistake, supposed to be that *Jerusalem*, to which, for expiating the Blood he had spilt, he was going upon the Crusado.

IN the Year 1415, after the famous Battel of Agincourt, on the Morrow after St. Simon and Jude, News being brought to LONDON of that Victory, there were Rejoicings made by all Degrees of People, and *Te Deum* having been sung in all the Churches of the City and neighbouring Parishes, the religious Men of what Order soever, set out from their different Houses about Nine o'Clock, in solemn Procession to the Shrine of St. Edward at Westminster; and at the same Time went thither likewise the new Mayor, with his Court of Aldermen, and all the Livery Men, who all offered at St. Edward's Shrine. After which Offering he went and took his Charge, and then all returned with great Rejoicings. The same Morning the Queen and the Nobility, with all her Attendants, went to the aforesaid Shrine, and made Offerings upon Account of the aforesaid Victory. This Prince, King Henry V. had engraved on his Seal the Representation of this Saint and King Arthur, with their Arms represented.

Edward Earl of March, upon coming to LONDON, assuming the Name of King, having heard *Te Deum* sung at St. Paul's, went thence in Procession to Westminster on the 3d of March, where being set in the Hall with St. Edward's Scepter, the People were asked their Choice, Whether he should be King? who assenting, he went forthwith in Procession to this Shrine, and being placed in the Choir during the singing of *Te Deum*, he made his Offering to this Saint, and returning back to St. Paul's, was proclaimed, and the 28th of July following was solemnly crowned here.

IN the Year 1483, K. Richard III. that Monster of Deceit and Barbarity, to shew his extraordinary Reverence to this Saint, went the Morning he was to be crowned in solemn Procession to his Shrine, from the King's - Bench in Westminster - Hall, with his Queen, bare-footed, having the *Regalia* carried before them; and having made their Offering at it, returned to their Places in the Choir, where they were crowned. Many other Instances may be given of the great Reverence and Esteem this Saint was held in by our English Princes, and others, it being customary at Coronations and solemn Thanksgivings to repair and make Offerings at this Place; a Custom which, doubtless, continued till the Time of the Reformation, when it was despoiled, not only of its acquired Wealth and Ornaments, but of any future Means of renewing them.

IN this Change of Religion, it had however a Respect paid to the Building, and some remaining Shew of Reverence to the Place; of which

this Shrine was for many Years the only Instance. As for the first, the Reformers had so much Regard to it, as being a Repository for a Prince, though they denied its being a Shrine for a Saint, that they despoiled it of nothing but what was valuable: Avarice (in this Case) not Disrespect, being the chief Motive that induced their defacing it. And as to the remaining Reverence paid to it, that was partly Respect to Royal Decency, and partly from the *Regalia* used upon that Occasion, and the Character that Prince bore, not only as a devout Man, but a wholesome Legislator; Characters that (reminded by his Example,) they promised to bear, and such as were well worthy their Imitation.

ANOTHER Relick repositied at this Shrine, was the Blood (as they say) that issued from our Saviour's Side on the Cross. This was sent from the Holy Land to King Henry III. by one of the Knights Hospitallers, with Letters Testimonials from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and the Masters of the Knights Templers and Hospitallers, and presented by this King to St. Edward on the Day of his Translation, Anno 1247. Upon which solemn Occasion the King sent Orders to all the Clergy in and about the City of LONDON, that they should assemble together at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, being arrayed in their Surplices and Copes, with their Clerks bearing Crosses, and Wax Tapers lighted, whither the King likewise came; and taking the Vessel of Chrytal in which this holy Treasure was contained, he carried it in a Dish elevated above his Forehead, being poorly habited, viz. bare-foot in a Cope, without a Hood, and so proceeded, without resting, to the Church of Westminster, continually holding up the Vessel, and keeping his Eyes fixed on it. Over all was carried a Canopy, supported by four Spears, and the King's Elbows likewise supported. Thus, attended by Bishops, Abbots and Monks, more than 100 in Number, he proceeded to the Bishop of Durham's House, where he was met by the Choir of Westminster, who returned in Procession with the King, who carried it first round the Church, then round his Palace, and lastly offered it to St. Peter, and his Favourite St. Edward. On this Occasion the Bishop of Norwich celebrated high Mass, and after a Sermon, proving the Reality of this new Treasure, he pronounced to all attending it a hundred and forty Days Indulgence. At this Solemnity Matthew Paris was, he tells you, present: But Matthew Westminster makes this Indulgence six Years and a hundred and sixteen Days, which was after enlarged to all such visiting the Relicks in this Church. This Day the King made a splendid Feast for the Monks of this Church in the Refectory.

IN the following Year, on the Translation of St. Edward, the Fair of 15 Days was kept at Westminster, and many People came on Account of this holy Blood, as well as the Translation; at which Time the King continued in the Church all Night in Watchings and Prayers, and had Morrow-Mass sung by the Choir in precious Vestments of Silk.

AT this Feretry was preserved another famous Relick, viz. the Marble Stone whereon our Saviour stood at his Ascension, and which bare the Marks of his Footsteps. This Stone the Friars Preachers brought with them, which the King presented to this Church.

A third Relick at this Shrine was a large Piece of the Holy Cross, being richly adorned with Gold, Silver, and precious Stones; this King Edward I. brought with him out of Wales, which being carried in solemn Procession, was deposited here Anno 1285.

THIS curious Shrine, as it now remains, has been surveyed and measured by the ingenious Mr. *Tallman*; where the *Mosaick* was broken away it is justly supplied: It is composed of various coloured Stones, said by some to be Part of those which Abbot *Ware* brought to pave the Altar; but there is a large Difference, if we may guess by what remains: The Floor indeed is of the same Materials with that before the Altar, but the Shrine seems to be of a thin *Mosaick*, like King *Henry III's* Tomb. The Stone Work is hollow within Side, and within it, about as high as the Top of the Side Arches, is a large Chest banded with Iron, and now almost lost in Dust. Over the Stone Work is a Frame of Wainscot, said in Time past to have been curiously plated with Gold, and adorned with precious Stones. The Frame is very neat and regular, but seems never to have been covered, and as for the Jewels that adorned it, they are still there; for on the Pilasters between the Arches, is a Kind of *Mosaick* Work of stained Glass, a customary Ornament at that Time, as appears by the Tomb of *Edmund Crouchback*, on the North Side the Altar, which is inlaid after the same Manner. This Frame was covered at Top, as appears by the Draught in Mr. *Sandford*; but that upper Frame is much disjointed and sunk in; over which Frame was the curious one mentioned by *Paris*. This Shrine was undoubtedly repaired or built at several Times, as appears, in some Measure, by the Difference of Workmanship; for Instance, the Pillars at the West End are very unlike, the one having a *Dorick* Chapter, the other a Wreath of Vine Leaves; the same Dissimilitude is between the East End and the West, the latter standing on a Greave, or the Basis of the Tomb, the former having no Chapter, and the Basis buried in the Earth. But for this, perhaps, a Reason may be given; for under the Chair of the Coronation the Floor is paved with Tiles different from the *Mosaick* Pavement, in which Place were Steps to descend under the Tomb, where (very probably) the enshrined Body of this Saint lay; the Custom of enshrining being very different; for sometimes the Coffin was placed level with the Surface of the Earth, sometimes upon it, and sometime *in altum*: The first was to Men of exemplary Piety, who had suffered no more for Religion than what Self-denial, Self-imposed Severities and Abstinence required, which was the Case of this Saint; the other for Men of more early Example, and was first a Custom, as in the Case of *Cuthbert* before he was Sainted, and others, but afterwards grew a Favour to Saints of the second Rank; the elevated Body was usually for such who had suffered Martyrdom for Religion. The Shrine seems to have been repaired in King *Richard II's* Time, as appears by the painted *Mosaick* of Gold, and Black in some Places, but the Frame-Work at the Top seems to have been *ab origine*. Round the Verge of this Tomb is this Inscription in Letters of Gold on Black:

Omnibus insignis virtutum laudibus heros,
Sanctus Edwardus Confessor, Rex venerandus.
Quinto die jani moriens super Æthera scandit,
Sursum corda. Moritur Anno Domini 1065.

THIS Inscription is supposed to have been put on it in the Time of King *Richard II.* when the old one, which was embossed on it, was worn away, which when remaining was thus:

Anno milleno Domini, cum septuageno,
Et bis centeno, cum completo quasi dexo,
Hoc opus est factum, quod Petrus duxit in actum,
Romanus Civis, homo, causam noscere si vis,
Rex fuit Henricus, sancti præsentis amicus.

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BUT the Letters of the Form being not the usual Character of that Age, it was since renewed. It will be necessary here to take some Notice of a Narrative concerning the finding *St. Edward's* Body, and the Cross in the Chest inclosed, as before-mentioned, which was thus: "One *Young* belonging to the Choir of this Church, which *Young*, by the way, was no other than *Henry Keep*, who in K. *James II's* Time being reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, changed his Name: Some Time after the Coronation of King *James II.* he observed the Chest before-mentioned to be broken, as he supposed, by the Fall of a Beam from the Coronation Scaffolding, which had broken a Hole in the Lid over the Breast. He went with two Friends who came to see the Tombs, and fetching a Ladder to see if the Report was true, found it so: Upon which, putting his Hand, he turned the Bones, and found under the Shoulder Blades a Crucifix richly adorned and enamelled, and a Gold Chain of 20 Inches long, with Pieces of Linen and Gold coloured Silk. The Head was solid and firm, the upper and lower Jaws full of Teeth, and a List of Gold round the Temples, and much Dust in the Coffin. This Cross he presented the King, who, he says, thereupon ordered the Coffin to be inclosed in a new one two Inches thick, and cramped with Iron Wedges.

ON the South Side of this Shrine was deposited the Body of *Editha*, or *Egitha*, Queen to the sainted King *Edward*; she was Daughter of *Godwin*, Earl of *Kent*, a Woman of Beauty and Virtue, whence the Writers of that Time compared her to a Rose growing from a Briar.

Sicut spina rosam genuit Godwinus Edivam.

BUT this Reflection upon *Godwin* is owing to the *Norman* Writers, whose Invasions he strenuously opposed, and the Churchmen, whose Rights he sometimes invaded; for the Man himself, setting aside his Pride and arbitrary Management, made brave Head against the Inroaders upon his Country's Rights. But to return: This Lady was, says *Ingulphus* the Abbot (who knew her personally, being himself bred in the Court,) "A Woman of Beauty, Learning and excellent Conduct of Life, of religious Humility, mild, sincere and obliging. I have, says he, frequently seen her when my Father lived in the Court, and as I have returned from School, *i. e.* at *Westminster*, she would often stop me, and examine me in the Classics, and pose me with wondrous Readiness in my Grammar and Logick, and then generally ordered a little Maid that waited on her, to give me three or four Pieces of Money, and having refreshed, dismissed me." Another Author says, *Erat pulchra facie, sed morum probitate pulchrior multo.* She was fair of Face, but more valuable for the Beauties of her Mind. *Brompton* says,

"Her Breast was a Storehouse of all liberal Sciences.

AND indeed most of our Historians agree in the same Character of this most excellent Woman: That she was curious in other Arts, and employed in them more than in outward Pomp and Court Ceremony, appears by her having wrought with a Needle those curious magnificent Robes the King appeared in on his Colar Days. But with all these Excellencies, she was an useless Sharer of a Royal Bed; for that Prince, who was superstitious not a little, and full as narrow in his Intellects, had some empty Scruples in his Mind which forbade him knowing her,

her, though they always lay together for eighteen Years; some attribute this to the King's Relentment of *Godwin* her Father's Insolence, and that he married her only to keep his Word, having otherwise no Desire of Marriage; others, that none of *Godwin's* Blood should mingle with his Race; others, that he foreknew his being Sainted, and declined for that Reason, or to profess Virginity, and that he did it for Mortification; and some, though very few, that he had no Inclination to Women, and that they did it jointly by Consent: And to this agrees an old Manuscript: *And natheless tho' ye Kinge had a Wife he lived ev'moe in Chastete and in Clennes wythowten any fleshly Dedes doyinge wyth his Wyfe the Quene; and so dyd the Quene in her Syde.* And lastly, *Alured*, who refutes the former Opinion of mixing with the Blood of Rebels, spiritualizes it in this Apology, *Diliget ille sed ne corrumpitur, diligitur illa sed non tangitur, & quasi nova quadam Abisac regem calefacit amore, nec dissolvit libidine; mulcet obsequiis, sed desiderii non emollit.* However that was, it is certain, as she herself confessed on her Death Bed, that he never cohabited with her, and it is probable he had otherwise no great Affection to her, for upon *Godwin's* Insolence he ungenerously revenged the Crime of the Father, then out of his Reach, on the Daughter his Queen, by seizing all her Jewels, and confining her Prisoner to the Abbey of *Warwel*, where his Sister was Abbess, with only one Maid to attend her; but the Year following (says *Sim. Dunelm*) received her. This Lady survived her Husband eight Years, and was a Spectator of all the Miseries ensuing his Death, though the Conqueror treated her with the utmost Respect, and allowed her a Place in the King's Seat at *Winchester*, where she died on the 15th of the *Kalends* of *January*, and was, by the Order of *William* the Conqueror, buried near her Husband in this Abbey, and, upon rebuilding it, her Body, and that of another excellent Woman, were deposited on each Side this Shrine, before laying the *Mosaick* Pavement, where no Doubt the Coffins still continue entire, having been subject to no Interruptions: She lies on the South Side (says *Lib. Consuetud.*) *in parte aquilonari insigniter erat sepulta.* Her Anniversary was observed on 14 *Kal. Jan. in albs.* and at her Tomb was a Lamp kept burning Night and Day, by Order of King *Henry III.* as appears by the said *Lib. Consuetud.* written in his Time.

ON the South Side lies that most excellent Princess *Maud*, or *Matilda*, called the Good Daughter of *Malcolm Commair*, King of *Scots*, and *St. Margaret* his Wife, (whose holy Life *Turgat* of *Durham* dedicated to her) and Granddaughter to *Duncan* the murder'd King of *Scots*. She was espoused to *Henry I.* King of *England*, in order to unite the *Saxon* and *Norman* Lines; but the Marriage was some Time opposed upon Account of her being a Nun; which *Eadmerus*, who lived in Court, assures us, was not so, but that at *Winton* the Lady Abbess put a Veil on her suddenly, to screen her from the Fury of the *Danes*. This Story, which is variously reported, being overcome, she was married to the King by Archbishop *Anselm*, Anno 1102. The Character of this Lady is universally extolled; she is generally called the Good, and by *Alured*, the blessed Queen, who compares her to *Hester*; *Brompton* styles her, *Mulier Pia & Deo Devota*; and the *Annals of Waverly* tells us, "Her Virtues were so great that a Day would not suffice to recount them." She was so religious that she would desire Leave of the King to spend several Days and Nights together in this Church, and would in *Lent* come higher barefoot in a Garment of Hair, and wash the Poor's Feet. *Alured* tells us a Story, that

he heard from the Mouth of *David*, King of the *Scots*, her Brother, "How that coming into her Chamber he found her incircled with Beggars and Lepers washing and kissing their Feet." Her Bounty was as remarkable, she gave Relicks to this Church, and Plate and Ornaments to others, as appears by the Bishop of *Man's* Epistle to her; and did many publick Acts, (besides encouraging Musick and other Sciences) as building the Priory within *Aldgate*, the Hospital of *St. Giles*, and two Bridges, one at *Stratford Bow*, and another near *Westminster*, where *Channel-row* now is, and an Hospital for Lepers in LONDON, called by *Paris*, *Maud's Hospital*. After a Life of excellent Example, she surrendered her Soul to God the 1st Day of *May* 1118, or, as *Wykes* says, 1119, and was buried, as some say, in the Old Chapter-house; but if so, she was removed upon rebuilding the Church; for the 4th Part of the Book of Constitutions in King *Henry III's* Time says, *In australi parte magni altaris decentissime erat sepulta*, at which Place that King ordered a Lamp to burn Night and Day. Her Anniversary was on the 6th *Non. May*, and was celebrated in *Albs*; at which Time for the Pittances and Cup of Charity was assigned 27 s. and 3 s. to the Sacristan for Lights round her Tomb, for which was assigned 30 s. upon a House in *Thodenham*, which one *Laurence Ducket* purchased. Mr. *Weaver* has given us four Lines of an Epitaph on her Death, which he found in an old Manuscript in the *Cotton* Library, but the rest, he says, are lost; however, these four Lines with four more, viz. the first and two last of her Epitaph, are in the Continuer of *Indulphus*, which not only as of Right, but also for the Excellency, are here inserted.

O Regina potens Anglorum linea Regum
Scotos nobilitans nobilitate sua.
Et post multa de morum prærogativa sic,
Prospera non lætam fecerit, nec aspera tristem;
Aspera risus ei, prospera terror erant.
Non decor effecit fragilem, non sceptrum superbam
Sola potens humilii, solæ pudica decens.
Maii prima dies nostrorum nocte dierum
Raptam perpetua fecit misse die.

Of which take in Part a Translation:

Success ne'er sat exulting in her Eye,
Nor Disappointment heav'd the troubled Sigh:
Prosperity but sadden'd o'er her Brow,
When glad in Trouble she enjoy'd her Woe.
Beauty nor made her vain, nor Scepters proud,
Nor high Estate, to scorn the meaner Crowd;
Supreme Humility was awful Grace,
And her chief Charms a Bashfulness of Face.

ON the North Side of this Chapel, near the Feet of King *Henry III's* Tomb, is a small Table Monument covered with a Slab of black *Ly-dian*, finely polished, on which are remaining the Nails that fastened Plates of Brass, now stolen away. This was placed in Memory of *Elizabeth Tudor*, second Daughter of King *Henry VII.* who died at *Eltham* in *Kent*, the 4th of *September* 1495. But for the rest of the Monuments, see them hereafter in their proper Order.

Of the antient RELICKS in this CHURCH.

Sebert, the Founder, gave to this Church Part of the Beam in the Manger where CHRIST was laid; Part of his Cross and of his Sepulchre; Part of the Wax and Incense used by *St. Peter* at the consecrating this Church; (at least some Body, since his Time, to favour the Legend) of the Vestments of the twelve Apostles; Relicks

of

of the holy Confessors *St. Anthony, Lazarus, Nicodemus*, and others; and Relicks of the holy Virgins *Tecla, Petronilla, and Helena*.

Adelstane, or *Athelstane*, the King, gave Part of the Holy Cross and Sepulchre, and of the Mountains *Olivet* and *Sinai*; the Veil of the Virgin *Mary*; Relicks of the Apostles *Peter, Bartholomew, Andrew, and Barnaby*; of the Martyrs *Martin, Lawrence, Hippolitus, Tiburius, Valerius, Quintus*, and others; and of the Virgins *Batildes, Martina*, and others.

Offa, King of the *East Saxons*, gave to this Church Part of the Cypress at our Saviour's Funeral, and of his Sepulchre.

Offa the Great gave a Tooth of *St. Herasimus* the Martyr, a Finger of *St. Boniface*, one Cloth in which *St. Alban's* Body had been wrapped together; with the Relicks of *St. Amphibalus*; and also the Head, with the Jaws, Teeth, Scapula, and other small Bones of a certain Saint unknown.

Edgar gave some of the Stones with which *St. Stephen* was ston'd, and some of his Bones; together with Part of his Blood, a Thigh Bone, some of the Ribs, and other small Bones of the Holy Innocents: Also two Ribs; and some of the Earth wet with *St. Laurence's* Blood; three Ribs of *St. Hippolitus*; Teeth of *St. Magnus* and *Semphronianus*; with the Cross of *St. Felix*; the Relicks of *St. George, St. Sebastian*, and others; Relicks of *St. John Baptist*, and of his Father and Mother; Relicks of *St. John* and *St. Paul*, Martyrs, and the Arm of *St. Vincent*; two of the *Tibiae*, with other Bones of *St. Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Laudisfarn*; with other Relicks without Names to them; also the Arm of *Gregory* the Great, and one of the Bones of the Scapula of *St. Benedict* the Abbot.

Ethelred gave Part of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Seal thereof; of the Mounts *Thaber, Calvary*, and *Olivet*; of the Place where our Lord washed his Disciples Feet; of the Temple, and the Rust of our Saviour's Knife; of the Fragments with which he was anointed in his Sepulchre; Relicks of *St. Basilidis, Cirmi, Naboth*, and *Nazarius*, with fifteen others; and of the Holy Virgins, *Edith, Wilfride, Cuthberge, Prisca, Christina, Ethelburg, Mercellina, Aldegundes, Agnes, Daria, Crizantes*, and others.

Cnute, or *Canute*, gave the Arm of *St. Orias*, and the Relicks of *St. Edward* the King and Martyr; one Finger of *St. Alphage*, and another of *St. Gregory*, with other of his Bones.

Emma, Mother to *Edward* the Confessor, gave Relicks of *St. Agatha*; a Finger of *St. Bridget*; with Relicks of *St. Felix* and *St. Perpetua*; also of the Head of *St. Mary Egyptiaca*; Part of the Head of *Maxilla*, and the Arms; with other Relicks of *St. Helena*.

Edward the Confessor gave Part of the Place where *CHRIST* was born; of his Manger; and also of the Frankincense offered to our Lord by the Eastern *Magi*; of the Table of our Lord; of the Bread which he blessed; of the Seat where he was presented in the Temple; of the Wilderness where he fasted; of the Jail where he was imprisoned; great Part of the Holy Cross inclosed in a certain one, particularly beautified and distinguished; with many other Pieces of the same. He gave also the Cross that floated against the Wind and Wave over Sea from *Normandy* hither with that King; and great Part of one of the Nails of our Saviour's Cross; Part of his undivided Garment; of the Sponge, Launce, and Scourge, with which he was tortured; of the Sepulchre and Cloth that bound his Head; of the Mountains *Golgotha* and *Calvary*. Many Pieces of the Vestments of the Virgin *Mary*; of the Linen that she wove; of the Window in which the Angel stood when he saluted her; of her Milk; of her Hair; of her Shoes, and her

Bed; also the Girdle which she worked with her own Hands, always wore, and dropped to *St. Thomas* the Apostle at her Assumption. Of the Hairs of *St. Peter's* Beard, and Part of his Cross. Relicks of *St. Paul*, viz. a certain Cloth in which his Head was wrapped when cut off, and one of the Fingers, and some Blood of the same Apostle. Many Bones of *St. Andrew*, and Part of his Cross. A Bone of *St. James Major*, and Relicks of the Apostles *Philip* and *James*; Arms of the Apostles *Bartholomew* and *Thomas*; with the Relicks of the Apostles *Barnaby, Matthew*, and *Matthias*; great Part of the Body of *St. Be-tolph* the Abbot, with one of his Cows, and Relicks of the same: Also the Head and Pouch, and Ivory Staff of *St. Andwen* the Bishop; and Relicks of *St. Giles, Jerome, Ethelwold, Erkenwald, Theodorick*, and many others; the Head of *St. Margaret*, with other Bones; and of her Clothes; Oil of the Tomb of *St. Catharine*; Relicks of *St. Cecilia* and *Teckle*; and half a Jaw, with three Teeth of *St. Anastatia*.

William the Conqueror procured for this Church the Relicks of *St. Dionisius*; one Tooth of *St. Nugatius*; with Relicks of *St. Eustathius* and *Rumbald*.

Laurentius the Abbot gave three embroidered Copes made of the Cloths *Edward the Confessor* lay in in his Coffin.

Thomas Becket, commonly called *St. Thomas* of *Canterbury*, gave to *St. Edward's* Feretry an Image of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, beautifully framed of Ivory, and much esteemed by him.

Maud, or *Matild*, commonly called the Good Queen, Wife of *Henry I.* gave Relicks of the Cell, and Garments of *St. John* the Evangelist; great Part of the Hair of *St. Mary Magdalen*, with her black Girdle, in which was wrought in Letters of Gold this Antiphon, *Nesciens mater & orationem Deus qui salutis*. Likewise two Rings and the Pincers of *Mary Magdalen*, with one Bone of *Christina* the Virgin.

Henry III. gave the Blood that came from *CHRIST's* Side, sent to him from *Jerusalem* by the Patriarch *Robert*. Also a Thorn of *CHRIST's* Crown, and the Stone, with the Impression of his Feet left on it at his Ascension, and also great Part of the Blood *de Miraculo*: Relicks of *Celicus, Fellicius, Suppelletilus*, and others: Cloths, with an Ivory Comb, and the Blood of Archbishop *Becket* (or called *St. Thomas* the Martyr:) Also many Pieces of the Skull of *St. Christopher*, and the Head of *St. Maurice* the Martyr: Relicks of *St. Leonard*: The Arm of *St. Silvester*, and one Tooth of *St. Athanasius*.

Simon, some Time Abbot of *Bury*, gave Relicks of *St. Edmund* the King and Martyr.

ABBOT *Berkyng* of this Church, gave the Arms of *St. Felix* and *Vetalis*, Martyrs of the *Theban* Legion.

Peter of *Swevia* gave the Arm of *St. Serus* the Martyr, of *Constantinople*.

Edward I. gave one great Bone of the Thigh of *St. Leonard* the Abbot; also a Gown stained with the Blood of *St. Edmund* the Bishop and Confessor, and the Knife with which he was embowelled; together with his Mitre, Ivory Comb, and other Relicks of him: One Rib of *St. Cecilia*, and Part of the Oil of the Tomb of *St. Catharine*, with other Relicks.

Alianore, his Queen, gave a Finger of *St. Nicholas*, the Bishop and Confessor, with other Bones, and Oil from his Tomb.

Thomas Earl of *Lancaster*, gave the Head of *St. Ursula*, with the Relicks of the same.

A Prior of *St. Swithin's* at *Winchester*, gave the Joint of one of the Fingers of *St. Nicholas*, the Bishop, before-mentioned, with one of his Teeth, and other Relicks.

Edward III. gave the Head of St. Benedict the Abbot; the King's Letters Patent for which Grant is to be seen in *Rhymer's Fœdera*.

A VIEW of the present Building of the Church of St. Peter's.

THIS antient and venerable Pile is at present so incumbered by adjoining Buildings, that it is difficult to take a just View of it: The North Side, being the most beautiful, hath, by many, from its curious Form, been called *Solomon's Gate*. This magnificent Porch was founded by that unhappy Prince Richard II. as appeared formerly by his Arms carved in Stone over the Door, and impaled with those of Edward the Confessor, with a Hart couchant, and two Angels for the Supporters. This stately Portico is now lately beautified, the Time-eaten Sculpture and Masonry pared away, the Gothic Order justly preserved, and the Whole adorned with a magnificent Window, designed by the ingenious Mr. Dickenson, Surveyor of this Building. This Pile, excepting the Western Towers, has nothing but its lofty Roof to make it eminent to distant View. There was indeed a Design in Abbot Islip's Time, of a Middle Tower and Spire but the Pillars, curiously taper, and very lofty, were thought too weak for such a Weight, so that the Work remained unfinished. There was in the old Church a Tower raised in the Cloisters, for there is Mention made of some of the Abbots buried in *australi parte claustris, prope Cymbalum*; but there are not now any Remains of it. The Form of this Church is that of a Cross, and gave Pattern to most Collegiate Churches in England. The Chapel of King Henry VII. is, properly speaking, a different Building, the old Church and Form being compleat without it, the Apex being Edward the Confessor's Chapel: From the East End of which this arises by Steps, and extends itself 122 Feet further.

To view the inward Glories of this Structure, let us enter the West Door, from which Entry, at one View, the Church opens itself to your Eye, the Pillars dividing the Nave from the Side Isles, being so curiously taper as not to obstruct the Side-Openings; nor is the Sight terminated to the East by any Thing but the curiously painted Window over the Portico of King Henry VII's Chapel; which Sight was undoubtedly of old more surprising, when the Altar was low, and the gloriously adorned Shrine of Edward the Confessor overlooked it, and was visible from the most distant Parts of the Church. This Range of Pillars continue to the Sacristary, and there with a Sweep form a Semicircle round the Chapel of that King. These Pillars are, as well as the rest of the Building, of *Suffex* or Grey Marble, and are distinguished by Fillets on the Top; these reaching Westward to the Gates of the Choir, being filleted with Free-Stone, which point out to us how far Henry III. extended his Building: Those extending to the West Door are filleted with Brass, as appears by the black Colour of the Rings. This Part of the Building was what the Abbots, and some succeeding Benefactors, carried on; of whom Edward I. was one, and Edward III. and Richard II. This Range of Pillars end in acute Angles, and throw the Roof into Variety of Intaglio, of which those over the Choir are curiously gilt. On the Arches of these Pillars are Galleries of double Columns, and double arched, lying open to a Deambulatory of Brick 15 Feet wide, covering the Side Isles, and enlightened by a second Tier of Windows in the Out-Prospect, and over this upper Tier of Arches are large Windows. Thus the Nave

of this Church lifts itself by beauteous and magnificent Degrees; as does likewise the Cross, answering in the same Manner, and turning off at four stately Pillars supporting the Dome, and rising over the Pavement before the Altar; stretches itself North and South. The Window of the South Cross is large and noble, and was repaired in the Year 1705. The Window of the North was answerable, but of late beautifully renewed. Besides these Pillars that support the Nave, there are Side Columns adjoining to the Wall, and between them Gothic Arches raised eight or ten Feet, as we see over Dr. Goodman's Tomb, and that of Jeffrey Chaucer; between the Arches of which were the Arms of Great Men at the Time of building this Church, with their Titles in Saxon Characters over them; many of which are now broken away to make Room for new Monuments; which, instead of the former Gothic Regularity, display now an irregular Variety; no Care having been taken to supply the Injury of the old Form, except in the Case of two lately erected, over which are curious Gothic Arches, reared in some Imitation of the former, which, had they been done in other Cases, had made a venerable Appearance. The Arms (of which many remain, and others supplied) were as follows, beginning with the antientest, which is:

ON the South Side:

1. S. Edwardus Rex & Confessor, B. a Cross Patonce, between five Martlets, Or.
2. Henricus Tertius Rex Angliæ, Gules, three Lions Passant Guardant, Or.
3. Alexander Tertius Rex Scotorum, Or, a Lion Rampant within a double Tressure, Flory, Counterflory, Gules.
4. Raimundus Comes Provincie, Or, four Pallets, Gules.
5. Rogerus de Quincy, Comes Wintonie, Gules, seven Mascals conjoined, 3, 3, 1, Or.
6. Henricus de Lucy Comes Lincolnie, Quarterly, Gules and Or, a Bendlet Sab. and Fule of five Lambeaux, Argent.
7. Richardus Comes Cornubie, Arg. a Lion Rampant, Gules crowned, Or, within a Bordure Sab. Bezanty.
8. R. Comes Rothesaie, Gules, three Lions Rampant, Argent.
9. Gulielmus Comes de Ferrariis & Derby, Varie, Or, and Gules.
10. Gulielmus de Longaspala Comes Sarum, B. six Lions Rampant, Or, 3, 2, 1.
11. Gulielmus de Valentia Comes Pembrochie, Barry of ten, Argent, and B. an Orle of Martlets, Gules.
12. Rogerus de mortuo Mari, Barry of Six, Or, and B. an Inescutcheon, Arg. on a Chief of the First, a Pale between two Esquires, bared, Dexter and Sinister, of the Second.
13. Gulielmus de Percy, Or, a Lion Rampant, double Queue, B.
14. Rogerus de Clifford, Checkie, Or, and B. a Fess, Gules.
15. Rogerus de Somcrey, Or, two Lions Passant, B.
16. Johannes de Verdon, Fretty of eight Pieces, Gules.
17. Robertus de Thwenge, Argent, a Fess, Gules between three Birds Vert, collated, of the Second.
18. Fulco Filius Warini, Quarterly per Fess, indented, Argent and Gules.
19. Rogerus de Montealto, B. a Lion Rampant, Argent, crowned, Or.
20. Rogerus de Venables, B. two Bars, Arg.

ON

ON the North Side are these:

1. Fredericus Secundus, Imperator, Or, *an Imperial Eagle, Sable.*
2. St. Ludovicus, Rex Francie, B. *Semi de Flowers de Luces; Or.*
3. Richardus Clare, Comes Glocestrie, Or, *three Chevrons, Gules.*
4. Rogerus Bigod, Comes Norfolcie, Or, *a Cross Gules.*
5. Simon de Monfortie, Comes Leicestrie, Gules, *a Lion Rampant, double Quevee, Argent.*
6. Jo. Comes Warrenne & Surrie, Cheekie, Or, *and B.*
7. Humfridus de Bohun, Comes Herefordie & Essexie, B. *a Bend, Argent, cotised between six Lioncels Rampant, Or.*
8. Gulielmus de Fortibus, Comes Albamale, Gules, *a Cross Patonce, Varry.*
9. Edmundus, Comes Lancastrie, Gules, *three Lions Passant Gardant, in Pale, Barways, Or, a File of five Lambeaux, B. each charged with three Flowers de Luces of the Second.*
10. Hugo de Vere, Comes Oxonie, *Quarterly Gules, and Or, in the first Quarter a Mullet, Argent.*
11. Johannes de Dreux, Comes Richmondie, Cheekie, Or, *and B. a Bordure of England, and Canton Ermin.*
12. Henricus de Hastings, Or, *a Manch, Gules.*
13. Rogerus de Mawbrage, Gules, *a Lion Rampant, Argent.*
14. Robertus de Stafford, Or, *a Chevron, Gules.*
15. Robertus de Ros, Gules, *three Waterbougts, Argent.*
16. Robertus filius Walteri, Or, *a Fess between two Chevrons, Gules.*
17. Johannes de Balliol, Gules, *an Orle, Argent.*
18. Gilbertus Talbot, *Bendy of Ten, Argent and Gules.*
19. Warinus de Vernon, Or, *a Fess, B.*
20. Gulielmus de Malpas, Gules, *three Pheons, Argent.*

OVER these are a Row of arched Windows, which, as well as the former, were finely painted, but now ruin'd; and particularly there remains in the Windows on the North Side of the Nave, toward the great West Door, the Arms of King Henry III. before his Marriage, viz. *two Lions*, and afterward *three Passant*. And in the Window, over Smith's Tomb, by the Door entering the West Cloister, the same, and the Arms of Queen Eleanor, viz. *Or, four Pallats, Gules*. Two Windows from which, on the same Range, toward the West, was painted in Glass, the Story of Edward the Confessor and the Pilgrim, reckon'd by Caxton a very curious one, and the finest painted among them; under each of which were several Verses in Latin; the first under the Pilgrim was thus defaced:

———*Evangelistæ villa*———*Johannis.*
 ———*gratia petit.*

BUT we may guess, by those under the King, they were asking an Alms.

*Rex cui nil aliud præsto fuit, accipe, dixit,
 Annulum, & ex digito detrahit ille suo.*

THE Story see before. In a South Window of this Abbey was the Picture of K. Richard II. with a White Hart Couchant, gorg'd with a Golden Coronet and Chain under a Tree; a fatal Badge to his Followers. In the Windows on the West Side of the North Cross were, not long since, the Arms of Queen Eleanor, Wife to King

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Edward I. viz. *Quarterly Gules, a Castle Or, and Argent, a Lyon Rampant Purple*; the third as the second, the fourth as the first. At the West End, in the great West Window, is still remaining a Painting very curious, though small, of King Edward III. and some other Pieces; which Window was beautified by Abbot Kirton. In the Window South of this, built by John de Estny, Abbot, is a Painting of one of our Kings, but the Colours being of a Water Blue, no particular Face can be assign'd. Some have made it for Edward the Confessor; but that pacifick Prince is never represented in Armour; it's true, his Arms are underneath it; and from thence it may be conjectured to be King Richard II. who bore them, or else the Arms have been injudiciously patch'd in. In the Window on the North Side the West Door is a Portraiture of Edward the Confessor in his Robes, the Face of which seems lively to represent the Simplicity of that Prince; under the Feet are likewise his Arms, viz. *Azure, a Cross Patonce between five Martlets, Or*. In the Windows over his Shrine, at the East End of the Church, are several Paintings, which together cast a religious Gleam, but are so confusedly placed, that little or no Conjecture can be made. These are the Remains of those once curious Paintings.

HAVING thus in general described this Building, to be more particular, we must next take a Walk round it. First, at the Entrance of the West Door, which is now repairing (a considerable Sum being given for that and other Repairs of the Abbey by the last Parliament) there are two Squares, one on each Side inclosed so far in the Church, as the two first large Pillars which support the Western Towers. In the Inclosure on the Right Hand, is the Consistory Court, with a Seat raised for the Judge; from which Court is a Passage through a Door into the Dean's House. Almost over this Court is an antient Bay-Window, jutting into the Church, and gives Light to a Gallery in the Dean's House, perhaps designed for View of Coronations, and other Processions. The Square answering to the Consistory-Court is the Bellfry. Advancing from the West Door Eastward, about two Thirds of this Nave and Side Isles, you come to the Gates of the Choir, which extend Westward from the four great Pillars that support the Dome, to four of the Pillars of the Nave, and Eastward to two, being the Breadth of that and the Sides, and confined and fixed to those Pillars. The Entrance into it is by a Pair of handsome Gates, grated with Iron, gilt; the Pilasters and Pyramids finely carved and gilt; over which is a stately Organ, lately set up. The Floor of it is paved with the finest black and white Marble, paved at the Charge of Dr. Busby, Prebendary of this Church, and Master of Westminster School. The antient Stalls are covered with Gothick Acute Arches, supported by small Pillars of Iron and painted Purple; below which are Seats for the Choir; and in the Length of the Choir are Seats on each Side, with Mats on the Floor for the King's Scholars, as usual, in the College Chapels. On the Right-Hand Side, at the Entrance in the Dean's Seat, formerly the Abbot's, and on the Left the Sub-Dean's, formerly the Prior's, from whence the Prebends Stalls proceed. These Sides of old were called Choirs; that on the Right the Abbot's, or Superior, and that on the Left the Prior's, or Inferior; and in such Sense the Word is used by several of our antient Writers, when they speak of the Choirs of a Church. Thus Paris, speaking of a Novice of his House preferred, *Et si fuerit de parte prioris (quam nos chorum Prioris appellamus transferetur ad Chorum Abbatis ubi supremus statuetur.)* The Choirs

Choirs chanted alternately, as usual; and from thence the same Historian says, That upon a Solemnity in this Church there was such Shouting, that one Choir could not hear another. On the South Side, at the upper End of the Dean's Row, is the Pulpit, by which is remaining an antient Painting of that unhappy beautiful Prince *Rich. II.* sitting in a Chair of Gold, dressed in a Vest of Green, flowered with Flowers of Gold, and the Initial Letters of his Name, having on Shoes of Gold pondered with Pearls; the whole robed in Crimson lined with Ermin, and the Shoulders spread with the same, fastened under a Collar of Gold; the Pannel plaistered and gilt, with several Crosses and Flowers of Gold embossed. The Length of this Picture is six Feet and 11 Inches, and the Breadth three Feet seven Inches. This Piece was justly taken, among other curious Things in this Church, by that curious Preserver of Antiquities, *J. Tallman*, Esq; and by him communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. The lower Part of this Picture is much defaced by the Backs of those who fill that Stall, which is usually the Place of the Lord Chancellor, when the House of Lords repair hither.

PROCEEDING, we rise by the first Ascent towards the Altar, which was called, *The second Pavement*, where was formerly placed a Wax-Light all the Time of *Easter*; for it is said, in the Life of Abbot *Sudbury*, that he was buried *ante pavement. ubi cereus paschalis solet stare*; and *Thomas Henley* in the lower Pavement, before the high Altar. On each Side of this Pavement are Doors entering into the North and South Crosses. From hence, by another Ascent, we come to the Altar, inclosed with a curious Ballustrade, within which is a fine Pavement of *Mosaick* Work, made at the Charge of Abbot *Ware*. Round this Pavement, as well as in the Choir, are buried many of the Abbots of *Westminster*, and other Persons of Note; which see in the Survey of Tombs. The Altar, now standing, is a stately and beautiful Piece of Marble, and was removed from the Chapel at *Whitehall*; on it is this Motto:

Anna augusta, pia, felix, augusta parens patriæ. D.

Shewing it to be the Present of that religious and munificent Prince. On each Side the Altar are Doors in the Marble arched, and within them the old wooden cancellated Doors going into the Chapel of *St. Edward*, where our Kings retire and refresh themselves at their Coronations, and change their Dress; which Place is then hung with Tapestry kept for that Purpose in a large Chest in the old Revestry. This Part of the Choir, within the Rails, was formerly hung with Cloth of Arras, which contained on one Side the Story of *St. Edward*, *Hugoline* and the Thief, with Verses; which see before, and the Story of the same King and the Pilgrim: On the other, the Coronation of our Kings, with this Distich under it:

*Hanc Regum sedem sibi Petrus consecravit Edem,
Quam tu Papa regis insignit & unctio regis.*

But the Sides are now closed up, and the Backs of *Valence's*, *Crouchback's*, and other stately Tombs, once open to the Altar; and *Mr. Keep* says, to be seen in his Time, if you withdraw the Hangings, are now wainscotted on this Side, and only to be seen in the Sacristary: Over which Wainscot are now curious Hangings of fresh Tapestry, representing the Story of *Abraham* and *Lot* parting on one Side, and the Meeting with *Melchisedech* on the other. On this Altar was

formerly placed a large Cross of Silver, to be touched at great Solemnities. Beyond this Altar is the Work of the old one remaining, about 15 Feet high, and level at the Top, that so the Shrine of *St. Edward* might be more visible; at the Back of which, by a Rise, is the Chapel of that King; and at the extreme Semicircle, one inclosed with Iron Doors for King *Henry V.* the End of which looks to the Turn of the Area, and fronts the Ascent of Steps to *K. Henry VII's* Chapel on the other Side. On the Inside of the Walls of this Chapel, are Presses of Wainscot, with Shelves and Folding-Doors, very neat; there are in all six, viz. four on the two Sides, i.e. the Lining of the Side-Walls; and on each Side the Altar is one smaller. The Altar is ascended by two Steps; one crosses the Chapel, from the Extremes of the Side-Presses; and the other nearer the Altar, which is broke away, the Places where it was fastened to the Wall visible; over it are several Images, viz. *St. George*, *St. Edward*, and a void Nitch over the Altar, not improbable our Saviour's Passion, pulled down at the Reformation. There are others of Saints, not to be easily distinguished. There are in this Chapel the Trophies of this Warlike Prince, viz. his Helmet, placed on the Wall, over-looking *St. Edward's* Shrine; his Shield, which is small, the Handfast broken away, and the Colours of it not to be distinguish'd; his Saddle of Blue Velvet, pondered with Flowers-de-liz of Gold, the Velvet dusty, but substantial, and the Colour tolerably fresh; three large Rests for Spears; a large Caparison Cloth, tolerably fresh, being Quarterly of four, viz. the first in a Field engrail'd, the Colour not visible; a Fez Cheque *Sable* and *Azure*; the second, three Flowers-de-liz, *Or*, in a Field, *Azure*; the third as the second; the fourth as the first. Over the Cross is a Cloth, the Colour lost, but on it are painted in Gold several large Harness-Buckles; the whole Cloth is surrounded with a Fringe of Brown and Gold Silk. Round this Chapel within, and likewise on the Out-Walls, looking to the Area, are several Devices, viz. 1. A Hart chained to the Stock of a Tree, on which is a Beacon. 2. A Swan. 3. A Stork, holding a Fish in its Mouth, &c.

HAVING thus described the Choir, and Ascents from it, we return into the Body of the Church; where, in the North Isle, through two large arched Doors, we descend by several Steps into the West and East Walk of the Cloisters, of which, with the other Places, we shall treat hereafter. Entering the North Cross we see an open Gallery on the West Side, lying over the Cloister, being the Office of the Register of this Church, where the Deeds are preserved in good Order in Presses. And against the Wall in this Office, is a Hart painted large as the Life, the Badge of King *Richard*, as before-mentioned. At the South End of this Cross is the Chapel of *St. Blase*, where stands the Clock, and is now used as a Vestry; but the old Revestry is beyond, going on one Side of this Chapel to it; for the Chapel of *St. Blase* was square, and surrounded with a Stone Wall, as the East End now is, till the Wainscot was lately placed, to part it off quite to the West Wall, before which the Way to the Revestry lay open to this Cross Isle, on one Side the Chapel. This Revestry (which is called the Chapel of King *Henry VIII.* for what Reason is unknown, unless for that he stripped it of its Furniture) is inclosed with three Doors, the Inner cancellated; the Middle, which is very thick, lined with Skins like Parchment, and driven full of Nails. These Skins they, by Tradition, tell us, were some Skins of the *Danes*, tanned, and given here as a Memorial of our Delivery from them. The Doors are very strong, but were, notwith-

notwithstanding, broken open not many Years since, and the Place robbed. In this Revestry, at the upper End, is a Rife of Stone in a Circular Form; over which is a very antient Painting of a Woman, with her Hair hanging loose, and in her Hand an Instrument, seemingly of six small Bars of Iron, an Inch Distance, and four or five long, holding it on her Finger by a Ring; 'tis in the Left Hand, and not unlikely to have been the Representation of some Musical Instrument. This Picture seems to be made for *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Edward I.* who was a great Benefactress, and upon Account of whom this Church was repaired, and for the Good of whose Soul it was endowed. Another Reason why it should be her, is, there is a *Benedictine* kneeling at her Feet, as has been likewise painted on her Tomb. At the other End are a Set of Cranes of Wood, swinging, as if in a Rack, on which, formerly, the Copes and Vestments in common Use were hung. Going hence, in the South East Angle of the North Cross, is a low arched Door leading to the Old Palace, before which a Lamp usually burned; and, proceeding Northward, we enter the Sacristary, or Area, round the Chapel, or raised Ground of *St. Edward's* Shrine, which bounds it on the Right, and the several Chapels of this Church answer on the Left, being swelled out beyond the high Building; as see in the other Prospect, and curiously arched over, some in six, some eight, or more acute *Gothick* Angles.

The first is *St. Benedict's*, whose Altar was where the Countess of *Hertford's* Monument stands. 2. *St. Edmund's*. This is not the antient Chapel of *St. Edmund*, which Abbot *Crokesley* built, *Anno 1246*; for that was *juxta Septentrionale ostium Ecclesie sue*, near the North Door of the Church, in which Chapel that Abbot was buried; but this, as *Fleet* observes, was in Time decayed, and his Body removed. In this Chapel *St. Edmund's* Altar was, where are now the Tombs of *Knowles* and *Seymour*. 3. *St. Nicholas's* Chapel. There was a Chapel dedicated to this Saint, through which was a Church Door for *Agelricus*, Bishop of *Durham*, buried in the Porch of *St. Nicholas's* Chapel in *Westminster*, *Anno 1072*. The Altar here was near where is the Tomb of *Fane*. Next is the Ascent to *Henry VII's* Chapel; of which hereafter. 4. *St. Paul*. This Skreen was built for *Robert's* Tomb, as appears by the Devices on it. The Altar was where is now the Tomb of the Countess of *Suffex*; and there are Pieces of *St. Paul's* Story in Relieve by *Fullerton's* Tomb. 5. That of *St. John Baptist*, on which are some Relieves of Scripture Story; the Altar near Lord *Hunsdon's* Tomb, and by it Lockers for Books.

THE Places where these Altars have been formerly affixed in this Church, may, with the utmost Ease, be discovered; there being generally a Rife, cross the Floor of the Chapel ascending to them; and likewise by taking Notice where the antient Tombs lie, who generally chose to have their Bodies laid near on the Sides of them: As for Instance, 1. In *St. Benedict's*, the Tomb of *Langham* directs its Feet to the North Side of the Altar belonging to that Saint. 2. In *St. Edmund's*, the Tomb of *John Eltham*, and the small one for *Edward III's* Children. Here the Rife is visible, and the Place which was distinguished till after the Reformation. The Dutchess of *Suffolk*, and others, had their Tombs there. 3. *St. Nicholas's*, near where *Carew's* old Tomb is.

THERE are several Ascents to the Roof of this Church, *viz.* at the West Corner of the North Cross, and the East of the South, &c. and over the South West Tower are small Chambers, said to have been formerly the Habitation of *Bradshaw*, the Mock-President of the Rebels bloody

Court. This melancholy Wretch, it is said, ended his Course in the blackest Desperation.

St. Erasmus, or *Islip's* Chapel, of which see the Work over his Tomb. This Roof he made and the Chantry over, and inclosed it from the Area; for we must not suppose he built it, the Place shewing us it answers to *St. Benedict's* from the original Foundation. Over the Door of *St. John Baptist*, where the Letters *St. Erasmus* are, is a Nitch for a Statue, and the Devices of *Islip* round it, *viz.* an Eye and Slip of a Tree, and a Hand slipping a Tree; and in the Chantry over his Chapel, where the old Statues of our Kings are, was formerly painted an Hieroglyphical Device of *Cremer*, some Time Abbot here, and Scholar in Chymistry to *Raymund Lully*, which was painted by his Order in this Place; but some, in the Rebellion, supposing it a Popish Story, have White-washed it over. The next Chapel is that of *St. John Baptist*, next that of *St. Michael*. Lastly, That of *St. Andrew*; where is a stately Tomb erected for the late Duke of *Newcastle*. They are now laid into one, and are taken out of the North Cross on the East, in Proportion to what the Cloisters take from the South Cross on the West.

BESIDES these were the Chapels of *St. Catharine* and *St. Anne*. Of the latter is little or no Mention; but the former was a large and very antient one, and, in the old Church, of considerable Consequence; for *Anno 1189*, in King *Richard I's* Time, *Geoffrey de Lucy*, Bishop of *Winton*, and *Hubert Walter* of *Salisbury*, consecrated in it by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and so early as the Time of the Abbot *Laurence*, the King, Archbishops, Bishops, and most of the Nobility, were convened here. In the Year 1173, in King *Henry II's* Time, a Council set in this Chapel, where *Richard*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, swore Fealty. There are several Instances of this Kind, but all before the rebuilding this Church.

THIS Sacred and Reverend Structure has happily escaped the Fury of all Changes, saved in the Main, though with much Difficulty. She once had a sad Prospect of being laid level with the Earth, when in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* his Uncle, the Duke of *Somerset*, a Man whose chief Religion was Interest, and who stopped at nothing that might gratify his Avarice; an Avarice the most sacrilegious that any History affords us, taking its sordid Flight at the most stately Structures, and levelling the chief Glories of our Nation. This Man came after the first Gathering of King *Henry VIII.* and finding not so plenteous a Harvest, rather than not partake of the Plunder, he pulled the very Orchard Trees that were left, meerly for Fuel. The Abbies being gone, his Sacrilege assaulted the Cathedrals of this Land, of which *St. Paul's* was a melancholy Instance, when he removed many Cart-loads of the Bones of Persons of all Degrees, and carried them to *Finsbury*, to raise the Soil for a Windmill to stand upon, that he might employ the Materials of the Cloister, and curious Chapel where they lay, to his own Use. At this Time he demolish'd the inimitable Painting of *Holbens*, called *the Dance of Death*, unequal'd and invaluable. Another Instance of this Man's Rapine was his blowing up the stately and antient Church of the Knights of *John* at *Jerusalem* with Gunpowder, after its Grandeur moved even King *Henry VIII.* to spare it, that he might build his House with the Materials, which, with the Ruins of several Churches, he effected. By these Degrees of Sacrilege he arriv'd (O daring Thought!) to attempt to throw down this celebrated and venerable Church, expose the Royal Ashes of our Princes in such Manner as he did the others, and employ the curious Materials of this

this to the same Use of Building. But a Thought of this Kind being in itself so unreasonably mischievous, he was prevented putting it in Practice, but not without the Gift of fourteen Manors in Lieu of it. Of the Revolutions of this

Building, since his Attempt, and the Havock made there in the late Wars, with its History to this Time, the Reader will find when we treat of the modern Affairs of this Church.

CHAP. II.

A View of the MONUMENTS in WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

IN this solemn Survey we shall take the same Method with the late Mr. *Dart*, in his Antiquities and History of this Church, and enter in at the Door of the South Cross; close to which, on the left Hand, against the Wall, is erected a neat Marble Monument with a Busto in *Basso Relievo*, to the Memory of *Ben. Johnson*, the first who regulated the *English* Stage, after the Manner of the Antients. This Gentleman was the Son of a Clergyman in *Westminster*, and was educated in the College belonging to this Abbey, while Mr. *Cambden* was Master of it, whose Care over him he gratefully acknowledged. After his Father's Death his Mother married her second Husband, a Bricklayer, and taking him from School, forced him to work at her Husband's Trade; during which Time, 'tis said, he worked upon some Buildings in *Lincoln's Inn*, with his Trowel in one Hand, and *Horace* in the other; but his Master *Cambden* taking Pity that excellent Parts should be lost, recommended him to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, whose Son he attended in his Travels; upon his Return they parted, and Mr. *Johnson* went to *Cambridge*, where he was elected into *St. John's* College; his Stay here was uncertain; but afterwards coming to *LONDON*, and eager to try his natural Bent to Poetry, he applied himself to a private Booth, or Playhouse, called *the Green Curtain* near *Shoreditch*, or *Clerkenwell*; but he made a poor Progress there: Afterwards, with the Advantages of politer Conversation, he attempted a second Time, and succeeded so well as to gain the prime Character among the Dramatick Writers of that Time. He left the World in his 63d Year, *Anno* 1637, viz. the 16th of *August*, and was three Days after buried in this Abbey, in the North Isle, under the antient Escutcheon of *Robert de Roos*, over whose Tomb one *Young*, afterwards a Knight in *K. Charles II's* Time, of *Great Milton* in *Oxfordshire*, placed a Stone, which cost eighteen Pence, and on it this Inscription:

O rare *Ben. Johnson*!

Which Stone is still remaining. There was, 'tis said, a considerable Sum of Money gathered among the curious Men of that Time, for erecting a Monument or Statue over him, but the Rebellion breaking out, prevented it. The Monument which is now set up in this Place we are speaking of, was done by some Person of Quality whose Name was desired to be concealed. It has only the old Inscription, *O rare Ben. Johnson*! and is a neat Piece of Work; but a Mistake of the Sculptor, in setting the Buttons on the left Side of the Coat, occasioned the following Epigram:

O rare *Ben. Johnson*! What, a Turncoat grown!
Thou ne'er wer't such till clad in Stone.
When Time thy Coat, thy only Coat impairs,
Thou'lt find a Patron in a hundred Years:
Then let not this Mistake disturb thy Sprite,
Another Age shall set thy Buttons right.

NEXT to *Ben. Johnson's* is a rough Monument of coarse Marble, which, by the Moisture and Injury of the Weather, looks much older than it is. This is erected to the Memory of Mr. *Edmond Spenser*, a Man of great Learning and so luxuriant a Fancy, that his Works abound with as great Variety of Images, and curious Paintings, as any Author in our own or any other Language afford. The present Inscription on his Monument is as follows:

Heare lyes (expecting the second
comminge of our Saviour Christ
Jesus) the Body of *Edmond Spenser*,
the Prince of Poets in his Tyme,
whose Divine Spirit needs noe
othir Witnesse then the Works
which he left behind him.
He was borne in *LONDON* in
the Yeare 1510, and
died in the Yeare
1596.

By what *Cambden* and others say of this Monument, the Original was in *Latin*, and is thus *Englisht*:

Edmond Spenser, born in *LONDON*, and chief Poet of our Age, which his Works, written with a happy Spirit and masterly Genius testify. He died by a too early Death in the Year 1598, and lies buried near *Chaucer*, who was the first that successfully wrote Poetry in the *English* Language; over whom are written these Epitaphs:

Here plac'd near *Chaucer*, *Spenser* claims a Room,
As next to him in Merit, next his Tomb.
To Place near *Chaucer*, *Spenser* lays a Claim,
Near him his Tomb, but nearer far his Fame.
With thee our *English* Verse was raised on high;
But now declined, it fears with you to die.

As for the first Part, which are Mr. *Cambden's* Words, there is no Mention made of his Birth. And it is rightly enough to be perceived that the Verses are two distinct Epitaphs, the Thought in the first and second Lines being repeated in the third and fourth with very little Difference: But whether they were both placed on the Monument, or not, is doubtful. Perhaps the latter might (according to Mr. *Cambden's* Custom) be an Improvement of his own on the former

former. But what has raised the chief Dispute concerning the Epitaph, is the Date of Mr. *Spenser's* Birth, which upon the Tomb was said to be in 1510. This indeed squares but ill with Mr. *Camden's* Expression of an early Death: Yet however, (if poetically placed) may only relate to the too hasty Loss of such a Man, and allude to his Merit rather than his Years. That Mr. *Spenser* was an old Man at his Death is generally supposed, but of what Age is doubtful, and was perhaps when this Inscription was placed here, which was not till the Year 1631; and therefore this of 1510, being added to supply the Vacancy, requires no great Strefs to be laid upon it.

Butler.

ON the other Side *Spenser's* Monument, affixed to the Wall, a Stone Busto, is erected to the Memory of Mr. *Butler*, the celebrated Author of *Hudibras*.

Mr. *Butler* was buried in the Church-Yard of *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*. The *Latin* Epitaph on his Tomb is thus translated:

Sacred to the Memory
Of
SAMUEL BUTLER,
Who was born at *Strensham* in *Worcestershire*,
1612, and died at LONDON, 1680.

A Man of extraordinary Learning, Wit, and Integrity,
Peculiarly happy in his Writings, not so in the Encouragement
of them;

The curious Inventor of a Kind of Satire amongst us,
By which he pluck'd the Mask from pious Hypocrisy,
And plentifully expos'd the Villany of Rebels:
The first and last of Writers in his Way.

Left he, who, (when alive,) was destitute of all Things.
Should, (when dead,) want likewise a Monument,
John Barber, Citizen of LONDON, hath taken Care,
By placing this Stone over him, 1721.

Shadwell.

FRONTING the Door, and next to *Butler's*, is a Monument fixed to the Wall, erected in Memory of Mr. *Shadwell*; this Gentleman, whose Talent lay much in the Comick Part of the Drama, had the Misfortune to fall under the Lash of Mr. *Dryden*, in those two severe Satires, the Character of *Ogg*, in the second Part of *Abolom* and *Achitophel*, and *Macflecknoe*. He died at *Chelfea*, by taking Opium, to which he had been long accustomed, and was there buried. But his Son, Sir *John Shadwell*, some Years after, set up this Monument in the Abbey, the *Latin* Inscription on which is thus *Englisch'd*:

Sacred to the Memory
Of
THOMAS SHADWELL, Esq;
Descended from an antient Family in *Staffordshire*, Poet Laureat, and Historiographer in the Reign of King William and Queen Mary. Died the 20th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1692, and in the 55th Year of his Age.

John Shadwell, Son of Thomas, Doctor of Physick, in Perpetual Testimony of Filial Duty to his dear Father, hath caused this Monument to be erected.

Prior.

NEXT to the last mentioned, is a stately Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of Mr. *Prior*, the Poet; the Busto was the Work of a famous Statuary in *Paris*, named *Rigault*, and made a Present of by the late *French* King to Mr. *Prior*, who ordered it to be set up in the Abbey, and, for this Piece of Posthumous Vanity, as he expressed it in his Will, he left the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

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HE died at *Wimple*, a Seat of the present Earl of *Oxford*, in *Cambridgeshire*, from whence he was brought to the *Jerusalem* Chamber, and buried in this Church.

HE had his Education at *Westminster* School, and *St. John's* College in *Cambridge*, of which he continued Fellow to the Time of his Death.

IN the Year 1690 he was sent Secretary, by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, to the Congress of the Allies at the *Hague*.

IN the Year 1697, in the same Capacity, to the Ambassadors at the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

HE was afterwards a Commissioner of the Customs; lastly, he was sent by Queen *Anne*, Plenipotentiary to the *French* King *Lewis* XIV. in the Year 1711, to negotiate the Peace afterwards concluded at *Utrecht*; and while he was designing to write a History of his own Time, a Fever creeping on him by Degrees, broke both the Thread of his Life and his Work.

Sept. 18. Anno Dom. 1721.

Ætat. 57.

ON the Right Hand of Mr. *Prior's*, and in a Line with Mr. *Shadwell's* Monument, is a very neat Table Monument, with his Busto, erected to the Memory of Monsieur *St. Evremond*, a Gentleman of a very gay Turn of Humour as well as Writing. He was a perfect Master of what the *French* call the *Belles Lettres*, as appears by his Writings. He had a very great Value for the Dutcheſs of *Mazarin*, with whom he kept an Intimacy to the last. He lived to a great Age, and preserved his Humour and Intellects to the last. He fell ill of a violent Fit of the Stranguary, to which he had been long addicted, together with the Loss of his Stomach; whereupon he settled his worldly Affairs, in order to leave it, and made his Will on the 24th of August, Anno Dom. 1703; wherein was one Legacy worth Remark, which is here set down with the Preamble:

"I under-sign'd *Charles de St. Dennis le Guast*, Lord of *St. Evremond*, of the Parish of *James Westminster*, being in Sound Mind, of Memory and Understanding, and willing to dispose of such Goods as I shall be possessed of at my Death: In the first Place, I implore God Almighty's Mercy, and surrender my Soul into his Hands. I leave to the Executor of this my last Will, the Care of burying my Body, without Pomp, in such Manner as he shall think most fitting. I bequeath to the poor *French* Refugees the Sum of twenty Pounds Sterling. I also bequeath to the poor *Roman* Catholicks, or of any other Religion, the like Sum of twenty Pounds Sterling, &c." He died the 9th of September; the *Latin* Inscription on his Monument is thus *Englisch'd*:

CHARLES de St. DENNIS, Lord of *St. Evremond*, Descended from a noble Family in *Normandy*; Who, when young, apply'd himself to Military Affairs, And, by several meritorious Advances, was preferr'd to be Marshal in the Army, Where he more than once gave Proofs of his Probity and Courage

With Conde, Turenne, and other famous Generals. At length, leaving his Country, he came into *Holland*, And was from thence invited into England by King *Charles* the Second. He very happily cultivated Philosophy, and the usual Parts of Learning;

He polished, adorned, and enriched the *French* Language, By his Writings both in Prose and Verse. He deservedly gain'd Favour and Bounty of the Kings of England,

And the Esteem and Friendship of the Nobility. And having reach'd beyond his 90th Year of Age, he dy'd the 9th of September 1703.

That this ingenious Man may be remembered Among the best Writers of his Age, His Friends (concern'd at his Loss,) Have plac'd this Monument.

6 K

NEXT

NEAR the Corner of St. Blase's Chapel, on the West Side of the South Cross, was buried *William Bedel*, and *Cecilia* his Wife; over whose Grave upon a Brass Plate remaining in *Weaver's* Time, was this Epitaph:

In *English* thus:

Here lies William Bedel, Esq; and Cicily his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir Robert Green, Knt. and also Heir of Sir John Cley, Kt. which William was Treasurer of the Household to the excellent Princess Margaret, late Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother of K. Henry VII. and also Treasurer of the Household to the Reverend Father in God, and Chancellor of this Kingdom, and Priest-Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church by Title of St. Cecilia; which William died the 3d of July 1518.

Rowe.

In this South Cross lies buried, without any Monument yet erected to his Memory, Mr. *Nicholas Rowe*, who was late Poet Laureat. He has written several Plays which have pleased the Town, and finished, not long before his Death, a Translation of *Lucan's Pharsalia*.

Drayton.

OVER-AGAINST Mr. Prior's Monument, is one of blue Marble, erected to the Memory of Mr. *Drayton*, with this Inscription in Letters of Gold, but now faded:

Michael Draiton, Esq; a memorable Poet of this Age,
Exchanged his Laurell for a Crown of Glory, Ann. 1631.
Oe, pious Marble, let thy Readers knowe,
What they, and what their Children owe.
To Draiton's Name, whose sacred Dust
We recommend unto thy Trust.
Protect his Mem'ry, and preserve his Storye,
Remaine a lasting Monument of his Glorie;
And when thy Ruines shall disclaime
To be the Treas'rer of his Name;
His Name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting Monument to thee.

THIS Gentleman was no indifferent Poet in his Time, and his Compositions have some Beauties in them which might become the best of our modern Writers. He was a Man much versed in our *English* History, as well as the Antiquities of our Country. The first appears by his Epistles and Legends; and the latter by his *Polybion*, which the learned *Selden* thought worthy his Comment.

NEXT adjoining to Mr. *Drayton's*, and between that and *Chaucer's* Monument, is a curious Cenotaph of white Marble, to the Memory of Mr. *John Phillips*, on which is a Bust in Relieve, having on one Side a Lawrel, and on the other an Apple-Tree weaving an Arbour over it, and on a Scroll at the Top, this Motto, *Honos erit huic quoque pomo*; which Quotation from *Virgil*, is not only a Compliment to the Place of his Birth, that brave County *Herefordshire*, but also to his Writing an excellent Poem on Cyder; not to the Honour of that County only, but of all *England* in general, to which Book this Motto was prefixed. This Gentleman wrote but few Pieces; and prodigious it is to think those few could be so correct and finished in the too few Years of his Life. In his *Blenheim* he has shewn us what a riper Age could have performed in the Epick Way. His *Cyder*, though it is not properly a Georgick, is something as good, and the very best of its Kind, since *Virgil* wrote in that Manner. And that he was a perfect Master of *Horace*, and had the very Soul of him, in the Lyrick Way, appears by his Ode to my Lord *Bolingbroke*, on Tobacco. The *Splendid Shilling* is intirely his own, and

Mr. John Phillips.

one of the best Pieces, excepting only *Milton's Paradise Lost*, that ever was wrote in *English* Blank Verse. This Gentleman bid fair for obliging the Age with many Excellencies, but that Hope was destroyed by an immature Death. He died at *Hereford*, and was there buried, as is said, in the following Inscription, upon his Cenotaph in this Church:

In the Church of Hereford lies the Body;
In this is erected the Effigies,
And through all Britain is spread the Fame
of JOHN PHILIPS,
Who, esteemed alike by all good and learned Men,
His immortal Wit, (cultivated with various Kinds of Learning,)
Adorn'd and embellish'd
With extraordinary Candour of Mind,
And Plainness and Sincerity of Manners.
That early Thirst of Learning,
Which (when a Boy) seized him at Winchester,
He continually gratified while a Student at Christ Church;
In which Seat of the Muses,
Fir'd by the curious Performances of his Collegians,
And intently familiar with the best of Authors,
He attempted Poetry in the English Language,
Happily drawn from the Greek and Latin Springs,
And well worthy an Attick or Roman Ear.
The Jingle in Verse in Rhyme he gave up,
For that antient, free, and various Manner,
Suited and attemper'd to Things themselves,
Not always returning in the same Round of Measure,
Nor meeting in the same Close of Sound.
In this single Instance of Fame he was second to Milton,
But in the first, equal to him.
Whenever he undertook to embellish any Subjects,
Whether they were low, lofty, or mid'ling,
He both discovered and imitated,
Whatever was beautiful in others.
To whatever Subject he adapted his Style,
He was just in his Expression, and curiously inventive of Words;
O Chaucer, Father and Founder of English Poetry.
Suffer this, tho' a bold Deviator from thy antient Law of Rhyme;
A Place adjoining to thee.
For surely it will not misbecome thy Dust,
To be encircled by a Chorus of Bards every where around thee;
Simon Harcourt, Knight,
Who, (in regard he was valuable both for Character and Writings.)
Was whilst living, his Encourager,
After his Death, in respectful Remembrance of him,
Hath erected this Monument.

J. Philips, Son of *Stephen Philips*, D. D. Archdeacon of *Salop*, was born at *Brampton* in *Oxfordshire*, Dec. 30, 1676, died at *Hereford*, February 15, 1708.

ADJOINING to this of Mr. *Philips*, is an antient Monument of grey Marble in the Wall, erected to the Memory of the Father of our *English* Poets, *Jeffrey Chaucer*, who was born in LONDON, in the Year 1328. His Father was Sir *John Chaucer*, employed in foreign Affairs by *Edward III.* Our Poet was first brought up at *Cambridge*, then at *Merton* in *Oxford*; hence he studied the Law in the *Middle-Temple*. After this, he grew a Favourite at Court, was Valet to the King, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber; afterwards Shield-Bearer to the King; then Master or Comptroller of the Customs of LONDON, and Ambassador to *Genoa*; and lastly,

lastly, to *Monstreuil*. He was a great Favourite of this Prince, who granted him many Pensions and Favours. In the Time of King *Richard II.* he fled for High Treason; but was taken, and committed to the *Tower*; where he wrote his *Testament of Love*. He and the Duke of *Lancaster*; *John of Gaunt*; marrying two Sisters, the Daughters of one *Payne Roet*, he grew a great Favourite with *Hen. IV.* but died at LONDON in the 2d Year of his Reign, aged 72 Years, and was buried before the Chapel of *St. Bennet*, where his Stone of broad grey Marble was not long since remaining; but was taken up when Mr. *Dryden's* Monument was erected, and sawed to mend the Pavement. Upon the corner Pillar of *St. Bennet's* Chapel hung antiently a leaden Plate, with his Epitaph, written by *Surigoniis*; a Poet of *Milan*, printed before his Works. This was all the Monument *Chaucer* had till about the Year 1555. Mr. *Nicholas Brigham* erected this in a convenient Place, as near his Grave as he could, on which was formerly painted his Picture in a Blank on the North Side the Epitaph, but now quite defaced. It was exactly like the Painting of *Ocklese*, printed before the old Edition, and was remaining in Mr. *Asmole's* Time, who in one of his Treatises has given us the Monument. It is likewise expressed in the same Manner before the new Edition of his Works. There was formerly round the Verge of the Tomb these Verses :

Si rogitas quis eram forsan te fama docebit,
Quod si fama neget mundi quia gloria transit,
Hæc monumenta lege.

ON the Inside of the Tomb was his Arms, now gone, but the same are painted over it under the Arch of the Church. The *Latin* Epitaph is but short, and signifies: That *Geoffry Chaucer*, who was formerly the chief Poet in *England*, lies buried there, and that he died *October 25*, in the Year 1400.

Death is the Repose of the Weary.

Nicholas Brigham, a Lover of the Muses, erected this 1556.

ADJOINING to *Chaucer's* is Mr. *Cowley's* Monument, of white Marble, with the Epitaph, *Abraham Cowley*, &c. In *English* thus :

Cowley.

Near this Place lies

ABRAHAM COWLEY,

The *Pindar*, *Horace*, and *Virgil* of *England*,
And the Delight, Ornament, and Favourite of
his Age.

While sacred Bard far Worlds thy Works proclaim,

And you survive in an immortal Fame :

Here may you blest'd in pleasing Quiet lie,

To guard thy Urn may hoary Faith stand by ;

And all thy favourite tuneful Nine repair,

To watch thy Dust with a perpetual Care.

Sacred for ever may this Place be made,

And may no desperate Hand presume t' invade.

With Touch unhallow'd, this religious Room,
Or dare affront thy venerable Tomb :

Unmov'd and undisturb'd, till Time shall end,

May *Cowley's* Dust this Marble Shrine defend.

" So wishes, and desires that Wish may be sacred to Posterity, *George Duke of Buckingham*, who erected this Marble Monument for that incomparable Man. He dyed in the 49th Year of his Age, and was carried from *Buckingham-House* with honourable Pomp ; his

" Exequies being attended by Persons of illustrious Character of all Degrees, and buried the 3d of *August*, Anno Dom. 1667.

ON the Pavement before the Monument is a large blue Stone, thus engraved :

ABRAHAMUS COWLEIUS, H. S. E. 1667.

ON a Table Monument, adjoining to *St. Benedict's* Chapel, placed high on a Pillar, is a *Latin* Inscription, thus *Englished* :

Sacred to the Memory of

MARTHA BIRCH,

The Daughter of Samuel Viner, Esq;

She was first married to Francis Millington, Esq;

Afterwards to Peter Birch, a Prebendary

Of this Church.

She was religious, modest, and prudent.

The best of Wives to both her Husbands.

She died the 25th of May 1703,

Aged 50 Years.

NEXT to Mr. *Cowley's* Monument, and fronting the Chapel of *St. Benedict*, towards the South Cross, being inclosed with a Ballister, and Wings of Iron Rails, the Breadth of the Chapel, is a Monument of Marble erected to *Dryden*, plain, majestick, and just, equal to the great Imagination of the Patron who erected it, and the Merits of the Poet whose Name it bears.

Dryden,

J. DRYDEN.

Born 1632. Died May 1, 1700.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire;

Erected this Monument 1720.

Mr. *Dryden* was by Descent a Gentleman of a good Family in *Northamptonshire*; and born, as he himself says, in a Village belonging to the late Earl of *Exeter* in that County. He had his Education at *Westminster* School (being King's Scholar there) under the learned Dr. *Busby*; and in the Year 1650, he was elected from thence to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, where he pursued his Studies, with his worthy Friend Sir *William Bowyer* of *Denham* Court.

Mr. *Congreve* speaks thus of Mr. *Dryden's* Writings :

" As to Mr. *Dryden's* Writings, I shall not take upon me to speak of them; for to say little of them, would not be to do them Right; and to say all that I ought to say, would be very voluminous. But I may venture to say in general Terms, that no Man hath written in our Language so much and so various Matter, and in so various Manners, so well. Another Thing I may say was very peculiar to him; which is, that his Parts did not decline with his Years: But that he was an improving Writer to his last, even to near 70 Years of Age; improving even in Fire and Imagination, as well as in Judgement; witness his *Ode* on *St. Cecilia's* Day, and his *Fables*, his last Performances.

" He was equally excellent in Verse and Prose: His Prose had all the Clearness imaginable, together with all the Nobleness of Expression, all the Graces and Ornaments proper and peculiar to it, without deviating into the Language or Diction of Poetry. I make this Observation only to distinguish his Style from that of many Poetical Writers, who meaning to write harmoniously in Prose, do in Truth often write meer Blank Verse.

" His

" His Versification and his Numbers he could
 " learn of no Body; for he first possessed those
 " Talents of Perfection in our Tongue; and they
 " who have best succeeded in them since his
 " Time, have been indebted to his Example;
 " and the more they have been able to imitate
 " him, the better have they succeeded.

" As his Stile in Prose is always specifically
 " different from his Stile in Poetry, so on the
 " other hand, in his Poems, his Diction is, where-
 " ever his Subject requires it, so sublime, and
 " so truly Poetical, that its Essence, like that of
 " pure Gold, cannot be destroy'd. Take his
 " Verses, and divest them of their Rhimes, dis-
 " joint them in their Numbers, transpose their
 " Expressions, make what Arrangement and Dis-
 " position you please of his Words, yet shall
 " there eternally be Poetry, and something which
 " will be found incapable of being resolved into
 " absolute Prose; an incontestable Character-
 " istic of a truly Poetical Genius.

" I will say but one more Word in general of
 " his Writings; which is, that what he has done
 " in any one Species, or distinct Kind, would
 " have been sufficient to have acquir'd him a
 " great Name: If he had written nothing but
 " his Prefaces, or nothing but his Songs, or his
 " Prologues, each of them would have intitled
 " him to the Preference and Distinction of ex-
 " celling in his Kind.

ON this Side the South Cross, and not far
 from this Place, was buried one Sir *John de*
Shorditch; of which Name there were two; the
 first a Man of Character in the Time of King
Henry III. by whom he was sent Ambassador to
Rome; the second in like Favour with King *Ed-*
ward III. by whom he was sent Ambassador to
France, and was the Man who vindicated to the
French King his Master's bearing the *English*
Pards in his Arms before the *French Lillies*. If
 what the Historians of this Church say, is true,
 that *Helena* his Wife lies buried here, it should
 seem to be the latter; for he and *Helena*, in the
 14th of King *Edward III.* granted to one *Cros-*
tone, their Chaplain, certain Lands in *Hackney*,
 where he had a Seat call'd *Shorditch Place*, now,
 by the ignorant People, *Jane Shore's House*.
 But then, if it is the latter, it seems strange that
Fleet mentions Abbot *Curlington's* being buried
 near the Tomb of this Knight, when he died in
 1331, in the 7th of King *Edward III.* And this
 was in the *French Wars* in the 14th, when he
 made the aforesaid Assignment. If it is urged,
 that was a Tomb of Distinction, and *Fleet* took
 it as a Mark for the Place, he had no Need, the
 Abbot's Tomb bearing his Image, and an In-
 scription. To which of them this Tomb belong-
 ed, there are no Remains of it at this Time,
 unless that plain Grey Stone between *Hauke* and
Dryden, be it: But the antient Account of its
 Place was in the South Cross, before the Altar of
 St. *Benedict*, under a Lamp there burning, near
 the Door.

ON the Pavements before Mr. *Dryden's* Mo-
 nument, as far as the Pillar of the Cross, is an
 antient Stone of grey Marble, on which, by the
 Marks, has been an Image of a Man in Armour,
 but the Plates are torn off. Under this lies the
 Body of one *John Hauke*, who was a Soldier in
 King *Edward III's* Army; and having at the
 Battle of *Nazers* in *Spain*, together with one
Schakel, taken the Earl of *Dene* Prisoner, he de-
 livered his Son as Surety. Upon their coming
 to *England*, the Duke of *Lancaster* demanded
 him for the King, who would give them little
 or nothing for him: Upon denying which, they
 were thrown into the *Tower*; but escaping thence
 took Sanctuary here, whither Sir *Ralph Ferreris*
 and Sir *Alan Buxhal*, Captain of the *Tower*, (or

as others say; the Lord *Latimer*; for all of them
 who were Creatures of the Duke, respected the
 Church no more than their Master,) with 50 Men
 armed came, and having wiled *Schakel* out of the
 Bounds, they attempted to seize *Hauke*, who
 stoutly resisted them, but at length was slain in
 the Choir, before the Prior's Stall, not in the
 Chancel, as *Weaver* says, commending him to
 God, the Avenger of Wrong: They slew a
 Servant of the Abbey, who pleaded for him,
 upon Account of Church-Privilege. This was on
 the 11th of *August*, 1378.

FRONTING the South Cross, and erected
 against the Outside Wainscot of the Choir are
 two stately Monuments of Marble, to the Me-
 mory of two very excellent Men: The first is
 Dr. *Busby*, whose Epitaph has been thus ren-
 dered in *English*:

See! underneath lies

The Image of BUSBY:

Such as he appeared to human Eyes:

If you desire to see,

That part of him more deeply impress'd in their Minds, Dr. Busby

Thoughtfully survey the shining Characters

Of both Universities, and the Law,

And the leading and principal Men,

In the Court, the Parliament, and the Church.

When you have view'd around,

Such a full sown and plenteous Harvest of ingenious Men;

Only consider what must he have been who sow'd it.

This must be he, who the natural Genius in every one

Nicely discover'd,

Usefully managed,

And happily improved.

This he,

Who, by his Instructions, so form'd and nourish'd

The Minds of Youth,

That they learn'd to grow wise, as they learn'd Language;

And while they were educated as Boys,

They improved as Men.

As many as taught by him,

Appeared in Publick,

So many faithful and strenuous Asserters were rais'd

To the Monarchy and Church of England,

Lastly, whatsoever Fame

The School of Westminster boasts,

And whatever Advantages Mankind shall reap from thence;

Is principally owing to Busby,

And will be owing to him in all Ages.

So useful a Member of the Commonwealth,

God was pleas'd to bless with Length of Days,

And Encrease of Riches.

And in Return, he chearfully devoted himself and his

For the Promotion of Piety,

To relieve the Poor,

To encourage Learning,

To repair Churches.

These were his Ways of enjoying Wealth;

And what he did not employ in Life-Time to this Purpose,

He bequeathed at his Death.

ON the Pedestal :

Richard Busby, of the County of Lincoln, D. D.
Born at Lutton 1606, Sept. 22.
Made Master of Westmin. Coll. 1640, Dec. 23.
Elected { Prebend of Westminster } A. D. 1660. { July 5.
and { Treasurer of Wells, } { Aug. 11.
Died 1695, April 5.

THE other is to the Memory of Dr. South,
the Inscription on which is thus *Englified* :

Not far from this Monument.

ROBERT SOUTH, D. D.

Gave Orders his Ashes should rest near those of
his Master Busby :

A Man of Learning, Piety, and Simplicity of
Manners.

He was Scholar of Westminster School, then Stu-
dent of Christ Church ;

And after the Restauration of King Charles, by
the Interest of my Lord Clarendon,

Prebendary of both Colleges where he was edu-
cated :

A firm and indefatigable Champion for the Church,
In her flourishing and afflicted State.

A stout Asserter of the Christian Faith.

Excellent in his Sermons for a new Method en-
tirely his own,

But illustrious and admirable ;

Infomuch that, vers'd in all these Qualities, there
is no room to doubt,

Whether he was most excellent

In his fine Turn of Thought, or Force of Argument,
The Richness of his Doctrine, or the Beauty and
Weight of his Language.

With these Assistances, being undoubtedly at the
same Time possess'd,

He not only gained upon the Souls of his Audi-
ence, but inflamed and moved them.

In orthodox Divinity, as well as human Learning,
he was scarce equall'd ;

And, at the same Time, familiar with the School-
Men,

Out of whom he made use of whatever was whole-
some and nourishing.

And having reliev'd it from their nice and intri-
cate-Distinctions.

And Cloud and Jargon of Words,

He set it off in fine Language.

If at any Time he was severe in his exposing the
Vices of Men or the Times,

It ought not to be ascribed to Party or ill Nature,
For in all these Cases he openly expressed,

What he had before deliberately weigh'd in his
Mind :

And, being well assured of his own Innocence,

He, warm'd with a generous Indignation,

Exposed whatever was base in Life, or superficial
or affected in Religion.

Intent on these Studies, and his Mind working
that Way,

When he was more secluded from Men in his
Conversation,

He was not wanting to them in his Assistance :

How munificent, how pitiful he was in his Tem-
per, to those in Distress,

Is evident from his extended Charity when living,
and Legacies at his Death.

Upon the Pedestal :

He was Rector of Ilip, where he rebuilt the
Rectory,

And founded and endowed a School for the
Education of poor Children :

An Encourager of Learning both at this Place
and Christ Church :

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For enlarging the Buildings of which College,
he left by
His Will the Sum of one thousand Pounds, three
hundred

Of which to be paid in one Year after his
Decease ;

Lasting Monuments of his Piety to God, and
Beneficence towards Men.

He died the 8th of July, A. D. 1716,
Aged 82 Years.

ADJOINING to this Tomb is the Opening of
the Area leading to the several Chapels, enclosed
with fine Pallisades of Iron, where Persons at-
tend to explain and shew the Tombs. Of
which Chapels, the first is that of St. *Benedict* :
In order to enter which, we must go to the South
Side of Mr. *Dryden's* Monument, where is a
Door made in the Iron Rails adjoining to his
Tomb, and which with that, separates this Cha-
pel from the South Cross: This is called by some
the Dean's Chapel, because the two first Deans
of this Church were buried here.

ON the North Side of this Chapel, and ad-
joining to the Area, is a very handsome antient
Tomb of Free-stone, railed round with Iron, and
a Canopy of Wood, almost broke away at the
Coronation of King *George I.* on which lies the
Image of a Bishop in his Habit : This was erect-
ed to the Memory of *Simon de Langham*, a great
Benefactor to this Church, in which he was
brought up, being a Monk of this House, and
afterwards Prior; and lastly Abbot; then Bishop
of *Ely, London*, and lastly, Archbishop of *Can-
terbury* : He was likewise Archdeacon and Trea-
surer of *Wells*, which he held in *commendam*.
He was immensely rich, which, whether he ac-
quired by the many Places he held, for he was
both Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*; or
whether from Oppression, which he was charged
with when Bishop, is doubtful; but that he was
reflected upon for the latter, is plain from this
Distich made on his being removed from *Ely* to
Canterbury.

*Letentur Celi quia Simon transit ab Ely,
Cujus in adventum flet in Kent millia centum.*

AFTER having sat Archbishop two Years, he
was made Cardinal of St. *Sixtus* by Pope *Urban V.*
whereupon he went to *Avignon*, where he found-
ed a House of *Carthusians*; and being made Bi-
shop-Cardinal of *Præneste* by Pope *Gregory XI.*
he lived there eight Years, and died of a Palsy;
with which he was seized at Dinner, on the 22d
of *July*, 1376, and was buried in the Church of
the *Carthusians*, there, whence being removed
three Years after, as himself had appointed, his
Bones were brought here, and buried. The Epi-
taph round his Tomb, on a Brass Ledge, is now in
a great Measure torn away; but when entire, was
thus: *Hic jacet Dominus Simon de Langham
quondam Abbas hujus loci, Thesaurarius Angliæ
electus London. ep. Elien. Cancellar. Angliæ Ar-
chiep. Cantuar. Presbyter Cardinalis, & postea
Cardinalis ep. Prænestin.*

THERE was, says *Weaver*, an Epitaph in Verse;
(though there are now no Remains of it at his
Tomb) signifying, " That he was Monk, Prior,
" and Abbot here; then Bishop of *London* and
" *Ely*; Primate and Chancellor of *England*;
" Priest, Cardinal, afterwards Bishop-Cardinal
" of *Præneste*, and Nuncio from the Pope; and
" that he died on the Feast of St. *Mary Mag-
" dalen*, in the Year 1376; on whose Soul God
" have Mercy, and grant him the Joys of Hea-
" ven, for the Merits of his Mother.

IN the Midst of this Chapel is a stately and
curious Monument of Black and White Marble;

on which are two Images in a cumbent Posture, representing an antient Nobleman in his Robes, with his Lady. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Lionel Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*, by his Relict the Lady *Anne*, as appears by the Inscription thus translated :

“ Sacred to the Memory of
 “ *LIONEL* Lord *CRANFIELD*, Earl of
 “ *Middlesex*, who by that discerning Prince King
 “ *James I.* being called to attend the Court,
 “ was for his excellent Parts and Wit, bounti-
 “ fully rewarded both with Honours and Profit;
 “ Master of the Requests, Wardrobe, President
 “ of the Court of Wards, and Privy Counsellor.
 “ The New and Illustrious, as well as difficult
 “ Province of Lord Treasurer of England he
 “ filled; which Service, how indefatigably he
 “ underwent; his Titles of Knight, Baron
 “ *Cranfield*, and lastly, Earl of *Middlesex*, with
 “ various other Honours, abundantly testify.
 “ From hence Envy swelling, all its Efforts were
 “ made to raise Storms against him. Whilst he
 “ briskly standing on his Guard, encouraged by
 “ his Assurance of Innocence, was shamefully
 “ tossed about; and barely escaping Shipwreck,
 “ in a composed Winter cast Anchor; and spent
 “ and finish'd his Life in a retired Leisure; here
 “ lying concealed, being whilst weary'd out
 “ first, and wasted afterwards, this Pilot was
 “ roused up to undertake a safer Voyage; and
 “ made the Port of Heaven. He died the 6th
 “ of August, Anno Dom. 1645, about seventy
 “ Years of Age.

“ He had two Wives, both which brought
 “ him Issue. *Elizabeth*, the first, bare him
 “ Daughters, *Elizabeth*, now Countess of *Mul-*
 “ *grave*, *Martha*, Countess of *Monmouth*, and
 “ *Mary*, who died before Marriage. His other
 “ Wife surviving, *Anne*, now Countess of *Middle-*
 “ *sex*, and who, when God shall please, is to be
 “ buried in this Tomb, on which is placed her
 “ Effigies, bare him *James*, Heir to the Honour,
 “ and Earl of *Middlesex*, *Lionel* and *Edward*,
 “ now living; and of the other Sex, *Frances*
 “ Lady *Buckhurst*, and *Susanna*, who died an
 “ Infant the 25th of June, 1647.

NEAR *Simon de Langham's* Tomb, and on the Backside of Mr. *Dryden's* Monument, is raised about a Foot and a half from the Ground, on which is engraved on a Brass Plate, the Image of an antient Man, in a Doctor's Habit, and four Escutcheons, of which one is torn from it. This was erected to the Memory of Dr. *William Bill*, round which is an Inscription upon a Brass Ledge, as follows:

“ Here lies William Bill, D. D. Dean of West-
 “ minster, President of Eaton College, and Head
 “ of Trinity in Cambridge, and Chief Almoner
 “ to the Most Serene Princess Queen *Eliza-*
 “ *beth*. He died the 15th of July, Anno Do-
 “ mini 1561.

ON the South Side of this Chapel, and under the Arch adjoining to Dr. *Goodman's*, is a neat Table Monument of white Marble affixed to the Wall, signifying, That *George Sprat*, Son to the late Lord Bishop of *Rockester*, lies there. The Epitaph is as follows: *H. S. E. Georgius Sprat, &c.*

Here lies *GEORGE SPRAT*.
 Second Son to the Reverend Thomas Sprat, D. D.
 And Dean of this Church, and of Helena his Wife,
 Descended of the antient and honourable Family
 Of the Wolfleys
 In Staffordshire;

Born the 8th of the Ides of October, 1682.
 And died on the Kalends of October, 1683.
 Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven!

ON the East Side of this Chapel, in that very Place where once stood the Altar of St. *Benedict*, is erected a stately Monument of various Kinds of Marble, on which, in a cumbent Posture, is the Statue of a Lady in her Robes, her Feet supported by a Lion. This Monument was erected to the Memory of the Lady *Frances*, Countess of *Hertford*, upon which are the following Inscriptions:

“ Here lies intombed the noble *Frances*, Coun-
 “ tress of *Hertford*, dear Spouse unto the noble
 “ *Edward*, Earl of *Hertford*, and Baron *Beau-*
 “ *champ*, Son to the renowned Prince *Edward*,
 “ Duke of *Somerset*, Earl of *Hertford*, Viscount
 “ *Beauchamp*, and Baron *Seymour*,

“ A Lady descended of a right noble Lineage,
 “ being Daughter of the noble Lord *William*,
 “ Baron *Howard* of *Effingham*, Companion of
 “ the most famous Order of the Garter, High
 “ Admiral to Queen *Mary*, and Lord Chamber-
 “ lain of the Household, and Lord Privy Seal to
 “ Queen *Elizabeth*. He was Son to the right
 “ noble Prince *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk* and
 “ Earl of *Surrey*, Earl Marshal of England, and
 “ Father to the noble *Charles*, Earl of *Notting-*
 “ *ham* and Baron of *Effingham*, of the said most
 “ noble Order of the Garter, Knight, and Lord
 “ High Admiral of England.

“ This Lady, highly renowned for her many
 “ virtuous Gifts and Graces both of Mind and
 “ Body, greatly favoured by her gracious Sove-
 “ reign, and dearly beloved of her Lord, after
 “ long Sickness, in firm Faith in Christ, and con-
 “ stant Patience, departed this Life at forty
 “ four Years of Age, the 14th Day of May, Anno
 “ Dom. 1598, in the fortieth Year of the most
 “ happy Reign of our most gracious Sovereign
 “ Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, to whose Memory the
 “ said Earl, her loving Lord and Husband, much
 “ lamenting her Death, in Testification of his
 “ great Love towards her, and of his careful Di-
 “ ligence in this doleful Duty, doth consecrate
 “ this Monument.

ON the South Side of this Chapel is a Monument affixed to the Wall, whereon is represented an antient Clergyman kneeling. This was erected to Dr. *Gabriel Goodman*, Dean of *Westminster*; the Inscription informs us, that he was fifth Dean of this Church, which he governed with great Applause for the Term of forty Years; that he founded an Hospital at *Ruthen* in *Denbighshire*, where he was born, and endowed a School there (*viz.* in the Year 1595;) a Man of regular and devout Life, and beloved of all good Men. He set out for his heavenly Country on the 17th Day of June, A. D. 1601, aged 70 Years. He was a great Friend to Mr. *Camden*, who calls him Patron of his Studies, and made him second Master of *Westminster* School. He likewise defrayed Mr. *Camden's* Expences in some of his Journeys after Antiquity.

BEFORE we take Leave of this Chapel of St. *Benedict*, it is proper to mention what Persons lie there without Inscriptions, *viz.* *Catharine* Daughter to Dr. *Dolben*, Lord Bishop of *Rockester*; a Countess of *Kildare* in *Ireland*; and a nameless Archbishop of St. *Andrew's*.

LEAVING this Chapel, and going to the Area, there is affixed in the Wall, between the two Chapels, a Monument of *Mosaick* Work, the Sides in the plain Pannels, but the Top of the Table wrought in Figures, said to be done with the same Stones as the Floor before the Altar.

This

This Monument was erected for three of the Children of King *Henry III.* viz.

Richard, his third Son, who derived his Name from his Uncle Richard, King of the Romans and Almain, who died an Infant.

John, the fourth Son of the said King, who died likewise an Infant,

Henry, his sixth Son; who likewise died in his Infancy.

Catharine, youngest Daughter to the before-mentioned Prince, who was born *Anno 1253*, at LONDON, on the 25th of *November*, being *St. Catharine's Day*, whence she had her Name given her by *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, her great Uncle, who stood her Godfather. She died before the 5th Year of her Age, and was here buried. Over this Tomb is something which seems to have been a Piece of Church-Perspective, but scratched, and almost entirely defaced. And there is no Doubt but the Tomb itself was formerly a rich and curious Piece of Work; for it appears by the Records in the *Tower*, that at the Time of his Daughter *Catharine's* Death, viz. 1257, the King ordered a sumptuous Monument to be here erected to her, and gave Orders to his Treasurer, and Chamberlains of the Treasury, to deliver to Master *Simon de Wells* five Marks and a Half, for his Expences in going to LONDON for a certain Brass Image to set upon her Tomb, returning home again. And upon this Tomb was likewise placed a Silver Image, for which *William de Glocester*, the King's Goldsmith, was paid seventy Marks. In this Place likewise are said to be buried four Children of King *Edward I.* viz.

John, his eldest Son, who died whilst under the Care of *Richard*, King of the Romans, during his Father's Voyage into *Syria*; *Henry* the second Son, who died young; and

Alphonfus, eldest Son, according to the Annals of *Weaverly*; but by *Sandford*, said to be his third, born at *Maine* in *Gascoigne*, in *November*, *Anno 1275*, on the Vigils of *St. Catharine*, who, as before mentioned, offered a Crown and Jewels at *St. Edward's Shrine*. He died in the eleventh Year of his Age, according to some; to others, before the tenth, on the 14th of the *Kalends* of *September*, viz. on the 19th Day of *August*, being *Sunday*, *Anno Dom. 1284*, and was buried near the Feretry of *St. Edward*, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, on the *Sunday* after *St. Bartholomew*.

Eleanor, sixteenth Child of the aforesaid King, and his only Daughter by Queen *Margaret*, his second Wife, who died an Infant. Mr. *Strype* says, that of the Children of King *Henry III.* and King *Edward I.* there were ten; yet he enumerates but seven; and perhaps there were no more: To make up which, we may add *Berenger* his fourth, or *Alice* his fifth Daughter, who both died Infants. He tells us likewise, they were buried in *St. Thomas's Chapel*; but where that was is uncertain. These Children were buried in several Places on this Side the Area, which lay open to *St. Edward's Shrine*, before they erected their Tombs in this Chapel.

LEAVING the Chapel of *St. Benedict*, the next to it, in the Area, is that of *St. Edmond*; at entering which, on the left Hand Side of the Door, is an antient Monument of White Stone, with *Gothick* Spires, on which is the Image of an Armed Knight, of White Alabaster, erected to the Memory of *John of Eltham*. The Head of the Statue is encompassed with a Coronet of greater and less Leaves, and is the first of that Kind known, they usually being represented with a Circle only as *Valence* before-mentioned, and *Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, who lay some Time in

St. Paul's. This *John* of *Eltham* was second Son to King *Edward III.* and so called from *Eltham* in *Kent*, where our *English* Kings had some Time a Seat, in which he was born on *Ascension-Day*, *Anno 1315*. In the Year 1328, the second of the Reign of King *Edward III.* his Brother, he was, in a Parliament held at *Salisbury*, created Earl of *Cornwall*; the Year following; was Custos of the Kingdom, and King's Lieutenant, while he went beyond Seas. In the Year 1333 Proposals of Marriage were made between him and *Joan*, Daughter of *Ralph* Earl of *Eu*; in the following Year with *Mary*, Daughter of the Count of *Blois*; neither of which being concluded, a Third was moved for *Mary*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*; for which an Agreement was drawn up; but he lived not to consummate it: For the Month following, being in *Scotland* at *St. John's Town*, he died in *October 1334*, at his nineteenth Year of Age. From whence being brought up; he was solemnly interred in this Abbey, in *St. Edmond's Chapel*; on the South Side of the Choir; which Funeral was so stately and magnificent, that the Prior and Convent of this Church demanded one hundred Pounds, (a vast Sum in those Days) for Horse and Armour offered there upon the Day of his Burial.

Not far from this Monument, is a small one rais'd about two Feet from the Floor, on which are two small Images, as here expressed, said, by some of the Writers of this Church, to be Children of King *Edward II.* but, by Mistake, for King *Edward III.* in the Dress of which Time they appear, the Girl having a horned Head-dress, like the Statue of her Mother Queen *Philippa* (of which frightful Dress, *Stow* tells us, great Complaint was made); and the short Doublet of the Boy, (an Indecency of Dress then common) which *Chaucer's* Parson complains of. The Names of the Children were as follows, viz.

William of *Windsor*, so called from the Place of his Birth, sixth Son of King *Edward III.* died a Youth, being no otherwise mentioned in History, than that he was buried in a little Tomb of Free-stone in *St. Edmond's Chapel* in *Westminster*.

THE other *Blanch de la Tour*, so called from being born in the *Tower* of LONDON, and the Name of her Brother's Wife, the Dutches of *Lancaster*. She died also an Infant, *An. 1340*. There was a Fillet of Brass round this Tomb with an Epitaph upon it, but now torn away. The Statues of these Children were in like Form placed in Niches among others on the North Side of their Father's Tomb in this Church; the Niches are, and the Arms under them, still remaining.

NEAR this Tomb is another raised from the Floor about three Feet high, on which is the Effigy of a Lady in Robes, representing the Dutches of *Suffolk*. This Lady was a Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, the fine and gay Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Mary* the French Queen, Daughter to King *Henry VII.* who is said to fall in Love, seeing him at a Tournament; and after the Death of *Lewis XII.* which was in three Months Time from their Marriage, came over into *England*, and wedded him. This their Daughter *Frances* was twice married, first to *Henry Grey*, Marquis of *Dorset*, afterwards created Duke of *Suffolk*, who was beheaded on *Tower-hill* the 23d. of *February 1554*, in the first Year of Queen *Mary's* Reign: By him she had the Lady *Jane Grey*, proclaimed Queen of *England*; but with her Husband the Lord *Gilford Dudley*, and both their Fathers, the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*, beheaded. Her second Daughter *Catharine* was married to the Lord *Herbert*, Son to the Earl of *Pembroke*, and afterwards to *Edward* Earl

Earl of *Hertford*. This Lady *Frances*, after the Execution of her Husband and Daughter, was prosecuted by some of the Ministry for having been a very great Espouser of the Reformation in King *Edward VI*'s Time, even to a Fault, and for dressing a Cat in a Rochet, and ridiculing in that Manner the Order of Episcopacy: But the most dangerous Cause of Resentment she had given, was to Dr. *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who being in Disgrace, and confined in the Tower in King *Edward VI*'s Time, as the Dutchess went by, pulled off his Cap, and made her a low Bow from his Window: At which she, in a scornful Manner, looking at him, told him, *It was well for the Lambs, now the Wolves were shut up*. This Indignity he remembered; and she, fearful of the Danger, fled. During which Disgrace, she married one *Adrian Stokes*, or *Stock*, a Country Gentleman, and was reduced (says Mr. *Fox*, who tells a lamentable Tale of her) to that Degree, as to lie all Night in a Church-Porch. She lived private till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, and then grew a Favourite with her. The Time of her Death is not on her Tomb; but it should appear, by a Warrant to the Heralds, that it was in *December*, the second Year of that Queen's Reign: For the Queen, out of the great Love and Regard she had to this Lady, and for that she was lineally descended from King *Henry VII*. gives Orders to Sir *Gilbert Dethick*, Knt. Garter, and one *Harvey*, Clarencieux, to allow of, and enter in their Books, that this Lady and her Posterity should bear an *Augmentation of the Arms of England*, viz. with a Border Goubony, Gold and Azure; and orders them, at her Funeral, to place it with her Ancestors Arms in Banners, Bannerolls, Lozenges and Scutcheons, &c. These Arms are accordingly quartered on the Monument which was erected to her by her Husband *Adrian Stokes*.

Not far from this is a curious Monument of white Marble, representing a Youth armed, sitting on a *Greek Altar*. This was erected to *Francis Holles*, Son of the Earl of *Clare*, as appears by the following Inscription:

Whatso thou hast of Nature, or of Arts,
Youth, Beauty, Strength, or what excelling Parts
Of Mind and Body, Letters, Arms, and Worth,
His eighteen Years beyond his Years brought forth;

Then stand and read thyself within this Glass,
How soon these perish, and thyself may pass.
Man's Life is measured by the Work, not Days,
No aged Sloath, but active Youth, hath Praise.

" To the Memory of Francis Holles, a brave
" Youth, (who returning home from making a
" Campaign in the Netherlands, died the 12th
" Day of August, in the Year of our Lord's Age
" 1622, and of his own the 18th:) His afflicted
" Father, John Earl of Clare, hath to this his
" valued and lamented Son, erected this Monument.

In this Chapel, not far from the aforesaid Statue, and within the Rail of Lord *Russel*'s Tomb, is a curious Monument made after the Manner of an antient Altar, on which is a Figure of white Alabaster, sitting in a Chair of the same. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Elizabeth Russel*, (Daughter of the Lord *Russel*), by her surviving Sister *Anne*, married to the loyal Marquis of *Worcester*. The common Tradition of this Church is, that this Lady died with a Prick of her Finger, which is heard with much Concern by the ignorant Spectators; but the same is told of several Monuments resembling this in other Churches. This Story, it is likely, had its

Rise from a Posture in which she is placed; which is, with her Finger pointing downwards to a Death's Head, under her Right Foot, upon which she has been contemplating till she is fallen asleep. Which, as it was, no doubt, the curious Design of that ingenious Family, Sir *Anthony Cook*'s, so it signifies, That before her Death, she made Death itself so familiar to her, that her Departure, regular and composed, might properly be called a Sleep; to which the Motto under her Feet alludes:

Dormit, non mortua est.

" She is not dead, but sleepeth.

AND at a lower Distance:

Feliciſſimæ, &c.

" Sacred to the happy Memory of Elizabeth
" Russel her afflicted Sister Anne hath erected
" this Monument.

NEAR this, affixed to the Wall, is a Monument erected to the Memory of the Lady Jane Seymour, with this Inscription:

The noble Lady Jane Seymour, Daughter of the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertforde, Viscount Beauchampe, and Baron Seymour, and the right noble Lady Anne, Dutchesse of Somerset his Wyfe, departed this Lyfe in her Virginitie, at the Age of xix Years, the xix Daie of Marche, A^o. M. cccc lx, in the second Year of the moste happy Raign of Queen Elizabeth, and was honorablie buried in the Floore of this Chapel: To whose Memorie Edward Earl of Hertforde, and Baron Beauchampe, her deare Brother, hath caused this Monument to be made.

NEAR this is another Monument, likewise affixed to the Wall, erected to the Lady *Knolles*, first Cousin to Queen *Elizabeth*, Niece to *Anna Bullen*, Grand-daughter to the Earl of *Wiltshire*, and Sister to the Lord *Hunsdon*, of whom hereafter. This Lady was Wife to *Francis Knolles*, by whom she has a Daughter, *Leticia*, married to *Walter Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, by whom she had that great Favourite the Earl of *Essex*.

THE following Inscription on the Front of this Monument,

The Right Honourable Lady Katherin Knollys, cheefe Lady of the Quenes Majesties Bed-Chamber, and Wife to Sir Francis Knollys, Knight, Tresorer of her Highnes Howsholde departed this Lyffe the 15th of January, 1568, at Hampton-Courte, and was honourably buried in the Flower of this Chappell, this Lady Knollys and the Lord Hunsdon, her Brother, were the Children of William Caree, Esquier, and of the Lady Mary his Wiffe, one of the Daughters and Heires to Thomas Bulleyne, Erle of Wylshier and Ormand, which Lady Mary was Sister to Anne, Quene of England, Wyffe to Kinge Henry the Eight, Father and Mother to Elizabeth Quene of England.

NEXT to this is a very stately Monument of coloured Marble and Alabaster, painted and gilt, erected to the Memory of *John Lord Russel*, Son and Heir to *Francis Earl of Bedford*, and his Son *Francis*, an Infant. This *John Lord Russel* died before his Father, viz. in the Year 1584. He married with *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Anthony Cook*, Knt. of *Giddy-Hall*, near *Rumford* in *Essex*, by whom he had this *Francis*, who

who died an Infant in the Year 1584, and two Daughters, *Anne*, before-mentioned, and *Elizabeth* married to the Marquis of *Worcester*. This Lady *Elizabeth*, his Wife, was esteemed a Woman of the best Learning in that Age, as were likewise her two Sisters, the Lady *Burleigh* and another, all of them admirably versed in the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, and excellent Poets. Some of their Verses Dr. *Fuller* has given us; but we need not go farther for a Specimen than this Tomb, of which the Inscriptions, *viz.* three in *Latin*, one in *Greek*, and another in *English*, are the Composition of the former; those in *Latin* and *Greek* are here translated. This Lady *Elizabeth* was married first to Sir *Thomas Hobby*, by whom she had a Son, who has likewise bestowed the last Epitaph on his Father-in-Law.

The *English* Epitaph :

Right noble twice, by Virtue and by Birth,
Of Heaven lov'd, and honoured on the Earth,
His Country's Hope, his Kindred's chief Delight,
My Husband dear, more than this World's Light,
Death hath me rest. But I from Death will take
His Memory, to whom this Tomb I make.
John was his Name, (ah was!) Wretch, must I say;
Lord Russell once; now my Tear thirsty Clay.

THE first *Latin* Inscription is thus translated.

A POEM of an afflicted Mother to her surviving Daughters.

Now weep, my Girls, now make your pious Moan,
Alas! the Glory of your House is gone:
Death, hasty Death, hath seized the Stock that
grew,
And flourish'd with a Stem of beauteous Hue,
Your Sire, esteem'd by all, by all desired,
For Learning and for Piety admired.
Then you, his Heirs, be what he was before,
Who shone by Birth, but shone by Virture more.

THE second (being *Greek*) thus :

The once bright Glory of his House, the Pride
Of all his Country, dusty Ruins hide:
Mourn, hapless Orphans, mourn once happy Wife;
For when he dy'd, dy'd all the Joys of Life.
Pious and just, amidst a large Estate,
He got at once the Name of Good and Great.
He made no flatt'ring Parasite his Guest,
But ask'd the good Companions to his Feast.

THE third thus :

One of the same Lady, on the same Subject in Latin.

How was I startled at the cruel Feast,
By Death's rude Hands, in horrid Manner drest;
Such Grief as sure no hapless Woman knew,
When thy pale Image lay before my View.
Thy Father's Heir in beauteous Form array'd,
Like Flowers in Spring, and fair, like them, to
fade;
Leaving behind unhappy wretched me,
And all thy little Orphan Progeny:
Alike the beauteous Face, the comely Air,
The Tongue perswasive, and the Actions fair,
Decay; so Learning too in Time shall waste;
But Faith, chaste lovely Faith, shall ever last.

THE fourth thus :

A POEM of the afflicted Lady Elizabeth Russell, on the Death of her Son.

Behold! the Grandfire's Joy, his Sire's Delight!
My very Soul, dire Fate hath clos'd in Night!

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O! that th' Almighty Will before this Day,
From this vain World had taken me away!
But I in vain expostulate with *Jove*,
Who bids me only seek for Joys above.

THE fifth thus :

On the DEATH of the Hon. the Lord John Russell, an EPICEDUM of his Loving Son-in-Law, Sir Edward Hoby, Knt.

Ah Russell! Death in Sleep hath clos'd thine Eyes;
But thy free Soul, far hence above the Skies,
Expatriates; thoughtful now of Death no more,
Whose virtuous Life hath taken Care before
For such an End: And having yielded Breath,
Still lives a glorious Conqueror over Death.
Who and what Man thou wast, thy Race portend,
Thy virtuous Life, and thy lamented End.
Accept this Verse I offer at thy Stone;
You was my Sire in Love, and I your Son.

FRONTING the Entrance into this Chapel, and placed in the Wall under the Window, is an antient Monument representing a Knight in a cumbent Posture, and armed: This was erected for one Sir *Bernard Brocas*, who was Chamberlain to *Anne*, Queen of King *Richard II.* as appears by an Inscription round the Verge of the Tomb.

Hic jacet Bernardus Brocas Miles T. T. quondam Com.

Annæ Reginae Angliæ: cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

THIS Sir *Bernard Brocas* was a faithful Adherer to his deposed Master King *Richard II.* which cost him his Life; for being concerned in the Conspiracy with the Lord *John Holland*, and others, at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, he took Arms with them; and by the Colour of one *Maudeline*, Counterfeit King, sought to raise Forces. He was with others taken by the People of *Reading*, and confined in the Abbey there; whereupon they attempted an Escape, by firing several Houses in the Town: But this, on the contrary, so enraged them, that they drew out, and executed several of them instantly: But this Sir *Bernard* was reserved for a more publick Execution; for being brought to LONDON, he was beheaded in *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1399, and here buried.

AT the Entrance of this Chapel, on the Right Hand, is an antient Monument of Grey Marble, on which is placed a Chest of Wainscot, whereon lies an armed Knight with a deep Shield on his Arm. The Statue is covered with gilt Copper, and had a Fillet of the same round the Head set with Stones, now picked out, but the Sockets remaining; and the Shield, as well as the Surcoat, is enamell'd with small Escutcheons. The Statue is Wood, and the Copper from one of the Feet taken away, and that cut and abused. The Chest, as well as Figure, was formerly plated with Copper, but now there is but a small Shew of it at the Edge; and round it thirty small Images, *viz.* twelve on each Side, and three at each End, under little Niches of Brass, and at their Feet Escutcheons; but these are now almost gone, with several of the Niches, as is likewise the antient Inscription. This Tomb was erected to *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*. He was Son of the Earl of *March*, by *Isabel*, Widow to King *John*; and being half Brother to King *Henry III.* was a chief Favourite with that Prince, and had committed to him the chief Management of all Affairs: *Cui Rex totius consilii sui habenas commiserat*, says *Matthew Paris*. In the Year 1237, this *Valence* finding himself hateful to the

Barons, left *England*; and his Lands and Wealth, which, by the King's Bounty, was very great, he committed to one *Aaron*, a Jew, at *York*, as a Pawn for 90 Marks of New Sterling; and being thus loaded with Gold, Royal Furniture, Horses, Mares, &c. he set out for *Dover*, attended by the King and several Courtiers. His Wealth he distributed abroad, and returned empty. About the Year 1239, the King made Interest to get him the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, afterwards that of *Norwich*; but being a Man of Blood, the Monks refused him. He was no small Actor against *Simon de Mountfort*, and the disaffected Barons. This *Valence*, in the Year 1258, upon some Agreement between the King and Barons, was banished, with his three Brothers, *Gaufride*, *Guydon*, and *Aymer*, with other Strangers. After some Time he was recall'd. Lastly, setting out with *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, his Nephew, to *Gascoign*, he, after performing many notable Exploits, was slain at *Bayon* by the *French*, as says the Epitaph, in 1304. This, according to *Harding*, was Anno 1296, on the 5th Day of *June* (however the Epitaph says it was in *May*) by Means of an Ambushment, which came unawares upon them from an adjoining Wood. His Body was brought over to *England*, and honourably buried in this Church, with an Inscription, some Time remaining in *Saxon* Characters, but now torn from it.

For the Prayers of all devout People offered up for the Soul of this *Valence* at his Tomb, was granted Indulgence for the Term of 100 Days. Before we leave this Tomb, we shall take an Account from *Matthew Paris* of a great Instance of his arbitrary Power and Oppression in *England*. This *Valence* had for his Seat *Ely* *Castle*, from whence coming to Town, he forcibly entered the Park of the Bishop of *Ely*, which was near his Manor of *Haethfeld*, now *Hatfield*, and hunted there without the Bishop's Leave. After being tired with his Sport, he went to the Bishop's House, where being thirsty, and finding no Drink but Ale, he broke open the Doors, which were very strong, and barr'd, making great Noise and Tumult, and raging most horribly, swearing, and cursing the Ale, and those who brew'd it; he ordered the Spigots to be pulled out of the Pipes of Wine, consuming great Quantities of the Liquor; and having drank his Fill, distributed it to his Attendants, and gave it about as tho' it were Water, or Small Beer, and beat a Servant of the Bishop's. After they had all got drunk, they never put in the Taps, but went away laughing at their Mischiefs.

ANOTHER Instance he gives of his Tyranny, and of those under him: For at LONDON a certain Squire of his drew his Knife, and swore to wet it in the Blood of the Citizens, wounded some of them without Cause, and back'd his Actions with Threats and Abuses. Upon which the Citizens swarming around him in Heaps, and little heeding his Power, *Valentiam* (here *Matthew* puns upon his Master's Name) slew him with Stones, &c. As he was dying, being carried into a neighbouring House, he uttered these Words: *For God's Sake, let not this my Death be charged upon any but myself, and my own Folly; for we, relying upon our Master's Power, have basely oppress'd and trampled upon, without any Difference, both the Guilty and Innocent; and so he dy'd.* When his Master heard this, he made heavy Complaint to the King; and, to affect him the more, had the dead Corpse brought before him. Upon which the Mayor and Commonalty were sent for, who related the Provocation, and dying Confession of the Man. At hearing whereof, the King made Answer, *Let him have his Deserts, a Villain!* However, this *Valence* bore great Revenge to

the Citizens, which he not long after put in Execution.

NEXT adjoining to the West Side of *Brocas's* Tomb is a lofty Monument erected to Sir *Rich. Peckfall*, Knt. Master of the Buckhounds to Queen *Elizabeth*. The Inscription on this Monument is as follows:

" To God and future Ages.
" Here rests, expecting the glorious Resur-
" rection of Christ, Richard Peckfall, Kt. ex-
" cellent in his Religion and Probity; he mar-
" ried first *Alianor*, Daughter of *William Paw-*
" let, Marquis of *Winchester*, and Lord Treas-
" surer of *England*, who bare him four Daugh-
" ters. His second Wife was *Alianor*, Daugh-
" ter of *John Cotgrave*, and after his Death
" married to Sir *John Savage*, Kt. of the Coun-
" ty of *Chester*; who out of respectful Regard
" towards her dear Husband, and in perpetual
" Memory of their Marriage Faith, hath, at
" her Charge, freely and willingly erected this
" Monument.

ON the Basis of the Pillars adorning this Monument are *Latin* Verses, which are thus translated:

Death can't disjoin whom Christ hath join'd in
Love.
Life leads to Death, and Death to Life above.
In Heaven's a happier Place, frail Things despise.
Live well, to gain of future Life the Prize.

ON the Right Hand Side of this Chapel, between this and *Valence*, is a stately and magnificent Monument, inclosed with a Grate, but great Part of it stolen, erected to the Lord *Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and his Lady, whose Effigies in their Robes, painted and gilt, lie on a black Marble, supported by a Pedestal of Alabaster. The whole Monument is composed of various coloured Marbles, and curious Carving, with its Epitaph, which gives Account of them, and in *English* thus:

Sacred to the Memory
Of EDWARD of the noble Family of the
TALBOTS,
The eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, Westford and
Waterford,
Lord Talbot, Earl of Badenbach, Valence, Mont-
cheney, Strange de Blackmere,
Gifford de Brimesfield, Clifford de Corham, Fur-
nival Verdon and Lovetoft.

A Person every Way equal to his Titles;
Of such sincere, just, and yet obliging Disposition,
That the Greatness of his Dignities took not from
him the Honour.

He was no less remarkable for his Descent and
Family,

Than for his Piety and Purity of Life;
Nor was he tainted with any of those Vices,
To which great Men are too frequently addicted.

He was honourable without Pride,
Potent without Ostentation,
Religious without Superstition,
Munificent both in his Mind, and with his Hand;
Warded always against Fortune.

His whole Life was a Path of Justice;
And his Innocence escaping Envy.
Continued thro' the whole Course of his Life.
Lastly, certain of future Fame by a good Con-
science, while he lived;

He now enjoys it, and with it an unfulfilled Cha-
racter,

And Rest after the Troubles of Life;
Of which, that she may be a Sharer, is the De-
sire of.

His

His afflicted Wife, Jane Cuthbert, eldest Daughter of the Baron Ogle.

Who being drown'd in Tears, hath, out of pious Regard, erected this Monument.

He died the 8th of February 1617,

In the 57th Year of his Age.

Here likewise lies the Lady Jane, Countess of Shrewsbury, Widow of the before-mentioned Earl of Shrewsbury, interr'd near the same Monument.

ON the Floor of this Chapel is a Tomb raised two Feet from the Ground, on which is a Lady cut in Brass, in a Widow's Dress, with a Barb and Veil; and round the Brass Ledge of the Tomb this Inscription:

Cy gift Alianore de Bohune eifne fille & un des heires a l'honorable Seigneur Monff. Humphry de Bohune, Compte de Hereford, d'Essex, & de Northampton, & Constable d'Engleterre, femme a puissant & noble Prince Thomas de Wodestocke, fils & tres excellent & trepuissant Seigneur Edward Roy d'Engleterre, puis le Conquestries Duc de Gloucester, Compte d'Essex, de Buckingham, & Constable d'Engleterre, qui mourit le tier jour d'October, l'an de Mil. ccc. lxxxix.

" Here lies Alianor de Bohun, Daughter and
" Coheir of the Honourable Knight Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex and
" Northampton, and Constable of England, Wife
" to the mighty and noble Prince Thomas of
" Woodstock, Son of the thrice excellent and
" mighty Prince Edward, King of England, the
" Third, since the Conquest, Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Essex and Buckingham, and
" Constable of England, who died the 3d of
" October, in the Year of Grace, 1399.

THIS Lady, who was the greatest Heiress in England, and by whom the aforesaid Titles came to her Husband, had the Misfortune to have him taken from her at *Plesky*, a pleasant Seat in *Essex*, where his Nephew *Richard II.* called to visit, and in Duty he thought to wait on him, in the Evening, Part of the Way to Town; but was hurried away to *Stratford* by Persons placed for that Purpose; thence carried to *Calais*, and stifled between Feather Beds. After this melancholy Accident, she spent the Remainder of her Widowhood in the Nunnery at *Barking* in *Essex*, which was two Years; and making her Will on the 6th Day of *August*, in the Year 1399, died the 3d Day of *October* following, and being brought from *Barking*, was here buried.

ADJOINING to this Tomb, nor much differing in Height, is a Table Monument of white Marble, a little veined with Blue, erected to the Memory of *Mary* Countess of *Stafford*, married to Sir *William Howard*, Knt. of the *Bath*, who was first created Baron, and then Viscount *Stafford*; and being in the Year 1678, one of the Lords sent to the *Tower* for High Treason, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-Hill* the 29th of *December* 1680. She was, after his Death, by Patent created a Countess. On her Tomb is this Inscription:

" Mary Countess of Stafford, Wife of William
" Viscount Stafford, descended from the Royal
" Stock of Thomas Woodstock, and Eleanor de
" Bohun, Duke and Dutcheffs of Gloucester, and
" from the Barons and Earls of Stafford, and a
" Daughter and Heir of the House of the Dukes
" of Buckingham, lies buried here near the
" Ashes of her Ancestors. She died on the Ides
" of January, in the 74th Year of her Age, and
" of our Redemption 1693.

NEAR the Foot of the Dutcheffs of *Glocester's* Monument is a flat Stone of Marble, with five Escutcheons engraven on Brass Plates, and a Mitre in the Midst of them, with this Inscription on Brass round the Verge of it:

" Here lies Henry Ferne, D. D. eighth Son
" of Sir John Ferne, Knt. of the City of York;
" Head of Trinity College in Cambridge, and
" at the same Time Bishop of Chester, in which
" he sat but five Weeks, and dy'd the 16th of
" March, A. D. 1662, in the 59th Year of his
" Age.

THIS Dr. *Ferne* was originally of *St. Mary's* Hall in *Oxford*; thence removed to *Cambridge*, where he commenced Doctor. He was, upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* made Dean of *Ely*, and afterwards, as before-mentioned, Bishop of *Chester*. He was a Man of extraordinary Learning and Character.

NEAR the Tomb of *Brocas* is an antient Monument of Grey Marble, raised three Feet, on which, in plated Brass, is the Figure of a Knight in Armour, his Head reclined upon his Helm, and one of his Feet placed upon a Leopard, the other on an Eagle. The whole Tomb is embellish'd with Variety of Arms. This Monument covers the Body of *Humphrey Bourchier*, who was Son and Heir of *John Bourchier* Lord *Berners*; who espousing the Part of King *Edward IV.* was slain at the famous Battle at *Barnet-Field* on *Easter-Day*, 1471, and brought and interr'd here.

NEAR the Dutcheffs of *Glocester's* Monument is another, a flat Stone on the Pavement, on which, engraven in a Plate of Brass, is the Effigy of an Archbishop in his Mass Habit. This is placed over *Robert de Walby*, an *Augustin* Monk, who, when young, attended *Edward*, the Black Prince, into *France*; where he prosecuted his Studies for many Years, and grew an excellent Proficient in Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Physick, and the Canon Law, an eloquent Man, and an admirable Preacher. For which Qualities, and his profound Knowledge in Divinity, he was made Chairman, or Divinity Professor, at the University of *Thoulouse*. He was a great Favourite of Prince *Edward*, and of his Son King *Richard II.* who made him Bishop of *Man*. From thence he was removed to the Archbishoprick of *Dublin* in *Ireland*; thence to *Chichester*; and lastly, made Archbishop of *York*; in which See, before he sat three Years, he quitted it, together with this World, on the 29th of *May* 1397. There was a *Latin* Inscription round the Ledge of this Tomb; but it is now almost torn away.

ON the West Side of this Chapel is another Grave-stone of Black Marble, over the Lord *Herbert*; on which, under his Arms, is this Epitaph:

" EDWARD Lord HERBERT, Baron of
" Cherbury in England, and Castle-Islands in
" Ireland, dy'd on the 9th of December 1678,
" in the 64th Year of his Age, and lies buried
" under this Stone.

IN this Chapel, but without any Inscription, lies buried Dr. *Nicholas Monk*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*. He was third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk*, of *Potheridge*, in the County of *Devon*, Knt. descended from King *Edward IV.* and Brother to the great Restorer of King *Charles II.* and was no small Assistant in that happy Design. This Gentleman was educated at *Wadham College*, where he was entered at his 17th Year, viz. *Anno* 1626; and having gradually risen there, entered into Holy Orders. After the Grand Rebel-

Rebellion broke out, he was a Sufferer with other valuable Loyalists; but in some Time Sir *John Greenville*, his Kinsman, who was afterwards Earl of *Bath*, gained some Preferment for him. In the Year 1659, he began by Letters to influence his Brother General *Monk*, then in *Scotland*, to attempt the Restoration of the King, and went himself thither in Person. In the Year 1660, he was made President of *Eaton-College*, and soon after, by King *Charles's* Letters to the University, created Doctor in Divinity. In which Letters his Majesty was pleased to give him this Character: *That he was well assured of his particular and eminent Sufferings and Service for himself, and the Church, during the late Destructions, &c.* Afterwards nominated to the See of *Hereford*, to which he was consecrated in this Abbey Church on the 6th (*Sandford* says the 13th) Day of *January*, by the Archbishop of *York*, Bishops of *Durham*, *Chichester*, *Lincoln*, and *Peterborough*. But this valuable Prelate lived not a Year to serve in this eminent Station, and from whence, doubtless, he would have risen to the highest in the Church; for, on the 7th Day of *December* (*Sandford* says the 11th) 1666, he died at his Lodgings in the *Old Palace-Yard* in *Westminster*, and on the 20th was buried in this Chapel of *St. Edmond*, his Brother the Duke of *Albemarle* being chief Mourner; and the Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of *Glocester*. He left two Daughters, the second of which, *Elizabeth*, was married to *Curwen Rawlinson*, of *Cark-Hall* in *Cartmale* in *Lancashire*, and Member of Parliament for *Lancaster*, by whom she had two Sons, *Monk Rawlinson*, who died at *Cark-Hall*, aged 21 Years, and *Christopher Rawlinson*, now living, who has rather added, than derived Honours from his Family, by being a fine Judge, and generous Encourager of Learning, and obliging the World that Way, particularly by publishing *Boetius de Consolatione*, in *Saxon*; which he printed at his own Charge, while Gentleman-Commoner of *Queen's-College*, *Oxford*.

LEAVING this Chapel, brings us to the Chapel of *St. Nicholas*. Soon after entering this Chapel, you see on the Left Hand a Monument of curious polish'd Black Marble, raised from the Ground, round which are Cherubims Heads of Alabaster, and on a Scrole of the same an Inscription, informing, That under it lies the Lady *Jane Clifford*. The Monument hath this Inscription as follows:

Here lies the Right Honourable the Lady *Jane Clifford*, youngest Daughter to *William Duke of Somerset*, Granddaughter to *Edward Earl of Hertford*, and great Granddaughter to *Edward Duke of Somerset*, and Uncle to King *Edward the Sixth*, Protector of his Realmes and Governour of his Royall Person.

She was married to the Right Hon. *Charles Lord Clifford* and *Dungravan*, Sonn and Heir apparent to *Richard Earl of Burlington* in *England*, and *Cork* in *Ireland*, Lord High Treasurer of *Ireland*, and to *Elizabeth* his Countesse sole Daughter and Heiress to *Henry late Earle of Cumberland*, Lord *Clifford*, &c. The last Male of that noble Family. Shee had Issue five Sonns and six Daughters, of whom two Sonns and three Daughters are now living.

Shee lived an Honour to the Family shee was descended from, and the great Comfort of that into which shee was married, and died much lamented on the 23d Day of *November*, in the Year 1679.

Aged 42 Years 4 Months and 17 Daies.

ADJOINING to the Left Hand Side of the Door is a Monument of Alabaster, curiously carved and gilt; at the Corners of which were four small Pillars of black Marble, (of which one is broke away,) supporting a fine polished Table of *Lydian*. This Monument was erected to the Memory of the Lady *Cecil*, Daughter of the Lord *Cobham*, Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth*, and married to Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. Son of *William Lord Burleigh*, Treasurer of *England*, the last of *August* in the Year 1589. She died in Childbed two Years after, in the Year of our Lord 1591.

ON the Base of the Monument are these Verses:

A Brooke by Name, the Baron *Cobham's* Child,
A Newton was she, by her Mother's Side,
Cecil her Husbände, this for her did Builde,
To prove his Love did after Death abide,
Which tells unto the Worldes that after come
The Worlde's Conception, whilst here she held a
Rome,
How Nature made her wise and well befeeminge,
Wit and Condition, silente, trew and chaste,
Earth coude not yealde more pleasynge earthy
Blisse,
Blest with two Babes, the third brought her
to this.

NEAR this Monument, and adjoining to the East Wall of the Chapel, is a stately Monument of various coloured Marble, erected to the Memory of *Anne*, Dutcheß of *Somerset*, Wife to *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Brother to Queen *Jane Seymour*, and Uncle to King *Edward VI.* and Protector of *England*. This Duke was beheaded for Felony in the Reign of his Nephew. Of this Lady see more in the Inscription on her Monument, thus translated:

" Here lieth entombed the noble Dutcheß of
" *Somerset*, *Anne*, dear Spouse unto the renowned Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*,
" Earl of *Hertford*, Viscount *Beauchamp*, and
" Baron *Seymour*, Companion of the most famous
" Knightly Order of the Garter, Uncle to King
" *Edward VI.* Governor of his Royal Person, and
" most worthy Protector of all his Realmes, Dominions and Subjects, Lieutenant-General of all
" his Armies, Treasurer and Earl-Marshall of
" *England*, and Captain of the Isles of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, under whose prosperous Conduct glorious Victory hath been so often and
" so fortunately obtained over the Scots vanquished at *Edinburgh*, *Leith*, and *Musselborough-Field*.

" A Princess descended of noble Lineage, being Daughter to the worthy Knight Sir *Edward Stanhope*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, that
" was Daughter to Sir *Foulke Bouchier*, Lord
" *Fitz-Warren*, from whom our modern Earls of
" *Bath* are sprung: Son was he to *William Lord Fitz-Warren*, that was Brother to *Henry Earl of Essex*, and *John Lord Berners*, whom *William*
" their Sire, some Time Earl of *Eu* in *Normandy*, begot on *Anne*, the sole Heir of *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*,
" younger Son to the mighty Prince *Edward III.*
" and of his Wife *Eleonore*, Coheir unto the
" tenth *Humfrey de Bohun*, that was Earl of
" *Hereford*, *Essex* and *Northampton*, High Constable of *England*.

" Many Children bare this Lady unto her Lord, of either Sort, to wit, *Edward Earl of Hereford*, *Henry*, and a younger *Edward*,
" *Anne* Countess of *Warwick*, *Margaret*, *Mary*,
" *Katherine* and *Elizabeth*; and with firm Faith
" in Christ, and in most mild Manner, rendered
" she

" the this Life, at 90 Years of Age, on Easter-
 " Day, the 16th of April, Anno 1587.
 " The Earl of Hertford, Edward, her eldest
 " Son, in this doleful Duty careful and dili-
 " gent, doth consecrate this Monument to his
 " dead Parent, not for her Honour, wherewith
 " living she did abound, and now departed,
 " flourisheth; but for the dutiful Love he bear-
 " eth her, and for his last Testification thereof.

ADJOINING to the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet's* is a
 ſtately Monument erected againſt the Wall of
 Marble, and painted in divers Colours. This
 Monument was erected to the Lady *Eliza-
 beth Fane*, as appears by the Inſcription, thus
Engliſhed :

" This Lady, *Elizabeth Fane*, remarkable for
 " her antient Deſcent, but more ſo for her own
 " Virtue, Daughter of Robert, Baron Spencer,
 " of Wormleighton, and Wife to the Honour-
 " able Sir George Fane of Buſton in the County
 " of Kent, Kt. a chaſte, modeſt, and religious
 " Wife, who in moſt ardent Ejaculations, fre-
 " quently repeated, with a loud Voice, recom-
 " mended her Soul to her Redeemer,

In the Year { of our Lord } 1618 } with great Character.
 { of her Age } 28 }
 { of her Marriage } 10 } leaving no Iſſue.

" Her moſt afflicted Husband, to this his
 " matchleſs Wife, hath gratefully placed this
 " Monument; who, as his Effigies is placed near
 " hers, ſo intends their Aſhes ſhall be united.

UNDERNEATH this Monument, affixed to the
 Wall, is an antient Monument of grey Marble,
 having ſmall Pillars and Arches wrought on the
 Side, but without either Plates or Inſcription :
 This was placed over *Nicholas Baron Carew*,
 and the Lady *Margaret* his Wife, who died with-
 in a Week of each other. Theſe *Carews* were an
 antient Family of *Carew Caſtle* in *Pembrokeſhire*.
 The Son of this Lord *Dinham* was beheaded in
 the Time of *Henry VIII.* for the Conſpiracy
 about ſetting up *Cardinal Pole*, and was buried
 in *Aldgate*, in the ſame Vault with *Thomas Lord
 Darcy*, beheaded in the ſame Reign. This Lady
Margaret was Daughter of *John Lord Dinham*.
 Which three Families had been long united in
 their Intereſt : For in the Year 1469, Sir *Robert
 Darcy*, Father of the aforeſaid Lord *Darcy*, choſe
 the Lord *Dinham*, Brother to this Lady, Over-
 ſeer of his Will. The Inſcription on this Monu-
 ment is as follows :

In *Engliſh* thus :

" Pray for the Souls of *Nicholas*, ſome Time
 " Baron *Carew*, and the Lady *Margaret* his
 " Wife, Daughter of *John Lord Dinham*, Kt.
 " which *Nicholas* died the 6th Day of Decem-
 " ber, Anno Dom. 1470, and the aforeſaid Lady
 " *Margaret* died the 13th Day of December
 " 1470.

NEXT adjoining to the Monument of *Fane*,
 is a ſtately Monument of *Porphyry*, and other
 Kinds of Marble, gilt with Gold. This was
 erected by the Lord *Burleigh*, High Treasu-
 rer of *England*, to the Memory of *Mildred* his Wife,
 and the Lady *Anne* Counteſs of *Oxford*, their
 Daughter.

THE Inſcription is too long to be tranſlated,
 without giving Pain to the Reader; but the
 Meaning of it is this : It is made as if the Image
 of *Burleigh* itſelf explains the Monument, and
 tells the Spectator, That if he would know who
 that venerable greyheaded old Man is, kneeling;
 and rob'd with the Enſigns of the Garter; and

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who thoſe two Women are enrobed, and who
 thoſe are kneeling at their Heads and Feet, he
 ſhall know by the Inſcription.

The firſt, ſays he, is, alas ! my long-loved
 Wife *Mildred*, and the other my loved Daughter
Anne. *Mildred* was married in 1546. lived
 with me forty three Years, and was Sharer in all
 my good and bad Fortune, in the Reigns of
Henry VIII. *Edward VI.* *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*
 now reigning. She brought me many Children,
 of which only three lived to Years, *i. e.* two
 Daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, and one Son,
Robert. *Anne* was married to *Edward* Earl of
Oxford, Lord Chamberlain, and bore him,
 among other Children dying young, the three at
 the Head of their Mother; the firſt *Elizabeth*,
 the ſecond *Bridget*, the third *Sufanna*. My
 Daughter *Anne*, after an excellent Conduct of
 Life, died, and was by me and my Wife here
 buried. The Mother ſoon after followed, who
 was well verſed in the ſacred Writers, and thoſe
 chiefly of the Greeks, as *Baſil the Great*, *Chry-
 ſoſtome*, *Gregory*, *Nazianzen*, &c. She was a
 Benefactor to ſeveral Colleges in both Univerſi-
 ties. She gave a Scholarship in *St. John's Col-
 lege* in *Oxford*, and took particular Care at her
 Death of the Poor of *Rumford*, where ſhe was
 born, and *Cheſthunt*; where ſhe lived, by leaving
 Money and Food for them, to be diſtributed every
 firſt Sunday in the Month for ever, to Widows
 and Orphans at *Cheſthunt*, frequenting the Church;
 and in both Places left Money to poor Trades-
 men to be given every other Year. She died the
 4th of April 1589, aged 63, in *Burleigh-Houſe*
 at *Westmiſter*.

Anne, Counteſs of *Oxford*, was born the 5th
 of Decemb. 1556, married at fifteen to *Edward
 Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, by whom ſhe had many
 Children, but left only three Daughters. She died
 of a Fever the 5th of June 1588, in the Palace
 of *Greenwich*, &c.

AGAINST the Weſt Wall of the Chapel is
 erected another very lofty Monument of various
 coloured Marble adorned with Gold, enclosed
 with a Grate, erected to the Memory of the
 Lady *Winifred*, firſt Wife to Sir *Richard Sack-
 ville*, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and af-
 terwards to *John Paulet*, Marquis of *Wincheſter*.
 She ſurvived her Lord, and died a Widow in the
 Year 1586.

AGAINST the South Wall of this Chapel is
 an antient Monument of Free-Stone, on which
 was formerly an Image of a Biſhop cut in Braſs,
 but the Plate is torn away; round the Ledge of
 it was the following Inſcription :

Hic jacet Gulielmus de Dudley, & familia Ba-
 ronum de Dudley Dunelm Episcopus. Obiit Ann.
 Dom. 1483.

" Here lies *William de Dudley*, of the Fami-
 " ly of the Barons of *Dudley*; Biſhop of *Dur-
 " ham*. He died Ann. 1483.

THIS *William Dudley*; who was likewiſe
 named *Sutton*, was Son of *John Lord Dudley*.
 He was firſt Dean of *Windsor*, and thence re-
 moved to the See of *Durham* in the Year 1476,
 in which he ſate ſomething more than ſix Years.
 This Prelate was Uncle to that blood-ſucking
Dudley; King *Henry VII's* Creature, and who
 afterwards met with a Reward due to ſuch Mon-
 ſters, who dare oppreſs, pillage and terrify a
 People; to gratify the Deſires of an arbitrary
 Prince, and an avaricious Court.

IN the Miſt of the Floor of this Chapel is a
 raiſed Tomb of the fineſt black and white
 Marble, curiouſly poliſhed, on which is the Ef-
 figies

figures of a Knight armed with a Helmet, and by him a Lady in her Robes. This Monument was erected to the Memory of Sir George Villars, Knt. of *Brokesby* in the County of *Leicester*, whose Son, Mr. *George Villars* was that Duke of *Buckingham*, the Favourite of King *James*, and stabbed at *Portsmouth*, of whom hereafter. His Lady was *Mary Bealmon*, said on the Monument to be immediately descended from five of the most powerful Princes in *Europe*, created by King *James* (at her Son's Request) Countess of *Buckingham*. This is that Sir *George Villars*, of whom the Lord *Clarendon* relates a Story, that he appeared after Death to an antient Servant of his, giving him a Charge to his Son; of which see the Particulars in that History.

ON the West Side of this Chapel is a Monument seemingly very antient, by the white spungy Stone whereof it is made, on which is the Image of a Lady veiled, and leaning on her Left Arm. The Monument hath no Inscription, but as appears by the Arms and the Herald's Register, was erected to the Lady *Elizabeth*, commonly called the Lady *Ross*, who was Daughter of *Edward Earl of Rutland*, by *Isabella*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Holcroft*, of the *Vale-Royal* in the County Palatine of *Chester*, who was buried at *Stepney* in *Middlesex*. This Lady *Elizabeth*, their only Child, married with *William Cecil*, Knight of the Garter, Lord *Burleigh* and Earl of *Exeter*. She died in the House of her Grandfather, Sir *Thomas Holcroft*, in *Tower-street*, LONDON, on the 11th of *April*, 1591, Ann. 33 *Elizabeth*, and was buried here the 19th of *May* following, leaving by my Lord *Burleigh* one Son, named *William*, one Year old, who at her Funeral, after the Service in the Church, was proclaimed by the Title of Lord *Ross* of *Hamlake*, *Trusbut* and *Belvoir*. This *William*, in the Time of King *James I.* claimed in Right of his Mother the Baronies of *Ross* and *Hamlake*, *Trusbut*, *Belvoir*, against *Francis Mannors*, Earl of *Rutland*: Thereupon the King awarded, that the said *William Cecil* should be stiled Lord *Ross* of *Holderness*; and the said *Francis* Earl of *Rutland* should keep the Title of Lord *Ross* of *Hamlake*, and take Place below him. This *William* dying at *Naples* without Issue, the Barony of *Ross* revolved again to the Earls of *Rutland*.

IN this Chapel, near the Tombs of the Lady *Cecil* and Lady *Clifford*, is a curious Pyramid of black Marble. This was erected over an Infant Child of *Nicholas Bagenall* of *Anglesea*, and at little more than the End of two Months overlaid, as appears by the following Inscription:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of *NICHOLAS BAGENALL*, Son of *Nicholas Bagenall*, of the Isle of *Anglesea*, Esq; and of the Right Honourable the Lady *Charlott Bagenall*, his Wife, one of the Daughters of the Right Honourable *Robert*, late Earl of *Aylsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold who was born the 31st Day of *December*, Anno Domini 1687.

And by his Nurse unfortunately overlaid the 7th of *March* following.

ON the South East Corner of this Chapel is a neat Pedestal of black Marble, raised on a Stone Basis, and supporting a Pyramid of white Marble. On the Top of the Pyramid is a Cup, in which was deposited the Heart of *Anna Sophia*, Daughter of the *French* Ambassador. She died here in *England* 1695.

AGAINST the West Wall of this Chapel, and raised on high over the Lady *Ross's* Tomb, is a

curious Montument of veined polished Marble, erected to the Memory of that excellent and learned Prelate Dr. *Thomas Sprat*, Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and Dean of this Church, and his Son Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*, with Inscriptions, which are attempted in *English*.

Here lies

THOMAS SPRAT, D. D.

Son of a Clergyman, born in the County of *Dorset*, Fellow of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*.

Whilst he was but a young Poet he published several Specimens

Of an extraordinary Genius and Learning;
But soon leaving the Muses, (however favourable to him)

He resign'd this Glory to his Cowley,
And chose rather to pursue the Beauties of Prose;
In which Study being equally exercised and delighted,

He made the earliest Appearance amongst those
Who undertook to polish the English Tongue.

And transferr'd to his native Language
All the Graces of the Greek and Roman Eloquence,

For which being deservedly esteem'd by Men of
the first Character,

He was soon made known to George Duke of
Buckingham,

And by him to that nice Judge of Politeness

King CHARLES,
Who bestowed on him a Prebendary in the
Churches

Of Westminster and Windsor:
Not long after he was made Dean of this Church;
And lastly, Bishop of *Rocheſter*;
Both which Provinces he govern'd with the highest
Reputation.

He, both in his Writings and common Conversation,

Expressed that Politeness,
Which evidently shew him conversant with Great
Men,

He carried it obligingly to all;
And yet ever preserved that Distance
Which he seemed least to arrogate to himself.
In dangerous, as well as prosperous Times,
He stood firm in his Integrity to the Church and
Monarchy,

And by that Means kindled the Envy of wicked
Men,

Who by invented Crimes,
Brought him in Danger of his Head:
But being happily delivered from these Troubles,
His Life afterwards flow'd on with an even Tem-
perament,

Neither burthensome to himself nor his Friends;
At length falling at once by full Ripeness of Age,
He died with the same Calmness that he liv'd,
May 20, 1713, in the 77th Year of his Age.

On the Pedestal.

Here also *Thomas Sprat*, A. M. Son of this
most happy Prelate, ordered his Ashes to be laid
near those of his Father's.

He was Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*,

And Prebendary
Of the Churches of *Rocheſter*, *Winchester* and
Westminster;

Who from his earliest Youth learn'd to pursue
All Parts of Learning and genteel Education;
And emulating the Virtues of his excellent
Father,

Liv'd not, alas! to reach his Years.
He died the 10th of *May*, Anno 1720, aged 41.

JOHN

JOHN FRIEND, M. D.
Who had for him the utmost Reverence;
That he might here shew it
Hath consecrated this Monument jointly to their
Memories.

ON the Right Hand, as you enter the Door, is an antient Monument of Free-stone against the Wall, where is the Effigies of a Lady in Robes, of an antient Form, under a Canopy of Wood, formerly painted with a Sky, and Stars of Gold, and our Saviour's Passion. This Tomb was erected over the Lady *Philippa*, second Daughter and Coheir to *John Lord Mohun of Dunster*, and married to *Edward Plantaganet*, Duke of *York*, Earl of *Cambridge*, *Rutland* and *Cork*, Constable of *England*, and Knight of the Garter, by whom she had no Children. After whose Death she married *Sir Walter Fitzwalter*, Knight; and dying *Anno 1433*, was here buried, over whom the said *Fitzwalter* erected this Monument. The Inscription round the Ledge is as follows:

Philippa, filia & hæres Johannis Domini Mohun de Dunster, Uxor Edwardi ducis Eboracensis, moritur, Anno Dom. 1434.

“ *Philippa, Daughter and Coheir of John Lord Mohun of Dunster, and Wife of Edward Duke of York, died in the Year 1433.*

ON a Grave-stone, the Feet of which comes near the Tomb of *Carew*, is the Portraiture of a Man in Armour cut in Brass, with four Escutcheons round him, and this Inscription cut in Brass under his Feet.

“ Here lies *Humphrey Stanley, Knt. Esquire*
“ of the Body to the most excellent Prince *Henry VII. King of England*, who died the 12th of
“ March, *Anno Dom. 1505*, on whose Soul God
“ have Mercy. Amen.

THIS *Stanley* was a Relation of the Lord *Stanley*, and was with him on the Side of King *Henry VII.* at the Battle of *Bosworth Field*, where for his signal Services that Day, the King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on him, with several others.

NEAR the aforesaid Tomb, and at the Feet of *Sir George Villiers's*, was some Time buried two of the Children of the present Duke of *Somerset*, but a few Years ago, in the Beginning of *January*, taken up and deposited all Night in the old Revestry, and the next Day carried down to the Burial-Place of his Grace's Family.

NEAR these, at the South West Angle of *Villiers's* Tomb, was buried the Body of a Son of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, who died in the Year 1633.

THERE is likewise an old Stone of Grey Marble, on Part of which the Tomb of *Villiers* stands, which, it is very probable, might be laid over the Countess of *Derby*, who was buried in the Floor of this Chapel *Anno 1626*.

NEAR whom was likewise buried the Lady *Elizabeth Norris*, in the Year 1645.

ON the South East Corner of *Villiers's* Tomb, and near those of *Harley* and *Dudley*, are two Grave-stones, the first covers the Body of *George Sprat*, Son to the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, bearing the same Inscription literally with that on his Monument in *St. Benedicts* Chapel. The other covers the Bodies of Bishop *Sprat*, and his Son *Thomas*, and on it is this Inscription:

THOMAS SPRAT,
Episcopus Roffensis,
Hujusce Ecclesiæ Decanus,
Obiit 12mo Maii MDCCXIII.
Ætatis suæ LXXVII.

AND at a little Distance:

THOMAS SPRAT,
Archidiaconus Roffensis,
Hujus & Winton. Eccles. Preb.
Obiit Maii x. A. D. MDCCXX.
Ætatis suæ XLI.

THE Body of Archdeacon *Sprat* lies under the Coffin of the Bishop, according to his particular Directions.

THE Lady *Barbara Fielding* was buried in this Chapel *Anno 1641*. As we leave this Chapel, going out of the Door; we tread upon the Ruins of that great and learned Antiquary *Sir Henry Spelman*, who dying at more than 80 Years of Age, was buried at the Door of this Chapel in the Year 1641.

LEAVING this Chapel, we ascend to that of *Henry VII.*

AT the East End of the South Isle of which Chapel is a Monument of Black Marble and Touch-stone, on which is an Image of Copper, gilt. This Tomb was erected to *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to King *Henry VII.* She was sole Daughter and Heir to *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerset*, by *Margaret Beauchamp*, and was first married to *Edmund Tudor*, Son of *Owen Tudor*, and *Catharine*, Widow of King *Henry V.* Which *Edmund* was by Patent, dated 1452, created Earl of *Richmond*, by whom she had King *Henry VII.* After his Death she married *Sir Humphry Stafford*, a younger Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, whom surviving likewise, she married a third Time with *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, but had Children by neither of them. She was a great Encourager of Learning, and founded two Colleges in *Cambridge*, *Christ-Church*, and *St. John's*. She instituted a Divinity Lecture in each University, still called by her Name. She was a great Encourager of Printing, when first begun in *England*, and was a chief Supporter of *Caxton*, or *Wynk* in the *Wend*; who styles himself, in a Piece of Bishop *Fisher*, her Confessor's Works, Printer to her Highness's Grace, *Margaret* the King's Grandame. She always stiled herself Mother to the illustrious Prince *Henry VII.* This being in King *Henry VIII's* Time, was an Augmentation to her Title. She died the 3d of the *Kalends* of *July*, (Mr. *Weaver*, by Mistake, says the 12th of *July*) and was buried here, Bishop *Fisher* preaching her Funeral Sermon, in the first Year of K. *Henry VIII.* viz. *Anno 1509*. Of her particular Charities, see in the Preface to her Funeral Sermon, lately reprinted at *Cambridge*; and of some Particulars, see in the Inscription round the Tomb, and engraved under it on the Plate. Her plain and just Epitaph was written by *Erasmus*, for which he had a Reward of 20 s.

The English is thus:

“ The Tomb of *Margaret* of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* Grandmother of King *Henry VIII.* who gave a Salary to three Monks of this Convent, and founded a Grammar School at *Wimbourne*, and to a Preacher throughout *England*, and two Interpreters of Scripture, one at *Oxford*, the other at *Cambridge*; where she likewise founded two Colleges, one to *Christ*, and the other to *St. John* his Disciple.

AT the West End of the said Isle is a curious Monument of Marble, enclosed with Rails of Iron. On the Tomb is a Lady robed, of fine Alabaster, and on each Side it four Children kneeling. This Tomb was erected to *Margaret* Daughter

Daughter to *Margaret Queen of Scots*, Daughter to King *Henry VII.* and the Earl of *Angus*. This Lady was born at *Harbottle Castle* in *Northumberland*, Anno 1515, at which Place her Father and Mother resided, being in Exile, (through Dissentions among the *Scottish Nobility*.) This Lady, who was very beautiful, was in the Year 1537 sought for in Marriage by *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, who was upon that Account, together with this *Margaret*, committed to the *Tower*, and the Duke was in Parliament convicted of High Treason, for affiancing her without King *Henry VIII.* her Uncle's Consent, where he died. After some Time, she being releas'd, married *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, by whom she had the beautiful Lord *Darnley*, who at seventeen was married to *Mary Queen of Scots*. Of the eight Children round this Tomb, Mention is made but of three; for four Daughters and one Son died Infants. Of these three, was the Lord *Henry*, before-mention'd; *Charles*, Father to the Lady *Arabella Stuart*; and another, *Henry*, who died at nine Years old, and lies in the Chancel of *Stepney Church*, near LONDON. This Lady died the 10th of *March*, in the Year 1577. On this Monument are the following Inscriptions:

Henry second Sonne to this Lady was K. of Scotts and Father to James the 6 now King. This Henry was murthered at the Age of 21 Yeares; Charles her youngest Sonne was Earle of Levenox Father to the Ladie Arbell. He died at the Age of 21 Yeares, and is here intombed.

This Ladye had to her Great Grandfather K. Edward the 4. to her Grandfather K. Henry the 7. to her Uncle K. Henry the VIII. to her Cousin Germane K. Edward the VI. to her Brother K. James of Scotland the 5. to her Sonne Kinge Henry the first. to her Granchild K. James the 6. having to her great Greate Grandmother and Grandmother 2 Queens, both named Elizabeth, to her Mother Margaret Queen of Scotts; to her Aunt Mary the Frenche Q. to her Consyns Germanes Mary and Elizabeth Queenes of England; to her Neece and Daughter-in-Law Mary Q. of Scotts.

Here lyeth the noble Ladye, Margaret Countess of Levenox, Daughter and sole Heire of Archibald Earle of Anguise, by Margaret Q. of Scotts his Wife, that was eldest Daughter to K. Henry the 7. whoe bare unto Matthew Earle of Levenox, her Husband, 4 Sonnes and 4 Daughters.

Here lies also the before-mentioned *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*, third Son of the said Lady *Margaret*, who was born in *England*, and took to Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Cavendish* of *Chatsworth*. He died in the 21st Year of his Age, and was here buried in a little Vault, containing only two leaden Coffins, his and his Mother's; which being placed over it, has by its Weight so injured the former, that when it was opened some Years since, the Skull, dry'd Sinews, and Skin like shrivell'd Parchment, was visible.

In the same South Isle, between the former of the Countess of *Richmond* and this is a magnificent one of various coloured Marble, erected to *Mary*, the unfortunate Queen of *Scotland*. This Lady, who was Daughter and Heir to *James the Vth* of *Scotland*, was born Anno 1542, and being an Infant when her Father died, was proclaimed Queen in her younger Years. Overtures were made to marry her to *Edward VI.* King of *England*; but that Match not taking Effect, she was married to *Francis*, Dauphin of *France*, who soon after succeeded as King, but reigned no more than seventeen Months and

odd Days, leaving this Queen without Issue; who going into *Scotland*, married the young Lord *Henry Darnley*, her Cousin, by whom she had King *James VI.* of *Scotland*, and First of *England*. But not long after this second Match, this young King *Henry* was strangled in the Night, and the House blown up with Gunpowder. After which, being destitute of Power to make Head against *Murray* and the rest of the Faction, she was constrained to marry *James*, Earl of *Bothwell*. After which the Faction grew more hot against her, stirr'd up by *Knox* and other Incendiaries, who charged her with the Murder of her Husband, the Lord *Darnley*, and afterwards marrying with his Murtherer. *Bothwell* flies, and the Queen they seize, and commit Prisoner to *Loch Leven*. Queen *Elizabeth* interposes in these Affairs, and sends Sir *Nicholas Throckmorton*; but to no Purpose. At length the Queen, to save her Life, resigns the Kingdom to her young Son, and placed *Murray*, the prime Rebel, Viceroy during his Minority: But not long after, escaping out of Prison, she declares these forced Resignations void, and raised Forces: But they, upon engaging *Murray*, were defeated, and the Queen, with much Difficulty, escaped, by travelling sixty Miles in one Day to the Lord *Heris*. Thence she sent a Ring to Queen *Elizabeth*, which she had received from her as a Pledge of Friendship, desiring her Aid; but (rashly) before the Messenger returned, she, with the Lords *Heris* and *Flemming*, enter'd a small Vessel, and landed at *Workington* in *Cumberland*; where, instead of an Asylum to her Distress, she was denied Access to the Queen, and committed Prisoner to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and was confined in *Chatsworth-house* in *Derbyshire*, now a Seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*. After eighteen Years Confinement, during which she had struggled for Liberty, she was, upon State-Views, charged with acting to the Prejudice of *England*; and by an unprecedented Proceeding tried, and sentenced for High Treason; which Sentence was accordingly put in Execution; for on the 6th of the *Ides* of *February* 1587, she was beheaded in the Castle of *Fotheringhay* in *Northamptonshire*, upon a Scaffold erected in the Hall of that Castle.

AFTER which Execution, Queen *Elizabeth* detested the Act, and declaring it done without her Privity; ordered the Corpse to be solemnly buried in the Cathedral of *Peterborough*, on the first of *August* 1587 (the Countess of *Bedford* being chief Mourner) where she rested, and had a sumptuous Hearse erected to her, till King *James* her Son, soon after coming to these Crowns, removed her privately, and buried her in a Vault made for that Purpose, near this Monument.

IN the same Vault, and under the Coffin of the Queen of *Scots*, lie several Persons of Character; of whom, that we may not interrupt the Course of Monuments, we will speak particularly hereafter.

AT the East End of this Isle, above the Tomb of *Mary Queen of Scots*, near where stood an Altar before the Reformation, is a Royal Vault; so called from being the Repository of King *Charles II.* for whom it was made, and whose Figure of Wax-work stands over it in a Case of Wainscot, dressed in his Coronation Robes, which is all that marks it from the common Pavement.

ANOTHER Wainscot Press of the same Form is placed at a Corner of the great East Window of this Chapel, in which is the Effigies of the Lady *Mary*, Dutches of *Richmond*, who was Daughter to *James Duke of Richmond* and *Lenox*, and Heiress to the Honours and Estate of her Family after the Death of Duke of *Esme* her Brother. She married with *Richard Butler*, Earl of *Arran*

in Ireland, second Son to James Duke of Ormond. She is dressed in Robes worn by a Dutchess on the Coronation.

A late Writer has the following Words concerning these Waxen Figures, "Which are placed so curiously up and down this venerable Building, particularly the King William and Queen Mary, which have been lately so amicably shut up together in the same Box. To oblige them therefore, and in Compliment to the Reverend Dean and Chapter, who permit these noble Decorations, I will throw away a Moment or two in giving my Opinion of them. In the first Place, therefore, with all Submission to better Judgments, I think they are ridiculous and unnatural in themselves, expressing neither Figure like Statuary, nor Colour like Painting. Secondly, I am humbly of Opinion, that they would become a Puppet-Shew better than a Church, as making a mere Farce of what should be great and solemn. And, Thirdly, I think them highly injurious to the Characters they represent, as shewing them like Jointed Babies, to the stupid Admiration of the Vulgar, and the Contempt of Men of Sense; instead of characterizing their Persons, and perpetuating their Virtues. For all which, and many more Reasons, I beg Leave to move, that the whole present Set of Waxen Worthies may be demolished without Benefit of Clergy, and that all their present Patrons and Abettors may be substituted in their Place; and that, as fast as any future Reverence should endeavour to seduce his Brethren to the like Idolatry, he should be immediately chronicled in Wax, and shewn with a Cap and Bells, to distinguish the Extent of his Understanding, and the Perfection of his Taste.

In the North Isle of this Chapel, at the West End, and placed against the Head of Queen Elizabeth's Tomb, is a third Wainscot Press, but without Glass, as the others, in which is the Effigies of General Monk, Restorer of the Royal Family and Monarchy to these Realms. To speak particularly of this great Man: He was Son of Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge, descended from the Plantagenets, and was after his Father's Death Lord of the Manor of Potheridge. After the Restoration of King Charles, in Reward for his unequalled Services, was created Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teynham, Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces, Master of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor. He died the 4th of January 1669, and was buried after a most honourable Manner, on the last Day of April following; at which Funeral he had a Hearse erected in this Church, and on it this Effigies was placed. He lies in a Vault near this Place, made for him and his Family, of which we shall give a particular Account hereafter.

In the Nave of this Chapel stands the sumptuous and magnificent Tomb of the Founder of this Chapel, Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth. She died in Childbed in the Tower of LONDON, on Saturday the 11th Day of February, being likewise her Birth-Day, Anno 1502, in the 37th Year of her Age, after having sat Queen sixteen Years; upon whose Death solemn Diriges and Masses, with ringing of Bells, were ordered throughout England. Her Body being embalmed, for which sixty Ells of Ell-broad Holland was allowed, together with Spices, Wine, Wax, &c. was cased, and then, by the King's Plumber, enclosed in Lead; which, with an Epitaph in Lead, was enclosed with Board, covered with Black Velvet; a Cross of White Sarcenet was placed in the Tower Chapel under

a Hearse with Lights; and Windows, railed a good Height, were hung with Black Cloth, and filled with Tapers. The Corpse was covered with a rich Pall of Black Velvet, with a Cross of Gold; and after *Pater noster* said for the Soul of the Defunct, it was conveyed into a Chair or Hearse covered with Black Velvet, with a Cross of Cloth of Gold, fringed, and an Effigies in Robes laid on it, with a Crown, and the Hair dishevelled; a Scepter in her Hand, and Rings on her Fingers. She was drawn to Westminster, having White Banners of our Lady, signifying she died in Childbed; then followed eight Ladies of Honour on Palfries; then the Mayor and Commonalty, Orders of Religious Houses, &c. Thus they proceeded through the Streets, illuminated with Torches, to Charing-Cross, where the Choir of St. Paul's left them, and the Abbots of Westminster and Bermondsey met them, with the Convent, who received the Corpse, and at the Church-yard of St. Margaret's it was removed out of the Chair, and conveyed into the Abbey, where was provided a sumptuous Hearse. Dr. Fitz James, Bishop of Rochester, preached the Funeral Sermon upon this Text, *Miseremini mei; miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me*. After which King Henry left Orders that her Image of gilt Copper should be placed near his, upon a Tomb he intended should be erected.

Henry VII. having survived his Queen seven Years, died at his Palace of Richmond on the 21st of April 1509, in the 53d Year of his Age, and in the 24th of his Reign. After his Death, his Body was placed in the Great Chamber, and then in the Chapel, under Hearses; at which several Places it had solemn Mass and a Dirige, sung by a Bishop. On Wednesday the 9th of May it was conveyed in a Chair covered with Cloth of Gold, drawn by five Horses covered with Black Velvet, adorned with Escutcheons, on which was his Effigies, placed in his Robes, with the Crown, Scepter, and Ball. Before the Body went several Prelates and others praying, and 600 Torches followed it; thus they proceeded to St. George's-Fields near Southwark, where they were met by the Religious Orders, &c. the Mayor and Aldermen, who brought it to St. Paul's, where it rested under a stately Hearse, while the Bishop of Rochester said solemn Mass and preached a Sermon. The next Day it was conveyed to Westminster, where it was placed under another Hearse while the Choir sung *Placabo* and *Dirige*, which closed the Solemnities of that Day. The next Day solemn Mass was sung by three Bishops, at the last of which was offered the Banner, Coarser Coat, Armour, Sword, Target, and Helmet; and the Nobility offered their Pall of Cloth of Gold, and Baudekin; then the Choir *Libera me*, and the Corpse was interred, the Great Officers breaking their Staves, and Garter proclaiming King Henry VIII. his Title; they went to Feast at the Palace.

In the Place where he was interred he gave Orders to his Executors to erect a Monument over him and his Queen, which for its curious Form and Structure is unequalled. It is enclosed in a Sacellum, or Chantry Chapel, of Brass, curiously cast in Entaglio and Devices, at the Corners of which are several Statues of Brass; some Time gilded, but they are now in a great Measure gone, there being but four remaining; St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward. In this curious Enclosure stands the Tomb of black Marble, with the Effigies of this Prince and his Queen in their Robes of Copper, gilt. At the Head of this Tomb is a large Rose crowned, and supported by a red Dragon, the Ensign of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, from whom he derived his Title,

and in Honour of which Ensign is instituted a Herald, so called. This red Dragon he had painted on white and green Silk in his Standard at *Bosworth*, and is likewise supported by an Angel at the Foot of the Tomb. His Monument is adorned with *Portcullis*, in Memory that he descended by his Mother's Side from the *Beauforts*. There is likewise on his Monument Roses twisted, alluding to the Union of the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. And at each End of his Tomb is a Crown in a Busk, alluding to the Crown of King *Richard III.* found in a Hawthorn at *Bosworth Field*, with which he was there crowned. This Monument was made by *Peter Florentine*, who received for Materials and Workmanship no more than 1000 *l.* Sterling.

At the East End of this Tomb was an Altar, where solemn Mass was said for his Soul, on which four Tapers burnt perpetually, as before-mentioned.

At the Head of King *Henry VII.*'s Chantry lies buried King *Edward VI.* his Grandson, who dying at *Greenwich* the 6th Day of *July*, 1553, in the 16th Year of his Age, when he had reigned six Years, five Months, and nine Days, was buried on the 8th of *August* following; at whose Burial were carried several Banners and Trophies; the Marquis of *Winchester* was chief Mourner. An Hearse was set up for him at *Westminster* with Bannerol, Penfiles, and Escutcheons, and an Imperial Crown over it. The Service was in *English*, by the especial Favour of his Sister Queen *Mary*, who erected over him a stately Monument at the Head of King *Henry VII.* being an Altar of Brass, gilt, having on the Back the Resurrection of our Saviour wrought; but this, as several other Pieces of Value, was (perhaps for that it had two Angels on the Top kneeling, the one holding a Cross, the other a Pillar of our Saviour's Passion) by the hot-brained Zealots in 41 demolished, so that not the least Footsteps now remain. In Mr. *Camden*'s Time it was remarkable; for, speaking of this Prince, he says, *Ad caput avi Henrici septimi requiescit sub altari ex ære deaurato, & artificiose alaborato.*

On the South Side of the Tomb of *Henry VII.* in a small Chapel, which contains a most stately and sumptuous Monument of cast Brass, where, on a Marble Table, are, in cumbent Postures, the Effigies of a Nobleman and his Lady robed, under a Canopy of curious Workmanship, supported by four Figures of Brass, large as the Life, representing Faith, Hope, Charity and Prudence. This was erected to the Memory of *Lewis Stuart* Duke of *Richmond*, and the Lady *Frances* his Dutcheß, as appears by the Inscriptions engraved on the Tomb, and here *Englished*:

Here lies buried the Body of the most illustrious and most excellent Prince *Lewis*, Son of *Esme Stuart* Duke of *Lenox*, Grandson of *John*, Nephew to the Serene Prince King *James I.* Duke of *Richmond Lenox*, Earl of *Newcastle* upon *Tine* and *Darnley*, Chamberlain and Hereditary Admiral of *Scotland*, Lord High Steward of the Household, first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and Privy Counsellor to his sacred Majesty King *James*, Knight of the Garter, Ambassador from *Scotland* to *France*; a Prince born to every Thing that was great and good, but gone to far better. He lived 49 Years, 4 Months and 17 Days.

2 Sam. 3. 38.

CHRONOG.

Know ye not that a Prince and a great Man is this Day dead, 16 February. Designed the first of the Princes of this Land.

THE second thus:

The most illustrious and most excellent Princess *Frances* Dutcheß of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Daughter of *Thomas Lord Howard* of *Bindon*, Son to the Duke of *Norfolk*, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward Duke* of *Buckingham*, Wife of *Lewis Stuart*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who, ever mindful of this her dearest Lord, hath to him who well deserved it, and to herself, erected this Monument. She died the 8th of *October*, Anno Dom. 1639.

At the Feet of this Monument, and within the same Chapel is a Pyramid of black and white Marble supporting a small Urn. Round the Pyramid is a Coronet of Brass, gilt. This was erected to the Memory of *Esme Stuart*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, by his Lady *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Buckingham*. He died in *France* in the Year 1660, aged 10 Years, leaving the Honour and Estate to his Sister *Mary*. He was brought over, and his Heart repositied in the Urn over, and his Body under the Pyramid.

Of this illustrious Family are others buried near this Place without Monuments; an Account of whom see in a separate Survey of such Interments: Only give me Leave to observe, that in an old Wainscot Press adjoining to this last mentioned Tomb, were the Effigies or Hearse-Statues of the Duke and Dutcheß of *Richmond* before-mentioned, but (being decayed) a Batton is nailed a-cross the Foldings, and has been for some Years.

Crossing the Feet of King *Henry VII.*'s Chantry and Tomb, leads us to a small Angle, designed and used formerly as a Chapel, where is lately erected one of the most magnificent Monuments in this Abbey, composed of the finest veined Marble, where on an Altar, lies an Image of a General in a *Roman* Habit, and at his Feet is a Lady weeping; the first representing *John Sheffield*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, and the latter his Dutcheß now living. Over all is a Figure of Time carrying several Busto's in Relief, of Children of this noble Couple. The Inscription upon this Monument is as follows, viz, on the Ledge:

Often for my Prince, ever for my Country.

ON the Table over the Effigies:

I liv'd doubtful, not dissolute;
I die unresolved, not unresign'd;
Ignorance and Error
Are incident to Human Nature.

I trust in an Almighty and all good God.
O! thou Being of Beings! Have Compassion
on me.

ON an Oval under the Altar:

Sacred to the Memory

Of *John Shefflyd*, of the illustrious Race of the *Shefflyds*, who from the Reign of King *Henry III.* have by a direct Succession of Male Heirs preserved its Name even to this Day:

Duke of *Buckinghamshire*,
Duke and Marquis of *Normandy*, Earl of
Mulgrave,
Baron *Shefflyd* and *Botterwick*, and Kt. of the
noble Order of the Garter.

He first married *Ursula Countess* of *Conway*:
His second Lady was *Catherine*, Countess of
Gainsborough,

His third, *Catherine Countess* of *Anglesey*,
Daughter of King *James II.* and

Catherine Sedly, Countess of *Dorchester*,

Who

Who bare him, 1. Sophia; 2. John, 3. Robert, 4. Henrietta Maria, (all now resting in the Bosom of Time) 5. Edmund, now the only Comfort of his afflicted Mother.

IN the Reign of King *Charles II.* he was General of the *Dutch Troop of Horse*, Governor of *Kingston Castle upon Hull*, and first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber. After which, in the Reign of King *James II.* he was made Lord Chamberlain, and in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council.

IN his Management of the Publick Affairs in the House of Lords, for the Space of 54 Years, it is doubted whether was more, his graceful Elocution, or ready Application: His Vigour of Body declining, he preserved that of his Mind to his last Breath. At length his Strength gently decreasing, he lay down under his Burthen the 24th Day of *February*, and went to Rest in the 75th Year of his Age, and of our Redemption, *Anno 1720.*

ROUND the Verge of the several Busto's are these Inscriptions, *viz.*

ON that Shield carried in the Left Hand of Time:

John Marquis of Normandy, born Sept. 1710, and Sophia Shefflyd, 1709.

The one died four Days old, the other three Weeks.

ON that in his Right Arm:

Henrietta Maria Shefflyd, born 24 Feb. 1713. died 20 Dec. 1717.

ON that resting on the Altar at his Foot:

Robert Marquis of Normandy, born 2 Decemb. 1711. died 1 Feb. 1714.

ON the Ledge of the Tomb:

Catherine, Dutcheß of Buckingham, much afflicted, gave Orders to erect this Monument, *Anno 1722.*

THIS great and excellent Nobleman, amongst the many Commendations applicable to him, shines in the first Rank of our *English Writers*, and as such has been for many Years celebrated. As he was himself a fine Judge, and an excellent Master of the *English Poetry*, so was he a generous and friendly Encourager of it in others; to whom his Favour was so extensive, that even the meanest partook of his Bounty, though none but those his nice Eye discovered to be the greatest, shared his Friendship: Of which two Instances give us a Taste, *viz.* Mr. *Dryden*, the Glory of the last, and Mr. *Pope* of the present Age; to the first of which his Care extended even after Death, by erecting a Monument well worthy of him; and to the latter he has raised a no less lasting Monument in his Works, by a Poem in Praise of him, in which he has preserved the Dignity of the Nobleman, the Majesty of the highest Critick, and yet the Familiarity and Friendship due to such Merit, as evidently shews, that as his Grace was a perfect Master of the antient Writings, so was he of the antient Patronage; and that, as the Spirit of a *Mecenas* required no nauseous Flattery, so neither did it preserve any haughty Distance. And he who maintained the highest Dignity, and distinguished himself even with almost the greatest Characters in this Land, knew how to unbend himself, and share the most social Familiarity with the more private, though

more excellent ones in Learning. And that (as he was above foreign Praise, his Works and himself disdaining it) he also was without any View; but that which always actuates the greatest Souls. His Grace's Works he submitted to the Care of Mr. *Pope*.

IN a small Chapel North of King *Henry VII's*; is another stately Monument, but of a more antique Form, composed of black Marble; Touch; and other curious Marbles, having several Figures of Brass, large as the Life, and gilt with Gold, sitting round the Tomb, on which are the Statues of *George Villiers Duke of Buckingham*, that great Favourite of King *James I.* and who, in the Reign of King *Charles*, was stabbed at *Portsmouth* by one *Felton*, a Lieutenant, a melancholy and zealous Discontent of that Time.

HE married *Catharine*, Daughter of the Earl of *Rutland*, who erected this Monument, and lies buried with him.

LEAVING the Nave of this Chapel, we enter the North Isle, at the East End of which is a Vault, wherein are repositied the Bodies of King *James I.* and his Queen *Anne*; of whom, as crowned Heads, though not distinguished by Monuments, we shall here speak.

HE was Son of the Lord *Darnley*, by *Mary Queen of Scots*, and was; while an Infant; crowned King of *Scotland*, during his Mother's Troubles. After her Death, he was by Queen *Elizabeth* declared her Successor to *England*, of which he was crowned King the 25th of *July*, 1603. He took to Wife *Anne*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, by the Advice of Queen *Elizabeth*. This Prince reigned over *Scotland* 59 Years, three Months; and 12 Days, and over *England* 22 Years and three Days. He died between Twelve and One before Noon, the 16th of *March*, 1625, aged 60 Years, at his Palace at *Theobalds* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence his Body was carried to *Denmark-House*, now called *Somerfet-House*; where having rested about a Fortnight, it was brought into this Church, and placed under a Hearse erected for that Purpose, and buried in this Vault the 14th of *May*, King *Charles*, his Son and Successor, being chief Mourner, supported by the Earls of *Arundel* and *Rutland*.

IN the same Vault lies interred *Anne* of *Denmark*, his Queen. She was Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, born at *Scanderburgh* on the 14th of *December* 1574, and married to this Prince at her 16th Year of Age by Proxy at *Cornenburgh*; after which Marriage the King sailed to *Norway*, and consummated it. She died at *Hampton-Court* on *Tuesday* the 2d of *March* 1618, about Two in the Morning, in the 43d Year of her Age. Her Corpse was brought in a Barge to *Denmark*, or *Somerfet-house*, where it lay in State nine Weeks; and was on *Tuesday* the 13th of *May*, conveyed hither in State, and buried in this Vault. On her Coffin is no Inscription; but the leaden Urn which contained her Bowels had *Anna Regina*, and the Year 1619 on the Top; which Urn is now in the Vault of General *Monk*; perhaps removed there by the Workmen, when this Vault was opened for the Bones of King *Edward V.* and his Brother.

OVER this Vault is a small Tomb of Marble and Alabaster, gilt, with the Figure of a Child lying on it, resting on its Left Arms. This was erected to *Mary III.* Daughter of King *James I.* born at *Greenwich* in 1605, and soon after committed to the Care of the Lady *Knevet*, in whose House at *Stanwell* she died on the 16th Day of *December*, 1607, aged two Years five Months, and odd Days. The Body of this Child was brought in a Coach to the House of Dr. *Richard Neyle*,

Neyle, then Dean of *Westminster*; and the following Day conveyed privately through the Cloisters, and buried here.

ADJOINING to this is another small but curious Monument, representing a Child lying in a Cradle; this was erected to *Sophia*, 4th Daughter to King *James*, who was born at *Greenwich* on Sunday Morning the 21st of *June*, 1606, and lived not three Days. She was carried by a Barge to *Westminster*, and buried here in State; at which Time the Workmen were erecting Queen *Elizabeth's* Tomb.

BETWEEN the former two, and fixed in the East Wall of this Isle, is a beautiful Altar of white Marble. This was erected by King *Charles II.* to the Memory of King *Edward V.* and his Brother; who by their treacherous Uncle *Richard* were ordered to be smothered in the Tower, now called *the bloody Tower*, being near the Water-Gate. This horrid Act was committed by *Miles Forrest* and *John Dighton*, under the Command of Sir *James Tyrrel*. After which their Bodies were buried in a great Heap of Rubbish, near the Foot-Stairs of their Lodging, where now is the raised Terrass, on the Left Hand as you go from the inner Arch of the Water-gate to the Tower Chapel, near the Stair-Case to that Terrass. But here they rested not long, for King *Richard* gave Orders to remove them; which Care was committed to the Priest of the Tower, who dying soon after, left the World in the Dark as to the Place. Various were the Conjectures of the Historians for many Years. Sir *James Tyrrel*, when he was in the Tower for High Treason against King *Henry VII.* being examined concerning this Matter, together with *Dighton*, confessed the Murther and Circumstances, perhaps as melancholly as most, which some of our Historians give at large; but they confessed they knew not the Place of their second Burial. Others (as Historians love to work in the Dark) write, that Sir *Robert Brakenbury's* Priest closed them in leaden Boxes full of Holes, and let them down into the Sea at the Mouth of the *Thames*, in a Place called *the Black Deep*s. But however this Story was represented, the Place was brought to Light after 200 Years; for in *July* 1674, there being Orders to rebuild some Offices, and clear the *White Tower* from those adjoining, as they were taking away the Stairs going from the King's Lodging into the Chapel of the *White Tower*, the Workmen discovered, about 10 Feet deep in the Ground, some small Human Bones in a wooden Chest; which Bones being nicely examined, were found to have been those of two Boys, the one of 13, the other of 11 Years of Age; the Skull of one whole, but the other broken by the Labourers, as were several of the other Bones, and likewise the Chest; who, not heeding them, cast them away with the Rubbish; whereupon they were commanded to sift it, and so preserved all the Bones. This being brought to the Ears of King *Charles II.* his Majesty ordered them to be put in a Marble Urn, and repositied here. These Princes were as follows, *viz.*

Edward of *York*, eldest Son of *Edward IV.* was born in the Sanctuary belonging to this Church, whither his Mother fled during the Contest between the two Houses, his Father being driven out of the Realm; so that his Birth was in Trouble, and his End answerable. His Birth was the 4th of *November* 1470. At the eleventh Year of his Age, he was, upon the Death of his Father, crowned King; which Title he held something more than two Years, and was murder'd the 9th of the *Kalends* of *June*, 1483, being thirteen Years old.

Richard of *Shrewsbury*, Brother to the former, was born *May* 28, 1474. He was made Duke of *York*, *Norfolk*, and Earl *Warren*. He was, while a Child, married to *Anne Mowbrey*, Heiress of *Norfolk*, in the Year 1477. He was constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but, by Reason of Minority, deputed. He was with the former smothered, as before rehearsed, being 11 Years old. This Inscription on the Monument, which King *Charles* ordered, the *English* is as follows:

Here lie

The Reliques

Of *Edward V.* King of England, and *Richard* Duke of *York*;

These Brothers being confin'd in the Tower,
And there stifled with Pillows,
were privately and meanly buried,

By the Order of

Their perfidious Uncle *Richard* the Usurper,
Whose Bones, long enquired after and wished for,
After 201 Years

In the Rubbish of the Stairs (i. e. those lately
leading to the Chapel
Of the *White Tower*)

Were on the 17th Day of *July*, 1674, by undoubted Proofs discover'd,
Being buried deep in that Place.

Charles II. a most compassionate Prince, pitying
their severe Fate,

Ordered these unhappy Princes to be laid

Amongst the Monuments of their Predecessors,
Anno Dom. 1678, in the 30th Year of his Reign.

PROCEEDING Westward in this Isle, we are almost forbid Passage by a large and stately Monument, erected to the Great and Glorious Queen *Elizabeth*. This Monument, of various Kinds of Marble, gilt, and Arms and Cognizances of the *English* Kings, is, together with its Inscription, which being the just Character of her Actions, will require no other Translations for the *English* Reader, *viz.*

To the eternal Memory of *Elizabeth* Queen of England, France and Ireland, Daughter of King *Henry VIII.* Granddaughter of King *Henry VII.* Great Granddaughter to *K. Edward IV.* Mother of her Country, a Nursing Mother to Religion and all Liberal Sciences, skill'd in many Languages, adorned with excellent Endowments both of Body and Mind, and excellent for Princely Virtues beyond her Sex. *James*, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, hath devoutly and justly erected this Monument to her, whose Virtues and Kingdoms he inherits.

ON the other Side:

Sacred to Memory:

Religion to its primitive Purity restored, Peace settled, Money restor'd to its just Value, domestick Rebellions quelled, France relieved when involved with intestine Divisions, the Netherlands supported, the Spanish Armado vanquish'd; Ireland, almost lost by Rebels, eas'd by routing the Spaniard; the Revenues of both Universities much enlarged by a Law of Provisions; and lastly, all England enrich'd. *Elizabeth*, a most prudent Governor 45 Years, a victorious and triumphant Queen, most strictly religious, most happy, by a calm and resigned Death at her 70th Year left her mortal Remains, till by Christ's Word they shall rise to Immortality, to be deposited in this Church, by her establish'd and lastly founded. She died the 24th of *March*, Anno 1602, of her Reign the 45th Year, of her Age the 70th.

THIS

THIS excellent Princess died at *Richmond*, where her Body was embalmed and closed in Lead, and brought by Water to *Whitehall*, from whence being attended by 1600 Mourners, to this Church, it was buried the 28th of *April* 1602.

IN the same Grave lies her Sister and Predecessor, Queen *Mary*; who, after a short and bloody Reign of five Years, four Months, and eleven Days, died at *St. James's*, where her Bowels lie in the Chapel, and her Heart, which was separately inclosed in a Box covered with Velvet, and bound round with Silver. Her Body being embalmed, was enclosed in Lead, and put in a Coffin covered with Purple Velvet, which was covered with a Pall of Cloth of Tissue, with a Cross of White Cloth of Silver, adorned with Escutcheons, and placed under a stately Hearse in the Chapel; and on *Tuesday* the 12th of *December* she was conveyed in an open Chariot, with her Effigies, to the Church, in which was placed an Hearse for the Corpse, while Garter asked Prayers for her Soul. After the Ceremonies of Burial, she was interred in this Place, and had no Memorial, till King *James I.* erected this Tomb to Queen *Elizabeth*.

NEXT, Westward to the Tomb of Queen *Elizabeth*, on the South Side of this Isle, is a Monument of white Marble, with a Bust of *George Saville*, late Marquis of *Hallifax*.

WESTWARD from which is a stately Monument, being a Pyramid of veined Marble, of an extraordinary Height, supported by two Griffins of Brass, gilt, on a Pedestal of the most curious Marble, and the Arms of Brass likewise gilt. This was erected to the Memory of that great Encourager of Learning, the late Earl of *Hallifax*, whose Character see in the Inscription of this Monument thus *Englished*:

Here lies

CHARLES MOUNTAGUE,

Son of the Honourable George Mountague of Horton, in the County of Northampton, Nephew of Henry Earl of Manchester, who was a Scholar in the Royal College of this Church, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. He so studied the Polite Parts of Learning, that he shone among our first Poets and Orators, altho' by a different Bent of Study, yet with an equal Applause. Being well instructed in the Liberal Sciences, he left the Academick Walks, and came forth into the World, and from being first the Ornament, soon arriv'd to be the Encourager of Learning; for this Gentleman, from his just Oratory in the Parliament, and his Care in the Council, and his fine Language, Integrity and Influence in both, applied himself to the Affairs of our Coin; where opportunely undertaking the intricate Affairs of the Treasury, the Silver Coin being clipp'd, to the great Loss of the Publick, he restored it to its primitive Value. This vast and laborious Undertaking, even at the Time we were in a long War, he both engag'd with and compleated. And lest in the mean Time the Subsidies of the Nation, and Necessaries to it, should be wanting, he wisely took Care that the Private and Publick Credit should not in the least be upon the Totter. For these Deserts to his Country and his Prince, united with well Wishes to both, he added new titular Honours to the antient Glory of his Race, being created first Baron, and then Earl of *Hallifax*, being the fourth Nobleman of the Name of Mountague. He was lastly honoured with the Garter. While for promoting the Publick Welfare and Profit he wholly employed his Mind, labouring in the Midst of these Designs, he (O! slippery Fate of human Things) died, with Grief of all good

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Men, the 19th of May, Anno Dom. 1715, aged 54.

THESE two last Gentlemen lie in General Monk's Vault, with many others; of which Vault, and the Persons there, as well as the other Vaults in this Chapel, Mention will be made hereafter.

LEAVING this Royal Chapel, the next in the Area is the Chapel of *St. Paul*.

ON the Left Hand, when you enter this Door, and against the West Wall of this Chapel, is a stately Monument of various coloured Marble, erected to Sir *John Puckering*, Lord Keeper in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Inscription on the Monument in *English* is as follows:

Sir John Puckering, Knt. remarkable for his Knowledge in the Laws, Piety, Wisdom, and many other Virtues: Privy Counsellor to the serene Princess Elizabeth Queen of England, and Keeper of the Great Seal, after he had given just Decrees for four Years with singular Integrity and Equity, fell asleep in the Lord, and lies here. He lived 52 Years, and died the 30th of April, Anno 1596.

The Publick Care and Laws engag'd my Breast,
To live was toilsome, but to die is Rest.
Wealth, Maces, Guards, Crowns, Titles, Things
that fade,
The Prey of Time and Sable Death were made:

VIRTUE FIRES MEN.

His Wife this Statue rears to her lov'd Spouse,
The Test of Constancy and Marriage Vows.

I trust to see the Lord in the Land of the Living.

ADJOINING to the former is a Monument of Black and White Marble, now pretty much broken and injured, on which are two Statues, a Man and a Woman in a cumbent Posture, and over them a Table of Black Marble, bearing only an Inscription on one Side of it. This Monument was erected to Sir *James Fullerton*, with the following Inscription thereon:

Here lyes the Remnant of Sir James Fullerton, Knight, first Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles the First, (Prince and King) a gracious Rewarder of all Virtue: a severe Reprover of all Vice: a profest Renouncer of all Vanitie. He was a firm Pillar to the Common Wealth: a faithful Patron to the Catholique Church: a faire Patterne to the British Court. He lived to the Welfare of his Country to the Honour of his Prince: to the Glory of his God. He dyed Fuller of Faith: then of Fears: Fuller of Resolucon then of Pains; Fuller of Honour then of Days.

IN the Middle of this Chapel is a Tomb of White Marble, enclosed with Rails, with two antient Statues lying on it, which covers the Body of Sir *Giles Daubney*, Knt. a Man of great Authority in the Time of King *Henry VII.* of whose Bedchamber he was. The Inscription, as Mr. *Camden* has given it us, is thus:

Here lieth buried within this Tomb Sir Giles Daubney, Kt. Lord Lieutenant of *Calais*, Lord Chamberlain to the Noble King *Henry VII.* The which *Giles* died the 22d Day of *May*, in the Year of our Lord God 1507. And Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, the which died in the Year of our Lord God 1500, on whose Souls Jesus have Mercy. Amen.

6 P

NEAR

NEAR the Tomb of *Fullerton* is a very magnificent Monument of Alabaster, with Pillars of Marble and Lydian, gilt, on which is the Effigies of an anrient Person in a Chancellor's Gown, with eight Children kneeling at his Feet. This Monument was erected to *Sir Thomas Bromley*, as appears by the Epitaph thus translated :

Thomas Bromley, Kt. remarkable for his Wisdom, Piety, and Knowledge of the Law, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Chancellor, when he had for eight Years delivered Equity with singular Integrity and Temper of Mind, being snatched hastily away, to the Grief of all good Men, was here buried. He lived 57 Years, and died the 12th of April, Anno 1587. He left by his Lady Elizabeth, of the Family of the Fortescues, eight Children. *Henry* his Son has to the best of Fathers erected this Monument.

ON the Pedestal :

By Labour and Industry. — By Study and Diligence.

ON the East Side of this Chapel is a beautiful Tomb of Alabaster, and other Kinds of Marble, on which is the Effigies of a Lady rob'd, with a Coronet on her Head. This Monument was erected to the Memory of *Frances* Countess of *Suffex*, as appears by the following Inscription :

Here lieth the most Honourable Lady Frances, some Time Countess of *Suffex*, Daughter of *Sir William Sidney* of *Penshurst*, Kt. Wife and Widow to that most noble, most wise, and most martial Gentleman, *Thomas Ratecliffe*, Earl of *Suffex* ; a Woman, while she lived, adorned with many and most rare Gifts both of Mind and Body, towards God truly and zealously religious ; to her Friends and Kinsfolk most liberal ; to the poor Prisoners, to the Ministers of the Word of God always most charitable. By her last Will and Testament she instituted a Divinity Lecture to be read in this Collegiate Church ; and by the same her Testament gave also 5000 *l.* towards the building of a new College in the University of Cambridge, with sufficient yearly Revenue for the continual Maintenance of one Master, ten Fellows and twenty Scholars, either in the same College, or else in another House in the said University, already built, commonly called *Clare-Hall*. She lived 58 Years, and died the 9th of March, and was buried the 15th of April, 1589.

NEXT to this Monument is a stately one of black Touchstone, raised against the Wall, and at the Top of it a Bust of white Marble in a circular Frame of gilt Brass, and on a Table of the same an Inscription. This was erected to *Anne* Lady *Cottington*, Baroness of *Hanworth*.

AT the Feet of which Monument is another curious one, raised like a Table, of black and white Marble, on which, resting on the Left Arm, is the Effigies of *Francis* Lord *Cottington*, to whom this was erected, as appears by an Inscription over it. Of this Lord *Cottington* see much, as well as his Character, in my Lord *Clarendon's* History of the Rebellion :

Dedicated

To the Memory of ANNE, the pious and beloved Wife of FRANCIS Lord Cottington, Baron of HANWORTH in the County of Middlesex, Daughter of Sir William Meredith of the County of Denbigh, Knt. and of Jane his Wife,

Daughter of Sir Tho. Palmer of Wingham in Kent, Knt. and Baronet, who having lived in long and perfect Conjugal Affection, died full of Christian Comfort the 22d Day of Feb. Ann. 1633, ætatis 33, having had one Sonne and fower Daughters ; of which Frances, Elizabeth and Anne, now living, Anno 1635.

Here lyes Francis Lord Cottington of Hanworth, who in the Reign of King Charles I. was Chancellour of his Majesty's Exchequer, Master of his Court of Wards, Constable of the Tower, Lord High Treasurer of England, and one of his Majesty's Privy-Council : He was twice Ambassador in Spain, once for the said King, a second Tyme for King Charles II. now reigning : To both which hee most signally showed his Allegiance and Fidelity during the unhappy Civil Broils of those Times, and for his faithfull Adhearance to the Crown (the Usurpers prevailing) was forced to fly his Country, and during his Exile died at Validolid in Spaine, on the 10th of June, An. Dom. 1652, Æt. suæ 74, whence his Body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, Esq; his Nephew and Heir, An. 1679.

NEXT which, in the Skreen of the Chapel, and indeed the whole Skreen is properly Part of the Monument, is an ancient Tomb of grey Marble, under a low *Gothick* Arch, on which are Boards raised like the Lids of Coffins, or Chests, in old Time, under which, say some Writers, lay the Bodies to whom this Tomb was built in Lead Coffins ; but upon searching under them, there cannot be discovered the least Remains, or the least Likelihood conceived of such Things. Over the Arch, the Skreen is painted with many Arms, of which we have preserved all that remain, for many are gone ; and along the upper Ledge, between these Escutcheons still remains in Text Letters of Gold this Inscription :

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed Nomini tuo
da gloriam.

BESIDES that which was on the middle Ledge, another but now gone ; however in Mr. *Camden's* Time it was thus :

Learn to die, to live ever.

AND another in *French* :

L'honneur adieu, a nous merci.

THIS Monument was erected to one *Lewis Robsert*, a Native of *Hainault*, and his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Sir Bartholomew Bouchier* : He was Standard-Bearer to King *Henry V.* Knight of the Bath, afterwards Knight of the Garter, and Lord *Bouchier*. He died Anno 1431. On the Monument are several Arms of the *Englisch* Gentry, and those of *Hainault*. This *Robsert* should seem to be a Relation by Marriage to *Jeffry Chaucer*, our Poet ; for the Crest to his Arms is that of *Sir Payne Roet's* of *Hainault*, Father to *Chaucer's* Wife, and *Catharine Swinford*, Dutcheß of *Lancaster*. The Arms of *Roet* are likewise on the Skreen, viz. three Wheels, Or, in a Field, Arg. *Chaucer's* Arms are likewise there, viz. Argent and Gules per pale, a Bendend counterchanged.

THE next Chapel is that of *St. John Baptift*. In which, on the Right Hand, after entering, is a curious Monument of fine Marble, the Side Pillars of red, and on it a Lady kneeling, representing Mrs. *Mary Kendal*, of whose excellent Qualities read the following pathetick Inscription, which is on her Tomb :

This

This Monument was erected by
Captain Thomas Kendal.

Mrs. M A R Y K E N D A L,
Daughter of Thomas Kendall, Esq; and of Mrs.
Mary Hallet, his Wife, of Killigarth in Corn-
wall, was born at Westminster, Nov. 8. 1677.
and dyed at Epsom, March the 4th, 1709-10.
having reached the full Term of her blessed Sa-
viour's Life; and study'd to imitate his spotless
Example. She had great Virtues, and as great
a Desire of concealing them, was of a severe Life,
but of an easy Conversation, courteous to all, yet
strictly sincere; humble, without Meaness; be-
neficent without Ostentation; devout without
Superstition. These admirable Qualities, in
which she was equalled by few of her Sex, sur-
pass'd by none, render'd her every Way worthy
of that close Union and Friendship, in which she
liv'd with the Lady Catharine Jones; and in
Testimony of which, she desired, that even their
Ashes after Death, might not be divided; and
therefore, order'd herself here to be interr'd,
where she knew that excellent Lady designed
one Day to rest, near the Grave of her belov'd
and religious Mother, Elizabeth, Countess of Ra-
nelagh.

ON the South Wall of this Chapel is a hand-
some Monument, being two Statues of white
Marble, resting their Arms on a Marble Table;
on which Table was formerly an Inscription,
shewing that one *Edward Popham*, an Officer,
and Colonel in the Rebels Army against King
Charles I. lay there; and shewing what was there
called the Merits and Glory of that Rebellion:
For which after the Restoration, this Monument
was ordered to be defaced; but upon Applica-
tion made to his Majesty King *Charles*, by some
of the Lady's Relations, who had served the
Royal Party, it was suffered to remain, only the
Inscription was turned inward.

NEAR the North East Angle of this Chapel,
is a handsome Table-Monument of white Mar-
ble, erected to the Memory of *Thomas Cary*,
second Son to the Earl of *Monmouth*: He was
of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles I.* and
died, as is thought, of Grief, soon after the
Murder of his Master, viz. Anno 1648, aged 33
Years, and lies in the Lord *Hunsdon's* Vault.

IN the Midst of this Chapel is a very large
Monument of black Marble, of which are, in
cumbent Postures, the Effigies of a Nobleman,
in the Robes of the Garter, and a Lady on his
Right Side, with Space on his Left for another.
This Monument was erected to that great States-
man, *Thomas Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*, as appears
by an Inscription round the Ledge, in English
thus:

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron of Bur-
leigh, Knt. of the Garter, Privy Councillor to
King James, with his two dearly loved Wives,
Dorothy Nevil, Daughter and Coheir to the
noble Lord Latimer; his first Wife, and Frances
Bridges, of the noble Family of the Chandois,
his second Wife: They rest under this Monu-
ment in firm Hope of a Resurrection.

AGAINST the East Wall of this Chapel, where
was formerly the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, is a
most magnificent Monument of various Marble
and Alabaster, gilt with Gold, and adorn'd
with Sculpture. This Monument was erected to
the Memory of *Henry Carey*, first Cousin to
Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Mother's Side. This
Gentleman, tho' much esteem'd by the Queen,
could not attain those Honours he deserved;
which, as they were always the Rewards of
Merit, so came they very seldom from the Hand
of that wise and judicious Princess. This Gen-

tleman at length took the Disappointment to
Heart, at which the Queen, moved too late,
created him a Baron, and ordered the Patent and
Robes to be laid upon his Bed; but Honours
appearing to him then in a juster Light, when
wisely instructed by Death, he left them and
the World together, and lies in a Vault near this
Tomb, Anno 1596.

AGAINST the West Wall of this Chapel,
under an Arch, is an antient Monument of grey
Marble, plated with Brass, insculp'd with the
Figure of a Knight in Armour, under his Head
his Helmet, with an Unicorn's Head for the
Crest, and Escutheons at each Corner, with some
Remains of other Engraving; the Ledge is gone,
but when in Being, some Time since, bore
this Inscription:

Thomas Vaughan — & Thesaur. Comer. Ed-
wardi IV. & Camerar.
Principis & primogenitis — requiesca-- in pace
Amen.

ON the South Side of this Chapel is an antient
Monument of Free-Stone, where under a *Gothick*
Canopy, lies the Image of a Bishop in his Habit.
This was erected to the Memory of *Thomas Ru-
thall*, Bishop of *Durham*, born at *Cirencester*,
in *Glocestershire*, educated at *Cambridge*, where
he commenced Doctor of Laws, preferr'd by
Henry VII. to the See of *Durham*, made Pri-
vy Counsellor to *Henry VIII.* who employed him,
as being a wise and learned Man, in several Em-
bassies. The odd Manner of this Gentleman's
Death, take from Bishop *Godwin*.

It pleased the King one Time to require him
to set down his Judgment in Writing, concern-
ing the Estate of his Kingdom in general, and
particularly to inform him in certain Things by
him specified. This Discourse the Bishop writ
very carefully, and caused it to be bound in Vel-
lum, gilt, and otherwise adorned in the best
Manner. Now you shall understand, how that
it chanced him about the same Time to set down
a Note of his own private Estate, containing an
Inventory not only of his Utensils and Household-
Stuff in every of his Houses, with their Value,
but also of his Monies, either owing to him, or
Deniers contained ready in his Coffers, which a-
mounted to an infinite Treasure, no less than
100,000 *l.* This Account was written in a Pa-
per Book of the same Fashion and Binding that
the other was, which he had provided for the
King; whereby it happened, that the King send-
ing Cardinal *Wolsey* for the other Draught that he
had so long before required of him, the Bishop
mistaking, delivered that which contained the
Report of his own Wealth and private Estate:
This the Cardinal soon espying, and willing to
do the Bishop a Displeasure, (for there had been
long and great Emulation between them) deli-
vered it as he had received it, to the King,
shewing how the Bishop had happily mistaken
himself; for now (quoth he) you see where you
may at any Time command a great Mass of Mo-
ney, if you need it. As soon as the Bishop un-
derstood his own Error, the Conceit thereof
touch'd him so near, as within a very short Time
after he died.

THIS Prelate's Death happen'd in the Year
1523. He built the great Chamber at *Aukland*,
Part of the Bridge over the River *Tyne*, and in-
tended to rebuild the Parish-Church of *Ciren-
cester*, but was prevented by Death. On his
Tomb was this Inscription:

Hic jacet Thomas Ruthall, Episcopus Du-
nelmen. & Regis Henrici septimi Secretarius,
qui obiit 1524.

ADJOINING to this is another antient Monument of Free-stone, with the Image of a miter'd Abbot. This was raised over one *William de Colchester*, Abbot of this Church.

A third antient Monument is the Westward of the three; it is plain, arched in the Skreen, and grated with Iron. Towards the Area, and on the Frieze of the Stone-work, is *Flacket* in a Cypher, intimating, that *George Flacket*, Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Time of *Henry VII.* lies here.

ON the Tomb of *Flacket* is a large Stone Coffin, with a Cross on it, said by some to contain the Body of one of the *Bokun's*, Earls of *Hereford*; by others, *Thomas Milling*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and some Time Abbot of this Church. True it is, that when *Camden* wrote of these Monuments, *Milling* lay in medio hujus Sacelli; but that he was removed upon making the Earl of *Exeter's* Monument, is meer Conjecture. Certain it is, that one *Richard de Crosseby*, Abbot in *Henry III's* Time, being bury'd in *St. Edmund's* Chapel, and that Chapel in Time decaying, his Body was carry'd to that of *St. Nicholas*, and laid under a little plain Stone; but afterwards, in *Henry VI's* Time, the Body was taken up, and seen in a Stone Coffin whole and sound, dressed in his Mass Habit; and it is not unlikely that it rested there above Ground till a more convenient Repository happened on the Tomb of one of his Predecessors. Another Reason that makes it doubted to be *Milling's*, is, the antient Form of it, and the Matter itself; for Stone Coffins were very rarely, if at all, used here in the 14th Century: But however doubtful the Name of the Owner of it is, the Historian of this Church, Mr. *Keep*, was much mistaken in asserting that it contained a Body visible, but somewhat defaced by its Removal; which if it was so, it has in thirty Years, notwithstanding its Stone Security, met with strange Alteration; for, upon Inspection, there are not the least Remains of Bones, or any Appearance that it had been inhabited; were it not for three or four Oak Boards (once the inward Chest, a firmer Proof of its Antiquity) fallen flat one on the other, and lying at the Bottom of the Stone Coffin.

NEAR the Lord *Hunsdon's* Vault is a small Grave-stone, with this Inscription:

Charles Howard, third Son of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Carlisle, who was born the fifth Day of September, Anno Dom. 1668, and died the third of April 1670, and lieth here interred.

LEAVING this, we come to the Chapel of *Islip*, call'd commonly, *St. Erasmus*.

IN which Chapel, in the Midst, is a plain Marble Table, with four small Pillars of Brass supporting it; under which Table was a Skeleton of Alabaster, in a Shrowd, now taken away, representing *John Islip*, Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Time of *Henry VII.* Founder of this Chapel, and a great Benefactor to this Church.

ON the East Wall of this Chapel, is a handsome Monument of white Marble, erected to Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Knight of the Bath, by his Lady *Alice*. He died the 23d of July, 1596. Aged 72.

OVER this Chapel is the Chauntry of *Islip*, to which we ascend by Stone Steps; in it are two large Presses of Wainscot, containing the Effigies of our Princes, and other great Persons who have been buried here, which were carried in open Chariots at their Funerals, and laid on Hearses, in this Church: There are many of them, but sadly mangled; some with their Faces broke, others broken in sunder, and most of them stripped of their Robes.

In the Chapel of *St. John* the Evangelist. At the Entrance into this Chapel, and under the Skreen which incloses it from the Area, are two antient Monuments of Free Stone, raised four Feet from the Ground; on that on the Right Hand, is the Image of an Abbot in his Mass Habit, curiously sculp'd in Brass.

THE Monument on the Left Hand, bears the Figure of a Knight armed, sculp'd as the former, resting his Feet on a Lyon, and his Head on a Greyhound. There has been an Inscription, but it is now torn from the Ledge, excepting these Words, *Mensis Maii* ———.

UNDER which, the Register of this Church informs us, lies buried Sir *John Herpedon*, Knt. who died Anno 1457.

ON the North Side of this Tomb, and within the Chapel, is a large Tomb of Free-Stone, with a Brass Inscription round the Ledge; on which were, in Brass Plates, several Escutcheons and Verses, now torn away. Under this is buried Sir *Thomas Parry*, Knt. Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, who died the 15th of December 1560. Anno 2 Eliz. as the Inscription expresses it: *Hic jacet Thomas Parry, Reginae, Obiit 15 Decemb. A. D. 1560.*

AGAINST the East Wall, on a Basis bearing in Relievo the Siege of a Town, is a Statue in a Roman Habit, with a Battoon and Shield, one of the Eyes sabled as if lost, and on each Side the Pedestal a *Pallas* curiously carved. This Monument was erected to Sir *George Holles*, Nephew to Sir *Francis Vere*, at whose Feet he lies, and Brother to *John* Earl of *Clare*. His Epitaph mentions his being Major-General in the *Netherlands*, with his Uncle Sir *Francis*; and that he died the 14th Kal. of January, 1626, being aged 50 Years, three Months and four Days.

IN the Midst of this Chapel is a monumental Table, covered with a Coat Armour, supported on the Shoulders of four Knights kneeling, under which lies the Effigies of Sir *Francis Vere*, Knt. in a Gown, on a Quilt of Alabaster. A Gentleman of singular Character, both for Arms and Letters; of the first, his being trained up from his Youth in the Camp, being 30 Years in the States Service, and 20 Years the Queen's General over the *English*, are sufficient Proofs; and for the second, his learned and excellent Commentaries will witness. He died the 28th of August 1608. On the Basis of the Tomb, being black polished Marble, is this Inscription in Letters of Gold: "Francisco Vero Equiti aurato Galfridi F. Johannis Comitibus Oxoniae nepoti, Briellæ & Portsmouthæ præfecto, Anglicarum copiarum in Belgio ductori summo; Elizabethæ Uxor viro charissimo, quo cum conjunctissime vixit, hoc supremum amoris & fidei conjugalis monumentum moestissima & cum lacrymis gemens, posuit. Obiit 28 die Augusti, An. Salutis 1608. Etatis suæ 54."

NEAR the Tomb of his Ancestor lies buried *Aubrey de Vere*, the last Earl of *Oxford* of that Name, which had continued from the Conquest in that Earldom, and for the most Part retained the Christian Name. He was Lieutenant-General of her late Majesty's Forces, of the Privy-Council, and Knight of the Garter: He died March the 12th, 1702, without any Male Issue, whereby that Earldom, with that of Earl *Mortimore*, were by the Queen conferred on the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, first Lord of the Treasury. In the same Place, on his Left Side, lies his Lady *Dianah*, Countess-Dowager of *Oxford*; she was interred here on the 16th Day of April, 1719, in a Coffin of Lead. And on her Left Hand is a Stone Coffin, but the Owner of it is doubtful.

NEAR

NEAR the Foot of *Holles* is the late Duke of *Newcastle's* Grave-Stone, with the Inscription; of whom, when we come to his Monument in the North Cross.

THE next or middle-most of the three, now one with them, and looking to the North Area, is the

CHAPEL of St. MICHAEL.

ON the East Side of this Chapel was some Time since a Monument of Alabaster and Marble, representing the Effigies of a Lady in a Ruff and the *Elizabeth* Dress, cumbent, and resting on her Right Hand, with two Children kneeling by her. This Monument, which, in repairing the Church, has, notwithstanding the utmost Care, been broken to Pieces, was erected with Intent to perpetuate the Memory of *Catharine* Lady *St. John*, who died in the Year 1614.

ON the same East Side of this Chapel is another, erected to the Dutches of *Somerset*, with an Inscription, thus *Englised*:

Here lies the late most illustrious Sarah Dutches of *Somerset*, ever celebrated for her Charity and Beneficence, who erected a Grammar-School for Boys at *Tottenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, enlarged the Income of the Green-Coat Hospital at *Westminster*; largely endowed *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, and *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, for the educating and nourishing Youth in Piety and good Literature: She was likewise an Encourager of Trades and Handicrafts, and had a tender Regard to Old Age, by erecting an Alms-house at *Froxfield* in *Wiltshire* for thirty Widows. She was very charitable to the Poor of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, where she instituted a Lecture, and gave many stately Ornaments to the Church. She died the 25th of October 1692.

CHAPEL of St. ANDREW.

ON the North West Corner of this Chapel is the antient Grey Marble Tomb of Abbot *Kirton*.

AGAINST the East Wall is a Table Monument, to preserve the Memory of Sir *John Bourgh*.

THE Narrative Part of which Epitaph on the Monument is thus in *English*: The Magnanimous Illustrious Man *John Bourgh*, Son of the Noble Baron the Lord *William Bourgh*, descended from that brave Hero *Hubert de Bourgh*, some Time Earl of *Kent*, and the Noble Lady the Lady *Catharine Clinton*, Daughter of the Lord *Edward Clinton*, Son to the Earl of *Lincoln*, late Admiral of *England*, famous for his Exploits both by Sea and Land; Governor of *Duisburgh*, twice honoured with Knighthood, first in the Netherlands by the illustrious Earl of *Leicester*, Governor of her Majesty's Forces, and those of the United Provinces; afterwards by *Henry IV.* King of *France*, at the Victory of *St. Andrean*. At length, endeavouring to take and bring into *England* a huge *Spanish* Ship, called a *Carack*, laden with Jewels, Gold, Silver, *Indian* Spices, &c. a Prize worthy a Naval Crown, and deserving the highest Applauses; whilst he, led by an unhappy Security of Mind, despised the Enemy, tho' too well guarded, and boldly defended superior to his Force, he met an untimely Death, to the Grief of his Friends, and Loss of his Country, in the 32d Year of his Age, on the 7th of *March* 1594. Thus snatched away, he here waits the Trumpet of a general Resurrection. In the mean Time, to stay the flying Memory of so great a Man, this Monument, &c.

HERE also near him lies Sir *John Burrough*, Governor under the Earl of *Essex* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*.

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IN this Chapel lies also buried, by the particular Directions of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry Noel*, Esq; Brother to Sir *And. Noel*. He was Gentleman Pensioner to the Queen, and much esteemed at Court for genteel Address, and Skill in Musick. He died in *February* 1596.

IN the Middle of this Chapel, under a most magnificent and curious Monument of various Marble and Alabaster, adorned with *Relieve*, and beautified with Painting and Gilding, lies buried Sir *Francis Norris*, a famous Warrior in the *Netherlands*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by whom he was created Lord *Norris* of *Rycott*; and his Lady. Their Statues are at full Length on the Tomb, but there is no Inscription, nor it's likely ever was; for Mr. *Keep*, in his Time, tells us he could see no more Remains of any.

ON the West Side of this Chapel is the Back of the late Duke of *Newcastle's* Tomb, the Front being to the North Cross.

HAVING thus gone through all the Chapels; wherein are Monuments, for in that of *St. Blase* there are no Remains of any; we now return through the three last Chapels, now laid open into one, where in *Keep's* Time the Lower Convocation sat, into the Sacristary, or circular Passage surrounding *St. Edward's* Chapel, and affording a Passage to the others, in which Area, the several Tombs erected, and Persons of Distinction buried, we next proceed to mention. And first to begin with the three antient ones, on the West End and North Side of it, fronting the Chapels of *St. Erasmus* and *St. John* the Evangelist on one Side, and enclosing one Part of the Pavement before the Altar, and once open to it on the other, which in *Keep's* Time were thence to be viewed by withdrawing the Tapestry Hangings, but since erecting the new Altar wainscotted close up, and one of them to be by no Means seen, and the others only from the Side next the Area.

THE first of these, which is entirely clos'd up, is the Westernmost of the three; and near the Iron Rail Gates, enclosing the Area from the North Cross, where, till of late Years, they attended to shew the Tombs, as they do now in the South Side. The Tomb is of Free-stone, made like a close Bed, the Back of it wall'd toward the Area, against which Bishop *Duppa's* Tomb is placed; the Tomb is covered with an antient *Gothick* Arch, almost a half Circle, and an Obtuse Rising over it, and adorned on the Top with a *Fleur-de-liz*; on the Side of the Arch are Vine Branches in *Relievo*, the Roof within is composed of many Angles, under which lies the Image of a Lady in a very antient Dress, muffled under the Chin, and a Veil partly over her, her Feet resting upon two Lyons, and her Head on Pillows, supported by Angels sitting on each Side the Effigies, gilt and painted; on the Side of the Tomb are six Niches, on which seem to have been painted, Six Monks; and on the Pedestal, towards the Area, are Remains of Painting. This Tomb may, by the Curious, be seen justly engraved in Mr. *Sandford's* Genealogical History of the Kings of *England*. It was erected for *Aveline* Countess of *Lancaster*, Daughter to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, by *Isabella*, Daughter and Heir of *Baldwin*, Sister and Heir of *Baldwin de Ripariis*, or *Rivers* Earl of *Devon*; she was married to *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaster*, Son to King *Henry III.* on the 6th of the *Ides* of *April* 1269, being *Thursday* before *St. Ambrose*; at which Marriage the King was present. In Right of this Lady, as Heir both to Father and Mother, her Husband had the Earldoms aforesaid, and the Isle of *Wight*. She died the same Year of her

her Marriage. *Dugdale* mentions one *Aveline* Countess of *Lancaster*, married this Year, who died at *Stockwel*, near LONDON, 4 Id. of Nov. 1293, and was buried in the Priory of *Bromore* in *Wilts*.

ON the Back of which is a Table-Monument of white Marble, erected for Dr. *Duppa*, Bp. of *Winchester*, and Tutor to King *Charles II*. All in general who mention him gave him the Character of a Person of excellent Qualifications, singular and exemplary Piety, of a resigned Humility and extensive Charity; to which, if we add, a graceful and comely Personage, he was every Way qualified for the Tuition of the Prince; and the Conversation of the distressed King, who, when a Prisoner in *Carisbrook* Castle, used to say his Confinement was much relieved by that Divine's Conversation, and whose exemplary Conduct had raised such Reverence for him in his Royal Pupil, *Charles II*. that the Day before his Death that Prince came to *Richmond*, and at the Bed-Side asked his Blessing on his bended Knees: He lived universally beloved, and died equally esteemed. He lived not two Years after the Restoration, and in that Time he was a considerable Benefactor to *Christ-Church* College, and that of *All Souls* in *Oxford*, to all the Cathedral Churches over which he had formerly presided; founded an Hospital at *Greenwich*, where he was born, with this Inscription over the Door, *A poor Bishop vow'd this House, but a great and wealthy one built it*; and lastly, he founded that remarkable Hospital at *Richmond*, where he died. These Instances are sufficient Proofs of this great and good Man. Upon this Prelate's Death, his Body was removed to *York-House* in the *Strand*, and thence in State hither, Dr. *King*, Bishop of *Chichester*, preached his funeral Sermon. His Epitaph translated into *English* is as follows:

BRIAN DUPPA, Votive to immortal Memory here deposited his Mortality, who was born at *Greenwich* towards the End of the Year 1588, on the 10th of March, first a Scholar at *Westminster* School, where he was instructed in Hebrew by the then Dean, *Lancelot Andrews*, next Student of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, elected A. M. in *All Souls*, created D. D. and made Chaplain to the Elector Palatine; afterwards revisiting his College of *Christ-Church*, he presided as Dean there the Space of ten Years; but higher Cares waited for, greater Employment required so eminent a Person. He attended as Tutor to the Prince of most Royal Expectation; from whence being graced with three successive Mitres, he became the Ornament of as many Churches, *Chichester*, *Salisbury*; and lastly, upon King *Charles's* Restoration, of *Winchester*; with which Title he was distinguished, and that of Prelate of the Garter. In the Beginning of his 74th Year, A. D. 1662, on the 26th of March, being at *Richmond*, where he lived while the Prince's Tutor, where he lay concealed in the troublesome Times, and where he founded a remarkable Hospital. He, folded in the Arms of his Royal Pupil, breath'd forth his pious Soul.

HE lies under the Pavement between the Tomb of *Valence*, and *Erasmus's* Chapel: Over his Body is a large Stone of Blue Marble, thus inscribed: *Hic jacet Brianus Winton*.

THE next, being the middle-most of the three antient ones before-mentioned, is composed of *Gothick* Arches, and Spires of grey Marble inlaid, after the *Mosaick* Manner, with stained Glass, and the Effigies on it dressed in Scarlet, painted and gilt, with a Surcoat of Arms; this Monument was erected over *Alhelmer*, or *Aymer*, surnamed *Valence*, third Son of *Wm.* Earl of *Pembroke*, before-mentioned, by *Joan* his Wife: He was

a famous Warrior in the Time of King *Edward III*. in the 25th Year of whose Reign he attended him in his Expedition into *Flanders*; in the 26th Year he went against the *Scots*; in the 29th, Ambassador into *France*; in the 34th, Guardian of the Marches, and the King's Lieutenant in *Scotland*, and went against *Robert de Bruce*, whose Wife he took in the Castle of *Kentire*, and *Nigel* his Brother; the latter of which he hanged, and all the rest in the Castle, after a barbarous Manner. He attended *Edward I*. in his last Expedition into *Scotland*; and *Burgh* upon *Sands*, where the King died, was appointed by him on his Death-Bed to carry his dying Charge to his Son against *Gavestone*, &c. In the first Year of *Edward II*. he was sent to the Pope, and the Year following joined with others in pulling down *Gavestone*, the King's Favourite, and was one of them that seized him in *Scarborough* Castle, whence he was taken and hanged. In the 10th of *Edward II*. he was at the Battle of *Bannocksbourne*, and in the same Year was taken Prisoner abroad, and obliged to ransom himself for 20,000 l. of Silver. In the 11th of *Edward III*. he was Governor of *Rockingham* Castle, and siding with the Change of the Government, ungenerously and unjustly was one of the Judges that gave Sentence on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, which (as some say) occasioned his own Death soon after; for the 17th of King *Edward III*. attending Queen *Isabel* into *France*, he was there murdered on the 23d of *June*, dying without Issue, though he had three Wives, the last of which who survived him was *Mary* of *St. Paul*. He was a tall pale Man, says *Walsingham*, and from thence came the Joke made on him by *Gavestone*, who floutingly used to call him *Joseph the Jew*.

THE third and Eastermost of the three is more stately and lofty than the former, painted, gilt and inlaid with stained Glass, the Inside of the Canopy being a Sky with Stars, but by Age turned into a dull Red. This was erected for *Edmund Crouchback*, fourth Son to *Henry III*. by his Wife *Isabel*, Daughter and Coheir to *Raymond* Earl of *Provence*, born 16 Jan, 1245, or according to *Wykes*, 1244. He was surnamed *Crouchback*, as some think, on Account of bowing or bending his Back; which Opinion is by others accounted ridiculous; and *Harding* particularly says, it was a Reflection made upon him Parties in Government, for indeed *Lancaster's* Claim arose from him: Others suppose it given him (according to the Custom of those Times, surnaming from Features or Dress,) upon Account of his Journey into the *Holy Land* with his Brother *Edward*, and comes from the Word *Crouch*, a Cross, then worn as Distinction on that Affair; and *Wykes* observes, that upon this Expedition vast Numbers were eager of it; *Caractare Crucis humeros suos adornabant*. Others assert, he is no where in Writings called by any Title but *Gibbosus*, Bunchback, and that is most probable. At 19 Years old he was, upon *Simon de Montfort's* Forfeiture, created Earl of *Leicester*, and Steward of *England*: At his 21st Year he was made Earl of *Lancaster*; which Title he always used, and had afterwards the Earldom and Estate of *Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, together with that of *Campaign*, about the Year 1255. Upon the Death of the Emperor *Frederick*, the Pope offer'd the Kingdoms of *Sicily*, *Apulia*, and *Calabria* to *Richard* King of *Almain*, on Condition to pay him a vast Sum of Money that he had disbursed in defending them, and of the Papal Patrimony; but he refusing, the Pope sent a Ring by one of his Bishops, in order to invest this *Edmund* with those Dominions, although *Conradus* was then living: Upon which (says *Matthæw Paris*) his Heart exulted, as though he had already

ready the Fealty of the Subjects, and Possession of the Kingdoms, and instantly he vowed a Journey thither: The King, no less pleased with this titular Honour, sent *Peter de Eglebank*, Bishop of *Hereford*, to *Rome*, who accordingly obligated the Nation for the Payment of a vast Sum in Marks of Silver, but this proving only a Slight of the Court of *Rome*, to impose upon that credulous Prince his Father; after this prodigious Imposition it ended *in fumo*, though to further it there were several Pieces of Gold stamped with this Title, *Aidmundus Rex Siciliae*. He married two Wives, the first *Aveline* before-mentioned, the other *Blanch*, Queen of *Navarr*, Widow of *Henry*, by whom he had three Sons, *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, executed, and reputed a Saint in *Edward II*'s Time; *John* Lord of *Monmouth*, and *John* who lived in *France*: Lastly, Being sent in the Reign of his Brother *Edward I*. into *Aquitain*, with an Army, he there performed many notable Exploits; but being disappointed by his Soldiers falling from him, he took it to Heart and died at *Bayon*, on the Feast of *Pentecost*, in the Year 1296, giving Order on his Death-Bed not to bury him till his Debts were paid; and was two Months after brought into *England*, and interred here with great Solemnity. *Harding* says, he was slain at *Bayon*, at the same Time with *William* of *Valence*. These three Tombs formerly inclosed this Side of the Chancel, and made a glorious Appearance from the Altar. On the Base of this Tomb, towards the Area, are the Remains of a curious, and perhaps the antientest Painting extant, but much defaced, being ten Knights armed with Banners and Surcoats of Arms, and cross-belted, representing, undoubtedly, his Expedition into the *Holy Land*, the Number so suiting what *Matthew Paris* says, that there was himself, Brother, four Earls, and four Barons, of which some may be discovered, as one with a Surcoat Checquee, representing the Lord *Roger Clifford*. The Annals of *Waverly* mention *William* of *Valence* and *Thomas de Clare*, but they are not distinguishable, the Colours on their Surcoats being lost.

ON a small Monument of White Marble, adorned with an Urn, and affixed to the Corner of *St. Erasmus*'s Chapel, erected to the Memory of *Mrs. Christian Ker*, is this Inscription: Here lies the Body of *Mrs. Christian Ker*, the most deservedly beloved Wife of *William Ker*, of *Charro*, in the County of *Twigdale* in *Scotland*, eldest Daughter to *Sir William Scot* of *Harden*, Baronet, in the said County. She departed this Life upon the 16th Day of May, in the 41st Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1694.

ON a Grave-Stone: Here lies interred the Body of *Rebecca Foliot*, Daughter of the Honourable *Henry Lord Foliot*, who departed this Life, Sept. 5, 1697, the eleventh Year of her Age.

ON the Pavement near the Grave-Stone of *Bishop Duppa*, and at the Feet of the former, is a Blue one with this Inscription: *Johannes Doughty, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiae Prebendarius. Obiit xxv. Dec. M d c lxxii. Aetatis suae lxxv.*

THIS Gentleman, who was a Friend of the Bishop's, was born at *Martley* in *Worcestershire*, was Fellow of *Merton-College*, *Oxon* 1619; afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of *Northumberland*; presented by his College to the Rectory of *Lapworth* in *Warwickshire*; but, upon the breaking out of the Grand Rebellion, he left all, and retired to the King at *Oxford*, where he was (by *Bishop Duppa*) preferr'd to be Lecturer to *St. Edmund's Church* in that City. After the King's Forces were routed in the West, he retired to

LONDON, and liv'd with *Sir Nathaniel Brent* in *Little Britain*; after the Restoration, he was made a Prebendary of this Church, Rector of *Cheam* in *Surrey*, and commenced Doctor in Divinity. He lived to be childish a second Time, by Age, and died at *Westminster* on *Christmas-Day*, as before-mentioned.

NOT far from the Chapel of *St. John* the Evangelist, and joining the Bottom of *Abbot Estney's Tomb*, are two old Grave-stones plated with two Images of Monks of this Church, one of them for *Thomas Brown*, the other for *Humphry Roberts*.

SOMEWHAT lower than which, and nearer *King Henry VII's Chapel*, is another plated Grave-stone, with this Inscription:

Hic jacet frater Gulielmus Amundisham quondam Monachus hujus Loci Receptor. nostri Canonici. Qui obiit Anno Dom. 1420. Mense Julii Die Decimo quarto; cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

AFFIXED to a Pillar on the East Side *St. Erasmus's Chapel Door*, a Monument for *Jane Crew*, Daughter of *Sir John Poultney*, Knt. and Wife to *Sir Cloppesby Crew*; she died the 2d of December, Anno 1639, aged 30 Years.

ON the other Side one of the like Materials, with this Inscription:

Juliana Crew Virgo pientissima, clarissima & unica Filia Ranulphi de Crew Equitis Aurati, Regi Tribunalis Capitalis Justiciarii, ex Juliana de Cloppesby conjuge, vetustæ familiæ de Cloppesby in agro Norfolciensi Cohæredes suscepta, Redemptoris adventum his expectat. vernante ætate in Patriam, obiit 22 Apr. 1621.

That is,

Julian Crew, a most pious young Lady, the dearest and only Daughter of *Ralph de Crew*, Kt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by *Julian de Cloppesby* his Wife, a Coheiress of the antient Family of *Cloppesby* in *Norfolk*, here expects her Redeemer's coming. She died in the Flower of her Age, on the 22d of April 1621.

UNDER a Grave-stone near it, and at *Dr. Doughty's Feet*, lies *John Crew* of *Crew* in *Cheshire*, who died Anno 1683-4.

ADJOINING to the Base of *King Henry III's Tomb* lies buried *John Lord Viscount Fitzharding*: On his Grave-stone this Inscription: Here lieth the Body of *John Fitzharding*, Lord Viscount Fitzharding, of *Bear-haven*, and Baron Berkeley of *Rathdown* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; he was one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, and Treasurer of the Chamber of her Majesty *Queen Anne*, and Custos Rotulorum of *Somersetshire*. Who departed this Life the 19th Day of Decemb. 1711. in the 63d Year of his Age.

UNDER a Gravestone at his Feet lies his Lady.

ON the opposite Side the Area, and near the Bases of *Ruthal* and *Colchester's Tombs*, is an old Grave-stone plated with Brass, representing a Man, but much worn, for *John Windsor*, Nephew to *Sir William* of *Windsor*, a famous Man in the Reign of *King Edward III*. Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and who married to the famous *Alice Perers*, the King's reputed Mistress. This *John*, who liv'd at *Stanwel*, had been a Soldier in his Youth, and was a great Commander in the Wars in *Ireland*, and in the Battle at *Shrewsbury* with *King Henry IV*. but repenting him of his Bloodshed, finished his Life in Piety, and died in the 2d of *King Henry V*. on *Easter-Eve*, viz. 7th of April 1414.

THE next Monument in the Area, is a curious one of White Marble, representing a Lady on her

her Death-bed, with Mourners weeping, done finely in *Relieve*, but the Light (not being consulted in affixing it) falls so strongly on the Nose of the dead Person, that it represents it as a Dent, and entirely ruins the Beauty of the Face. This Monument was erected for *Esther de la Tour de Gouvernet*, the Lord *Eland's* Lady; the Inscription in *English* thereon, is as follows:

ESTHER DE LA TOUR DE GOUVERNET,

A Name renowned in France: And which her excellent Endowments of Mind and Body rendered much more illustrious, Was the best of Wives, And soon the Widow of the most Noble Lord *Eland*, Eldest Son of the Marquiss of *Halifax*. Her extraordinary Goodness towards all, Her singular Dutifulness to her Parents, Made her beloved of all, But by her Mother above all. Her Soul thus adorned with heavenly Graces she early resigned to Heaven, and her Body to this Tomb, Which her Mother (herself almost buried in Sorrows) As the least Mark of her unspeakable Grief made for her. She dyed the 28th Year of her Age; Of the Christian Account 1694.

NEAR the same Place is likewise buried the Lady *Esther*, Marchioness *de Gouvernet*, Mother of the above-mentioned Lady; she dyed July 4, 1722, aged 86 Years, and was buried from the *Jerusalem* Chamber on Tuesday July 10. These two Ladies lie in a handsome Vault near the aforesaid Tomb, in which lies the Mother of the last mentioned, and Grandmother of the first. There is Room for four Coffins remaining.

BETWEEN King *Henry III's* Tomb and *St. Paul's* Chapel Door is a Grave-stone thus inscrib'd: Sir Thomas Peyton of the County of Kent, died Feb. 11, 1683-4. And under it, on the same Grave-stone: Here also lies Dame Catharine Longville, Relict of Sir Thomas Longville, of Wolverpton in the County of Bucks, Bart. and second Daughter to Sir Thomas Peyton of Knowlton in Kent, Bart. Died Dec. 30. 1715, aged 70.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining: Here lies Elizabeth Longville, Wife to William Longville, Esq; of the Inner Temple, London, and third Daughter to Sir Thomas Peyton of Knowlton in Kent, Bart. died Jan. 14, 1715, aged 69.

NEAR them, but with no Inscription, lies William Longville, Esq; who died March 1721, aged 21 Years, and was buried March 30.

ON a Grave-stone near *St. Paul's* Door: Here lies the Body of George Wild, Esq; lately a Member of the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament; Son of George Wild, late Sergeant at Law, deceased, and youngest Brother of John Wild, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Obijt 15 die Jan. 1649. In vita honest. in lege & literis erudit. in morte fortis & pius.

THIS *Wild*, who is here called Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, must not be look'd on as a Judge, but an Executioner, he being a Creature of *Cromwell's*, and made use of in all his bloody Designs, and was the Person who barbarously condemn'd Captain *Burley* for attempting the King's Escape from the *Isle of Wight*, and was the first that hanged a Man for High Treason in adhering to his Prince; and soon after acquitted *Rolph* for attempting to shoot the King; for which, says the Noble Historian, this infamous Judge was made Lord Chief Baron.

THE next Monument in the Area is at the Corner of *St. Nicholas's* Chapel, and near the Steps to King *Henry VII's* Chapel; it is of Alabaster and Marble, adorned with a neat Urn, erected for Sir *Thomas Ingram*, Knt. a famous Loyalist, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*,

and Privy Counsellor to King *Charles II.* The Inscription follows:

Here
lies interred,
in full Assurance
of a glorious Resurrection;
the Body of the Right Hon^{ble}
Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. who for
his eminent Loyalty, Sufferings
and Services to and for their
Majesties King Charles the 1st and
2d, was by the latter made
Chancellor of the Dutchy of
Lancaster, and one of
his most Honourable Privy
Council.

He married Frances Daughter of Tho. Lord Vice count Faconberge, by whom he had Issue Mary his only Childe, who died in the 12th Year of her Age, An^o Dom. 1651. and lies likewise here interr'd. He was primitively religious and eminently (without Ostentation) charitable, an excellent Subject, a most affectionate Husband and a faithful Friend, and to the great Grief of his Lady and Relations Loss, to his Prince and the Publick he exchanged his Earthly for a Heavenly Habitation the 13 Day of Feb. 1671. to whose dear Memory this Monument was erected by his disconsolate Lady.

OPPOSITE to it, and fixed to the Corner of King *Henry V's* Chapel, on this Side, as Madam *de Gouvernet's* is, on the other, and under *Phillippa's* Tomb, is a Monument of Black Marble, with a Bust of Brass, gilt, for Sir *Robert Aiton*, Knt. a Person of great Virtue and Learning, especially in Poetry: He was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *James*, and sent Legate into *Germany* to the Emperor. He died Anno 1638.

AFFIXED to the Pillar dividing *St. Nicholas's* from *St. Edmund's* Chapel, is a Monument of Alabaster, being a Bust, gilt in some Places with Gold, erected for *Richard Tufton*, Esq; with this Epitaph:

Here lies the Body of Richard Tufton, Esq; third Son of Sir John Tufton, of Hothfield in Kent, Knight and Baronet, by Christian Brown, his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir Humphry Brown, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and Anne his Wife, Daughter to George Earl of Kent. Which Sir John Tufton left Issue married, by the aforesaid Christian his Wife, Nicholas Baron of Tufton and Earl of Thanet, Humphrey Tufton, Knight, the aforesaid Richard Tufton, and William Tufton, Baronet, of Ireland, Cicely Countess of Rutland, and Mary Countess of Dunbar; the rest died unmarried. This Richard married Crisogon, youngest Daughter and Coheir of Herbert Morley of Gline in Sussex, Esq; The other Daughter of the said Morley being Margaret, and the eldest, was married unto Sir Humphry Tufton before-named, who erected this Monument in Memory of his Brother Mr. Richard Tufton, who departed this mortal Life, leaving Issue John, Mary, and Christian, the 4th of October, Anno Dom. 1631.

IN this Part of the Area lie three Grave-stones for the Honourable Persons following, thus inscribed:

ON the First, adjoining Abbot *Berkynges's* Grave-stone; Dame Frances Apsley, who died Sept. 22. 1698.

ON the Second, Sir Samuel Apsley, who departed this Life Octob. 15. 1683.

ON

ON the Third, Allen Apsley, Esq; who died Aug. 5, in the Year 1691.

BETWEEN the Basis of King *Richard II's* Tomb, and that of King *Edward III.* lies *Thomas Bilson*, D.D. he was some Time Warden of *Manchester College*, next made Bishop of *Worcester* 1595; having sat there two Years, was translated to *Winchester*, and made Privy Counsellor to King *James I.* He died *June 18*, 1616, aged 69 Years.

NEAR this is an antient Stone, but the Plates torn off, which was for *Ralph Selby*, Doctor of the Civil and Canon Laws, and Monk of this House; he was in great Favour with King *Henry IV.* and his Son, and died *Sept. 29*, 1420, in the 8th of the latter's Reign.

NEAR the Basis of King *Richard II's* Tomb, in the Area, is an antient flat Stone in the Pavement, formerly plated with a Man's Effigies, and a Canopy, with Arms, and an Inscription round it, of which no more is remaining than broken Words: *Under this is buried Sir John Golofre*, (or *Holofre*) called *Lord of Langley*, natural Son of *Sir John Golofre*, Kt. by *Johannet Pulham*. This *Golofre* was a famous Man in King *Richard II's* Time, by whom he was sent Ambassador into *France*, Anno 1389, and was one of the King's Favourites, prosecuted by the discontented Lords, and had suffered as *Burleigh* and others, but that he was abroad. He married (as some say) the Lady *Philippa Fitzwalter*, and Dutcheß of *York*, who lies buried in *St. Nicholas's* Chapel; yet *Dugdale* says he married *Elizabeth* Countess of *Sarum*, Sister to the said *Philippa*. He died at *Wallingford* in the County of *Oxford*, 20 *Richard II.* 1396, having directed his Body should be buried in the Chapel of the Friars Minors Church at *Oxford*, near his Father's, if he should die before his Wife; but notwithstanding that, the King gave Orders for his Burial in this Church. At the End of his Will, dated three Days before his Death, it is said, That whereas he willed his Body to be buried in the *Grey Friars* at *Oxon*, yet the King disposed of it otherwise, viz. that it should be buried at the Conventual at *Westminster*.

ON a Grave-stone near *Golofre's* was some Time this Inscription in Brass: Here lieth *Cecil Ratcliffe*, some Time chief Gentlewoman with my Lady *Dudley*, on whose Soul God have Mercy. Amen. Mercy, Grace, and Forgiveness.

AT the Door of *St. Benedict's* Chapel lie three or four Grave-stones cross the Area to *Sebert's* Tomb: On one Side this Inscription: Here lieth *James Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*, who died the 16th of September, An. Dom. 1652.

ON another: Near interr'd lieth the Body of *Lionel* Earl of *Middlesex*, Baron *Cranfield* of *Cranfield* in the County of *Bedford*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber. He was second Son of *Lyonel* Earl of *Middlesex*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*; the last of that Honourable Family. He died the 26th Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1674.

ON a Third, this: Under this Marble lies the Body of *Anne*, Countess Dowager; Wife to *Lyonel* Earl of *Middlesex*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*. She departed this Life the third Day of *February*, in the Year of our Lord 1669.

NEAR these Grave-stones is the curious *Mosaick* Tomb erected for King *Henry III's* Children.

PASSING from this Area through the Hatches, in the South Cross, we turn in at a Side Door which brings us into the Choir, before the Rails

of the High Altar, and through them, upon the curious *Mosaick* Pavement, which is esteemed unequalled in its Kind. About the Year 1258, when *Richard Ware* was elected Abbot of this Church, he going to *Rome* for Consecration, in his Return through *France*, purchas'd, from the Ruins of a decayed Building there, the Materials of a *Mosaick* Pavement, which Work was formerly, i. e. towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, in great Esteem, and consisted of small Pieces of Clay painted and burnt like Bricks, and being of various Colours made, by a just Disposition, Variety of curious Figures, more beautiful and durable than the finest Marble; but this is suppos'd to be compos'd of real Marble, as *Porphyry*, *Touch*, *Jaspar*, *Lydian*, *Alabaster*, and *Serpentine*; it is form'd in several Squares and Circles; the Stones are square, and about a Finger in Length, of which, a great Number being taken up at the erecting the new Altar, some of them are with the Right Honourable the Earl of *Oxford*. The Pavement, at erecting that Altar, was threaten'd with a total Dissolution by the Workmen, whose mercenary and misjudging Notions destroy whatever is venerable; but, by the Influence of the Lord of *Oxford*, and the Care of the then Bishop of *Rocheſter*, it was for the most Part saved; yet they broke it up under where the Altar stands, and where the Marble Slabs lie round the Edges on the Sides. What is left makes a most beautiful Appearance, and seems to brave all the Injuries of Time, but for that the Brass Circles of Letters are almost worn out.

ON the North Side of this Place lay once open the magnificent Tombs of *Valence*, *Crouchback*, and his Lady; and under them, in the Pavement, were old Tomb-stones plated for Abbot *Ware*, Abbot *Henley*, and Abbot *Sudbury*. There was one likewise for *Sir Thomas Clifford*, Knt. Governor of *Berwick*.

ON the South Side was once open the Tomb of *Sebert*, which is already described; and near another of Free-Stone, having on it, in a Cypher A. C. and on the Sides the Arms of *Cleve* and *Fuliers*; it was erected to the Memory of *Anne* of *Cleve*, Sister to *William* Duke of *Cleve*, a *Lutheran* Prince of *Germany*. This Lady was contracted in Marriage by King *Henry VIII.* She was received in great Triumph at *Blackheath*, on the 3d of *January* 1539; on the 9th of the same Month married, and the *July* following, by the King and the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Authority, divorced, with Liberty to re-marry. After this Divorce, the Queen liv'd single in *England*, and was called the Lady *Ann* of *Cleve*; and sixteen Years after, viz. in the 4th of Queen *Mary's* Reign, she died at *Chelsea*, and was here buried, without any Epitaph.

IN the Pavement near her, lies buried a more unfortunate Queen, viz. *Anne*, Wife to King *Richard III.* Daughter to *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*. She was, as most think, poisoned by Order of that Usurper her Husband, to make Way for a Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter to his Brother King *Edward IV.* and was the fifth Royal Life he had taken away to secure his ill-gotten and short-liv'd Power.

ON the same Side was formerly a Grave-Stone plated for Abbot *Wenlock*, and about it for several other Abbots. Before the Rail lies buried *Dr. South* and *Dr. Busby*, under blue Grave-Stones, their Graves join, and are turned over with Arches of Brick. Passing hence through the Doors on the Sides of the High Altar, brings us into the

CHAPEL of St. EDWARD.

WHICH Chapel is paved with the same *Mosaick* Work as that before; in the Midst of it

stands the Shrine of that Saint, and round it the Tombs of our *English* Kings. The Chapel is but small, but so solemn and venerable that it strikes a greater Idea of religious Solitude and Contemplation, than any Place perhaps in the World.

ON the North Side of St. *Edward's* Shrine is a small Tomb (almost of the same Fashion with that we have before-mentioned for Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Henry VII.*) placed over another young Princess, viz. *Margaret*, surnamed of *York*, viz. of the Family, Daughter to *Edward IV.* King of *England*, by *Elizabeth Woodville* his Queen: She was born the 19th of *April*, 1472, and died the 11th of *December* following, being not nine Months old, and was here buried. Mr. *Sandford* gives us this Inscription, of which Part still remains:

Nobilitas & forma, decorque, tenella, juvenus
In simul hic ista mortis sunt condita cista,
Ut genus & nomen, sexum, tempus quoque
mortis,
Noscas cuncta tibi manifestat margo sepulchri.

AND alludes to a verge Inscription, which was thus:

Margareta illustrissimi Regis Angliæ & Franciæ Domini Edwardi quarti, & Domine Elizabethæ Reginæ serenissimæ consortis ejusdem filia, & quinta proles, quæ nata fuit 19 die Mensis Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1472, & obiit 11 die Decembris, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

IN *English* thus:

Margaret fifth Daughter of the most illustrious *Edward IV.* King of *England* and *France*, and *Elizabeth* his Queen, his most serene Consort: She was born the 19th Day of *April*, Ann. Dom. 1472, died the 11th of *Dec.* on whose Soul God have Mercy. Amen.

High Birth and beauteous Form, and Youth in Bloom,

At once lie chested in this silent Tomb.
All that remains to tell thee what she was,
Around the Margin see insculp'd in Brass.

It is observable, that Mr. *Weaver* takes no Notice of the Prose Inscriptions, neither of this nor that of the Princess *Elizabeth*, which makes one incline to believe they were torn away at the Time of the Reformation; for that such Inscriptions were there, is plain Proof, not only from Records, but the Verses of this latter refer to the Prose.

AT the West End and South Side of this Chapel is a large plain Stone of grey Marble, composed of seven Stones; four makes the Sides, two the Ends, and one the Cover; this plain and rough Monument was placed over the glorious King *Edward I.* This Prince was Son of King *Henry III.* and born at *Westminster* the 17th of *June*, 1239, and four Days after christened by the Legate *Otho*; he was called *Edward* from his Father's Favourite, St. *Edward* the Confessor, and *Longshanks*, from the Tallness of his Stature; he was, at his Father's Death, warring in the *Holy Land*, where he had been successful against the Infidels; but returning was crowned in this Church the 19th of *August*, 1274. He was a Prince of martial Spirit, and overcame the *Welch*, and subdued *Scotland*, bringing away the fatal Stone, and offered it at St. *Edward's* Shrine in this Church. He was a Prince every Way of extraordinary Accomplishments, and in his Time many wholesome Laws were enacted. Lastly, Hearing the *Scots* had rose, and shook off their

Allegiance, he marched against them, but, being afflicted with a Disentery, or Bloody-Flux, he returned to *Carlisle*, where sending for his Son, Prince *Edward*, he gave him in strict Charge, That he should carry his Bones about him thro' *Scotland*, till he had brought it to Subjection. 2dly. That he should send his Heart to the *Holy Land*, with 140 Knights, and the 32,000 *l.* he had provided to that Purpose; and that he should not recal *Gavestone* from Banishment; neither of which the Prince performed. After which, proceeding on his Journey, he fell ill at *Borough*, or *Burgh*, upon the Sands in *Cumberland*, the 7th of *July*, Anno 1307; but according to *Wykes*, by Mistake, 1304, having reigned 34 Years, seven Months and 21 Days, and lived 68. After his Death, *Peter* of *Spain*, the Cardinal made solemn Processions, and gave a Year's Indulgence to all saying *Pater-Noster*, and *Ave Maria* for the King's Soul, whose Death *Robert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, is said to have seen in a Vision, being then at *Rome*; his Body was brought to *Waltham*, and there remained 15 Weeks; *Walsingham* says six; every Week the neighbouring Monasteries sending six Monks or Canons to wait Day and Night round his Body, whence being conveyed in a solemn and magnificent Manner to LONDON, he was interr'd here on the 28th of *October*, being St. *Simon* and *Jude's* Day: *Anthony* Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and Bishop of *Durham* performing his Exequies. On the North Side of his Tomb are these Words painted in Black, not long since; and under them the Stone rubb'd, where, 'tis probable, was the original Inscription, of which this is a Copy.

Edwardus primus Scotorum malleus hic est
1308, pactum serva.

THERE was so great Respect paid to his Memory, that so long after as King *Richard II's* Time, his Great Grandson, there was an Order to renew the Cerecloths for preserving his Body, which is as follows:

Rex Thesaurario, &c. in *English* thus:

THE King to his Treasurer and Chamberlains, Greeting. We command you that the Cerements round the Body of our Progenitor, of celebrated Memory, *Edward* late King of *England*, Son of King *Henry*, which Prince lies buried in the Church of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*, be renewed at our Cost, as hath heretofore been accustomed. Witness the King at *Westminster*, the 11th of *July*.

ON a Table hanging by his Tomb were Verses in *Latin* and *English* not now legible; the *English* is as follows:

Death is too doleful which doth join
The highest Estate full low:
Which completh greatest Things with least,
And last with first also.
No Man hath been in World alive,
Nor any may there be,
Which can escape the Dint of Death,
Needs hence depart must we.
O noble and victorious Man,
Trust not unto thy Strength;
For all are subject unto Death,
And all must hence at length.
Most cruel Fate from worldly Stage
Hath wrest a worthy Wight;
To whom all *England* mourned loud
To see his doleful Plight.

Edward

Edward is dead, which was adorn'd
 With divers Graces here,
 A King, or fragrant Nardus Height,
 A gracious Princely Peer.
 In Heart the which was Lybard like,
 Right puissant, void of Fear:
 Most slow to Strife, discreet and wise,
 And gracious every where.
 In Arms a Giant fierce and fell,
 Attempting famous Facts,
 Most prudent, did subdue the Proud
 By Feat of martial Acts:
 In Flanders Fortune gave to him,
 By Lot right good Success,
 In Wales he wan: The Scottish Rout
 With Arms he did suppress.
 This King without his like alive,
 Did firmly guide this Land:
 And what good Nature could conceive,
 He had it plight at Hand.
 He was in Justice, and in Peace,
 Excelling: Laws took Place,
 Desire to chase all wicked Works
 Did hold this King's good Grace.
 He now doth lie intomb'd here,
 Which furthered each good Thing:
 Now nought he is but Dust and Bones,
 Which was a worthy King.
 The very Son of God, whom erst
 This King did love right dear,
 Hath given to him immortal Bliss,
 For his good living here.
 Whilst liv'd this King, by him all Things
 Were in most goodly Plight:
 Fraud lay hid, great Peace was kept,
 An Honesty had Might.

This *English* Version seems to be added, says Mr. Dart, some considerable Time after the *Latin*; for Mr. Weaver gives us no Version, nor hints at any being fixed here; but on the contrary give us a Translation of them out of *Fabian*, which he calls his Ballad Royal, and begins thus:

This sorrowful Death, which bringeth Great full low,
 And moost and least he joineth into one, &c.

ON the North Side the Chapel is a most magnificent Tomb, admirably curious in the Workmanship, considering that Age, and inimitably rich in the Materials; the Side and End Pannels of the Table being of the most polish'd Porphyry, of a clear Red, and the Work round them *Mosaick*, of Gold and Scarlet; it is upon an Ascent of Steps, and under it are three Ambries or Lockers, lined with the same *Mosaick*; the Corners of the Table are Serpentine Pillars, gilt and enamelled, and upon it the Effigies, in Brass gilt, so as still unfaded, of King Henry III. the Canopy of Brass and *Gothick* Pillars, which lay at the Head, and down the Sides of the Statue, are torn away; the Top of the Table is Brass, engraved Lozengy with Flowers. This Prince was Son of John, King of England, born October 1, 1206, and took the Crown at nine Years of Age; he reigned a long, but troublesome Reign, by Reason of the Animosities raised against his Father, which upon the least Hint took Fire, and occasioned the Insurrection of the Barons; the Consequence of which was the Great Charter, and that of the Forest, which were so strictly observed by our Forefathers as the undoubted Security of our Country, and indispensable upon any Exigence whatever. He was a Prince rather devout than wise, in *actibus secularibus minus putabatur prudens*; as appears by his hearing Mass three times a Day, at the same Time that he refused to hear any Complaints made against his Court-Parasites, as the *Valences*, &c. whom he enriched to the im-

proving himself, and promoted their foreign Creatures to Places where they might insult his People; a Practice which we have found severely true, where the Prince is their Friend, and Power in their Possession; nor was his Regard to the *Poistavins* more pernicious to England than his bigotted Obedience to the Pope, who made him his Property, and drew Supplies from us till we had no more to take: Of which Exactions, and the King's Indiscretion, *Paris* inveighs much. He was a Man of a middle Stature, well set, had a Cast with one Eye, even to hide Part of the Ball and Pupil. A Man of Vigour and Strength, and supposed by *Paris* to be foretold by *Merlin*, under the Allegory of the Leopard.

He fell ill at St. Edmund's-Bury in Suffolk, as he returned from *Norwich*, and died at *Westminster*, Anno 1272; according to *Wykes*, 71, on the 16th Kal. Dec. aged 65 Years, and having reigned 56, and the Sunday following, viz. on the Feast of St. Edmund the King, he was buried magnificently in this Church; his Body was drest in his Royal Robes, with the Crown upon his Head, and all the Nobility attending; the Templers carrying the Body; which Shew was so magnificent, that he shew'd more magnificent (says *Wykes*) when dead, than he appeared when living; his Body was buried before the High Altar, but his Heart he gave Order should be buried at *Fonteverard* in *Normandy*, which accordingly was delivered to the Lady Abbess of that Place, by the Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Presence of many of the Nobility, on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, Anno 20 King Edward I. *Matthew Westminster* attributes many Miracles to him after Death. Round the Verge of his Tomb is this Inscription, embossed in *Saxon* Characters:

Ici: Gift Henri, Jadis: Rey: De: Engle-
 tero: Seygnur De: Hirlande: Duc: De: Aquit-
 ayne: Le: Filz: Li: Rey Johan: Jadis: Rey:
 De: Engleterre: A: Kidou: Face Mercy:
 Amen.

ON the North Side, toward the Area, this in gilt Letters.

Tertius Henricus est Templi conditor hujus,
 1273. Dulce Bellum Inexpertis.

ON a Table some Time hanging by, were these old *Latin* Rhimes, with *Fabian's* Translation on them:

Tertius Henricus jacet hic pietatis amicus,
 Ecclesiam stravit istam quam post renovavit;
 Reddet ei munus qui regnat trinus & unus.

THE *English* on the same Table:

The Friend of Piety and Almsdeed:
 Henry the Third whilome of England King,
 Who this Church brake, and after his meed
 Again renewed to this fair Building:
 Now resteth here, which did so great a Thing
 He yield him Meed that Lord of Deitie,
 That as one God reigns in Persons three.

At the Feet of Henry III. is an antient and curious Tomb of grey Marble, on the Sides of which are engraven the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon*, Quarterly, and those of *Ponthieu*, hanging on Vines and Oak-Trees; on the Table is a Covering of Copper, gilt, engraven with the Arms of *Castile* and *Leon*, Lozenge; upon which lies, of gilt Copper, the Effigies to *Aleonor*, Queen to *Edward I.* large as the Life; over all, a Canopy of Wood; and round the Copper Verge is embossed this Epitaph in *Saxon* Characters:

Icy gift Alianor Jadis Reyne de Angleterre,
Femme al. Re. Edward Fiz.

AND on the North Side has been Painting, but now worn out; yet there appears a Sepulchre, at the Feet of which are two Monks, at the Head a Knight arm'd; and a Woman with a Child in her Arms; over which, in modern Characters, but defaced with the Ledge where they are engraved, is to be seen this Inscription:

Regina Elionora, Confors Edvardi primi fuit
Alionora 1298. Disce mori.

THIS Lady was Daughter of *Ferdinand III.* and *Joan*, Daughter to *John* Earl of *Pontive*, and whereby she was Heir to that Earldom. She was married to King *Edward I.* in the Life-time of his Father, and was a Sharer with him in all his Journies and Enterprizes, travelling with him to the Holy Land, where, as Fame reports, she cur'd him of a Wound received by a poison'd Arrow, by sucking the Wound: But *Walsingham*, tho' he says she was *nobilis genere sed multo nobilior morum gravitate*, is silent in this Instance; and *Knighton*, on the contrary, tells us, that when his Wound was to be dress'd, the King ordered *Edmund*, and *John de Vesey*, to carry her out of the Room, while he was dress'd, which they did, she shrieking and making great Lamentation. She was his Wife thirty-six Years, and attending the King to *Scotland*, fell ill, and died in the House of one *Richard de Weston*, at *Hardey*, in the County of *Northampton*. *Wykes* says at *Grantham*, on the 27th of *November*, Anno 1290, in the 19th Year of her Husband's Reign; upon whose Death the King returned to LONDON with her Corpse, and erected, (that Passengers reminded might pray for her Soul) a Marble Cross at every Place where it rested, with her Effigies on them, as at *Lincoln*, *Grantham*, *Stanford*, *Giddington*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Alban's*, *Waltham*, and *Charing*; of which, several still remain; that at *Charing* was pulled down as a Piece of Superstition, in the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion; on that at *Waltham*, is the Queen's Statue, like that on her Tomb, with others, and on the Sides the Arms of *Ponthieu*, viz. *Three Benlets within a Bordure*, &c. and the Arms of *Leon*. Her Bowels were first buried in the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, where was a Cenotaph erected for her with her Effigies on it in gilt Copper, and round it, in *Saxon* Characters, an Inscription.

THE Corpse being embalmed, and put in a Coffin filled with Spices, was brought to LONDON; and her Heart, put in a separate Box, was buried in the Choir of the Friars Predicants in LONDON, and her Body in this Church, on the Sunday before *St. Thomas* the Apostle, viz. *Kal. Jan.* the Bishop of *Lincoln* performing the Ceremony, for the then Archbishop of *Canterbury* would not appear in it; for that upon a Quarrel between him and the Abbot of this Church, he had interdicted it; and the King gave to *Walter*, then Abbot, twelve Manors, which were for yearly *Obiits* for the Queen, with Money to be distributed to the Poor. And to all such as should devoutly, in this Church, pray for her Soul, was granted Indulgence for the Term of five Years and two hundred and fifteen Days: Her Anniverfary was observed 3d *Kal. December*.

ON a Table, once hanging near her Tomb, was this Inscription in *English*:

Queen Elenor is here interred,
A worthy Noble Dame,
Sister unto the Spanish King,
Of Royal Blood and Fame.
King Edward's Wife, first of that Name,
And Prince of Wales by Right;
Whose Father Henry, just the Third,
Was sure an English Wight,
Who crav'd her Wife unto his Son,
The Prince himself did go
On that Embassage luckily,
As Chief, with many mo.
This Knot of linked Marriage
Her Brother *Alphonso* liked,
And so 'tween Sister and this Prince,
The Marriage was up striked.
The Dowry Rich and Royal was,
For such a Prince most meet:
For Pontive was the Marriage Gift,
A Dowry Rich and Great;
A Woman both in Council wise,
Religious, fruitful, meek,
Who did encrease her Husband's Friends,
And larg'd his Honour eke.

Learn to die.

WE next come to the Chapel and Tomb of King *Henry V.* which is at the East End of *St. Edward's*, and parted off by a Skreen of Iron made in the Time of King *Henry VII.* on each Side which are Stair-Cases adorn'd with Images, as big as the Life, according to the Chantry over it, as before described: In this Chapel lies interred that glorious and warlike Prince *Henry V.* Son of King *Henry IV.* He was surnam'd of *Monmouth*, the Place of his Birth, which happened Anno 1388. In his early Years he was guilty of many Follies and Extravagancies, ill becoming his Dignity, and, upon coming to the Crown, wore it with the utmost Applause. He was crowned in this Church the 9th of *April* 1414, and reigned nine Years five Months and fourteen Days, after having boldly proved his Right to the Crown of *France*, by that glorious Victory at *Agincourt*: But whilst he was in Pursuit of further Conquest, and endeavouring to lay *France* under quiet Subjection, he fell ill at *Suley* of a Fever and Flux, as he was marching to relieve *Coffney*, then besieged by the Dauphin; from whence being removed to *Bois de Vincennes*, he departed this Life on the last Day of *August* 1422, aged 34 Years. Immediately upon his Death, his Bowels were buried in the Church of *St. More de Fosses*; afterwards, his Body being seared and closed in Lead, was attended by the Nobility of *England* and *France* to the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*, where he had his Exequies performed; from whence he was brought to *Rhoan*, from thence to *England*, in an open Chariot, on which was laid his Image of boild Hides of Leather, and painted to the Life, having on its Head an Imperial Diadem, and in his Hands a Scepter and Ball of Gold. As this Procession pass'd through any noted Town, a rich Canopy was born over it by Persons of Quality; thus accompanied by the King of *Scots*, and the first of our Nobility, following two Miles off, he was brought thro' *Abbeville*, *Hedin*, *Monstreuil*, and *Bulloign* to *Calais*, thence to *Canterbury*, where, as *Walsingham* says, his Exequies were celebrated, thence by Water to LONDON, whither it was brought the 10th of *Nov.* and rested in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*. On the Covering of the first Horse that drew the Chariot was embroider'd the Arms of *England*, 2d *England* and *France* quarterly, 3d *France*, 4th of King *Arthur*, viz. three Crowns of Gold in a Field Azure.

Azure. At *St. Paul's* he had solemn Exequies, and thence was brought to this Abbey, as in his Will he had given Orders; to be interred in great State, his Effigies being on the Coffin in a Robe of Purple and Ermines, holding in one Hand his Scepter, in the other the Ball and Cross, having a Golden Crown on his Head, and the Royal Sandals on his Feet, and so placed in an open Chariot; that he might be seen; around the Chariot 1400 Tapers were carried by venerable Persons. He lies at the Feet of *Edward* the Confessor, in a Place set apart for keeping Reliques, where his Queen erected a Monument over him of grey Marble, whereon was placed his Statue of Heart of Oak; on which was a Head of Silver, and likewise his Scepter, and other Regalia, with a Plate of Silver inscrib'd with these stupid Verses, the Product of the darkest Age *England* ever saw, our Learning declining sensibly in the hurried Affairs succeeding *Richard II's* Death, and the Usurpation consequent. Such as they were take them:

Dux Normanorum, verus conquestor eorum
Heres Francorum decessit, & Hector eorum.

BUT all these Silver Ornaments, the Head not excepted, became the Prey of pilfering, avaricious and sacrilegious Hands, so that the headless Trunk is all that remains. This Tomb was enclosed with Grates and Gates of Iron, finely wrought, by King *Henry VII.* and over it is a Chantry Chapel, as mention'd in the Description of the Church, with his Weapons Caparison, Cloth &c. His Tomb, and the Head supply'd, is in *Sandford* and *Dart's Westminster Abbey*, taken from an antient Painting. This Prince was very tall of Stature, a long Neck, his Body lean and slender, and his Bones small, yet he exceeded most Men in Strength; he was brave, courageous, but very merciful and generous, as appears by his Concern for King *Richard II's* Murder. He had undoubtedly raised *England* to almost over-balance *Europe*, had not Death put a Stop to his Designs, which however might still have been effected, had not his Blood degenerated its Heat, in that mild Prince his Son, as indeed had been the Case at most Times in that Age, viz. King *John* and King *Henry III.* King *Edward I.* and King *Edward II.* the Black Prince, King *Richard II.* and this Prince and King *Henry VI.*

On a Table hanging near:

Gallorum matrix jacet hic Henricus in Urna,
1422. Domat omnia virtus.
Pulchra virumque suum sociat tandem Katherina.
Otium fuge.

O merciful God, what a Prince was this!

Which his short Time in martial Acts spent
In Honour of Conquest that Wonder to me it is,
How he might compass such Deeds excellent,
And yet for that his Mind nothing dent,
All ghostly Health for his Soul to provide,
Out of this World ere he fatally should slide.

So though I had Tully his Eloquence,

Or of Seneca the grave Morality,

Or of Solomon the perfect Sapience,

Or the sweet Ditties of Dame Calliope;

Yet might I not in Prose, or other Ditty

Accordingly advance this Princess' Fame,

Or with due Honour to enhance the same.

Considering his Acts, whereof Parcel appear:

In this rude Work, with many more left out,

The Time also was less than ten Year;

That he so shortly brought all Things about;

By divine Grace furthered out of Doubt

Vol. II.

That mightful Lord he help his ghostly Knight
With Grace and Honour to pass this Worlds fight
And to have Reward double, and condign,

And first for martial Acts by him done;

To be advanced amongst the Worthies nine,

And for his Virtues us'd by him eftsoon,

With many good Deeds which he on Earth had done.

Above the Hierarches, he is I trust now stall'd
That was on Earth King of Kings call'd.

ON the Pavement close to the Side of the former Tomb, lies an old wooden Chest or Coffin, in which is inclosed the Body of *Catharine*, Queen to the aforefaid King *Henry V.* This Lady was youngest Daughter to *Charles VI.* King of *France*, and *Isabel* his Queen; she was born the 27th Day of *October*, Anno 1400, and being a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, the King, upon seeing her, was so taken, that he told the Duke of *Burgundy*, he would either (with other Demands) enjoy the Lady *Catharine*; or drive the King of *France* out of his Kingdom; and him from his Dukedom; which Resolution being entered upon, they were obliged to comply with his Demands, and, upon a Meeting at *Troys* in *Champaign*, he was affianced to her, and declared Heir apparent to the Crown of *France*, and on the 3d of *June* following, being the Day after *Trinity Sunday*, their Marriage was pompously celebrated in the Church of *St. Catharine* at *Troys*, by *Henry de Savoissy*, Archbishop of *Sens*; to whom the King gave in Dowry 10,000 Marks and returning with this Prize into *England*, she was crowned in this Church by Archbishop *Chickley*, King *James I.* of *Scotland* being present; the Feast upon this Occasion being covered Messes of Fish. By her the King had one Son; viz. King *Henry VI.* whom she bore at *Windsor* the Year following their Marriage; and not long after, going over Sea to the King her Husband then reducing *France* to Obedience, she had the Grief to attend his Corpse into *England*. After the King's Death, she married with *Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor*, a *Welsh* Gentleman, belonging to the Court, of small Fortune, but antient Descent, having a direct one from the *British* Kings, to which add the most beautiful Personage of that Time. This Marriage was kept secret till the Queen's Death, as *Stow* reports; but it is most probable that it was discovered before, because this *Tudor* was in *Newgate*, and broke from thence the Year after her Death. By this *Owen* she had *Edmond Tudor*, Earl of *Richmond*, and Father to King *Henry VII.* *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, and *Owen Tudor*, who took the Religious Habit, and died a Monk of this Abbey, in which he lies buried. Queen *Catharine* herself died in her 38th Year, in the Abbey of *Bermondsey*, near *Southwark*, (where she retired) on the second (*Sandford* says the third) Day of *January*; Anno 1437; from whence being brought to the *Thames* Side, she was conveyed by Water to the Collégiate Church of *St. Catharine* near the Tower of *LONDON*; on the 8th of *February* following, from thence carried to the Cathedral of *St. Paul*; and lastly brought to this Abbey, where she was interred in the Chapel of our Lady: But some Years after, when her Grandson King *Henry VII.* pulled down that in order to build a sumptuous Chapel, her Body was taken up, and the Coffin being decay'd, it was put in a wooden Chest, and placed near her Husband's Tomb at the East End of the Fryars, (as *Stow* calls it) where it has ever since continued to be seen, the Bones being firmly united, and thinly cloth'd with Flesh, like Scrapings of tanned Leather; a View fit to represent

present to us the End of Beauty, Greatness, and what else sublunary Things we boast. Near which Chest, on a Tablet, *Latin Verses* were formerly legible, written in King *Henry VIII's* Time, and as it is supposed, by *Skelton*.

AND on the same Table these wretched Rhimes, by Way of Translation :

Heres lies Queen Katharine clos'd in Grave,
The French King's Daughter fair,
And of thy Kingdom (Charles the Sixth)
The true undoubted Heir.
Twice joyful Wife in Marriage match'd,
To Henry Fifth by Name ;
Because thro' her he nobled was,
And shin'd in double Fame ;
The King of England by Descent,
And by Queen Catharine's Right,
The Realm of France he did enjoy,
Triumphant King of Might.
A happy Queen to English Men,
She came right grateful here,
And four Days Space they honoured God,
With Mouth and reverend Fear.
Henry the Sixth this Queen brought forth,
In painful Labours plight,
In whose Empire a French Man was,
And eke in Wight.
Under no lucky Planet born,
Unto himself nor Throne :
But equal with his Parents both,
In pure Religion.
Of Owen Tudor after this
The next Son Edmund was,
O Catharine, a renowned Prince,
That did in Glory pass,
Henry the Seventh, a Britain Pearl,
A Gem of England's Joy,
A Peerless Prince was Edmund's Son,
A good and gracious Boy ;
Therefore a happy Wife this was,
A happy Mother pure,
Thrice happy Child, but Grandam she,
More than thrice happy sure.

BETWEEN the Gates of this Chapel, and the Feet of *St. Edward's* Shrine, almost contiguous to the latter, and partly cover'd with the Step or Ascent of the former, are two Stones of Grey Marble, of which that on the South Side, being broader at Head than Feet, hath some small Remains of a Cross, which sometime reach'd to the Bottom, but now Part of the Top only visible, and that not much : There are likewise the Similitude of Nails saltier'd with it, composed of a pitchy Substance, and not to be injured but by wearing the Stone itself. The Writers of our Church have not heeded it, as appears by *Keep's* joining it with the other, as belonging to two Children ; but *Mr. Dart* says, if he may be allowed to conjecture, he takes it to cover the Body of *Roger de Wendover*, since no other has yet attempted to assign a Place for his Burial. This *Wendover* was Parson of *Bromley* in *Kent*, and elected Bishop of *Rocheſter*, on the 6. Kal. *March*, upon the Death of Bishop *Sandford*, but being thought insufficient by *Edmund*, the Archbishop, he rejected him, who thereupon appealing to *Rome*, was received there and confirmed, and afterwards consecrated at *Canterbury*, on the Morrow after *St. Edward* the King, *Anno* 1238, and installed at *Rocheſter*, by *Simon*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury* ; and having sat Bishop 22 Years, he died at *Frakenham*, 4 Id. *October*, 1250. Whereupon the King, (*quia sanctus habebatur*) for that he was a holy Man, ordered him to be buried in this Church. That this is highly probable, appears by the antient Form of the Stone, and the Cross usually impressed on the Coffins and Graves of Bishops and Abbots, and

no other ; and this *Mr. Dart* seems assured of, that no Bishop, or Abbot was ever buried in this Chapel, except *John* of *Waltham*, whose Tomb is fair and visible ; and Bishop *Courtney* of *Norwich*, who dying so late as 1415, and being more the Statesman than a Prelate, and of a great and honourable Alliance, leaves no Room to suppose a Stone and Cross of such antient simple Form to be placed over him : Yet *Weaver* says, there lies in the Wall of *Bromley* Church, a Figure said to be his Portraiture, but says, he cannot contradict his Burial here.

ADJOINING to which is another Stone, *Mr. Keep* says two, of Marble, laid in the Pavement, under which it is said were buried *Margaret* and *John*, two Children of *William de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, mentioned before in the Chapel of *St. Edward* : But here *Mr. Keep* was strangely misinformed, for *Valence* had but one Child that died young, (tho' *Milles* says *William* likewise ; but he lived long after, and was slain in *France*, the 7th of King *Edward I.*) neither is there any Likelihood for this Conjecture, unless the before-mentioned Tomb of *Wendover* lying by it is taken for the other. This *John* was eldest Son of *William* of *Valence*, by *Joan de Monchesey*, and dying in his Infancy, his Father procured for all such as should devoutly pray for his Soul, Indulgence for 160 Days.

ON the South Side of this Chapel, and with the Feet adjoining to King *Henry V's*, is a handsome antient Tomb of black Marble, on which lies the Effigies, in white Alabaster, of *Philippa*, of *Heinault*, Queen to King *Edward III.* She was third Daughter of *William* Earl of *Heinault*, and *Joan*, eldest Daughter of *Charles* Count de *Valois*, younger Son of *Philip* the hardy King of *France* ; her Brother was *William*, the fourth Earl of *Holland* and *Heinault*, who being slain by the *Frisons*, this Earldom come to her : She was married to King *Edward III.* at *York*, Feb. 25, *Anno* 1327, and crowned at *Westminster* the first Sunday in *Lent* following ; she lived his Wife 42 Years, and bare him no less than 14 Children. *Mr. Weaver*, from *Harding*, tells us, That when an Embassy was sent to chuse one of the Earl's Daughters, a certain Bishop amongst them, advised to chuse the Lady who had the largest Hips, as promising a numerous Progeny : This the Event made good. She was a Woman of great Honour and Virtue, and a firm Friend to *England* ; she was, says *Walsingham*, *Mulier nobilissima & Anglorum ematrix constantissima*, strenuously asserting her Husband's Right to *France*, notwithstanding her close Alliance to that Crown : She died the 15th Day of *August*, being the Blessed Virgin's Assumption, *Anno* 1369, the 43d of King *Edward III.* and was here buried, the King pouring vast Expence in performing her Exequies, and erecting her Tomb ; round the Tomb were formerly the Statues in Brass, and Escutcheons of the following Persons ; at the Head of *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, *Lewis* the Emperor, King *Edward III.* *John*, King of *France*, and *William*, Earl of *Heinault*, the Queen's Father : On the South Side of *Joan*, Countess of *Heinault*, the Queen's Mother ; *William*, Earl of *Heinault*, the Queen's Brother ; *Margaret*, Empress of *Germany*, the Queen's Sister ; *Reginald*, Duke of *Geldres* ; *Eleanor*, Dutcheſs of *Geldres* ; *John*, of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Heinault* ; *Mary*, Dutcheſs of *Britain* ; *Lewis*, Duke of *Bavaria* ; *Margaret*, Countess of *Pembroke* ; *Charles*, of *Valois*, Son to the King of *France* ; and *John*, Duke of *Brabant* : On the North Side of *Joan*, Queen of *Scots*, *John*, Earl of *Cornwall* ; *Joan*, Princess of *Wales* ; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence* ; *Isabel*, Countess of *Bedford* ; *John*, Duke of *Lancaster* ; *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs of *Clarence* ; *Edmund*, Earl of *Cambridge* ; and

Thomas

Thomas, Earl of Buckingham: And at the Foot, of the Kings of *Naverre, Bohemia, Scotland, Sicily and Spain.*

ON a Table near the Tomb were formerly these Verses :

Fair Philip, William Henald's Child,
And youngest Daughter dear,
Of Rofeat Huc, and Beauty bright,
In Tomb lies killed here.

Edward the Third, through Mother's Will,
And Nobles good Consent,
Took her to Wife, and joyfully
With her his Time he spent.

His Brother John, a martial Man,
And eke a valiant Knight,
Did link this Woman to this King
In Bonds of Marriage right.

This Match and Marriage thus in Blood,
Did bind the Flemings sure
To Englishmen, by which they did
The Frenchmens Wrack procure.

This Philip flowr'd in Gifts full rare,
And Treasures of the Mind,
In Beauty bright, Religion, Faith,
To all and each most kind.

A faithful Mother Philip was
Full many a Son she bred,
And brought forth many a worthy Knight,
Hardy and full of Dred.

A carefull Nurse to Students all,
At Oxford she did found
Queen's College, the Dame Pallas School
That did her Fame resound.

ADJOINING to this, and between the two Pillars, parallel with the Shrine of *St. Edward*, is a stately Monument of grey Marble, having over it a decayed Canopy of *Gothick* Work, on which is a Table Effigies of Copper gilt, representing King *Edward III.* though his Corpse lies in the same Grave with *Phillippa's*, as herself desired on her Death-Bed; on the Sides of the Tomb were the Brass Statues and Arms of these his Sons and Daughters, (of which some remain) viz. on the South Side, *First, Edward* Prince of *Wales*; *Second, Joan de la Tour*, called Queen of *Spain*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *Edmund* Duke of *York*, *Mary* Dutcheſs of *Britain*, and *William* of *Hatfield*. On the North Side, were the Statues of *Isabel*, Lady of *Concy*, *William* of *Windsor*, *John* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Blanch de la Tour*, *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, and *Thomas*, Duke of *Gloceſter*; of these last the Arms only remain; on the Basis of the Tomb are placed on large Shields of Brass, enamelled, the Arms of *St. George* and King *Edward III.* On the little Tomb of *Margaret*, King *Edward IV's* Daughter, which joins to the Head of this Tomb, is placed the Shield and Sword carried before this King in *France*; the latter of which is seven Feet long, and weighs eighteen Pounds.

THIS King *Edward III.* was eldest Son of *Edward II.* King of *England*, who being deposed and murdered in the Infancy of this, the Crown was placed upon his Head at his 14th Year; he laid Claim to the Crown of *France*, in the Right of his Mother *Isabel*, Daughter to King *Philip IV.* and made the Claim sure by numerous Conquests under his Conduct, and that of his brave Son the Black Prince. *Scotland* he reduced to Allegiance, and after the second Revolt, took their King Prisoner. *France*, by the Battles of *Creſſy* and *Poitiers*, he subdued; at the latter of which, *John* their King was likewise taken; so that he had at LONDON

two Captive Kings at once; the first of these, after 11 Years Imprisonment, was released, the latter died in the *Savoy*.

IN his Time *England* seemed to shine in her Meridian; Learning was encouraged; Gallantry, and that the most honourable, was practised; the Order of the Garter instituted; the Subjects beloved; the Prince honoured at home, and feared abroad; till after a long Reign, and impaired Age, the Reins of Government began to grow slack; the Prince was imposed upon, and *Lancaster*, that ambitious Son of his, clouded all the setting Glories of his Reign, encouraging popular Faction, and debauched the King's Hours with a Woman who had too great an Ascendant over him, an imperious arbitrary Favourite, one *Perers*, having been chief Lady to the Queen, was much esteemed after her Death by the King, not as a Mistress, which some (in Regard she was a *Wickliffist*) say, and particularly *Walsingham*, who, with a Heat usual to him, calls her *infanda meretrix & verecunda pellex*, but out of Respect to his Queen's Memory; this Woman was married to Sir *William Windsor* before-mentioned. Thus ended this glorious Sun its Course, being upon his Death-Bed deserted by all his Favourites, and particularly the aforeſaid *Perers*, who even took the Rings from his Fingers before his Breath was gone, and lying alone, gasping almost his last, a Fryar came into the Room, and moved at such an Object, had the Courage to approach, and bad him cry Pardon for his Sins, giving him a Crucifix, the King often kissed its Feet, the Tears flowing a-pace, and was heard to pronounce the Word *JESUS*, and so expired, at his Manor House of *Shene*, near *Richmond* in *Surrey*, the twenty first Day of *June*, 1377, in the sixty fourth Year of his Age, having reigned fifty five Years, four Months and twenty eight Days; from whence he was brought and buried here. Round the Verge of the Brass Table were some *Latin* Verses.

ON a Table near it was this Translation :

Of English Kings here lyes the beauteous Flower
Of all before passed, and Myrror to them shall
ſue :

A merciful King, of Peace Conservator,
The III. Edward; the Death of whom may rue
All English Men, for he by Knighthood due,
Was Libarde invict, and by Feat Martial
To worthy Macabe in Vertue Peregall.

NEXT adjoining, and between this Tomb and the back Skreen of the high Altar, is another Tomb, not much unlike the last, being of grey Marble, with empty Niches on the Sides; over it is a Table of Copper with two Effigies of the same, gilt, large as the Life, being erected to King *Richard II.* and his Queen; his Robing is wrought with Peascod-Shells open, and the Peas out, but upon what Account that Devise was used, is not certain; over the Tomb is a Canopy of Wood, which has formerly been curiously Painted, with the Virgin *Mary* and our Saviour, still visible, and the Arms of *Anne* his Queen, viz. Quarterly, an Eagle displayed with two Heads, Sable, the Imperial Arms, and Gules, a Lion rampant, quevee forchee, Argent crowned, Or, the Arms of *Bohemia* impaled with King *Richard II.* viz. Quarterly, France, Semeé and England, &c. but are scarcely now visible. This unhappy Prince, King *Richard II.* was Son to that victorious Black Prince, and Grandson to King *Edward III.* last mentioned, whom he succeeded in the Throne at his eleventh Year of Age. He was surnamed *Bourdeaux*, the Place of his Birth, which was *Anno* 1366. He was a Prince of unequalled Beauty, and had the Excellencies

lencies of his Mind equalled those of his Form, he had compleated the Glories his Gransire began; but hurried with the Passions to which Youth is incident, he involved himself and the Nation in many Difficulties, to which the Factions about him contributed not a little; of which Disadvantages, *Henry of Bullingbrook* taking hold, usurped the Throne, by a canting, far-fetch'd Right from King *Henry III.* for Conquest nor Resignation were not then pleaded. Soon after which, this hapless dethroned Monarch was imprisoned, first in *Leeds*, in *Kent*, then in *Pontefract* or *Pomfret* Castle in *Yorkshire*, where, some say, he died by Famine. *Stow* says, they vexed him five Days with Cold and Hunger; the Continuer of *Ingulphus*, that he voluntarily fasted five Days and Nights, and *Walsingham* says, that for the Grief conceived upon Discovery of the late Plot, *Semetipsum extinxit media voluntaria*. Others say, that *Henry IV.* gave Hints to have him destroyed, which one *Pierce of Exton* hearing, went from Court with eight Men in Company to *Pomfret*, and entered the King's Chamber armed; who perceiving their Designs, put the Table from him, wrested a Bill from the Hands of the foremost, and slew four of the Assailants; but being drove back to his Chair, where Sir *Pierce* stood, he with a Pole-Ax struck out his Brains. This was done at *Pomfret* in the *Bloody Tower*, on *St. Valentine's Day*, Anno 1339, Anno 1 King *Henry IV.* Whereupon his Body was embalmed and inclosed with Lead, all but the Face, and was brought to the *Tower*, thence to *St. Paul's Church* in LONDON, to be exposed to publick View for three Days, where Service was performed, at which the Usurper was present: From whence it was conveyed to *Langeley*, and buried in the Church of the Fryars Predicants, the Office being performed by the Bishop of *Chester*, and the Abbots of *St. Alban's* and *Waltham*, without any Nobility present, or even any Crowd, nor any to invite them afterwards to Dinner, where he rested for some Years till King *Henry V.* a Prince of great Humanity, reigning, pity'd his Case, and gave Orders to remove him in State to this Abbey, whither he was drawn in a Royal Chair, himself and all the Nobility attending; he was interred near the Shrine of his admired *St. Edward* the Confessor, over whose sacred Arches the King erected a Tomb of grey Marble, with Niches on the Sides; but without any Statues in them, but on the Tomb is a Table of Brass, gilt, and on it, in gilt Copper, large as the Life, the Effigies of this unfortunate Prince, with his Queen *Anne*: On the King's Robe are the Devices of Peascod-Shells open, with the Peas out; over all is a Canopy of Wood as before-mentioned. Mr. *Keep* says, at the Time of writing his History, those Statues were removed, and a late Writer says, they are not there now. How Mr. *Keep* could make such a Mistake, when *Sandford* nor any other at that Time mention it, is strange; there not appearing the least Sign of their having been ever removed, though there have been but too flagrant ones of their having been injured, large Pieces of the Copper being cut off from the Table, and the Arms stolen from the Side next the Area, in the Holes of which any one putting their Hands, may turn the Boards of his Coffin. Round the Verge is the following Inscription, an extravagant Proof of the Generosity of King *Henry V.* by whose Order it was placed there:

Perfect and Prudent, Richard by Right the
Second

Vanquish'd by Fortune, lies here now in Stone
True of his Word, and thereto well resound;

Seemly in Person, and like to Homer, as one
In worldly Prudence, and ever the Church in one
Upheld and favoured, and casting the Proud to
Ground,
And all that would his Royal State confound.

In the same Tomb with him lies his Queen, *Anne*, Daughter to the Emperor *Charles* the 4th; and Sister to *Wenceslaus*, Emperor and King of *Bohemia*; she was crown'd at *Westminster*, by *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; by her the King had no Children, and having been his Wife 12 Years, she died the 7th of *June*, in the Year 1394, at *Shene* in *Surrey*, for whose Death the King's Grief was, like his other Passions, so extravagant, that he curs'd the Place of her Death, and ordered the Buildings to be demolished: She was buried at *Westminster*, in a pompous and solemn Manner, and at prodigious Expence. Stain'd with the Blood of the Earl of *Arundel*, as *Walsingham* observes, who never fails affronting this unhappy Prince's Memory, when he can, using the weak and base Supports of Usurpation, Personal Reflection, and Vindication of the Loss, and first Essays of Rebellion, which were quash'd, to give Sanction to the greater more successive and successful ones, under the Consequence of which he lived.

BETWEEN the Shrine of *St. Edward*, and the Tomb of Queen *Philippa*, under a large Stone, once finely plated with Brass, with Inscriptions now not legible, lies *Thomas Woodstock*, Brother to *Edward* the Black Prince, sixth and youngest Son to King *Edward III.* and Uncle to King *Richard II.* He was born at *Woodstock*, then the Palace, from whence he took his Name, the 7th Id. Jan. 1355. In the 50th Year of his Father he sat in Parliament as Constable of *England*. On the Coronation of his Nephew, *Richard II.* he was honour'd with the Title of Earl of *Buckingham*, with an Annuity of 1000*l.* per Ann. settled on him, and the 22d of *June* following, he confirmed him Constable of *England*, and in the Right of his Wife *Elleanor*, Daughter of *Humphey de Bohun*, he had the Titles of Earl of *Essex*, and *Northampton*. Of which *Elleanor*, and her Tomb, see more in the Chapel of *St. Edmond*. He was afterwards advanced by Patent, dated the 6th of *August*, in the 9th of King *Richard II.* to the Titles of Duke of *Glocester*. This Gentleman whom *Walsingham* calls, *Vir optimus & regis patruus in quo posita fuere spes & solatium totius regni communitatis*, was extremely careful over the Affairs of the Kingdom, during the unhappy Measures his Nephew took, but too subject to a Warmth of Temper, and a forward Opposition of every Thing his Prince desired; and having once by a Combination of the Lords, brought him under, intended still to keep him subject to his Dictates; which the King, now of ripe Years perceiving, resolved to remove from him, so severe an Observer and reprover of his Actions: In order to which he caus'd him to be surpriz'd at his Castle of *Pleshey* in *Essex*, and convey'd to *Calais*, where he was smother'd between two Feather-beds, by *William Serle*, — *Francis*, and others: This was done on Sept. 8, 1397. and but one Year before his Nephew met with as hard a Fate, at *Pomfret*, and *Mowbrey*, Duke of *Norfolk*, the Contriver of it, banish'd for Life. His Body was conveyed to *Pleshey*, and buried in a College of Canons Regular, which he had founded, under a handsome Tomb, but afterwards his Body was removed and buried in this Place. Upon the Tomb were the Figures of himself, Dutches *Elleanor*, King *Edward III.* and Queen *Philippa*, with his Brothers and Sisters: On the South Side of which, on the Verge was this broken Fragment, some Years since,

since, but now not legible, ore gistseneleze
entre les come tu poes iey deoir foit a malyn mydy
ou Coyr; priez adieu pur salme de luy; quil en
est de luy mercy meint home ne. —

NEAR the Foot of King Edward I's Monument is another Pavement-stone insculped with Brass, and an Inscription, Part of which was visible in Bishop Godwin's Time, but now gone; on the Plates of which are eight Figures, four on the one Side, defaced by often Passage over that Side, through the Skreen, from the High Altar to St. Edward's Shrine; and the four others in *Gothick* Letters, *Johannes* — — — which adorn the Effigies of a Bishop, in his Mass Habit: This was laid over *John de Waltham*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, a great Favourite of King *Richard II.* in whose Time he was Master of the Robes, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and was chose one of the fourteen over the Revenues, and lastly, viz. Anno 1391, made Lord High Treasurer of *England*; he died in that Office, having supplied it four Years, and that of Bishop seven; his Death happened Anno 1395: He was much lamented by the King, who gave Orders he should be here buried, as *Walsingham* observes, *hoc Anno, i. e. 1395, obiit Jo. de Waltham, Episcopus Sarum & Regni complacuerat, ut etiam (multis licet murmurantibus) rege jubente apud Westmonasterium inter reges meruit sepultura.* This *Waltham* seems to have been a Man of great Spirit, as appears by his opposing the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who in his Visitation had been opposed by the Bishop of *Exeter*; and after bringing him to Submission, proceeded to *Salisbury*, where this *Waltham* refused him, upon Account of a Privilege obtained from Pope *Boniface*, then newly Pope, to exempt his Diocese from any Metropolitan's Visitation, by Virtue of any Power granted from the late Pope *Urban*; but the Archbishop, who knew his Metropolitan Power of Visitation independent of the Pope, proceeded to Excommunications and Censures, till *Waltham* was forced to submit.

IN this Chapel was interred the Heart of *Henry de Almaine*, Son of *Richard King of the Romans*, who having been long in Foreign Countries, returning to *England*, as he passed through *Tuscany* with *Philip*, after King of *France*, was murdered at *Viterbo*, in the Church of St. *Silvester*, while he was hearing Mass, by *Simon* and *Guido*, Sons of *Simon de Mountfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1270. The Picture of his Murder the Inhabitants had painted and hung in the Church, on which, *Matthew Westminster* gives us some Verses. His Body was, the following Year, viz. on the 3d Id. May 1271, brought to LONDON, and his Heart put in a Cup, and placed near St. Edward's Shrine; his Body was buried in the Monastery of *Hales*. The two Murderers were excommunicated by the Pope, and *Simon*, one of them, died in the Castle of St. *Senen*, a miserable Vagabond, the Year following.

HERE also lieth interred, without Monument or Inscription, *Richard Courtney*, of the Family of the Earl of *Devonshire*, Kinsman to *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, educated at *Exeter College* in *Oxford*, first Prebendary of *Sneating* in St. *Paul's*, Dean of *Asaph*, Canon of *York*, Chancellor of *Oxford*; Canon, and then Dean of *Wells*; and lastly, Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1413; a great Favourite of King *Henry V.* whom he attended at *Normandy*, where he died at the Siege of *Harsleur*, of a Flux, on the 14th or 16th of September 1415, and being brought over to *England*, was buried near the Shrine of St. *Edward*.

BEFORE we leave these Chapels, we must not pass over the Persons buried in them, though not distinguished by Monuments, yet of equal, and

some of superior Characters to those that are; to which we shall proceed; after describing

The Chapel of HENRY VII. and the private Interments and Vaults there.

THIS *Miraculum Orbis*, as *Leland* calls it, on the Outside, would yield a most surprising View, were it not that the Smoke has pretty much injured it, and is adorned with fourteen *Gothick* Towers jutting out in several Angles, enlightened with Windows, and covered with the most curious Carv'd-work of Portcullises, Flowers-de-liz, &c. and have had a vast Number of Statues placed in Niches round them, but taken away, lest they should fall upon the Heads of those who attend the Parliament; from which Towers, to the Sides of the Roof, are *Gothick* Arches. The Ascent to the Inside from the East End of the Sacristarea of St. *Edward*, is by Steps of Black Marble, being — Feet in Length, under a stately Portico, to the Gates opening to the Body or Nave of it; before you enter which, you observe on either Hand a Door-way opening from the Area at the Top of the Ascent into the Side-ises of this Chapel; for it is composed of a Nave and Side-ises, in Manner of a Cathedral; the Entrance to the Nave from the Ascent, is through three noble Portals of Brass, wrought like Frame-work, and in every other open Pannel a Rose and a Portcullis of Hollow Work, alternately: Entering through these your Eye takes in the most beautiful and surprising Prospect in the World; the Roof of it is very lofty, and wrought with the most curious Variety imaginable; the Windows lofty and lightsome; the Stalls of the Choir of Wainscot, curiously carved, with *Gothick* Canopies, and the Seats with Variety of Devices; the Pavement is of Black and White Marble, done at the Charge of Dr. *Killigrew*, Prebendary here, as appears by two Plates of Brass fixed to the Rise toward the Founder's Tomb.

THE East View from the Entrance presents you with the Brass Chapel and Tomb of the Founder, and round it, where the East End forms a Semicircle, are the Chapels of the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Richmond*, and the open Spaces and Windows, where is the Tomb of *Sheffield Duke of Bucks*, and the Effigies of the Countess of *Richmond*, on each Side the Inlet to the great East Window. The Side-ises open to the Nave at the East End, on each Side the Founder's Tomb. At the East End of the South Isle is the Royal Vault; and of the other, the Monuments of the Two Murdered Prince: The Walls, as well as the Nave of the South Isles, are wrought into the most curious Imagery, and contain 120 large Statues of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs and Confessors, placed in Niches; under which are Angels supporting Imperials Crowns, besides innumerable small ones; and these have been esteemed so curious, that Painters, Statuaries, and other Artisans of all Countries have travelled hither to copy them. The Windows, which are thirteen on each Side above, and as many below in the North and South Isles, beside the spacious East Window, jut out into the *Gothick* Towers, visible without, and have been formerly of painted or diaper'd Glass; and in every Pain was a Red Rose, the Badge and Cognizance of the House of *Lancaster*, or a Text H. the initial Letter of the Founder's Name, and Portcullises; the Badge of the *Beauforts*, crown'd, of which many are still visible. The Roof, which is flat-tish on the Outside, is supported on Arches between the Nave and Side-ises, which turn upon twelve stately *Gothick* Pillars, curiously adorned with Figures, Fruitage and Foliage. The Length of this Chapel, within-side, is 99 Feet, the Breadth 66 Feet, and the Height 54 Feet.

Vaults and Interments in this CHAPEL.

THE first, being the antientest, is in the South Isle, and near the Tomb of *Margaret Douglass*, Grandmother to King *James I.* in which that Lady is buried. She lies in a Leaden Coffin, placed on another, in which is the Body of *Charles Earl of Lenox*, Son to the said *Margaret*, by *Matthew Earl of Lenox*: He dy'd Anno 1576. These are all it contains. Upon what Occasion it was opened in Mr. *Keep's* Time, or whether by Communication with the adjoining Vault he saw those Coffins, is uncertain: but he tells us, the undermost was much shaken and decay'd, so that the Skeleton and dry'd shrivel'd Skin might be seen.

ON the same South Side of this Chapel, is a large and capacious Vault, which King *James* prepared to receive his Mother *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and his Family: From her being laid there, it is commonly called the *Queen of Scots Vault*. And is frequently called the *Royal Vault*, from the many Branches of that Royal Stem which have since been deposited there. Of which in Order.

Henry Prince of Wales, eldest Son of King *James I.* who was born the 12th of Feb. 1593, and after giving great Promises of a Blessing to this Land, died of a malignant Fever the 6th of Nov. 1612, at his 19th Year, at St. *James's*, whence he was drawn in a Chariot, and had a Hearse erected to him in this Abbey, with his Arms, and this Motto, *Juvat ire per altum*. His Body was inclosed in Lead, proportioned to the Shape of it, and his Heart likewise enclosed by itself, to its Shape, and laid on his Breast, and under it the Figures 1612, with the Prince's Device, Motto, and a Rose and Thistle, with H. P. under it emboss'd. Some Time after, it is thought, this Body was removed; for upon digging to clean *Monk's Vault*, a Corpse, thus inclosed, was dug out of the Sand; and from a Hole made by the Workmen, issued a black Liquid of intolerable Stench.

Elizabeth, Daughter to King *James I.* married to *Frederick Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who was afterwards nominated King of *Bohemia*; but driven by the Emperor both from those Dominions and his own. This Lady, after the Restoration of her Nephew King *Charles II.* came into England. She lived with the old Lord *Craven* in *Drury-lane*, and died at *Leicester-House*, on Thursday Feb. 1661, aged 66, and was carried from *Somerset-House* by Water, and here buried, her Son Prince *Rupert* being Chief Mourner.

Arabel Stuart, Daughter to *Charles Earl of Lenox*; she married Mr. *William Seymour*, second Son to the Earl of *Hertford*; but this Marriage being consummated without the Consent of King *James I.* and she being Cousin German to the King, they were both committed Prisoners to the Tower, where this Lady ended her Life without Issue, on the 27th Day of Sept. Anno 1615, and was buried here in a Leaden Coffin without any Inscription, says *Sand*.

Henry Duke of Gloucester, fourth Son of King *Charles I.* a Prince of Wisdom, and Courage, and Piety, beyond his Years. He lived a short Time after the Restoration, viz. about four Months, and died at *Whitehall* the 13th of Sept. following, much lamented by all, but particularly by the King, who was never known to grieve so much upon any other Occasion. He was carried from *Somerset-House*, by Water, to the Parliament-Stairs, and here deposited. His Coffin was of Black Velvet, and on it a Plate of Silver.

Mary Princess of Orange, eldest Daughter to King *Charles I.* She died of the Small-Pox, at

Whitehall, (being invited into England by her Brother *Charles II.* soon after his Restoration) on the 24th of Dec. 1660, a Princess of great Virtue, and a kind Assister of her Brother in Exile; she was carried by Water from *Somerset-House*, and on her Coffin of black Velvet a Copper Plate.

SEVERAL Children of King *James*, when Duke of *York*, viz. *Charles Duke of Cambridge*, second Son of *James Duke of York*, afterwards King *James II.* died an Infant. On his Coffin a Silver Plate thus Inscribed; as likewise on those following:

Depositum Celcissimi Principis Caroli Ducis Cantabrigiæ filii Primogeniti Jacobi Ducis Eboracensis, qui natus 22 die Octobris 1660. obiit in Aula Whitehall, quinto die Maii, 1661.

James Duke of Cambridge, second Son of King *James II.* Depositum Illustrissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Cantabrigiæ, &c. filii secundo geniti & hæredis potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula Regia Richmondia viceffimo die Junii in Domino obdormivit, Etatis suæ quarto, Annoque Dom. 1667.

Charles Duke of Kendal, his third Son: Depositum Illustrissimi Principis Caroli Ducis Cantabrigiæ, & filii tertio geniti Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta vigesimo secundo die Maii in Domino obdormivit, vix annum habens, An. Dom. 1677.

Edgar Duke of Cambridge, his fourth Son: Depositum Illustrissimi Principis Edgari Ducis Cantabrigiæ, & filii quarto geniti & hæredis Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, qui in Aula regia Richmondia, 8 die Junii in Domino obdormivit, Etatis suæ quarto, Anno Dom. 1671.

Henrietta his third Daughter: Depositum Illustrissimæ Dominae Henrietta filia nata tertiar Potentissimi Principis Ducis Eboraci. Quæ in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta 15 die Mensis Novem. in Domino obdormivit, decem circiter mensium Etatis, Anno Dom. 1669.

Catharine his fourth Daughter: Depositum Illustrissimæ Dominae Catharina filia quarto genitæ Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta, quinto die Decem. in Domino obdormivit vix decem mensis habens 1671.

Anne Dutcheß of York, Daughter of Chancellor *Hyde*; and married privately to the Duke of *York*, a Woman of excellent Sense, and a Soul suited to her high Station: She died of a lingering Illness, occasioned thro' Weaknesses by Child-bearing, at St. *James's*, March 31, 1671. Aged 34 Years, and was buried here the 5th of April.

Charles of York, Duke of *Cambridge*, first Son of the Duke of *York*, by *Maria D'Este*, his second Lady, born the 7th of Nov. 1677, and died the 12th of Dec. following.

Catharine Laura, eldest Daughter of the Duke, by his second Lady: Depositum Illustrissimæ Dominae Catharinae Lauræ ex secundis nuptiis filia primo genitæ Potentissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, quæ in Aula regia Sti. Jacobi dicta tertia die Octobris obdormivit, vix novem menses habens, Anno Dom. M.DC.IXXV.

Isabella, his second Daughter by the said Lady: Depositum Illustrissimæ Dominae, Isabella filia septimogenitæ Serenissimi Principis Jacobi Ducis Eboraci, &c. & conjugæ Maria D'Este quæ

quæ in Aula Regia Sti. Jacobi dicta secundo die Martii sexcentissimo octogesimo in Domino obdormivit, Ætatis suæ anno curren- te quinto, Anno Dom. 1680.

Charlotta Maria, third Daughter, born the 15th of *August*, and died the 16th of *October* following.

Rupert, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, third Son to *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, remarkable for the Share he had in the King's Affairs, during the Grand Rebellion, of whom see much in Chancellor *Clarendon's* History. He died at his House the Corner of *St. James's Park*, near *Spring-Garden*, the 19th of *November*, 1682, and was buried in great State from the *Painted Chamber*, the Earl of *Craven* being Chief Mourner, Norroy King at Arms carrying a foreign Prince's Coronet on a Cushion of black Velvet; the Coffin was covered with black Velvet, and on a Plate of gilt Copper this Inscription: Depositum Illustriss. Principis Ruperti Comitis Palatini Rhini, Ducis Bavariz, & Cumbriæ, Comitis Holdernessæ, totius Angliæ Vice-admiralli, Regalis Castri Windesoriensis Constabularii & Gubernatoris Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equestris, & Majestati Regiæ a sanctioribus Consiliis, Filii tertio geniti serenissimi Principis Frederici Regis Bohemiæ, &c. per serenissimam Principis Elizabetham Filiam unicum Jacobi, sororem Caroli Primi, & Amitam Caroli ejus nominis secundi Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ Regnum. Nati Pragæ Bohemiæ Metrop. 17 Dec. Anno MDCXIX. Denati Londoni xxix Nov. MDCLXXXII. Ætatis suæ LXIII.

A Daughter of the late Queen, when Princess of *Denmark*, still-born: Hic jacet Filia primogenita Illustrissimi Georgii & Daniæ Principis, Illustrissimi Jacobi Eboraci Ducis neptis, nata mortua die Maii 12 MDCLXXXIIII.

LADY *Mary*, second Daughter of the late Queen *Anne*, while Princess, by *George* Prince of *Denmark*: Depositum Illustrissimæ Domine Mariæ, Filiæ nati secundæ Illustrissimi Principis Georgii Daniæ & Norvegiæ, Principis Hæreditarii, &c. ex Illustrissima Anna Coniuge charissima Filia secunda serenissimi Principis, Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, &c. Nata Maii 12. Obiit die Purificationis B. M. Virginis, Anno Dom. MDCXXXVI. Ætatis Primo.

AN abortive Male Child: Depositum Fœtus Masculi Abortivi, Illustrissimi Principis Georgii Daniæ & Norvegiæ principis Hæreditarii, ex Illustrissima Anna coniuge charissima Filia secunda sereniss. principis Jacobi secundi, Mag. Britanniæ Reg. &c. Oct. 22, An. Dom. MDCLXXXVII.

William Duke of *Glocester*, a young Prince of most excellent Form and Disposition, died at *Windfor* of a Fever, occasioned by excessive Dancing on his Birth-Day, *July* 30, 1700, from whence the Body was removed privately, being put into a Coffin of Lead, and placed in his own Coach, in which was the Earl of *Marlborough* and another; in three other Coaches followed the Bishop of *Salisbury*, his Preceptor, Dr. *Wilks*, Dr. *Prat*, and two Pursuivants. Thus he was carried to *Thistleworth*, where he was put in a Barge, and thence conveyed by Water to *Westminster*, where he lay in State in the Prince's Lodgings, thence being carried to the Abbey, was met in Procession by the Choir, and deposited in this Vault. The Coffin is of black Velvet, and had a large Plate thus inscribed:

Depositum Illustrissimi Principis Gulielmi Ducis Gloucestriæ nobilissimi Ordinis aureæ Periscel-

lidis Equestris, Filii unici Celcissima Principissæ Annæ, per Inclutissimum Principem Georgium Daniæ Hæreditarium. Obiit in Castro Regali apud *Windesfor*. xxx Die Julii, M.DCC Anno Ætatis XII. Inevente.

LADY *Mary*, another Daughter of the Princess *Anne*, born at *St. James's* in *October*, 1690, and dying soon after was buried here the 14th of the same Month.

George, another Son, born at *Sion-House*, Sunday the 17th of *April*, 1692, died an Hour after Baptism, and was buried the 18th.

A still-born Female Child, born at *Berkley* the 23d of *March* 1692-3, buried next Day; besides several Miscarriages.

George William, a Child of his present Majesty when Prince of *Wales*; on his Coffin this Inscription: Depositum Georgius Gulielmus princeps serenissimi Principis Walliæ filius natus 3. die Novembris, Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo decimo septimo, obiit sexto Februarii, 1717-18.

AT the East End of this Isle is the Royal Vault.

Richmond's Vault, so called from being the Repository of that Title, is on the Right Side of King *Henry VII's* Tomb, where is a Chapel peculiar to them. Here are two Coffins covered, one with Crimson, and the other Black, unburied, according to the Custom of Foreigners, whose they were. In this Vault (besides the Family of the *Lenox's*) have lately been buried these following:

John Earl of *Kildare*, and Baron *Ophaley*, buried Dec. 4, 1707.

Walter Lord *Blantyre* in *Scotland*, buried here June 23, 1713, aged 30 Years.

Catharine Countess-Dowager of *Abercorney*, deceased May 24, 1713, late Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of King *Charles II*.

IN the North Isle:

Monk's Vault, so called from the Burial of that great Man, the Restorer of Monarchy, Religion and Liberty to this Nation, and designed for him and his Family only. It goes down in a little Side Chapel on the Left Hand, and is 15 Feet in Length and seven in Breadth; so that Mr. *Keep*, who seldom inquired of this Church, than what the open Monuments told him, is grossly mistaken, in saying it was made to hold but two, him and the Earl of *Sandwich*, as will appear by the Persons following, whereof some have lately been buried there:

George Monk, Duke of *Albemarle*, the Restorer, was buried here in great Pomp the last Day of *April*, 1670, and died the 4th of *January*, 1699.

Anne, Dutches of *Albemarle*, Widow of the Duke, died Sunday 29 Jan. 1699, aged 54 Years, and was buried here the last of *February* following.

Christopher, Duke of *Albemarle*, Son to the General, and Governor of *Jamaica*, where he died on the 6th of *October*, 1688; whence his Body, being embalmed and wrapped in Lead, was brought into *England*, and buried here.

A Son of the said Duke, that died in its Infancy, and was here interred.

Edward Montagu, Earl of *Sandwich*, Admiral of the *English* Fleet, and Assistant with *Monk* in the Restoration; he was Vice-Admiral under the Duke of *York*, at the *Dutch* Naval Fight, when the *Royal James* was blown up, and in her

her this noble Warriour, who refused to save himself, but perished with his Ship. His Body, being known by the *George*, was afterwards taken up and brought into *Harwich*, where the Governor caused it to be embalmed; and the King sent for it, and buried it here at his own Charge, with great Solemnity. His Death was on the 28th of *May*, 1672, being aged 74 Years.

THESE three were in Pieces upon opening the Vault in 1714, at which Time that of *Monk's* of Lead was firm, but since, by placing another upon it, is squeezed together.

George, Marquis of *Halifax*, whose Coffin is of Lead.

Elizabeth, Lady *Stanhope*, Wife of the late Lord *Stanhope*, and Daughter of the said Marquis, by *Gertrude* his Wife, buried September 12, 1708, aged 35 Years. Upon her Coffin is placed that of *Charles* late Lord *Halifax*, whose Titles are inscribed upon his Coffin in *French*.

Catharine, Dutchess of *Northumberland*, buried the 3d of *June*, 1714.

George Fitzroy, Duke of *Northumberland*, third Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, buried here the 11th of *July*, 1716, aged 51 Years.

THE Right Honourable *Joseph Addison*, Esq; whose Writings gave him a Character superior to all the honourable Posts he held, and whose Name is the greatest Character, was buried from the *Jerusalem Chamber* on *Friday* the 26th of *June*, 1719, the Dean officiating. He was, at his Death, 47 Years of Age, and left behind him one Daughter by his Lady the Countess of *Warwick*.

THE next was *James Cragg's*, one of the Secretaries of State; he died of the Small-Pox, and was buried from the *Jerusalem Chamber* the 2d of *March*, 1720.

A small Vault at the Feet of Queen *Elizabeth's* Tomb, made at the Time that was building for one of King *James the First's* Daughters; and another small one on the Left Side for the other.

KING *James I.* and *Anne* of *Denmark*, his Queen, rest in a Vault by the old Duke of *Bucks's* Tomb, eight Feet 10 Inches long, four Feet six Inches wide, three Feet high.

UNDER the great East Window of this Chapel, is a large Vault called by the Registry of this Church, *Ormond's*, from its having been the Place of Sepulture for several of that truly noble Family. It is likewise called *Oliver's*, for here, it seems, the Body of *Oliver Cromwel* was deposited till after the Restoration, when it was taken away. What Number of Burials have been here, or what Removals, is uncertain; but from the Account of the Register we find the following Persons:

Eliza. Butler, Dutchess of *Ormond*, married to that famous and ever-memorable Assertor of Monarchy and the Church of *England*, at once against the equally dangerous Rebels of *England* and *Ireland*, whose remarkable Courage, exemplary Piety, and unshaken Loyalty, will make even the Name of this Family esteemed by all who either have or value any of those Excellencies. The Dutchess died in her House in *St. James's-square*, on the 26th of *January* 1685.

Ja. Botelar, Earl of *Offory*, eldest Son of the aforesaid Duke and Dutchess, and Father to *James Butler*, the present Duke; he was Privy Counsellor to King *Charles II.* and Knight of the Garter.

Richard Botelar, second Son of the aforesaid Duke and Dutchess of *Ormond*, Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, and Baron of *Weston* in *Huntingdon-*

shire in *England*; which last Title was conferred on him for his Service against the Rebels at *Carickfergus*, and in the *Dutch Fight* under the Duke of *York*. He died the 26th of *Jan.* Anno 1685, whether these three were removed afterwards to *Kilkenny*, the Burial Place of their Family is uncertain. Mr. *Keep* mentions only the Earl of *Offory*, as lying here in his Time, and but three others, viz. *Charles* Earl of *Doncaster*, Son to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Lady *Anne*, Daughter to the Earl of *Bucclugh* in *Scotland*; born the 24th of *August*, 1672; he died the 9th of *February*, 1673, aged one Year, five Months, 15 Days.

Charles Fitz Charles, Earl of *Plymouth*, Natural Son to King *Charles II.* by Mrs. *Catharine Peg*, born in 1658; he died of a Bloody-Flux at *Tangier* in *Africa*, while it was besieged by the *Moors*, on the 17th of *October* 1680, aged 23 Years.

Mary Dutchess of *Southampton*, Daughter to Sir *Henry Wood*, Knt. and married to *Charles Fitzroy*, eldest natural Son to King *Charles II.* She died without Issue, Anno 1680, and was buried here the 16th of that Month. These three last were the only ones, when Mr. *Keep* wrote, besides which are these following interred:

LORD *Francis Scot*, fourth Son of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, by the Lady *Anne Scot*, he was born Anno 1678; and dying Anno 1679, in *December*, was buried here the 8th of that Month.

LADY *Charlotte Scot*, eldest Daughter of the said Duke, died young, and was buried here the 5th of *September*, 1683.

LADY *Anne Scot*, second Daughter, born the 17th of *September*, 1675; and dying in the *Tower* of *LONDON* in the Beginning of *August* 1685; was buried here the 13th of the same Month.

LORD *George Scot*, and Lady *Anne Scot*, Children of the aforesaid Dutchess of *Monmouth*, by her Husband *Charles*, late Lord *Cornwallis*, who both died young.

James, Earl of *Doncaster*, second Son to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, born the 23d of *May* 1674, afterward Earl of *Dalkeith*, and Knight of the Thistle, Father of the present Duke of *Bucclugh*, by the Lady *Henrietta Hyde*, second Daughter of *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheester*; he died at his House in *Albemarle-street*, on *Wednesday* the 14th of *March* 1703-4, and was buried here the 19th of the said Month, aged 30 Years.

Charles Scot, second Son of the aforesaid Earl, born *March* 25, 1700, and died a Fortnight old, on the 4th of *April*, and was buried here on the fifth.

Charlotte, Countess of *Yarmouth*, Natural Daughter of King *Charles II.* by *Elizabeth*, Viscountess *Shannon*, married to *William* Viscount *Yarmouth*; died *July* 28, 1684.

Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of *Devon*, died *Nov.* 16, 1689. She lies at the East End of the Vault, in a Coffin japanned over.

Thomas, Earl of *Offory*, Son to the late Duke of *Ormond*, died *Feb.* 26, 1698-9, aged three Years, and is the uppermost Coffin on the Right Hand at Entrance.

LORD *Somerset*, third Son of *Charles*, Marquis of *Worcester*, died *Dec.* 17, 1704, and was removed *July* 31, 1712.

Anne, Daughter to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, buried 1705.

LORD *John Fitzroy*, Son to the Duke of *Northumberland*, buried in 1708, at which Time there were sixteen large Coffins, and eleven less.

William, Earl of *Portland*, Viscount *Woodstock*, and *Cirencester*, *Dec.* 3, 1709, aged sixty one Years.

Caroline, Daughter of Duke *Scomberg*, June 22, 1710, aged 23 Years.

Mary, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Devon*, Daughter of the old Duke of *Ormond*, died *Auguſt* the 6th, 1710.

Henry, Earl of *Bath*, died the 7th of *May*, 1711, and was buried the 24th, aged twenty Years.

Eugene, *Cavalier de Savoy*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Body of *Eugene Cavalier de Savoy*, third Son of his Highneſs *Lewis Thomas de Savoy*, late Count de *Soiſſon*, deceaſ'd *February* 25, 1711-12, in the 20th Year of his Age.

Charles, Marquis of *Harwich*, Son to Duke *Scomberg*, Oct. 5, 1713, aged 24 Years.

Eliz. Stanley, Daughter to the Earl of *Derby*, May 1, 1714, aged 17 Years.

LADY Anne Scot, Daughter of the Earl of *Dalkeith*, Octob. 18, aged 19.

Charlotte, Counteſs de *Auverquerque*, *Thurſday* December 9, 1714, aged 34 Years.

Mary Dutcheſs of Argyle, January the 19th, 1716-17, aged 35.

Elizabeth, Counteſs of *Derby*, Daughter of Lord *Offory*, died July 5, 1717, buried the 12th.

LADY Emelie Mary Naſſau, Daughter of the Earl of *Grantham*, buried September 5, 1717, aged nine Years three Months.

LADY Martha Manſel, Wiſe of *Thomas Baron of Morgan*, died June 10, 1718, aged 49 Years.

James Scot, Eſq; ſecond Son to the Earl of *Dalkeith*, died Feb. 25, 1718-19, and buried the 17th.

Duke *Scomberg*, aged 79 Years, buried by the Dean.

COUNTESS *De Naſſau de Auverquerque*, died Jan. 21, 1719-20, buried here the 27th.

John Sheffield, Duke of *Buckingham*, on his Coffin a Plate thus inſcribed: The High, Puiffant, and moſt Noble Prince, *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Mulgrave*, Baron *Botterwick*, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*; departed this Life, Feb. 24, 1721, in the 73d Year of his Age.

THREE of the Duke's Children, *John*, *Robert*, and *Henrietta Maria*, taken from *St. Margaret's Church*, and re-interred here on the 27th of *March* following.

LORD Viſcount *Urwin*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Right Honourable *Richard*, Lord Viſcount *Urwin*, deceaſed Monday April the 10th, 1721, in the 34th Year of his Age.

LORD *George Mannors*, ſecond Son of the late Duke of *Rutland*, died Dec. 16, 1721, aged ſeven Years.

MARQUIS *Lothain*, buried March 6, 1721-2, out of the *Jeruſalem Chamber*; on his Coffin this Inſcription: The Right Honourable *William Kerr*, Marquis of *Lothain*, Earl of *Antrim*, Viſcount *Bryans*, Lord *Jedburg*, *Moreſlatt*, and *Newbottle*, and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the *Thiſtle*; deceaſed Feb. 28, 1721-2, aged 61 Years.

IN the ſame Vault lies buried *Catharine*, Dutcheſs of *Bucks*, his firſt Lady, aged thirty-eight Years.

John Churchill, late Duke of *Marlborough*; on his Coffin: *Depositum Illuſtriſſimi Johannis Ducis de Marlborough, Marchionis de Blanford, Baronis Churchill de Sandridge, Baronis de Ay-mouth in Scotia, Principis Sacri Romani Imperii, &c. Equitis ordinis perſcelidis qui obiit decimo ſexto die Junii 1722. Anno Etatis 73.*

IN a ſmall Vault, ſufficient for one, lies Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Kt. a Clergyman's Son, born N^o 35. Vol. II.

in *Cumberland*, Under Secretary to Secretary *Nicholas*, afterwards to *Henry Earl of Arlington*, Clerk of the Council in 1671, Clerk of the Papers, Member of Parliament for *Thetford*, Plenipotentiary to *Holland* and *Germany*, Principal Secretary of State and Privy Counſellor. In 1678 he was, by the Commons, ſent to the *Tower*, and the ſame Day releaſed by the King; but finding the Commons troubleſome and vexatious to him, he reſigned his Office of Secretary 1678. He was Preſident of the Royal Society.

Private Interments in other CHAPELS.

IN the Chapel of *St. Benediſt*, lies buried Dr. *John Spotſwood*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*, and Lord Chancellor; a long experienced and faithful Miniſter to King *James*, and King *Charles I.* Soon after, reading the Liturgy (at the ſtilling the Riot, upon which he was preſent) he was ſo violently purſued by the Kirk Party, that he fled to LONDON, and having given his Sovereign a true Notion of that Party and Nation, died ſoon after, in a good old Age, Anno 1640. He publiſhed a fair and juſt Hiſtory of the Affairs of that Kingdom, and has been, for that, eſteemed the trueſt Hiſtorian that Country has produced. He was a Perſon of ſingular Integrity, great Wiſdom, and exemplary Life; for which, till the new Upſhouts, he was much revered for many Years.

In St. EDMUND'S.

IN this Chapel is a fine Monument, being a Pyramid of the fineſt Marble, for Biſhop *Monk*, erected at the Charge of his Grandſon *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, Eſq; of *Carkball* in *Lancaſhire*. The Epitaph is thus tranſlated:

“ In this Chapel lies the Body of the late
“ Reverend Father in Chriſt, *Nicholas Monk*,
“ D. D. who was ſome Time Provost of *Eaton*-
“ College, afterwards Biſhop of *Hereford*: The
“ moſt endeared Brother to the moſt noble
“ *George Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of
“ *Torrington*, and Baron *Monk* of *Potheridge*;
“ and was the chief and moſt ſucceſſful Aſſiſtant
“ with him in that glorious Reſtoration of King
“ *Charles II.* and the Church of England. He
“ died Dec. 11, 1661, cloſing, alas, too haſtily,
“ his Courſe, at the Opening of his 51ſt Year.
“ *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, of *Cark* in the
“ County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; his moſt regardful
“ Grandſon, and the only ſurviving Heir to his
“ Family, hath, to the laſting Memory of his
“ moſt worthy Anceſtor, devoutly erected this
“ Monument 1723.

IN this Chapel, near *William of Valence's Tomb*, was buried, without any Monument or Inſcription, *Humphry Bouchier*, Lord *Cromwell*, Son to *Henry Earl of Eſſex*, who was ſlain at the Battle of *Barnet*. Mr. *Camden*, by Miſtake for another, aſcribes to him a Monument in this Chapel, bearing that Name, as Mr. *Keep* ſays.

George Brideman, Keeper of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*, died 1580, and his Wife 1590.

Margaret Clifford, Daughter to *Henry Earl of Cumberland*, died 1596.

Henry Earl of Stafford, and Baron *Stafford*. On his Coffin: “ The Right Honourable *Henry* “ *Stafford Howard*, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron “ of *Stafford*; obiit die Aprilis 27, 1719. *Æta-* “ *tis ſux* 72. *Requieſcat in pace.*” On each Side of him are Leaden Coffins.

CHAPEL of St. NICHOLAS.

IN which, besides those already mentioned, are buried in a Vault in the Middle of it, call'd *Villiers's*, these following :

HON. *Elizabeth Granville*, Daughter of *Charles Lord Lansdown*; died Sept. 18, 1689, aged 25 Years.

Bridget Herbert, Daughter of *James Herbert*, Esq; April 13, 1692, aged eleven Years.

THESE were the Leaden Coffins; besides which were two or three wooden ones broken to Pieces, Anno 1713, not unlikely, Sir *George Villiers's*, and Lady *Norris's*, 1645; and there was the Leaden Coffin of the Lady *Mary Beaumont*, Mother to the great Duke of *Buckingham*, that was stabb'd by *Felton*.

LADY *Anne Charlotte Bagenal*, buried the 13th of March 1712-13. On her Right Side lies the Lady *Barbara Fielding*, Wife of *Basil*, Lord Viscount *Fielding*, died April 2, 1641.

LADY *Archibald Hamilton*, was interr'd here on the 4th of April 1719; which Coffin filled the Vault. Before we leave this Chapel, 'tis to be noted, that Bishop *Sprat's* Coffin joins the Foundation; and to answer the Height of that, a Brick Wall was built on his Left Hand, and at eighteen Inches above the Coffin-lid was laid thick Plank. The Inscription on his Plate was thus: *Thomas Episcopus Rossensis hujus Ecclesiæ Dec. obiit 20. Maii 1713.*

CHAPEL of St. PAUL.

Devereux, Earl of *Essex*, and General on the Rebels Side against King *Charles I.* and for some Time the Darling of the Presbyterian Faction, afterwards being much slighted by the Army and Independents, he resigned his Commission, and, in a retired disconsolate Manner, ended his Life, on the 14th of September 1647, as some suspected, of Poison. The Two Houses of Parliament, so called, attended his Funeral, towards which, they ordered 5000 l. to be paid. He was pompously buried the 22d of October following, and a Hearse erected for him in the South Cross, which was afterwards, by *Cromwell's* Soldiers, defaced, his Effigies hack'd to Pieces, and his Spurs and Atchievements torn down.

Ezekiel, Baron of *Spanheim*, Ambassador from the King of *Prussia*, and Resident here nine Years; famous for Medal-learning, and his Books *De præstantia & usu numismatum antiquorum*. He died by dislodging a Stone, through Means of a violent Vomiting, on the 20th of November 1710, in the 81st Year of his Age.

LADY *Elizabeth*, Baroness of *Spanheim*, Wife to the before-mentioned, buried here Jan. 19, 1707-8.

Anne Ferrers, Widow of *John Ferrers*, Esq; buried in a Coffin of Lead the 5th of May 1715, aged 90 Years.

Sir *Henry Bellasyse*, Anno 1717; and at Lady *Spanheim's* Head lies *Mary Bellasyse*.

CHAPEL of St. JOHN BAPTIST.

LORD Viscount *Ranelagh*, died Jan. 5. 1711, and was buried here on the 5th following; aged 71 Years; and near him his Lady.

Robert, Earl of *Scarfsdale*, in the Lord *Huntington's* Vault, buried Jan. 4, 1707-8.

John, Earl of *Cherbury*, on the Left Side Lady *Ranelagh*, buried Jan. 16, 1713.

ISLIP's, or the CHAPEL of St. ERASMUS.

At the Entrance of which was some Time buried, *Anne Dutcheffs* of *York*, sole Daughter

to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, married to *Richard Duke of York*, Son to King *Edw. IV.* and Brother to (and murdered in the *Tower* with) King *Edward V.* She was married to him at his third Year of Age.

Mrs. *Jane Hatton*.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of *Falmouth*, killed in the *Dutch Wars*, on board the Duke of *York's* Ship, by one fatal Shot; which at the same Time slew the Lord *Muskerry*, and the Honourable Mr. *Boyle*. The shattered Ruins of this brave Man were afterwards interred here, Anno 1665.

St. JOHN EVANGELIST.

NEAR the Tomb of *Burroughs* lies another brave Soldier of the same Name, viz. Sir *John Burroughs*, a famous English Officer under the Duke of *Buckingham*, in King *Charles I's* Time. He was, in the Isle of *Rhea*, besieging the Citadel of *St. Martin's*, slain by a Musket Shot from thence, as he was viewing the Works, on the 20th of September 1627.

Sir *Edward Sprague*, another brave Man, as famous at Sea as any it has carried; he was by King *Charles II.* appointed Envoy in the Affairs of the *Netherlands* to the Constable of *Castile*. He was in the famous *Dutch Fight*, 1673, where finding his Ship disabled, and going to another in order to board *Van Tromp*, with the Earl of *Offory*, the Boat he was in was shatter'd to Pieces, and he drowned in the Sea. It was said, when he left the King, he told his Majesty he would bring *Tromp* alive or dead, or perish in the Attempt; which happened accordingly: His Name was long formidable to the *Dutch*, and one of their Writers has lately given him the Character of the bravest Admiral England ever had.

John Duke of Newcastle, on the Left Hand of the Earl of *Oxford*, August the 9th, 1711, of whom hereafter.

Mr. *Keep* sums up these antient Burials in this Chapel, viz. *Thomas* the first Lord *Wentworth*, *Richard Knevet*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died on the first Day of November, Anno 1559. Sir *Edward Rogers*, Knt. Comptroller of the Household to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died Anno 1568. *William Rogers* his Grandson, Anno 1593. Sir *James Crofts*, Knt. Comptroller of the Household likewise to Queen *Elizabeth*, who died Anno 1590. *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *John Fortescue*, Kt. who died May 21, 1597.

The CHAPEL of St. MICHAEL.

IN this Chapel is said to have been buried Sir *William Trussel*, Knt. a powerful Statesman in the Times of King *Edward II.* and *III.* In the 15th of the former's Reign he adhered to *Thomas Earl of Lancaster*, and in his 20th was banished. He attended Queen *Isabel* into England, with other Malecontents, and was appointed, in the Name of the People, to depose *Edward II.* which he impudently did, by renouncing his Allegiance to him. After the Murder of that King he was made Escheator-General on this Side *Trent*; but being still meddling, he opposed his Brother-Rebel *Mortimer*, and was forced to fly; but after his Fall, viz. the 4th of King *Edward III.* was restored to his Place: He was Constable of *Beaumarès* in *Anglesey*, Commissioner to treat with France, the 9th of King *Edward III.* and had 1000 Marks given him. In the 13th of King *Edward III.* he was Admiral of the Royal Navy; was in an Expedition in *Flanders* and *Scotland*; and in the 15th was summoned as Baron; he was Ambassador to France, the 20th of King *Edward III.* and was one

one that fate with *Thorpe*, Chief Justice, on the Trials of the Earls of *Fife* and *Monteth*. When he died is uncertain.

SINCE his Time these following have been buried here, viz.

Sir *Hugh Vaughan*, Knt. with *Anne* his Wife, who was the Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Widow of *Thomas Hungerford*.

Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knt. afterwards Lord *Wharton*, who married the Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Suffex*, and was buried here, Anno 1572.

Elizabeth the Wife of Sir *John Boom*, Knt. Secretary to Queen *Mary*; she died on the 22d of *June*, Anno 1576.

IN this Chapel also was buried *Arabella*, Viscountess of *Dunganon*, 1709.

The CHAPEL of St. ANDREW'S:

THE Lady *Anne Walpole*, buried from the *Jerusalem Chamber*, August 16, 1722; she died the 5th of that Month, aged 64.

In the Area are these buried following:

Edward Earl of *Fersey*, Master of the Horse to Queen *Mary*, and President of the Household, died August 26, 1711, and was buried September 4, aged 56 Years. He lies over-against St. *John Baptist's* Chapel.

Henry Gee, Son of the Reverend Dr. *Gee*, eleven Feet within the Gates, at the Head of *Brown* the Monk's Tomb, buried April 9, 1689. There is likewise buried there another of his Children.

Sir *Edward Villiers*, Knt. on the Left Side joining the Earl of *Fersey*.

Edward Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and the most excellent Historian of the late Times, who for his firm Religion, unshaken Loyalty, sincere Love of his Country, unbiassed Integrity, and universal Humanity and Munificence, was (after serving the martyr'd Father in his Affliction, conducting the exiled Son and restoring him, preserving his Country's Privileges, after the Restoration, and mitigating the just Displeasure of the King against the Rebels) by that very Prince he had served, that Country he had preserved, and those Factions he had with Lenity endeavour'd to moderate, rewarded with Banishment in his old Age. He died of the Gout at *Rhoan* in *Normandy*.

Edward Hyde, third Son of the Chancellor, Student of *Christ-Church* in *Oxon*; he died of the Small-Pox, on the 10th of — 1664, aged 19 Years.

LADY *Hyde*, Daughter of the Lord *Hyde*, buried in Lead, Nov. 2, 1709, near the former.

Henry, Earl of *Clarendon*, Son of the Chancellor, Nov. 4, aged seventy-two Years; in the same Place.

LADY *Henrietta Hyde*, July 5, 1710, in Lead, at the Foot of the same Stairs.

Laurence, Earl of *Rocheſter*, another Son of the Chancellor, died May 2, 1711, and was buried in Lead the 10th following, between his Daughter *Henrietta*, and *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon* his Brother; aged 69 Years.

Edward Lord *Clifton*, died Feb. 12, 1713-14, and was buried on the 26th following, on the Left Side of the Chancellor.

LADY *Clifton*, buried Aug. 5, 1722, out of the *Jerusalem Chamber*. She lies adjoining the Lord *Clifton*. On her Coffin-Plate is this Inscription: The Right Honourable, and most Noble Lady, *Theodosia*, Baroness *Clifton*, of *Leighton Bromswold*, died July 30, 1722, in the 26th Year of her Age.

Edward, Earl of *Clarendon*, Son of the Chancellor, was buried at the Foot of the same Stairs, near his Father, in a Leaden Coffin; there remains Room for no more in that Place.

Arthur, Earl of *Torrington*, died the 22d of April, 1716, aged 67 Years, and lies in the South of the Area.

Robert, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, near the Graves of *Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*.

Anne Buxhall, Daughter of Sir *Allan Buxhall*, Knt. Lieutenant of the *Tower*, one of *Haule's* Murderers. She was married to Sir *John Beverly*, Knt. and dying Anno 1416, was buried near St. *Edmond's* Chapel Door, and near her; the said Sir *John Beverly*, her Husband.

S O U T H - C R O S S .

OUR beginning this Survey being at the Door entering this Church into the *South-Cross*, one Side of it, in our Way, hath already been described; returning therefore, we proceed on the other Sides, till we enter the North Isle, &c. And in this Cemetary of Men of Learning, who honour this Pile (though without Tombs to point them out) more than the splendid and more magnificent Monuments of Dead Greatness, or Living Vanity, we shall be the more particular, and shew them at one View, that the Reader may, with the greater Reverence, enter this Part of the Church, and contemplate the better upon what a Variety of Literature he treads at every Step, and raise from hence a plain Proof, that this Church affords great Characters with no Monuments, and great Monuments with no Characters.

First then, in our Way as we pass by *Dryden's* Tomb, the Pavement adjoining as you go into St. *Benedict's* Chapel, covers the Ashes of *Francis Beaumont*, the Dramatick Writer, who assisted *John Fletcher*, in composing that Number of Plays that go under their Names. He was much complimented by the Poets of that Time, as Customary, from which, and his Plays, the Reader may know more of him. He died in LONDON the Beginning of *March*, 1615, and was buried here the 9th, without Tomb or Inscription.

NEAR *Chaucer's* Tomb was buried *Nicho. Brigham*, who erected that Monument over him, a Gentlemen equally valuable for his Knowledge in Poetry, History, and the Municipal Laws; he published a Book intituled, *De venationibus rerum memorabilium*, (from which *Bale* has borrowed much) and other miscellaneous Pieces, Poems, &c. He died at *Westminster* in *December* 1559, and is supposed to be here buried; nor is it improbable, since in his Life he buried his Daughter *Rachel* here, a Child of four Years old, as appears by this Inscription, visible in Mr. *Camden's* Time, but now gone:

Unica quæ fueram proles spesque alma parentum,
Hoc Rachel Brigham condita sum tumulo.
Vixi Annos quatuor, mensibus tribus diebus quatuor horis 15.

PASSING hence to the South West Angle of this Cross, over five or six antient Stones stripped of their Brass Plates, and only known by Conjecture, of which hereafter, lies buried, without Memorial inscribed, Sir *Robert Stapylton*, a remarkable Poet in the Time of King *Charles* the First, whose Cause he followed, and for whom he suffered in the Times of Usurpation: Upon King *Charles* II. being restored, was made one of the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy Chamber; he wrote several Comedies, translated

Juvenal

Juvenal and other Pieces, and died the 11th of July, 1669.

AGAINST the West Wall of this Cross, is a Monument of white Marble, raised to the Memory of Dr. *Outram*. The Inscription in *English* is thus : Near this Place lies William Outram, D. D. born in Derbyshire, Fellow of Trinity and Christ College in Cambridge, Canon of this Church, and Archdeacon of Leicester, a deep and finished Divine in all Respects; a nervous and accurate Writer an excellent and constant Preacher, first in Lincolnshire, afterwards at LONDON, and at length at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where he finished his Course of Life with great Applause, and no less Success; but in so great Labours and Intenseness of Mind, he being so inflamed with the Study of Scripture and the Holy Father's, grew much distempered with the Gravel, with which being long afflicted, and at length worn out, he ended his Life with the utmost Composure of Mind, Aug. 23, Anno Dom. 1679, having compleated his 54th Year.

AFTER a long and religious Course of Life, and 42 Years of Widowhood, here rests *Jane*, Wife of Dr. *William Outram*, who for a well-regulated Life, Piety to God, Sincerity to Friends, Charity to the Poor, was esteemed by Heaven, dear to many, admired by all. She died October 4, 1721.

ON a Grave-Stone : GULIELMUS OUTRAM, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus Jana Outram. Obiit 4th Octobris, 1721.

ON a Grave-Stone on the Right Side the other : H. S. E. Depositum Reverendi admodum in Christo patris Edwardi Wetenhal S. P. T. primo Corrugiensis, An. 20. Deinde Kilmorienfis & Ardaghensis, An. 14. in Regno Episcopi Hibernia, ob. Nov. 12. An. Dom. 1713. Ætatis suæ 78, i. e. Here lies buried the late Reverend Father in Christ, Edward Wetenhal, D. D. first Bishop of Cork in Ireland 20 Years, afterwards of Kilmore and Ross 14 Years. He died the 12th of November 1713, aged 78.

IN a Grave near was buried his Lady, who died the 18th of April, 1717, and on her Coffin was laid Robert Freind, a Child, Son of Dr. Freind, Prebendary of this Church, and Master of the School, which Child died Anno 1722.

ON the same Line with *Wetenhal's*, is a Monument erected to the Memory of Dr. *Grabe*, who published an Edition of the *Septuagint*, with Notes. This Monument was raised at the Expence of a noble Peer, and has on it the Doctor's Effigies of Marble, sitting, indeed in an odd Posture. The Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings* has the following Remark upon this extraordinary Statue : "Elevated on a high Sort of Funeral Chest, with a Lamp on his Side, and open in his Hand to represent, I suppose, his unwearied Application to Study in his Life-time; but then the ridiculous Height of the Statue, the Clumsiness of the Attitude, and the Oddness of the Employ, never fail to excite Laughter in all who behold them : In short, he looks like a Boy on a high Joint-stool, kicking his Heels about, and afraid of tumbling every Moment.

ON the Left Side, adjoining Dr. *Outram*, on a Blue Grave-stone : Hic situs est Thomas Chiffinch Serenissimi Caroli Secundi a teneris annis in utraque fortuna fidus affecla. ac proinde a regis cimeliis primo constitutus. Vir notissimi candoris & probitatis. Obiit vi. Id. April. An. Dom. 1666. i. e. Here lies Thomas Chiffinch, a

faithful Page of the serene Charles II. in either Fortune. A Man of known Candour and Probity. He died the 6th of the Ides of April 1666.

NEAR the Feet of which, distinguished by a small White Stone a Foot square, and thus inscribed, [O rare Sir William Davenant,] lies that once noted Poet; he was Son of *John Davenant*, a Vintner at Oxford, where he was born in Feb. 1605-6, his Father being then Mayor of that City; his Mother was a Woman of good Wit and agreeable Conversation, which occasioned a Resort of the Polite Men to their House; among whom *Shakespeare* is said to take up his Lodging frequently. His Education was in *Lincoln College*; after leaving which he became first Servant to *Frances Dutchess of Richmond*, and next to *Fulk Lord Brook*; after whose Death he took to writing Plays, and grew acquainted with *Endymion Porter*, *Henry Fermain*, and Sir *John Suckling*. This Sir William was Poet-Laureat to King *Charles I.* upon *Ben. Johnson's* Death, but had the Misfortune to make no graceful Appearance in that Station, having lost his Nose by an odd Accident, for which he was cruelly banter'd by the Wits of that Time. In the Year 1641 he was accused of seducing the Army against the Parliament; upon which he was seiz'd at *Feversham* in *Kent*; but being afterwards bailed, he fled into *France*. In 1643, he was Knighted at the Siege of *Gloucester*; but the King's Cause declining, he went again into *France*, at which Time he wrote his *Gondibert*; afterwards being taken at Sea by the Parliament Ships, he was committed Prisoner to the *Isle of Wight*, thence removed to the Tower of LONDON, in order to be try'd for his Life by the High Court of Justice; but at *Milton's* Intercession, he escaped. At length, having lived to see the Stage flourish after the Restoration, he died in his 63d Year, in his House in *Little Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, Anno 1668, and was two Days after buried in this Place, whence his Antagonist, *May*, had not long before been removed. He was succeeded as Laureat by Mr. *Dryden*.

NEXT is a Monument of White Marble, with a Bust for Dr. *Isaac Barrow*, Head of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. He travelled into several Countries, and learned many Languages; in 1660 chosen Greek Professor of that University, and two Years after, Geometry Professor in *Gresham College*; in 1672, elected Master of *Trinity*. See his Life before his Works, published by Archbishop *Tillotson*. The Inscription on his Monument is in *English*, viz.

Isaac Barrow, D. D. Chaplain to King Charles I.

A Man well nigh Divine and truly Great,
Of Piety, Honesty, Sincerity, great Learning,
and as great Modesty,
Strictness of Life, and Sweetness of Temper.
Geometry Professor of Gresham College in LONDON,

and of Greek and Mathematicks at Cambridge,
And was an Ornament to all his Places, his Church and Country.

He adorned Trinity College, while Head of it,
and much enlarg'd the Royal Library there,
Wealth, Honours, and the general Pursuits of Life,

He, born for greater Ends, despis'd not, but
resign'd to the World.

God whom from his Childhood he had served,
He in the strictest Manner imitated,
in wanting little,

and doing Good to many, and even to Posterity,
to whom, even dead, he now preaches.

What

What further and more excellent you would know concerning him may be found in his Writings.

Reader, go thy Way and imitate him.

He died the 4th of May, Anno 1677, aged 47 Years.

His Friends erected this Monument.

BETWEEN the Basis of Dr. Barrow's Monument, and the Range of Pillars, lies buried another Mathematician, viz. Sir Robert Murrey, Knt. Secretary of State for Scotland, and Privy Counsellor for that Kingdom to King Charles II. He was one of the Contrivers of the Royal Society, and first President of it; and, says a late Writer, while he lived, he was the Life and Soul of that Body. He was skilled in Chemistry, and a great Admirer of the *Rosy-crustians*, and had a Genius like *Peiriski*, as described by *Gassandus*. He was well versed in experimental Philosophy; and being a great Favourite with King Charles II. and having a Pavilion in the Garden at *Whitehall*, he died there suddenly, on the 4th of July, 1673, and was buried here at the King's Expence.

ON a Grave-stone farther East, and at some Distance from the Door of St. Blase's Chapel, lies *William Barnaby*, Esq; died November 8, 1716, in the 23d Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining: T. Car, obiit 7 die Junii, Anno Domini 1712. Ætat 93.

Old Parr.

NEAR these, under a square Stone, lies *Parr*, the *Nester* of our Land, with this Inscription: Thomas Parr, of the County of Salop, born in Anno 1483. He lived in the Reigns of Ten Princes, viz. King Edward IV. King Edward V. King Richard III. King Henry VII. King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and K. Charles. Aged 152 Years, and was buried here Nov. 15, 1635.

ON the Right Side of which Stone is Mr. Rowe, the late Poet-Laureat, buried five Feet below the Pavement, on Friday Dec. 19, 1718.

BEFORE the Door going into the hither Vestry lies buried *Christopher Sutton*, some Time Vicar of *Raneham* in *Essex*, Parson of *Caston* in *Hampshire*, of *Woodrising* in *Norfolk*, of *Murley-Bromley* in *Essex*; and lastly of *Crantworth* in *Norfolk*; and, for his florid and excellent Preaching, made Prebendary of this Church by King James I. This Gentleman preached Mr. *Camden's* Funeral Sermon, he published several Tracts of Divinity, and, dying in May or June, 1629, was here buried, having bequeathed 5 l. to the Gentlemen of the Choir.

THE next Monument we meet with, is, adjoining North to Dr. Barrow's, of white Marble, to commemorate Dr. *Triplet*, some Time Prebendary of this Church. This Gentleman was born near *Oxford*, and educated in the College of *Christ-Church* in that University, where he was esteemed a Wit, a good *Grecian*, and a Poet. In the Year 1645, he was made Prebendary of *Presrov*, in the Church of *Sarum*, and had likewise a Benefice; but being sequestered in the Rebellion, he taught School at *Dublin* in *Ireland*, where he was when King *Charles* was Beheaded. He afterwards removed to *Hays* in *Middlesex*, where he taught till the Restauration, at which Time he was made Prebendary of this Church, and of *Fenton* in the Church of *York*. The Inscription on his Monument is thus translated:

Here resteth the Reverend Dr. Thomas Triplet of Oxfordshire,

Prebendary of this Church,

Who having for 70 Years approv'd himself for Piety and Devotion to God,

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and uncommon Knowledge of the Greek Language,

Munificence to Men of Learning, and Charity to the Poor,

and with innocent Chearfulness in Conversation made himself dear to all Men.

Pass'd from this Life to a better on the 18th of July, Anno Dom. 1670.

NEXT adjoining is a Table Monument of White Marble for Sir *Richard Cox*, Knt. Taster to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* to the latter of which he was Steward of the Household; a Man commended in his Epitaph for his Religion, Humanity, Chastity, Temperance, Friendship, Beneficence, Charity, Justice, &c. He died a Batchelor, aged 60, on the 13th of December 1623. The Epitaph follows in *English*, thus:

To the Great and Good God.

Here resteth in the Lord Richard Cox of Porters, Knight,

Third Son of Thomas Cox of Beymonds in the County of Hereford, Esq;

Servant in the Royal Palace for many Years, And approved for his Fidelity, Diligence and Prudence,

Taster to Queen Elizabeth and King James; To the latter of which he was, at length, made

Steward of the Household, a Man of pure Religion,

Social Behaviour, Chastity of Body, temperate in his Desires, loving to his Friends, beneficent to the Poor,

charitable to all, just in his Dealings.

In the 60th of his Age, being unmarried, After having prepared himself for a better Life, by much Vigilance, Self-denial,

He chearfully resign'd his Soul to God

the 13th Day of December, 1623.

John Cox of Beymonds, Esq; 2d Brother and Heir,

hath as a Testament of his Love, erected this Monument.

AT some Distance from the Basis of this Eastward, is a large Stone of Grey Marble, with an Inscription round the Ledge, in *Saxon* Characters; the Manner of it is very antient, but broken Letters, by no Means to be connected.

AT some Distance East, lies ——— *Harstal*, B. D.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining North, Dame *Mary Steel*, Wife of Sir *Richard Steel*, Knt. Daughter and sole Heiress to *Jonathan Scurlock*, Esq; of the County of *Caermarthen*, died December 26, 1718, aged 40 Years; leaving Issue one Son and two Daughters, *Eugene*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining North: Hic jacer Gulielmus Craig, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Prebendarius, obiit 10 die Febr. 1720.

ON another near the West Wall: " Here lieth " the Body of John Osbaldiston, of Leland in the " County of Lancaster, Esq; Page of the Bed- " chamber to King Charles II. He died the 1st " of March 1666, and was buried the 3d Day of " the same Month, aged 55 Years.

AND near it, against the West Wall, adjoining to Cox's Monument, is one of White Marble erected, in Honour of that profound Scholar and admirable Critick, *Isaac Casaubon*: He was Library-keeper to the King of France, afterwards invited by King James I. into England. His Writings and Character are universally known. He died 1614, aged 55. This Monument was erected by Dr. *Moretton*, Bishop of *Durham*, with its Epitaph, as follows:

ISAAC CASAUBON.

Ye Men of Learning rise with Respect
To this so venerable a Name
Whom Gallia produced for the Good of the
learned World:

And Henry IV. the powerful King of France
call'd from his Studies,
And made Keeper of the Royal Library at Paris,
and while he lived ever esteemed him.
After his Murder, King James, Monarch of
Great Britain, the most learned of the Kings,
and most indulgent to learned Men,
Invited him to England and munificently en-
courag'd, and whom Posterity will ever
admire for Learning.

Here he lies superior to Envy,
Breathing out his Soul in Christ. He enter'd into
Eternity, on the Kal. of July 1614. aged
55 Years.

To this most excellent Man, well worthy
Immortal.

Thomas Moreton Bishop of Durham, pleased
with the Memory of his Conversation erected.
He that would know Casaubon, let him not read
Monuments but Books,
Superior to Marble and more useful to Posterity.

NEAR the Corner, going into the South Isle,
is a Monument of White Marble, with a Demy
Effigies, and the Inscription thus in *English*:

WILLIAM CAMDEN,

Who illustrated the British Antiquities,
by antient Truth, and indefatigable Industry,
and adorned his innate Simplicity with
useful Literature,
And illustrated his Pleasantness of Humour with
Candor and Sincerity, lies here quiet,
in Hope, of a certain Resurrection in Christ.
He died the 9th of November 1623.
Aged 74 Years.

OF this Father of our Antiquities, take this
Account: His Father was one *Sampson Camden*,
Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON,
in which City this *William* was born, in the *Old*
Bailey, on the 2d of *May* 1551. His first Edu-
cation, *i. e.* of Reading, was in *Christ-Church*
Hospital, then newly founded, afterwards at *St.*
Paul's School, whence he was sent to *Magdalen*
College in *Oxford*, Anno 1566, where he was a
Choirister; there meeting with Disappointment,
he was removed to *Broadgates*, now *Pembroke*
College; afterwards he grew in Favour with *Dr.*
Goodman, Dean of this Church; and in 1575 he
was made Master of the School of this Abbey,
about which Time he prosecuted his Search into
Antiquities, incited thereto by *Dr. Goodman*. In
1588 he was made Prebendary of *Ilfarcomb*, in
the Church of *Salisbury*, which he kept till his
Death. In *March* 1593, he was made head
Master of *Westminster* School. In 1596, he was
made *Richmond* Herald, and the next Day *Clarencieux*
King at Arms. Anno 1619, being then
dangerously ill, he founded his History-Lecture
at *Oxford*. In *August* 1622, he fell from his
Chair, and never recover'd, dying at his House
at *Chiffelhurst* in *Kent*, on *Sunday* the 9th of
November 1623, about Four or Five in the Morn-
ing; whence he was carried to his House at *West-*
minster, where he lay in State some Time; and
was thence brought to this Church. His Monu-
ment was defaced in 1646, when the Hearse and
Effigies of *Robert* Earl of *Effex*, the Parliament-
General, were cut in Pieces and defaced.

IN this Cross are two Tablet Monuments af-
fixed to the Pillars, the first to *Dr. Barton*, Pre-

bendary of this Church, who died 1715, aged
68. The Inscription is in *English*, thus:

Near this Column lies
The mortal Remains of
SAMUEL BARTON, D.D.
Prebendary of this Collegiate Church.
What he was, learn in few Words,
A Man of remarkable Genius, Learning,
Honesty and Piety,
And lastly, an unfeign'd Love
for his Church and Country.
He died 18 Kal. of Septemb. 1715.
Aged 68.

THE other for *Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK*,
born at *Wittemberg* in *Zealand*, and educated at
Queen's College, Oxford; King's Divinity Pro-
fessor, Prebendary of this Church, and Preacher
at the *Savoy*. He died 1696, aged 56 Years:
The Epitaph in *English*, thus:

To the lasting Memory of
ANTHONY HORNECK, D.D.
Chaplain to the King, and Canon of this Church,
A Man of the first Rank for Learning and
Education, but chiefly
For remarkable Zeal to God and Religion,
Holiness of Life, Gravity of Manners,
Deeds of Humanity to several in Distress,
And in Sickness. Indefatigable Pains in
Preaching
at *St. Mary Savoy* 26 Years.
Sermons which wonderfully abounded
With that primitive Piety, and strict Severity,
and smooth florid Oratory,
which was famous far and near, and procured him
great Fame from all good Men.
worn out with great Pains,
Which he went through, in Discharge of his Duty.
He fell ill of the Stone,
and dy'd of that Malady,
Resign'd his most pure Soul to Heaven,
the last of *January* 1696
Aged 56.

ON a Grave-stone near the former: *Richard*
Lucas, D.D. Prebendary of this Church, died
the 29th of *June*, A. D. 1715, in the 67th Year
of his Age.

ON a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of
Samuel Bolton, Doctor in Divinity, Chaplain in
Ordinary to his Majesty *Charles II.* and Preben-
dary of this Cathedral Church, deceased the 11th
of *February* 1688.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining to the Partition of
the Choir: "Here lieth interr'd the Body of
"Major *Henry Carr*, one of the Gentlemen
"Ushers, and Daily Waiter to King *Charles II.*
"and King *James II.* He married *Venetia*,
"sole Daughter and Heir of *Edward Carrew*,
"Esq; by whom he had Issue one Son *Henry*,
"and four Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, *Anna*,
"Sophia, *Anna Maria*, and *Carrew*. He de-
"scended from that Right and Honourable and
"antient Family of the Earls of *Ancram*, a pious
"Christian, faithful Husband, tender Father.
"He changed this Life for a better the 25th of
"August, Anno 1690. *Ætatis suæ* 38. Re-
"surgam.

THESE are all the Monuments and Grave-
stones now visible in this Cross.

IN the Chapel of *St. Blase*, lies buried *Owen*
Tudor, third Son of *Owen Tudor*, and Queen
Catharine, Widow to King *Henry V.* died a
Monk of this Convent. Mr. Keep, by Mistake,
calls him *Edmond*.

SIR James Allen, said by Keep to be a great Commander in the Netherlands.

William Heywood, D. D. Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, afterwards to King Charles I. Rector of St. Giles's and Canon in the 5th Stall in this Choir, ejected by the Long-Parliament Commissioners, imprisoned in several Prisons, and in the Ships himself, Wife and Children, exposed to great Want, and forced to teach a little School in Wiltshire for Bread, 'till at the Restoration he had again his Preferments, and ended his Days in perfect Peace and Happiness. He was a good Scholar and a good Preacher; and dying in July 1663, he was buried near the Bottom of the Pulpit Stairs: And near him,

John Heywood, A. M. Fellow of Oriel-College, Son of the Doctor, died February 22, 1688.

James Lamb, D. D. Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of St. Andrew's Holborn, a great Master of the Oriental Languages, of which he left four Treatises, three in Arabick and one in Syriack, late in the Bodleian Library. He died 1664, and was buried near the same Place.

William Heitber, Doctor of Musick, Gentleman of the King's Chapel, Founder of the Musick Lectures in the University of Oxford, buried the 1st of August, 1627, in this Cross.

Lambert Osboldstone, D. D. Master of Westminster School, a great Man in School Learning, but unhappy in a Virulence of Temper, which, by Dean Williams's Instigation, he expressed against Archbishop Laud, in such Manner that he was sentenced to stand in the Pillory, to pay 5000 l. and stripped of all his Spiritualities; but he fled, and was afterwards, by the Parliament, restored to his Prebendary; but disliking their Proceedings, lived retired, and died in October, 1659, and was buried near the Poor's Table.

Francis Durant de Brival, D. D. and Prebendary of this Church, was buried Jan. 29, 1707-8, nine Feet below the Pillar with Dr. Horneck's Monument.

Dr. Birch, Prebendary, died July 4, 1710, aged 63, near St. Bennet's Chapel, at the Feet of his first Wife, and a second Wife of the Doctor's.

Theodore Gunter, Esq; died on the 22d of Jan. 1713, on the left Side of Mr. Burnaby.

The Reverend Mr. James Sartrens, Prebendary, on Sept. 5, 1713.

The Right Reverend Charles Henschman, Lord Bishop of Londonderry, was interred here Dec. 5, 1713, aged 65.

John Lester, Esq; the 8th of March, 1714-15, on the Right Side Horneck, aged 79 Years.

HONOURABLE Madam Jane Berkley, June 25, 1718, aged 77 Years.

BARON Schulenburg, buried from the Jerusalem Chamber, on his Coffin was affixed a Plate with this Inscription: Fredrici Willielmi Liben, Baronis de Sculenberg, Denati in Palatio Regii 3 Jan. An. 1720. Ætatis 37.

SEVERAL antient Monuments there are, but the Plates and Inscriptions being torn off, there is no naming them.

The SOUTH-ISLE.

IN which, between the Corner of the South-Cross and Entrance into the Cloister, is a curious Monument of fine Marble, in Memory of Sophia, Countess of Anandale; which Lady was buried under a broken Stone near the Poor's Table. The Monument with the Epitaph thus translated:

" Sacred to the eternal Memory of the most rare Matron, the Lady Sophia Fairholm, Mar-

chioness of Anandale, born in Scotland, whose Elegance of Sense and Behaviour contended for Preference, with an excellent and beautiful Form of Body; renowned for the Praises of the Mother and Wife, so diligent a Governor in her Family, that she sustained the Weight of her Family Affairs with a manly Conduct equal to it; adorned with such and so many Virtues, that she finished a Life admired by all, by a Death universally lamented. This Monument, as a Token of Duty and Gratitude, is erected by her afflicted Son, James Johnstone, her eldest Son, Marquess of Anandale. She died Dec. 13. Anno Dom. 1716, aged 49.

HERE also, by Direction of the aforesaid Marquis, are buried the Reliques of the Lord William Johnstone, his dear Brother, second Son of the aforesaid Marchioness, who died Dec. 24, 1721, aged 26 Years.

OPPOSITE to which is an antient Monument of Marble and Alabaster, gilt, representing a Warrior lying at length on a Quilt. Which Statue is to represent William Thynne of Botteville, Esq; a polite Gentleman, a Traveller, and a brave Soldier in the Reign of King Henry VIII. by which Prince he was, in the Year 1546, made Receiver of the Marches. The latter Part of his Life was spent in Retirement and Devotion in this Church, whither he constantly repaired Morning and Evening. His Brother was Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the Duke of Somerset, from whom descended that unhappy Gentleman of the same Name, whose Monument we shall speak of shortly. The Epitaph on this Monument is thus:

" Here lies William Thynne, Esq; Brother of Sir John Thynne, Kt. descended from the antient Family of the Botteviles, who, in his Youth travelled to most Parts of Europe, fought against the Scots at Musselborough with undaunted Courage: At length, enfeebled with Age, he went to sleep in the Lord, the 14th Day of March, 1584. John Chamberlain of Prestbury, Esq; to his most dear Kinsman, hath erected this Monument.

Christ is my Life, and Death is my Gain;
Phil. i. The Day of Death is the Birth-Day of eternal Life.

ON the West Side of the Cloister-Door, on a small oval Tablet fixed to the Wall: " Near these Steps lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Wemys, Daughter of Dr. Lodowick Wemys, some Time Prebendary of this Cathedral; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave his Wife, who departed this Life the 19th Day of December, in the 67th Year of her Age, 1698.

OPPOSITE to this Cloister-Door, and against the Back of the Choir, next to Thynne's, is a large and noble Monument of black Marble, on which is the Effigies of a Judge in his Robes, with a Collar of SS's. representing Sir Thomas Richardson, Kt. Speaker of the House of Commons in the 21st and 22d Years of King James I. Chief Justice of the Court of and Common-Pleas; and lastly, by King Charles I. made Lord Chief Justice of England. He died 1634, in the 66th Year of his Age. This is the Substance of his Epitaph. This is that Judge Richardson, who, to please the Faction of his Time, issued out an Order against the antient Custom of Wakes, and ordered every Minister to read it in his Church. This Incroachment on the Ecclesiastical Authority, was complained of by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a Certificate was signed by seventy of the ablest Clergy of the Diocess, to prove

prove the Antiquity and Inoffensiveness of those Diversions, which being sent, a Bishop reported it at the Council Table, where *Richardson* was so severely reprimanded, that he came out complaining he had almost been choaked with a Pair of Lawn Sleeves. This Step was the Means of the Book of Sports, so fatal to that good unhappy Prelate.

NEXT to this Westward; and divided from it by one of the Pillars, is a handsome Monument of white and veined Marble, on which are two Bustos in Relieve, representing *Judith* and *Elizabeth Freke*, with the following Inscription thereon :

“ Near this Place lyes all that is mortal of
“ Elizabeth and Judith, Daughters of Ralph
“ Freke of Hannington in Wiltshire, Esq; by Cecilia his Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper of Hollingbourn in Kent.

“ Elizabeth was married to Piercy Freke of West Bilney in Norfolk, Esq; and was the Mother of Sir Ralph Freke, Bart. deceased, the Father of a flourishing Posterity there. She was of excellent Life, frugal to be Munificent, a lively Christian Pattern of Charity and Self-Denial. She dyed April 7th, 1714, aged 69 Years.

“ Judith was the Wife of Robert Austin, of Tenterden in Kent, Esq; and the Mother of a very considerable and hopeful Family in that County.

“ She dyed the 19th of May 1716, aged 64 Years. They were both great Examples to their Sex, the best of Daughters, the best of Wives, and the best of Mothers.

“ Francis Lady Norton, Widdow of Sir George Norton, of Abbots Leigh in Somersetshire, their mournfull Sister, has in the Year of our Lord 1718, erected this Monument of her Love; and recommends the Imitation of the Virtue of her dear Sisters to their Descendants for ever.

“ Which said Lady Norton has ordered, by her Will, her Executor to bury her near this Place by her Daughier, Lady Gethin's Monument.

THE next Monument, bearing the Effigies of a Lady kneeling, with two Angels, one holding a Crown over her Head on one Side, and the other a Chaplet on the other, was erected for Grace, Lady Gethin, Niece to the afore-mentioned two Ladies. She was famed for exemplary Piety, and endowed with good Sense. There is extant a small Octavo Volume of Devotions, written by her, before which is printed a Cut of her Monument; and Mr. Congreve has Verses, among his other Poems, in Commendation of her. The Inscription on her Monument is as follows :

“ To the pious Memory of Dame Grace Gethin, Wife of Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin-Grott, in Ireland, Bart. Daughter of Sir George Norton, and Grand-daughter of Sir George Norton, and Great Grand Daughter of Sir William Owen of Salop, Sir Thomas Freke of Dorset, and Sir Thomas Colepeper of Kent, Kts. who being adorned with all Graces and Perfections of Mind and Body, crowned them all with exemplary Patience and Humility; and having, the Day before her Death, most devoutly received the Holy Communion, which she said she would not have omitted for ten thousand Worlds: She plainly evidenced her sure and certain Hope of future Bliss, and thus continuing sensible to the last, she resign-

“ ed her pious Soul to God in fervent Transports
“ of spiritual Joy and Comfort, for her near Approach to the Heavenly Glory.

“ Obitt 11th October, in^d of her Age 21.

“ the Year _____ of our Lord, 1697.

“ Her dear and disconsolate Parents, for a lasting Memorial of this her Godly and Blessed End, have erected this Monument, the bearing the last of their Issue.

UNDER the Right Hand Pillar :

“ Also lieth near this Place interred, George
“ and Elizabeth Norton, Children of Sir George Norton, Knt. by his Wife Dame Frances Norton, both of them dying young in the
“ Year _____

OPPOSITE to these, against the South Wall, is a Monument for Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, Knt. represented lying on his left Side, his Figure being cut out of white Marble; and underneath, his Ship represented, striking against the Rock. The Inscription on the Monument, being in *English*, was this :

Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, Kt. Rear-Admiral of Great-Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet: The just Reward of his long and faithful Services. He was deservedly beloved of his Country; and esteemed, though dreaded, by the Enemy, who had often experienced his Conduct and Courage. Being Shipwreckt on the Rocks of Scylly, in his Voyage from Toulon, the 22d of October 1707, at Night, in the 57th Year of his Age. His Fate was lamented by all; but especially the Seafaring Part of the Nation, to whom he was a generous Patron, and a worthy Example. His Body was flung on the Shore, and buried with others in the Sands: But being soon after took up, was placed under this Monument, which his Royal Mistress had caused to be erected, to commemorate his steady Loyalty, and extraordinary Virtues.

HE lies under a Canopy, the Curtains turned aside: Two rich Marble Pillars support two Boys, having a Trumpet in one Hand, and his Coat of Arms in the other, which is, *Gules, a Chevron Ermin between two Crescents, Argent; and a Flower de Lys in the Base.*

THIS Monumant of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* is, very justly, thought to be executed in the worst Taste of any Thing of that Kind in the Abbey, the following Remark is made upon it, by the late Mr. Addison, in the Paper called the *Spectator*.

Sir *Cloudesly Shovel's* Monument has very often given me great Offence; “ Instead of the
“ brave rough *English* Admiral, which was the
“ distinguishing Character of that plain gallant
“ Man, he is represented on his Tomb by the
“ Figure of a Beau, dressed in a long Perriwig, and reposing himself upon Velvet Cushions, under a Canopy of State. The Inscription is answerable to the Monument; for instead of celebrating the many remarkable Actions he had performed in the Service of his Country, it acquaints us only with the Manner of his Death, in which it was impossible for him to reap any Honour. The *Dutch*, whom we are apt to despise for want of Genius, shew an infinitely greater Taste of Antiquity and Politeness in their Buildings and Works of this Nature, than what we meet with in those of our own Country. The Monuments of their Admirals, which have been erected at the publick Expence, represent them like themselves,

“ selves, and are adorned with rostral Crowns and
“ and naval Ornaments, with beautiful Festoons
“ of the Sea Weeds, Shells and Coral.

HE was buried here on the 22d of *December*,
1707, at the Foot of his Monument, his Right
Side joining the Foundation.

ON a Table near it.

To the Glory of the Lord of Hosts,
Here-under resteth Sir Richard Bingham, Kt.
of the antient Family of the Binghams,
of Bingham Melcomb in the County of Dorset,
who from his Youth was train'd up in military
Affairs,
and served in the Time of Q. Mary at S. Quintin's,
in the Western Isles of Scotland,
and in Britain, in the Time of Queen Elizabeth,
at Leith in Scotland,
in the Isle of Candy under the Venetians,
at Cabo Chrio,
and the famous Battle of Lepanto against the
Turks,
in the Civil Wars of France,
in the Netherlands,
and at Smerwick,
where the Romans and Irish were vanquish'd.
After he was made Governour of Connaught,
where he overthrew the Irish Scots,
expelled the traiterous Orourke,
suppressed divers Rebellions,
and that with small Charges to her Majesty,
maintaining that Province in a flourishing Estate,
by the Space of thirteen Years:
finally, for his good Service,
was made Marshal of Ireland,
and General of Leinster,
where at Dublin, in an assured Faith in Christ,
He ended this transitory Life,
the 19th of Jan. An. Dom. 1598. Ætat. 70.

THIS is done by Sir *John Bingley*, some Time
his Servant.

NEAR which, and against the same Wall, is
a handsome Monument of veined Marble, with
its Epitaph, erected to the Memory of Dr. *Knipe*,
Master of *Westminster School*: The Inscription is
thus translated into *English*:

Thomas Knipe, D. D.
Prebendary of this Church,
gave Direction his Body should lie in that Part of
the Cloysters opposite to this Monument,
where Anne his Wife,
with five of their Children were buried.
For the Space of fifty Years he,
in the School of Westminster
labour'd for the promoting Piety and Learning,
and for sixteen Years was Head Master there,
which Province
he happily administer'd
being deeply acquainted with the Helps of
Learning
practis'd to indefatigable Industry,
and made up of the most humane Sweetness:
From hence he supplied the University
with Youth vers'd in the best Discipline,
many of which are now Ornaments
in the Church and State.
and more there are who now give Earnest of being
hereafter so. To these Praises he added
these other Virtues which speak the good Man,
as Piety and Munificence,
Socialness and Benevolence,
Candor and Sincerity,
and ready Bounty to those in Distress.
He enjoy'd a firm Health and long Age,
attended with all the other Comforts of Life,
till decaying gradually, by a ling'ring Distemper,
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Which at length violently encreasing upon him
he died, beloved by the Poor,
his Scholars, Friends, Relations and Wife,
8 Id. Aug. Anno 1711, aged 73.
To this her dear Husband,
Alice, his second and most afflicted Wife,
hath erected this Monument,
one Day intending her Ashes shall rest
in the same Tomb.

OPPOSITE to Dr. *Knipe*, and placed against
the back of the Choir, between the second and
third Pillars from the North West Corner of it,
is an antient Monument of Marble and Alabaster
gilded, and the Effigies of a Judge at length, in
Scarlet Robes, leaning on his Left Arm, erected
to signify the Burial of *Thomas Owen*, Esq; near
it: This *Owen* was born at *Candover* in *Shrop-*
shire, educated in *Broadgate's Hall*, *Oxon*, studied
the Law at *Lincoln's-Inn*, was *Lent* Reader of
that House, after created Judge of the *Common-*
Pleas, and not, as Sir *William Dugdale* says, of
the *King's-Bench*; which Place he faithfully dis-
charged for five Years. He hath published Re-
ports in that Court, printed 1656. It is to be ob-
served, that *Roger Owen*, his Son, hereafter men-
tioned, was a Knight much commended by *Cam-*
den, a strenuous Vindicator of the Clergy in Par-
liament, 11 Jac. I. and died in a distracted Con-
dition, universally lamented, Anno 1617, on the
29th of May.

Sacred to the Triune God.
Expecting the 2d Coming of Christ our Re-
deemer,
under this Tomb lies Thomas Owen, Esq;
Son of Richard Owen,
by Mary, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Otely
of the County of Salop, Esq;
who from his Youth was instructed in the Study of
the municipal Laws of England
so prosper'd in industrious Application,
Readiness and Judgment
that he was first chosen Serjeant at Law
to Queen Elizabeth,
afterwards one of the Just. of the C. of Common-
Pleas,
among whom, when he had sat five Years
with singular Integrity, Equity, and commendable
Prudence:
And by Sarah his Wife,
only Daughter and Heir of Humphry Baskerville;
had five Sons and as many Daughters:
And married Alice his second Wife,
who survives him,
He devoutly slept in Christ the 21st Day of
Decemb.
in the Year of our Redemption, 1598.
Roger Owen, his most afflicted Son,
hath, as a Proof of his officious Duty, and
Regard to the Memory of this best of Fathers,
erected this Monument.

*The Souls of the Righteous are in the Hand of
God.*

AGAINST the South Wall of this Isle, almost
opposite to *Owen's*, and adjoining South to
Knipe's, is another Monument, as rich for Marble
and mean in Design as that of Sir *Cloudestly Shovel's*,
but erected to the Memory of a much greater Man,
viz. Mr. *Stepney*, a Gentleman equally conver-
sant with the World of fine Letters, and that of
Business, of whose Character learn more in the
Inscription, which in *English* is thus:

Here lies interr'd
George Stepney, Esq;
for his ready Genius, Knowledge of Learning,
Sweetness of Temper,
Experience

Experience of the World,
Acquaintance of Great Men,
Elegance of Language, Stile, and Life,
Eminent Stations he held,
of Britain and of Europe,
much celebrated in his Time,
and ever to be celebrated to Posterity.

He conducted several Embassies
with that Integrity, Application and Facility,
that he ever discharged the Trust reposed in him,
by those august Princes, William and Anne,
and generally exceeded even Expectation.

After a length of Honours,
which he passed through in a short Space of Time,
after a narrow Life, but extensive Fame,
He calmly breathed out his Soul to higher Re-
gions.

ON one Side of the Pilasters of the Basis:

GEORGE STEPNEY,
descended from the honourable Family of the
Stepneys

of Pendegraft in Pembroke-shire,
was born at Westminster, An. Dom. 1663.
elected into the College of St. Peter's Westmin-
ster, 1676.

and to Trinity in Cambridge, 1682.
made Commissioner of Trade, 1697.

died at Chelsey,

and attended by a great Concourse of the No-
bility,

was here buried, 1706.

On the other Side.

GEORGE STEPNEY

was Envoy to the

Electors of Brandenburg, Anno 1692.

Emperor of Germany, Anno 1693.

Electors of Saxony, Anno 1694 and 1695.

Electors of { Mentz,
Triers, } 1696.
Cologne, }
Palatine, } 1697.

Landtgrave of Hesse

Congress of Francfort,

second Time to Elector of Brandenburg, 1698.

King of Poland, 1699.

second Time to the Emperor of Germany, 1701.

States of Holland, 1706.

Mr. Stepney's Leaden Coffin lies close to the
Foundation, and on it a Plate thus inscrib'd:

Here lies the Ashes of the Honourable George
Stepney, Esq; Plenipotentiary and Ambassador
Extraordinary from his Prince to the States of
Holland, and Commissioner of Trade and Plan-
tations, who died the 15th Day of September,
1707. Aged 27 Years.

UPON his Coffin lies another, containing the
Body of his Sister Frances Stepney, who died the
13th Day of March, Anno Dom. 1718. Aged 59
Years, was buried by the Dean on the 23d of the
same Month.

ON the left Side Mr. Stepney lies, in a Leaden
Coffin, six Feet deep, and close to the Founda-
tion of the two Pillars by Owen's Tomb, John
Methuen, Esq; sometime a Master in Chancery,
afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and
lastly, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Por-
tugal, in which Country he died, the 13th Day
of July 1706, and was buried here the 17th of
September, 1708. On his Coffin is his Coat of
Arms, and the Letters J. M. He was Father
to the present Sir Paul Methuen, Kt. of the Bath.

UPON his Coffin lies another Leaden one,
containing the Remains of Isabel Methuen, his
Daughter; buried April 29, 1711. Aged 29
Years.

THESE three last have no Gravestones nor In-
scriptions.

AGAINST the Back of the Choir, between
the first and second Pillar from the West Corner,
is a Monumental Table, on which is a Man's
Figure in white Marble, in a dying Posture, and
at his Feet a Cherub weeping, esteemed a very
fine Piece of Modern Statuary, and on the Side
of the Table in Relieve, some Russians shooting a
Gentleman in his Chariot. This Figure repre-
sents, and the Relieve points to us, the hapless
End of Mr. Thynne, of Longleat, in the Coun-
ty of Wiltshire, a Gentleman who had served in
several Parliaments, and was pretty much against
the Court Party in King Charles's Time. Ha-
ving 10,000 l. per Ann. left him by an Uncle,
he was secretly married to the rich Heiress of
Northumberland, a young Lady, and Widow to
the Earl of Ogle. The Noise of this Lady's For-
tune, among many others, encouraged Count
Coningsmark, a German Lord to attempt her:
However Mr. Thynne's Marriage was ma-
naged, the Lady being displeased, thought fit
to go over to Holland before it was consummated,
or they had ever been bedded: Upon this a Suit
of Law was intended, and Coningsmark thought,
upon this Difference, if he could remove Thynne,
he should bid fair for his Prize, and having sent
him two Challenges, which Thynne answered af-
ter a strange Manner, by sending six Russians
into France to kill him and his Second, Captain
Vratz; but they escaped by killing two of them,
as the Count said: However, if it were so, he
more basely and barbarously turned his own Wea-
pons upon him; for on Sunday Night the 12th
of February, as he was going in Pall-Mall, near
the Hay-market, in his own Coach, three Men
on Horseback assaulted him, and one of them,
by discharging a Musquetoon into the Coach,
mortally wounded him, and they all made their
Escape. Coningsmark was taken at Gravesend,
and try'd, but by foul Play, as was thought,
cleared; the other three were executed. This
was, by some, imagined a just Reward for his
Perfidy, in having, at the Duke of Monmouth's
Request, debauched a young Lady of Character,
basely deserting her; whence came the Say-
ing, *That he had escap'd this Danger, if
he had either married the Woman he had lain
with, or lain with the Lady he had married.*
This Murder made a great Noise, and for that
Thynne, who was a busy stirring Gentleman, had
presented a Petition of Complaint and Uneasiness
of the Gentry, it was immediately conjectur'd,
the Papists and the Duke of York had done it;
so mean Handles did the Faction use at that Time.
There was an Epitaph design'd at that Time,
but prohibited.

AFFIXED to the Pillar at Thynne's Feet, is a
Table Monument of white Marble, with this In-
scription:

Near this Place lieth the Body of James Ken-
dal, Esq; He was first chosen Member of Parlia-
ment in the Year 1684, and served in most of the
succeeding Parliaments; he was five Years Go-
vernor in Barbados, and soon after his Return to
England, was appointed by King William,
one of the Commissioners for executing the Of-
fice of Lord High Admiral. Some Years before
his Death, he retired from all publick Business,
excepting only his Service in Parliament. He
died at Cane-halton in Surrey, the 10th Day of
July 1708, in the 61st Year of his Age.

N. B. Mr. Kendal's Coffin of Lead joins to
the Feet of Mr. Stepney's.

ALMOST

ALMOST opposite to this, and directly to *Thynne's*, against the South Wall, between the third and fourth Pillars from the Door descending to the East Cloyster, is a Monument of various colour'd Marble, erected for Admiral *Churchil*, Brother to the late Duke of *Marborough*. The Epitaph in *English* thus :

P. S. E.

GEORGE CHURCHIL,

2d Son of Sir William Churchill, Kt. of Dorsetshire,

and worthy Brother of John D. of Marlborough, from his yearly Youth train'd to Military Affairs, and served with great Honour by Sea and Land, under King Charles II. and King James II.

He was for the Space of twenty Years Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the most serene Prince George of Denmark, to whom

his Integrity, Obsequiousness and Virtue, render'd him dear and valuable.

In the Time of King William's Reign, When the French Navy was defeated And burnt by the English at la Hogue, (a Day for ever memorable)

he behaved himself with that Vigour of Soul and Bravery, as became an English Officer.

Soon after he was by that Prince, (who was a true Judge of Merit) made one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in which Station,

the Sea Affairs which he was Master of, he daily manag'd and adorn'd.

At length, when under the happy Reign of Queen Anne,

the War against the French, (those turbulent Foes of Britain) was renew'd,

he was chosen one of the Admirals, and of the Council to the most High Prince of Denmark,

Admiralissimo of Great Britain; and was Partaker with his Master of all his Care and Fatigue,

which he happily manag'd, till the broken Power of France quitted the Seas, afterwards adhering to that best of Princes to his last,

he then perform'd all the Offices of a grateful and generous Soul.

At length broken with Toil and Diseases, amidst the Embraces and Tears of his Friends, Dependants and Servants, Whom his Humanity, Services and Liberality made grateful, devoted and faithful to him,

he being unmarried, died like a pious, calm, and chearful Man, the 8th of May, 1710, aged 58 Years.

N. B. His Body lies at the Entrance, by the Gates of the Choir, in the Grave by Mr. *Seymour*. And on his Grave-Stone; Depositum Georgii Churchil, Armig. qui Obiit 8 Maii, M.DCCX. Ætat LVIII.

WESTWARD of the afore-mentioned Monument is a Table, one of white Marble, with this Inscription :

Near this Place lieth the Body of Captain William Julius, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Colchester, who departed this Life the 3d of October 1698. Aged 33 Years.

AND on the West of that, divided from it by a Pillar, a handsome one of white Marble, between Pyramids of Black, adorned with Relieve,

for Sir Palmes Fairbones, as see by the Inscription and Epitaph written by Mr. *Dryden*.

Sacred to the immortal Memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knight, Governor of Tangier, in Execution of which Command, he was mortally wounded by a Shott from the Moors then besieging the Town, in the 46th Year of his Age, October 24, 1680.

Yee sacred Reliques which your Marble keepe, Here undisturbed by Warrs, in Quiet Sleepe, Discharge the Trust which (when it was below) Fairborne's undaunted Soul did undergoe : And be the Towns Palladium from the Foe. Alive and dead these Walls he will defend, Great Actions great Examples must attend. The Candian Siege his early Valour knew ; Where Turkish Blood did his young Hands imbrow ;

From thence returning with deserv'd Applause, Against the Moores his well flesh'd Sword he draws,

The same the Courage, and the same the Cause. His Youth and Age, and Life and Death combine :

As in some great and regular Design, All of a Piece throughout, and all Divine. Still nearer Heaven his Virtue shone more bright

Like rising Flames expanding on their Height, The Martyrs Glory crown'd the Souldiers Fight. More bravely British Generall never fell : Nor Generall's Death was ere reveng'd so well. Which his pleas'd Eyes beheld before their close, Followed by thousand Victims of his Foes.

To his lamented Loss for Time to come, His pious Widowe consecrates this Tomb.

At the Bottom of this Tomb is *Julius's* Grave-stone, and adjoining on the Left Side of that another, with this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Henry Cornwal, of Bredwardine Castle in the County of Hereford, Esq; whose first Wife was Margarita Laurentia Huyssen, of Middleburgh in Zealand, by whom he had Issue Henry, his eldest Son and Heir, now living, and William Henry, who dy'd an Infant. To his second Wife he had Susanna, one of the Daughters of Sir John Williams, Bart. and by her left Issue two Sons, Velters and James, and one Daughter, named Mary, married to the Honourable Henry Berkely, Esq; Brother of the Right Honourable James, now Earl of Berkeley. He departed this Life the 22d of February, 1716, in the 64th Year of his Age.

WE shall take in regularly the Grave-Stones; not only in this Isle, but those in the Nave or Body of the Church that lie opposite to the Monuments on this South Side of it to the Middle, and likewise those on the North Side of the Nave, of which take one opposite to *Fairborne's* Monument at the Head of Admiral *Churchil's* Grave-Sone, with this Inscription :

Here lies interr'd the Body of Dame CONSTANTINE HARDY, Wife of Sir Thomas Hardy, of the Island of Jersey, Knt. She was Daughter of Henry Hook, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Plymouth, and departed this Life the 28th of April, 1720, in the 88th Year of her Age.

NEAR her, and by the Gates entering the Choir, was buried Jaeneto Borges de Castro, Envoy from the King of Portugal; he died November 4, 1720, and was buried the 9th.

THE

The next Monument in the South Isle is next *Fairborne's*, and between the same Pillars; it is a Table one of White Marble, to commemorate Major *Creed*, who was slain, and buried at *Blenheim*, and has on it the following Inscription:

To the Memory of the Honoured Major RICHARD CREED: Who attended his late Majesty King William III. in all his Wars, during his Reign; every where signalizing himself, and never more himself than when he looked an Enemy in the Face. At that glorious Battle of *Blenheim*, A. D. 1704, he commanded one of those Squadrons that began the Attack. In two several Charges he remain'd unhurt; but, in the third, after many Wounds received, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the Head. His dead Body was brought off by his Brother, at the Hazard of his own Life, and buried there.

To his Memory his sorrowful Mother erected this Monument; placing it near another, which her Son, when living, used to look upon with Pleasure, for the worthy Mention it maketh of that great Man, Edward Earl of Sandwich: To whom he had the Honour to be related, and whose heroic Virtues he was ambitious to imitate.

He was the eldest Son of John Creed of Oundle, Esq; and Elizabeth his Wife, only Daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarch in Northamptonshire.

NEAR this Part of the Isle is a Tablet of White Marble, affixed high against the Wall, bearing this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Bridget Radley, the most deservedly beloved Wife of Charles Radley, Esq; Gentleman-Usher, and Daily Waiter to his Majesty; which Place he parted withal, not being able to do the Duty of it, by Reason of his great Indisposition both of Body and Mind, occasioned by his just Sorrow for the Loss of her. She changed this Life for a better the 20th of Nov. 1679.

ON her Grave-stone this: Mrs. Bridget Radley, died Nov. 1672.

On another:

Here lieth interr'd the Body of Sir William Dobson, Knt. obiit 9 Octobris, Anno Dom. 1679.

AND near it, one for *Sidney Bagenal*; the Inscription intirely obliterated, as are indeed most of the others, by the Feet of Passengers. This *Bagenal* died 1684.

NEXT *Creed's* is a stately Monument of Black and White Marble for Sir *Charles Harboard*, and *Clement Cotterel*, whose Characters and Fate learn from their pathetick and moving Epitaphs, which follow:

to preserve and unite
The Memory of two
faithful Friends, who
lost their Lives at Sea
together. May xxviii.
MDCLXXII.

Sir Charles Harboard, Knt. third Son of Sir Charles Harboard, Knt. his Majesty's Surveyor General, and First Lieutenant of the Royal James, under the most Noble and Illustrious Captaine Edward Earle of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England, which after a terrible Fight maintained to Admiration against a Squadron of the Holland Fleet, for above six Houres neere the Suffolk Coast, having put off two Fire-ships; at last being utterly disabled, and few of her

Men remaining unhurt, was by a third unfortunately set on Fire. But he (though he swam well (neglected to save himself, as some did; and out of perfect Love to that worthy Lord (whom for many Years he had constantly accompanied in all his honorable Employments and in all Engagements of the former Warre) dyed with him, and at the Age of xxxiv. much bewailed of his Father whom he never offended; and much beloved of all for his knowne Piety, Vertue, Loyalty, Fortitude and Fidelity.

Clement Cottrell, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Charles, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies and his Assistant to have succeeded in that Office, for which he was very fit, having a tall handsome Person, a graceful winning Behaviour, and great Natural Parts much improved by Study, and by Converse in most Courts of Europe, where firm to the Church of England: He learned not their Vices, but Customs and Languages, understanding seven, and speaking four of them as his own, though but xxii Years old; yet not content to serve his King and Country at home only, his Excesse of Courage incited by a deep Sense of Honour could not be kept from going Volunteere with the Earl of Sandwich, with whome he had been in Spaine when his Exce was there Ambr Exry with whom (after having returned unwounded into his Ship from being the First Man that had boarded a Dutch one of lx Guns, and pulled downe the Ensigne of it with his own Hand) he also perished universally lamented.

IN the Nave, opposite to it, on a Grave-stone, for Mr. *Smith* and his Son, whose is the following Inscription:

John Smith, Esq; late of Beaufort's Buildings. Here also lies his Grandson, the Honourable John Bourke, who died the 28th of Dec. 1719, aged three Years, six Months, and three Days.

ON a Grave-stone in this South Isle:

Here lie the Remains of Judith Isham, Daughter of Justinian Isham, Baronet; she died the 18th of May 1679.

ON the one Side the aforesaid Monument of *Harboard* and *Cotterel*, is a Busto and Inscription, as follows:

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain and Chief Minister, during the first nine Glorious Years of the Reign of Queen Ann. He died in the Year 1712. the 5th Day of Sept. aged 67. and was buried near this Place, to whose Memory this is offered with the utmost Gratitude, Affection and Honour, by his much obliged Daughter-in-Law Henrietta Godolphin.

THE Lord *Godolphin* was Member of Parliament in 1661, Groom of the Bedchamber to King *Charles II.* Commissioner of the Treasury 1679; in 1684 Secretary of State, and soon after Commissioner of the Treasury; and the same Year created Baron of *Rialton* in *Cornwall* by King *James II.* He was made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and Commissioner for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer. After the Revolution he was first Commissioner of the Treasury, and soon after Lord Treasurer. His Coffin lies near the Corner of the Choir, and on his Right Side Sir *William Godolphin*, his elder Brother, buried Sept. 3, 1710.

ON the other Side *Harboard's* Monument, is an old fashioned one for the Lady *Gifford*, a Person of excellent Qualifications, Sister to the famous

mous Sir *William Temple*, and Companion with him in his foreign Embassies. This seems to have been designed by Sir *William* in his Life-time, as should seem by the Epitaph; for the Lady *Gifford* long survived him; the Tomb is chiefly of Black Marble, and in Gold bears this Inscription:

To himself and these most dear to him,
To his most beloved Daughter,
Dorothy Osbourn,
To his most loving Wife,
And Martha Gifford
his best of Sisters,
This Monument was erected
at the Care of
William Temple of Moor-Park
In the County of Surrey, Bart.

Dina Temple	} died {	1679	} aged {	14
Dorothy Osbourn		1694		66
William Temple		1698		70
Martha Gifford		1722		84

DIVIDED from this, by a Pillar, is one of Black and White Marble, for a Lady of Sir *Samuel Moreland's*, with this Inscription in *English*:

A N N

Daughter of George Tilding, Esq; and of Mary his Wife, the truly loving and as truly beloved Wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died February the 20th; Anno Domini 1679-80. *Ætatis* XIX°.

THE next, being one of the justest and most beautiful in this Church, is a Pyramid and Altar of finely veined Marble, and on the Altar a Lady veil'd, weeping, and resting her Right Arm on a curious Busto in *Relieve*: Under all, on a Table of White Marble, the Inscription in *English*, thus:

Near this Tomb lies buried John Smith, Esq; of LONDON, in Beaufort Buildings, descended from the Smiths of Lincolnshire, who died the 6th of July, 1718; he left two Daughters, of which Anne the eldest married first to Henry Parker, Esq; eldest Son of Sir Henry Parker of Hennington in the County of Warwick, Bart. to whom she bare many Children; a second Time to the Honourable Michael Lord Dunkil- lin, eldest Son of the Honourable Earl of Clan- rickard in the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom she has left a Son and a Daughter surviving. Here also lies the Honourable John Burke, eldest Son of the aforesaid Lord and Lady Dunkil- lin, who died 28 Dec. 1719. Mary, another Daugh- ter of the aforesaid John Smith, Esq; married to Edward Desboverie of Langford in Wiltshire, Bart. and died without Issue.

ON the West Side this, is a Monument of Black and White Marble for another Lady of Sir *Samuel Moreland's*. The Inscription in *Eng- lish*, thus:

Carora,

Daughter of Roger Harfnet, Esq; and of Ca- rola his Wife, the truly loving (and as truly be- loved) Wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. Bare a second Son October the 4th; died Octo- ber the 10th, Anno Domini 1674. *Ætat.* XXIII.

NEAR this, viz. four Feet from the Pillar near the last Monument, is a Grave-stone thus inscribed:

Here lies the Body of Sir Joseph Tredenham, Kt. who died April 25, 1707, in the 65th Year of his Age. He was buried the 29th.

VOL. II.

NEXT we pass by the Gates opening to the East Cloister, and on the other Side is a Tablet bearing an Escutcheon, and this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Peers Griffith, Esq; Son and Heir to Sir Ree Griffith, and Grandson to Sir William Griffith, Chamberlain of North Wales, who died the 18th of August 1628.

BETWEEN the third and fourth Pillars from the Cloister Gates Westward, is a Table Monument of White Marble, with the Inscription thus translated:

Here lies Henry Wharton, A. M. Presbyter of the Church of England, Rector of the Church of Chartham, and Vicar of the Church of Min- ster in the Isle of Thanet, and Diocess of Canter- bury; Chaplain to the most Reverend and most Religious Prelate, William, Archbishop of Can- terbury, who, for the Increase and Illustration of Learning, and for the Church of Christ, wrote much and intended more. He died the 3d of March, A. D. 1694, aged 31 Years.

THIS wonderful and surprizing Gentleman, to whose Example and Labours the Worlds of Piety and Learning are so much indebted, was Son of Mr. *Edmund Wharton*, lately Rector of *Saxlingham* in *Norfolk*, and of *Gonville* and *Caius College* in *Cambridge*. After he left the Uni- versity, and was recommended to Dr. *Cave*, with whom he resided, and had a great Hand in that laborious and useful Work, *Historia Literaria* in 1687, he went into holy Orders, and soon af- ter being recommended to the Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*, to be his Chaplain, and Tutor to his Son; his Excellency's making him very conspicuous, the good Archbishop *Sancroft*, of *Canterbury*, prevailed with the Lord *Arundel* to part with him, and took him to be his own Chaplain, though not twenty-three Years of Age. About this Time the Disputes between the Church of *Rome* and us growing high, he vigo- rously opposed the former, by his Confutation of the *Speculum Ecclesiasticum*, printing the *Rule of Faith*, with a learned and elaborate Preface of the *Celibacy of the Clergy*, *Enthusiasm of the Church of Rome*, *Translation of Monsieur Del- lon's History of the Inquisition of Goa*; and re- vised and fitted several other Pieces in that Con- troversy for the Press. After some Continuance with the Archbishop, he gave him the MSS. of Archbishop *Usher's Dogmatical History of the Holy Scripture*; which he digested and published with a large Supplement. The same Year the Archbishop gave him the Vicarage of *Minster* in the Isle of *Thanet*; and not long after the Rec- tory of *Chartham*; and conferr'd on him Priest's Orders. And now being so provided for, he set about that great and useful Work, *The Anglia Sacra*, in which he preserved so many antient Pieces relating to our Church, as must for ever make his Memory dear to the Learned World. His other Works were an Edition of *Bede's Com- mentaries on Genesis*, and *Song of Habakuk*; *Adhelm's Book of the Praise of Virginity*, cor- rected and revised; the *Life of Cardinal Pool*; *Disceptation between the Ambassadors of England and France in Council of Constance*; *Mr. Strype's History of Archbishop Cranmer*; and, which he accounted the happiest Task ever impos'd upon him, *The Papers of Archbishop Laud*, relating to his Trial and Troubles, were, by Archbishop *Sancroft*, upon his Death-bed, committed to his Care, with a Charge to publish them; which he did; and which one, who being despised, de- spises all others, says, "Was so weak that Mr. Wharton was one of his greatest Enemies, as Heylin was by publishing his Life." This learned

ed Gentleman left several MSS. and intended much for our *English* History. He was a Person of no less Piety than Learning, and of the firmest Principles. This candid and good Man so strictly plied him to his Studies that nothing could disengage him; and though he had by Nature and Temper a strong Constitution, yet he laid it all out on his Studies; but the entire Ruin of it was hasten'd by a Vomit misapplied; which breaking a Vessel, he languished four Years under a Consumption, and died so young as at thirty-one Years of Age; whose Death even Foreigners regretted, as appears in the *Act. Erudit.* printed at *Leipsick* 1696. But if Foreigners paid him this Compliment, much more did his Countrymen, who buried him in a very solemn Manner, the King's Scholars being ordered to attend his Funeral, at which were present the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Tillotson*, and other Prelates, together with vast Numbers of the Clergy; and the Choir, in Procession, sung the Anthems upon this Occasion, compos'd by Mr. *Purcell*, the Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter* performing the Burial Service. On his Grave-stone is this Inscription:

Henry Wharton, A. M. obiit 5. Mart. Anno
1694.

NEXT is a fine Marble Monument, erected with the following Inscription:

To the Memory of Mrs. Catharina Bovey, whose Person and Understanding would have become the highest Rank in Female Life, and whose Vivacity would have recommended her in the best Conversation; but by Judgment, as well as Inclination, she chose such a Retirement as gave her great Opportunities for Reading and Reflection, which she made use of to the wisest Purposes of Improvement in Knowledge and Religion; upon other Subjects, she ventured far out of the common Way of thinking; but in Religious Matters, she made the Holy Scriptures, in which she was well skilled, the Rule and Guide of her Faith and Actions, esteeming it more safe to rely upon the plain Word of God, than to run into any Freedoms of Thought upon revealed Truths; the great Share of Time allow'd to the Closet was not perceived in her Oeconomy, for she had always a well order'd and well instructed Family, from the happy Influence as well of her Temper and Conduct, as of her uniform and exemplary Christian Life. It pleased God to bless her with a considerable Estate, which, with a liberal Hand, guided by Wisdom and Piety, she employed to his Glory, and the Good of her Neighbours. Her Domestick Expences were managed with a Decency and Dignity suitable to her Fortune, but with a Frugality that made her Income abound to all proper Objects of Charity, to the Relief of the Necessitous, the Encouragement of the Industrious, and the Instruction of the Ignorant. She distributed not only with Cheerfulness, but with Joy, which upon some Occasions of raising and refreshing the Spirit of the Afflicted, she could not refrain from breaking forth into Tears, flowing from a Heart thoroughly affected with Compassion and Benevolence. Thus did many of her good Works, while she lived, go up as a Memorial before God; and some she left to follow her. She died January 21, 1726, in the 57th Year of her Age, at Flaxley, her Seat in Gloucestershire, and was buried there, where her Name will be long remembered, and where several of her Benefactions at that Place, as well as others, are more particularly recorded.

UNDERNEATH it, on a white Marble:

This Monument was erected with the utmost Respect to her Memory, and Justice to her Character, by her Executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near forty Years in perfect Friendship, and never once interrupted till her much lamented.

NEAR this is a Monument of White and Black Marble, for Sir *Lumley Robinson*, with the Epitaph thus translated:

Near this
Lies buried the mortal Part of
Sir Lumley Robinson, Baronet,
of Kentwel-Hall in the County of Suffolk,
for his Integrity of Life,
useful Learning,
and untimely Death,
esteemed by all that knew him,
and who, but that he sleeps in Christ, would
long lament him.
He died the 6th of Aug. 1684, aged 36.
Anne, Heir of John Lawrence, Esq;
by whom he had Thomas and Anne, now
surviving,
hath, to the best of Husbands,
erected this Monument.

ON a Grave-stone near it:

Here lies the Body of Sir Lumley Robinson; who departed this Life June 6, 1684.

NEAR the Consistory Court, and under the Bay Window, looking from the Abbey-House into the Church:

Elizabeth Atterbury, Wife to Francis, Lord Bishop of Rocheſter: She died the 26th Day of April, 1722, aged 56 Years. And Elizabeth Atterbury, Daughter to the Bishop and his Lady, who dying the 29th Day of Sept. 1716, aged 17, was buried the 4th of October following, in the Area, two Feet from the Door of St. Edmund's Chapel; and being removed the 2d of May, 1722, was deposited here.

THE next is an elegant Marble Bust, set up for Dr. *John Friend*, Physician to her Majesty, who died in the 52d Year of his Age, A. D. 1728.

NEAR this is a Marble Monument, with his Effigies in *Relieve*, and the following Inscription erected to the Memory of *Congreve* the Poet.

Mr. WILLIAM CONGREVE;

Died Jan. 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this Place. To whose most valuable Memory this Monument is set up by HENRIETTA, Dutcheſs of MARLBOROUGH, as a Mark how dearly she remembers the Happiness and Honour she enjoyed in the sincere Friendship of so worthy and honest a Man, whose Virtue, Candour, and Wit, gained him the Love and Esteem of the present Age, and whose Writings will be the Admiration of the Future.

AT the End of this Isle is an exceeding fine Monument, erected to the Memory of *James Craggs*, Esq; His Statue is at full Length, leaning on an Urn, upon which is the following Inscription:

Jacobus Craggs Regi Magnæ
Britanniæ A. Secretis & Conſiliis
Sanctioribus principis pariter ac
Populi Amor & Deliciæ vixit
Titulis & Invidia Major Annos
Heu Paucos 35 ob. Feb. 16. 1720.
Sorores mærentes P. P. P. A. Knight, E. Elliot,
M. Cotton.

Statesmen

Statesman ! yet Friend to Truth, of Soul sincere
In Action faithful, and in Honour clear,
Who broke no Promise, serv'd no private End,
Who gain'd no Title, and who lost no Friend,
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the Muse he lov'd.

A. P O P E.

N O R T H I S L E.

AGAINST the East Wall of the Belfry, is a handsome Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of that great Painter Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and said to be designed by himself in his Life-Time : His Bust is placed under a Canopy, with two weeping Angels, one on each Side of it ; that on the Right Hand holding a Bas Relief of his Lady, and under it the following Inscriptions :

M. S.

Godfredi Kneller Equitis Rom. Imp. & Angliæ
Baronetti Pictoris Regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II.
Gulielmo III. Annæ reginæ, Georgio I. Qui obiit
xxvi. Oct. An. MDCCLXIII. Ætat. LXVII.

Kneller, by Heaven, and not a Master taught,
Whose Art was Nature, and whose Pictures
Thought,

When now two Ages he had snatch'd from Fate
Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great,
Refts crown'd with Princes Honours, Poets Lays,
Due to his Merit, and brave Thirst of Praise,
Living great Nature fear'd he might outvie
Her Works, and dying Fears herself may dye.

A. P O P E.

NEXT to this is a Monument of black Marble, for *Penelope Needham*, Daughter of the Lord *Kilmurry*, and Wife to *Randolph Egerton*, Esq; with a *Latin* Inscription on it, in *English* thus :

P E N E L O P E,

Among many Daughters, the most beloved
of Robert Lord Needham

Viscount Kilmurray,

and Helena sole Heir of

the antient Family of Dutton, of Dutton,

in the County Palatine of Chester,

and Wife of the most afflicted

Randolph Egerton of Beteley, inCheshire, late Major General in Carolina,
and now Member of Parliament for Staffordshire ;

whose unshaken Fidelity to both the Charles's,

Kings of Great Britain,

and remarkable Actions Posterity shall relate,
(whom she never made uneasy till her Death)

here, near the Arms of the Egertons

illustrious Barons of Malpas,

together with her Infant Son *Randolph*,
desired to be laid.She died in Child-bed the 19th of April, Anno
1670.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining, *Randolph Egerton* of Bettely in Staffordshire, Esq; Major-General of Horse to King Charles I. and eldest Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty King Charles II's own Troop of Guards, under the Command of his Grace James Duke of Monmouth ; first married to *Penelope*, Daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Viscount Kilmurray, of the Kingdom of Ireland, and now to *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of Henry Murray, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber to King Charles I. by Anne Viscountess Banning, Obiit 20. Octob. 1681.

NEAR it a Table Monument of white Marble for *James Egerton*, Son of the said Major *Egerton*, by his second Wife ; it bears this Inscription :

Near this Place lieth interred the Body of *James Egerton*, Esq; only Son of Major-General *Egerton* and the Honourable Mrs. *Elizabeth Egerton* : He died the 13th of April, in the 10th Year of his Age, 1687.

ON his Grave-stone :

Jacobus Egerton, Armiger, obiit Apr. 13.
Anno Dom. 1687. Ætatis suæ 9-10.

THE next is a handsome Marble Monument, lately erected, to the Memory of the Lady *Clanrickard*, with her Effigies lying along at full Length, and the following Inscription under it :

Here lies the Right Honourable Ann, Countess Dowager of *Clanrickard*, eldest Daughter of *John Smith*, Esq; who is interr'd near this Place. She married first *Hugh Parker*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir Henry Parker* of Honnington, in the County of Warwick, Baronet, by whom she had the present *Sir Henry-John Parker*, three Sons and three Daughters. By her second Husband *Michael Earl of Clanrickard* of the Kingdom of Ireland, the Head of the antient and noble Family of the *Burkes*, she had *Smith*, now Earl of *Clanrickard*, and two Daughters, Lady Ann and Lady Mary. She dyed the 1st of January, 1732, in the 49th Year of her Age.

NEXT is a white Tablet for *Martha Price*, Wife of *Gervase Price*, Esq; Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets, and Gentleman of the Bows to King *Charles II.* she died the 22d of April, 1678. The Inscription in *English* as follows :

Near this Place lies buried
(as appears by the Grave-stone)
Martha, Wife of *Gervase Price*, Esq;
who served King *Charles 2d*
in the double Capacity of
Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets,
and Gentleman of the Bows ;
She died the 7th April, 1678.

ON a Grave-stone near it :

Here lieth the Body of *Gervase Price*, Esq; near his Wife *Martha*, whom he followed out of this Life the 11th of September, 1687, in the 59th Year of his Age.

ON another adjoining to the Right Side :

Here lieth the Body of *Martha*, the Wife of *Gervase Price*, Esq; Serjeant of the Office of Trumpets to King *Charles II.* and Gentleman of his Bows. She died the 7th Day of April, 1678, in the 38th Year of her Age.

NEXT to this is a Marble Monument, for Dr. *Woodward*, whereon is the Figure of Natural Philosophy, at full Length, holding an Oval Table with the Doctor's Head cut upon it in *Relieve* : At her Feet are Fossiles, Corals, Plants, &c. alluding to the Doctor's System of Philosophy.

THE Inscription informs the Reader, That Colonel *Richard King*, set up this Monument to the Memory of *John Woodward*, a most celebrated Physician, and great Philosopher, whose Genius and Learning are known throughout the
World ;

World; whose Liberality and Love to his Country, the University of Cambridge, enlarged by his Munificence, and adorned by his Works, will for ever declare.

He was born on the Kalends of May, A. D. MDCLV. and died the viith Kal. of May, MDCCXVII.

NEXT is an honorary Monument for *Heneage Twisden*, Son of Sir William Twisden, Bart. killed at *Blaregnies*, under the Duke of Argyle, Anno 1709, aged 29 Years. The Epitaph in English thus:

Sacred to the Memory of
HENEAGE TWISDEN,
7th Son of William Twisden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who in that bloody Fight
at Blaregnies in Heinault,
while he, as Aid-de Camp
to the most high and couragious Prince
John Duke of Argyle
then leading the first Wing of the Confederates
Army
he fell bravely fighting.
He was a Son not degenerate
from the best of Parents,
nor a Soldier unworthy such a Leader.
At home.
He was remarkable for his extraordinary Temper
and Benevolence,
Integrity and Modesty,
untainted Fidelity to his Friends,
and the utmost Duty to God and his Parents.
In the Army
for undaunted Courage,
unwearied Patience in Fatigues,
and an unshock'd Soul amidst the View of Danger.
Adorned
with so great and so many Virtues
private, civil and military,
he left the melancholy Regret for him
to all who were never injured by him,
but the most troubled by far
to him who mindful,
of his most pleasant Alliance,
and daily Addition of good Offices,
hath to this his ever-lamented Friend,
erected this honorary Marble,
a small Monument
of his great Love.
He died An. Dom. 1709, aged 29 Years.

ON the one Side the last, is a small Table Monument of white Marble for *Josiah Twisden*, Brother of the said *Heneage*, as follows:

JOSIAH TWISDEN,
Son of William Twisden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who, in an Expedition
being Captain at the Siege of the
Castle of Agremont,
near Lisle in Flanders,
was slain by a Cannon Shot,
Anno 1708, aged 23 Years.
His Body was carried into the Castle
and buried with those military Honours
he well deserv'd,
by the Care of that brave Youth,
His Brother Heneage Twisden,
who, alas! surviv'd him not long.

ON the other, a like Table Monument for *John Twisden*, another Brother with this Epitaph:

JOHN TWISDEN,
Eighth Son of William Twisden, Bart.
and Frances his Wife,
who in the Admiral's Ship,

of which he was Lieutenant,
with Sir Cloudesly Shovel,
Admiral of the British Fleet,
perish'd by Shipwreck;
An. Dom. 1707, aged 24.

Left the Memory of this excellent Youth,
should at once perish with his Body,
this Cenotaph shall for ever witness
the many Virtues he had,
and the great Hopes his Parents
conceived of him.

NEXT is a Monument of white Marble, for Col. *Bringfield*, with the following Inscription:

To the Memory of the worthily honoured Colonel James Bringfield, born in Abingdon in the County of Berks; Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Aide de Camp, and Gentleman of the Horse to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, (the victorious General of her Majesty's Forces beyond the Sea) who while he was remounting his Lord upon a fresh Horse, his former falling under him, had his Head fatally shot by a Cannon Ball in the Battle of Ramellies, Whit Sunday the 12th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1706, and of his Age 50. And so having gloriously ended his Days in the Bed of Honour, lies interr'd at Bavachem, in the Province of Brabant, a principal Part of the English Guards attending his Obsequies; where may his valiant Remains rest in Peace; and the surviving Fame of his Courage, Virtue, and true Piety, (of which this Church was often a Witness) live, grow, and spread, both here and abroad for ever.

This Monument was erected by his mournful, and equally loving and beloved Widow Clemence Bringfield, 1706.

On a Grave-stone near it:

ELIZABETH MEEKE, the second Wife of Anthony Meeke, Esq; died the 16th of Feb. 1711.

ON another near the Head of them, for *Adria Lucy*, Niece to *Martha Price*:

ADRIA LUCY, of the antient Family of Lucy's, in the County of Warwick, and Mary Mayers of London, and near to Martha Price, who lies near her; she died a Maid 19 June, 1681: Aged sixteen Years.

NEAR which lies *Mary Lucy*, buried here in 1708.

ADJOINING to *Bringfield's*, is another Military Monument of excellent Workmanship, and one of the greatest Pieces of Sculpture in the Church, erected to the Memory of another brave Man who fell in Battle, viz. Brigadier Killigrew, slain at the famous Battle of *Almanza* in Spain, with this Epitaph:

P. M.

Robert Killigrew, of Arwenak in the County of Cornwall, Esq; Son of Thomas and Charlotte, Page of Honour to King Charles the Second, Brigadier-General of her Majesty's Forces; killed in Spain in the Battle of *Almanza*, the 14th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1707. Etatis suae 47, Militavit annis 24.

NEXT is a Monument of Marble, with a Lady kneeling, and Cherubs crowning her, erected to the Lady *Mary Beaufoy*, whose Posture points out to us her Practice; and the Epitaph very modestly, instead of dwelling on the Praises of

of the Dead, closes with an excellent Advice to the Living, for whose Instructions, it seems, and not out of Ostentation, this was erected; the Epitaph as follows:

Near this Place lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, the only Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Guyfcliffe near Warwick, by the Honourable Charlotte Lane, eldest Daughter of George Lord Viscount Lansborough, and now the Widow Lady Beaufoy, who caused this Effigies to be made and erected at her own Charge in Memory of her dear Daughter, the Loss of whom she shall (while she lives) very much lament.

Reader, who e're thou art, let the Sight of this Tombe imprint in thy Mind, that Young and Old without Distinction leave this World; and therefore fail not to secure the next. Obit July the 12th, 1705.

THIS young Lady was buried on the 17th of July, and lies close adjoining Ben. Johnson's Feet.

NEXT is an old monumental Pedestal Touch, on which is the Effigies of a Lady in the *Elizabeth* Dress, kneeling; the *English* of the Epitaph is thus:

In hope of a Resurrection
here lies Jane Stoteville,
Daughter of Thomas Stoteville of Brinkley
in the County of Cambridge, Esq;
married first to Edward Ellis of Chesterton,
in the County of Cambridge, Esq;
to whom she bare six Sons and three Daughters,
afterwards married to Othowel Hill, Dr. of Civil
Laws,
and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln,
whose Widow she died
27 April 1631, aged 78.
Virtue survives Death.

NEXT is a double Monument of white Marble, being two oval Tables between three wreathed Pillars; on the first this Inscription:

Near this Place
lie, in certain Hopes of a Resurrection,
the Ashes of Thomas Mansel,
Eldest Son of Bais Mansel
of Britton Ferri in Glamorganshire, Esq;
he took to Wife
Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Richard Game,
of Penderin in Brecknockshire, Esq;
by whom he had
one Son Thomas
and two Daughters,
Mary and Elizabeth,
He died the 13th of December, 1684,
aged 38 Years.

ON the second the Inscription is in *English* for William Morgan, thus:

Here lyes the Body of William Morgan, second Son of William Morgan, of Tredegar in the County of Monmouth, Esq; who dyed the first day of February, One thousand six hundred eighty three, in the nineteenth Year of his Age.

AGAINST a Pillar, on a Table of white Marble, this Inscription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of
Edward Herbert of Swanze, in the County of Glamorgan, Esq;
who was lineally descended from Sir George Herbert

of Swanze aforefaid, Kt.
first Sheriff of that County since the
Union of the Principality of Wales,
(viz.) in the Year 1542. The said Edward
married Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter
of Philip Herbert, Esq; and died
the 18th Day of December,
Anno Dom. 1715. in the 23d Year of his Age,
leaving Issue by the said Elizabeth, one Son;
Thomas Herbert, Esq;
aged two Years
at the Time of his decease.

N. B. He was buried the 24th of September, in a Coffin of Lead, at the Foot of the Pillar adjoining to his Monument, and on the Grave-stone:

Here lies the Body of Edward Herbert, of Swanze in the County of Glamorgan, Esq; he died Sept. 18th, in the 23d Year of his Age.

AND near it another thus inscribed:

Here-under is buried the Body of
EDWARD MANSELL,
eldest Son of Sir Edward Mansell
of Margam in the County of
Glamorgan, Bart.

who died the 20th Day of June, 1681.
in the 15th Year of
his Age.

NEXT is a large one of white Marble for Robert and Richard Cholmondeley, Sons of the Lord Viscount Cholmondeley; on which is an Inscription thus in *English*:

Here lie buried two Sons of
the most noble Lord Robert Viscount Cholmondeley,
of which, Robert, his second Son, not 14 Years
of Age,
but a most promising Youth,
of a maiden Bashfulness, but of manly Disposition,
was a King's Scholar, and noble Ornament
of this College,

His commendable Advances in
Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Letters,
he so honoured with a generous Disposition,
that you might perceive him descended
from that antient Family of the Cholmondeleys.
He died Feb. 4. in the Year of our Redemption,
1678.

Richard the other Son, and fourth by Birth,
gave such Proofs of a fine Genius,
that one might easily know him to be the Brother.
He died Non. Jun. in the Year of our Lord, 1680.

ON a blue Grave-stone:

Here lie interred the Bodies of Robert and Richard Cholmondeley, Sons to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Cholmondeley, 1682.

OPPOSITE to this on the North Side of the Nave, near the third Pillar from the Choir, is a Grave-stone thus inscribed:

Here lies the Body of Mrs. CATH. HYDE, who died Feb. 22, 1706.

Sacred to the pious Memory of
G. T.

Here lies GILBERT THORNBURGH,
who was always faithful
to his God, his Prince, and his Friends,
formerly an earthly, now a heavenly Courtier,

It shall be no more said in the Age to come,
Who would become Good must leave the Court,
 When such shining Piety as his shall appear there.
 He died the 6th of October,
 Ann. Dom. 1677, aged 56.

ON his Grave-stone :

Here lies the Body of GILB. THORNBURGH, Esq; Gentleman of the Collar to the King, who died the 6th Day of Octob. 1677, in the 56th Year of his Age. *Mark the perfect Man, and behold the Upright, for the End of that Man is Peace,* Psal. xxvii. 37.

NEXT which is a Rostral Column of curiously veined Marble, with the Prows of some of the Galleys shamefully broken, erected to Admiral Baker, with this Inscription :

M. S.

To the Memory of John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the British Fleet ; who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean,

Dyed at Port Mahon the 10th of November, 1716. Æt. 56. He was a brave, judicious and experienced Officer ; a sincere Friend, and a Lover of his Country. *Manet post Funera virtus.*

OPPOSITE to which in the Nave, 13 Feet from the Choir lies Sir Ralph Delaval, buried 23. Jan. An. 1706-7.

NEXT to Baker's is one of black and white Marble, with naval Trophies, and on a Pyramid a Busto of Henry Priestman, Commissioner of the Admiralty, with this Epitaph, as follows :

M. S.

To the Memory of Henry Priestman, Esq; Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships of War, in the Reigne of King Charles II. A Commissioner of the Navy, and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of England, in the Reigne of King William the III. ob. xx. Aug. M^occxii. Æt. lxxv. *Hec Prisca Fides.*

NEXT which is a handsome Monument for Thomas Levingston, Lord Teviot, who died Jan. 14, 1710, aged 60 Years, with this Epitaph in English thus :

Sacred to the Memory of
 THOMAS LEVINGSTON, Kt. and Bart.

Viscount de Teviot,

Baron Livingston of Peebles,
 who,

born in Holland, descended from
 the antient Family of the Levingstons
 in Scotland.

From his Childhood
 being conversant with Arms,
 and with Glory advanced
 to several military Titles,
 was, at length in the Reign of William III.
 (under whom, while Prince of Orange,
 he had long and bravely fought,

and whom he attended
 into Britain,

as a Colonel of Foot,)
 made Lieutenant-General in the Army,
 and General of the Scotch Forces,
 Master of the Ordinance,
 and Privy Counsellor.

While Scotland was inflamed with Civil Broils,
 he happily engaged the Enemy
 at the River Spee ;

by that Means securing
 Peace to his Country, and
 the Nation to the King ;
 for which brave Actions,
 he was by his grateful Prince,
 added to the Nobility.

To this great Man,
 so well deserving of his Country,
 Alexander Levingston, Kt. and Bart.
 his only Brother and Heir
 erected this Monument.

He died at LONDON, Jan. 14, 1710,
 aged sixty Years.

THIS Grave-stone is at the Entrance of the Choir, and on it this Inscription :

THOMAS VISCECOMES TEVIOT, obiit
 14 Jan. 1710. Ætatis suæ 60.

AT his Head lies Elizabeth Freake, before-mention'd, and in the same Grave Judith Austin.

NEXT is a monumental Pedestal supporting a Figure of Time, in his Right Hand a Scroll with Sapphick Verses, and over all a Busto representing Mr. Philip Carteret, Son of the Lord Carteret, and King's Scholar of this College, the Verses in English are as follows :

1.

Why do the tuneful Chorus join
 In mournful Songs, regret thy Fate,
 The fleeting Joys of thee and thine,
 And Pleasures of too short a Date ?
 Why my too hasty Scyth upbraid,
 And wail the cruel Wound it made ?

2.

See what a worthless Thing is Bloom,
 Behold my Boy the poor Reward,
 But I, obsequious at thy Tomb,
 Will ever stand a watchful Guard ;
 In letter'd Marble shew thy Name,
 And tell the World thy matchless Fame.

3.

Thy spotless Piety in Youth,
 For Learning thy untold'd desire,
 Thy Manners strict, and antient Truth,
 Shall make the Age to come admire.
 The future wond'ring Youth while I relate,
 Fir'd at thy worth shall strive to emulate.

ON the Foot of the Monument :

The Honourable Youth
 PHILIP CARTERET,
 Second Son of the Lord George Carteret,
 Baron of Hawnes,
 Scholar of this College,
 and
 Ripe for the University,
 died March 19,
 M^occx.
 aged 19.

NEXT is a Monument of black and white Marble, adorned with Foliage, Fruitage, and with this Inscription :

To the Memory of their most beloved Son,
 Edward Carteret, Gentleman,
 (Son of Sir Edward de Carteret,
 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,
 And first Gentleman-Usher, Daily-Waiter
 in Ordinary to the King)

His

His Father, and Dame Elizabeth his Mother,
have caused this Monument to be erected:
His Body lieth under the Stone beneath;
He died the thirtieth Day of October,
1677.

Aged seven Years and nine Months.

HE lies under a Grave-stone adjoining Sides
with that of *Philips's*, and bears this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Edward de Carteret,
Son of Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman-
Usher of the Black Rod.

IN the same Grave with *Philip Cartaret*, and
upon his Coffin, lies his Mother Dame *Elizabeth
Carteret*, Widow of Sir *Philip de Carteret*. She
was buried on the 29th Day of *March*, Anno 1717,
being 51 Years of Age; her Monument see here-
after.

ON a Black Marble Grave-stone under the
Monument:

Honorabilis Philippus Carteret, obiit Mart. xix.
MDCCX. Ætatis suæ xix.

NEAR which, without any Inscription, lies
Sir *Charles de Carteret*, Bart. Lord of *Ouen* and
Sork, and Bailiff off *Jersey*; he died the 3d Day
of *June* 1715, aged 34 Years; and was buried
the 8th of the same Month.

ON a Grave-stone under *Philip Carteret's*
Monument:

Here lieth the Body
of Margaret Stradling,
Wife to Dr. George Stradling, Prebendary
of this Church.

Who died Sept. 19, An. Dom. 1681.
And also the Body of the said George Stradling,
Who departed this Life,
April 18, 1688.

NEXT *Carteret's* is a Marble Monument for
the Lord *Dunbar*, with this Inscription:

NEAR this, lies the Right Honourable Ro-
bert Lord Constable, Viscount *Dunbar*, who
departed this Life Nov. 23. Anno Dom. 1714,
in the 64th Year of his Age.

NEAR which is one of Black Marble, with
its Inscription, erected for Dr. *Peter Heylin*, and
is thus *Englished*:

Near this Place lies
the mortal Part of
PETER HEYLIN, D.D.
Subdean and Prebendary of this Church,
A Man truly memorable,
endued with excellent Qualifications,
and with a Memory surprisingly retentive,
to which he added an unwearied Application to
Studies,
Which ceas'd not after his Sight was decay'd,
he wrote much and on various Subjects,
which are now publick,
and delivered very uncommon Arguments,
in a very curious Stile;
in all which he shewed himself a
Strict Assertor of the Church and Monarchy,
no less in their afflicted than flourishing Estate,
and at the same Time
a bold Antagonist against
the rebellious and schismatick Faction:
despising their Envy,
with an undaunted Resolution.
While he intended more of the same Nature,
Death imposed Silence on him,

unable to silence his Memory,
he died aged 63.

on the 8th of May, A. D. 1662.

His afflicted Wife erected this Monument.

THIS Gentleman was born at *Burford* in *Ox-*
fordshire, Nov. 29, 1599; educated in *Hart-*
Hall, *Oxon*; Fellow of *Magdalen-College*; re-
commended to Archbishop *Laud*, when Bishop
of *Bath* and *Wells*; Chaplain to the Earl of
Danby; and Chaplain to the King, 1629. He
was made Rector of *Hemingsford* in *Huntingdon-*
shire, and Nov. 1631, Prebendary of *Westmin-*
ster, to the great Disatisfaction of Dean *Williams*;
soon after the King gave him the rich Parsonage
of *Houghton*; in the Spring, in the Bishoprick of
Durham; he was afterwards Rector of *South-*
warborough in *Hampshire*, and Justice of the
Peace for that County; Clerk of the Convoca-
tion in 1642. Being then prosecuted by *Williams*,
Prynne, and others, he left all, and followed the
King to *Oxford*, where he wrote *Mercurius*
Aulicus. In 1643 he was sequestered by Parlia-
ment, and his Books and valuable Library sold.
Archbishop *Laud* being beheaded, his Hopes
were entirely blasted, and he, with his Family,
were much reduced. He left *Oxford*, and resi-
ded some Time at *Winchester*; but that being
betrayed, he escaped in Disguise, and repaired
to *Minster Lovel* in *Oxfordshire*, where he turned
Farmer six Years, and in that Time composed
his Book of Geography. After the Restoration;
he had his former Preferments, but was reckoned
of too warm a Temper for a See, and never rose
higher than to be a Subdean of this Church.
He had an excellent Memory, solid Judgment,
and ready Wit, and expressed himself with a
World of Facility: He had an undaunted Cou-
rage, and equally lash'd Popery and Puritanism;
and it is not known whether his unbiassed Inte-
grity, rather than his extraordinary Heat; did
not prevent his rising, by having Enemies in both
those Parties, which so strongly prevailed after
the Restoration. He wrote, besides his Geo-
graphy, the Life of Archbishop *Laud*, the His-
tory of the Reformation, one of *St. George*, and
many others. He died on *Ascension-Day*, Anno
1662, and was buried before the Subdean's Stall.

ON a Grave-stone:

Here lieth the Body of Walter Mortimore,
Gent. who departed this Life the 8th Day of
August, Anno Dom. 1684, in the 38th Year of
his Age.

NEXT *Heylin's* is a handsome one of White
Marble for *C. Williams*, the Epitaph thus trans-
lated:

CHARLES WILLIAMS

of Caerleon,

in the County of Monmouth, Esq;

died the 29th of August, Anno Dom. 1720

LXXXVII.

He was truly a Christian,
a strenuous Defender of the Church of England,
a Lover of his Country and Defender of
Publick Liberty;
towards the Poor, those especially of his
Neighbourhood, devout Liberal;
to his Friends generously munificent,
particularly to him who
out of a grateful Soul,
erected this Mounment.

I. H.

NEXT to Mr. *Williams's* Monument, is a neat
one of Marble, with his Bust, erected to the
Memory of *William Crofts*, Doctor of Musick,
Organist of the Royal Chapel, and of this Col-
legiate Church.

AND

AND near that, a Monument for Dr. *Blow*, the famous Organist, with this Inscription :

Here lies the Body of JOHN BLOW, Doctor in Music. Who was Organist, Composer, and Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal, for the Space of 35 Years: In the Reigns of King Charles II. King James II. King William and Queen Mary, and her present Majesty Queen Anne. And also Organist of this Collegiate Church about fifteen Years. He was Schollar to the excellent Musician Dr. Christopher Gibbons, and Master to the famous Mr. H. Purcell, and most of the eminent Masters in Music since. He died Oct. 1, 1708, in the 60th Year of his Age. His own Musical Compositions (especially his Church-Music) are a far nobler Monument to his Memory, than any other can be raised for him.

OVER-AGAINST this for Dr. *Blow*, is a fine Marble Monument erected to the Memory of Dr. *Hugh Chamberlain*, who died the 17th of January 1728, in the 74th Year of his Age.

ON a White Marble Monument affixed to a Pillar near the Choir, for Sir *Thomas Duppa*, with the following Inscription :

NEAR this Place lies the Body of Sir *Thomas Duppa*, Kt. who in his Youth waited upon King Charles the Second, when he was Prince of Wales; and under the Tuition of the Rev. Dr. *Duppa*, afterwards Lord Bishop of Winchester; by whom he was brought to Court, and by his Majesty's Favour made Gentleman-Usher, Daily Waiter, and afterwards Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod; in which Office he died April the 25th, 1694, aged 75.

NEXT is a Monument of Black and White Marble, for Mr. *Le Neve*, with the following Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Le Neve, Esq; who after several Engagements for his Majesties Service, wherein he behaved himself with Honour and Applause, being appointed Commander of his Majesties Ship the *Edgar*, was unfortunately killed in the Flower of his Age, being but 27 Yeares old; after hee had signalized his Valour to Admiration in that sharp Engagement with the Hollanders, which happened on the 11th of August 1673.

NEXT one for Mr. *Purcell*, with this Inscription :

Here lyes Henry Purcell, Esq; who left this Life, and is gone to that Blessed Place, where only his Harmony can be exceeded. Obijt 21^{mo} die Novembris, Anno Ætatis suæ 37^{mo} Annoq; Dom. 1695.

AT Mr. *Purcell*'s Feet lies buried Mrs. *Purcell* his Wife, who surviving him ten Years, was buried here the 14th of February 1706, without any Inscription over her.

ON a Grave-stone :

Here lies

ANNE RADCLIFFE,

Wife of Sir George Radcliffe, Kt.
Daughter of Sir Francis Trappes, Kt.
of the County of York;
She died Anno 1659,
on the 13th of May, aged 58 Years.

NEAR which is Sir *Thomas Duppa*'s Grave; and not far distant, on a Grave-stone, this Inscription:

Here lies the Right Honourable Lord Courcy.

To whom is erected a Marble Monument, with his Effigies at full Length, supported by two Bodys kneeling, and on it this Inscription :

Here lies the Body of the Right Honourable Almericus de Courcy Lord Courcy, of Courcy County, and Baron Kinsale, of the Kingdom of Ireland; descended from the famous John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster (who in the Reign of King John, in Consideration of his great Valour, obtained that extraordinary Privilege to him and his Heirs, of being cover'd before the King. This Lord was much in Favour with King Charles II. and King James II. and commanded a Troop of Horse under the latter. He married Ann Daughter of Robert Dring, of Isleworth in the County of Middlesex, Esq; by Order of whose Will this Monument is erected to the Memory of her late Lord, he dying without Issue.

THE said Lady left divers Charities to the Parish of *Isleworth*, particularly 300 Pounds to the Alms-house, 200 Pounds to the Charity-School, 100 Pounds to the poor House-keepers, and is interred by her said Lord, who died February the 9th, 1719, aged 57.

NEXT to this is a large Marble Monument; being the Effigies of a Lady at full Length, lifting her Hand up to one Boy, while another at her Feet seems to have opened a Roll, with the following Inscription upon it :

Near this Place lyeth buried Dame Elizabeth Carteret, Daughter of Sir Edward Carteret, Kt. Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod in the Reign of King Charles the Second; Relict of Sir Philip Carteret, Bart. and by him Mother of Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. her only Son, interred likewise near this Place; by whose Decease, June 6, A.D. 1715, in the 34th Year of his Age, was extinguished the eldest Branch of the antient Family of the Name of Carteret, Seigneurs of St. Ouen; born in the Island of Jersey. She died March the 26th, A. D. 1717, aged 52 Years.

NORTH CROSS.

ON the South Side, against the Back of the Vestry, is an antient one of a Gentleman lying at full Length in a tufted Gown, railed in with Iron, for Sir *Thomas Heskett*, with the Epitaph thus *Englisched* :

Sacred to the Memory of

THOMAS HESKET, Kt.

Descended of the antient and honourable Family of

the Heskets in the County of Lancaster;

Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries,
and one of the Council appointed
for the North;

A Man as of deep Acquaintance with the Law
so of singular Integrity of Life.

Julian his most afflicted Wife,
out of her Love and Duty
to her most dear Husband,
erected this Monument.

He died 15th Octob. 1605.

ON

ON a Grave-stone near the Door entering the Choir :

Mary,
the most beloved Wife of Thomas Willis,
Dr. in Physick,
and Daughter of Samuel Fell, D. D.
and Dean of Christ-Church in Oxford,
valuable for Piety, Prudence,
and Sweetness of Manners
of all
but chiefly of her Husband.
She died loved and lamented,
on the Vigil of all Saints,
Anno Dom. 1670.
and is buried here,
expecting the eternal Day-break of that
Festival.

In the same Grave was buried
their Daughter Katherine,
on the Day after Michaelmas,
Anno 1667.

AGAINST the Skreen of St. *John's* Chapel, is
a Monument of White Marble, for Sir *Gilbert*
Lort, Bart. with this Epitaph as follows :

Sacred

To the dear Memory of her loving Brother Sir
Gilbert Lort, of Stackpoole in the County of
Pembrook, Bart. the onely Son of Sir *John Lort*,
Bart. deceased, by the Right Honourable Dame
Sufanna, one of the Daughters of the Right Ho-
nourable *John Lord Holles*, late Earle of *Clare* ;
who changed this Life for a better on the XIX
Day of September MDCXCVIII. in the XXVIII
Year of his Age. Dame *Elizabeth Campbell*,
Widdow and Relict of Sir *Alexander Camp-*
bell, late of *Calder* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*,
Kt. hath dedicated this Monument.

NEAR this Monument lyeth the said Dame
Elizabeth Campbell : She died September the 28th,
1714, in the 49th Year of her Age.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining the Basis, Dame
Elizabeth Campbell, Widow, A. D. 1713 ; at
the Head of it Sir *Gilbert Lort's* Grave-stone ; and
at his Head, on a Grave-stone, is this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of
Sir THOMAS NEVILE, Bart.

Who was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber
to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.*
He died on the 25th of Feb. 1711,
in the 87th Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining the Left Side :

Here lieth the Body of
Dame SARAH NEVILE,
the Wife of Sir *Thomas Nevile*, Bart.
Who departed this Life the 17th Day of Octob.
in the Year of our Lord 1710,
in the 60th Year of her Age.

ON another adjoining left of that, and on the
same Stone under it :

Here lieth also interred the Body of
Mrs. *Mary Richbele*, his Sister,
Who departed this Life the 6th of Nov. 1721,
at 31 Years of Age.

NEAR that of *Lort*, on a handsome Monu-
ment, being an Urn wreathed and crowned with
a Viscount's Coronet, on a Pedestal of veined
Marble, is this Inscription :

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M. S.

Here lieth interred the Body of
Dame MARY JAMES,
late Wife of Sir *John James*, Knight,
descended of the antient Family of
the Lords of *Hoftrick* in the Province of
Holland, and Daughter of Sir
Robert Killigrew, Knight, some Time Vice-
Chamberlain to *Mary*, late Queen of *England*,
and Wife of his Sacred Majesty King *Charles I.*
(of blessed Memory)
by whom he had Issue one Son,
named *John*, and one Daughter, named *Elizabeth*,
Who died in their Infancy.
The said *Mary James*
departed this mortal Life on the
sixth Day of November
in the Year of our Lord 1677.

ON a Grave-stone near the Middle of this
Cross :

Here lieth the mortal Part of
Sir HENRY DE VIC, Bart.
and Chancellor of the Noble Order of the Garter.
He departed this Life November 26, 1672.
He was married to *Margaret Carteret*,
the Daughter of Sir *Phil. Carteret* of the Isle of
Jersey.
By whom he had *Charles de Vic*, Bart.
and *Anne Charlotte de Vic*,
married to *John Lord Freshville*, Baron of
Stavely,
in the County of *Derby*,
who caused this Stone to be here laid,
to the Memory of her dear Father.

N. B. This *de Vic* was of the Isle of *Guernsey*,
and was Resident at *Brussels* near twenty Years
for King *Charles I.*

ADJOINING on the Left Side, on a Grave-
stone :

Here lies DIDACUS SANCHEZ,
de Ribar de Viera in Spain,
descended from a Noble Family
in France. He died Anno Dom. 1557.
on the 16 Kal. June,
in the Reign of Philip and Mary.

ON a white Marble Monument fix'd to a Pil-
lar near St. *Michael's* Chapel, is this Inscrip-
tion :

Grace, eldest Daughter to
Sir *Thomas Mauleverer*,
of *Allerton Mauleverer*,
in *Yorkshire*, Baronet,
Born in the Year 1622.

Married unto Colonel *Thomas Scot*,
a Member of the Hon. House of Commons 1644,
and died the 24th of February 1645.

He that will give my Grace but what is hers,
Must say her Death hath not
made only her dear Scot,
But Virtue, Worth, and Sweetness, Widowers.
Ex terris.

NEXT it, and placed where was the Screen to
St. *Michael's* Chapel, is a stately Monument,
erected to the Loyal Duke and Dutchess of *New-*
castle : The Latin Inscription on the Tomb is
thus translated :

Here lies that renowned Heroe,
WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Kt. of the Bath,
and Baron Ogle, in Right of his Mother,
Viscount Mansfield, and Baron Cavendish of
Bolefover,

Earl

Earl of Ogle,
 Earl, Marquiss, and Duke of Newcastle upon
 Tine,
 Lord-Lieutenant of the Counties of
 Nottingham and Northumberland,
 First Lord of the Bedchamber to the King,
 Guardian to Prince Charles,
 Privy Counsellor to the King, and
 Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter :
 A Nobleman,
 who showing abundant Fidelity
 and Courage to the King's Majesty,
 at the Beginning of the Grand Rebellion,
 was deservedly made Captain-General of the
 Forces
 raised in the North of the Kingdom.
 In several Battles,
 (where he generally came off Victor)
 and in defending the City of York against the
 Scots,
 he gave Proofs, in all Respects,
 of his Integrity and unshaken Courage ;
 for which Reason,
 When the Rebellion grew strong,
 (being one of the first designed a Sacrifice,)
 he left his Estate, and with great Resolution
 endured a long Exile.
 He first married Elizabeth, only Daughter and
 Heir of William Bassett of Blore
 in the County of Stafford, Esq;
 Who bare him Sons, Charles who died without
 Issue,
 and Henry, Heir of the Honours ;
 Daughters,
 Jane, married to Charles Cheney of Chesham,
 Bucks,
 Elizabeth to John Earl of Bridgwater,
 and Frances to Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke.
 He died the 27th of December,
 in the Year of Redemption 1676,
 and of his Age the 84th.

AGAINST the North Wall of this Cross, on a
 plain Table of Black Marble, is this Inscription :

THOMAS BLAGG, Esq; descended of an
 antient and noble Family in the County of
 Suffolk,
 a Person endowed with great Excellencies of
 Mind and Body,
 to which he added the useful Parts;
 Famous in War and in Peace;
 trusted and esteemed among the first by King
 Charles I. and II.
 by both whom he was nominated into the
 honourable Attendance in the Bedchamber.
 He did great Service in War, especially when
 Governor of the Castle of Wallingford,
 which after the others were even all taken,
 he long and briskly held out, nor would
 withdraw the Garrison till the King commanded
 him.
 He suffered very much likewise for the King's
 Cause while in a long Exile;
 often taken a Prisoner in his Country, he in
 every Place
 shewed an extraordinary Example of obstinate
 Fidelity,
 For which Merits, after the King's happy Re-
 stauration,
 he was made Colonel of a Troop of Guards,
 and Governor
 of Yarmouth, and the Garrison of Langerfort.
 He died, greater Honours waiting for him,
 had not untimely Death prevented.
 And he left his Prince (to whom in his
 Troubles he
 firmly adher'd) now in his Prosperity,
 and when he was in a Condition to reward him.

He died devoutly and as a Christian,
 Nov. 4. 1660, in the 74th Year of his Age.

AGAINST the same Wall, on one of Alabaster,
 with a small Bust, this Inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
 WILLIAM SANDERSON, Kt.
 Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King,
 a Man famous for his Family,
 Learning, untainted Fidelity to his Prince
 his Writings and Integrity ;
 he wrote in English, (among other Pieces)
 and published the History of the Lives of
 Mary Queen of Scots, James and Charles the First,
 Kings of Great Britain.
 After great Hardships sustained under the
 late Tyranny of Rebels,
 after daily Fatigues at home and abroad
 (bravely overcome)
 after a full Length of 90 Years of this
 troublesome Life,
 (having still his Understanding perfect)
 he went to a better,
 15 July, Anno 1676.

To her most deserving Husband,
 with whom for 50 Years he had lived very
 amicably,
 Bridget, Daughter of Sir Edward Tyrrel, Kt.
 and Mother of the Maids of Honour
 to the most noble and serene Queen Catherine,
 hath with Tears erected this Monument.

ON a Grave-stone :

H. M.
 After L Years Cohabitation
 in Marriage
 Here lies interred
 The Body of Sir William Sanderson, Kt.
 Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber,
 Deceased July 15th 1676, aged 90.
 And
 Dame Bridget his Wife,
 Mother of the Maids of Honour to the
 Queen Mother, and to her that now is,
 Who died Jan. 17th 1681, aged 89.

AGAINST the West Wall is a small Oval
 Table of White Marble erected in Memory of
 William Johnson ; the Inscription in English,
 thus :

Sacred to Memory
 of that Delight of the Muses and Graces
 WILLIAM JOHNSON, D. D.
 Sub-almoner to King Charles the Second,
 laid his Mortality near this Place;
 often shipwreck'd,
 at length he rests in this Harbour,
 and his Soul with God, whose Saying was,
 God with us.

If you would see his Picture consult his Book.
 He died in the 57th Year of his Age,
 of our Salvation 1666, March 4.

ON a Grave-stone near the Font :

Here lieth the Body of
 CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Esq;
 Son of Sir William Saunders of East Haddon, and
 sometime of Cottesbrook in the County of North-
 hampton, Kt.
 Carver in Ordinary to King Charles II.
 King James II. and to his present Majesty
 K. William III. He departed this Life on the
 10th of Aug. 1695, in the 84th Year of his Age.

AGAINST

AGAINST the Skreen of St. *Andrews* Chapel is erected a most magnificent Monument for the late Duke of *Newcastle*, with its Inscription as follows:

JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Haughton of Haughton, and Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter, whose Body is here deposited under the same Roof, with many of his noble Ancestors and Relations of the Families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, whose eminent Virtues he inherited, and was particularly distinguished for his Courage, Love to his Country, and Constancy in Friendship, which Qualities he exerted with great Zeal and Readiness, whenever the Cause of Religion, his Country or Friends required him.

In the Reign of Queen Anne he fill'd, with great Capacity and Honour, the several Employments of Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Privy Counsellor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex and Nottingham, and of the County of the Town of Nottingham, and of the East and North Ridings of the County of York, Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, North of Trent, and Governor of the Town and Fort of Kingston upon Hull. To which Titles and Honours his Personal Merit gave a Lustre, that needed not the Addition of the great Wealth which he possessed.

He was born the 9th of Jan. 1661-2, and dy'd the 15th of July 1711.

He marry'd the Lady Margaret, third Daughter and Heir to Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, by whom he left Issue one only Child, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who caused this Memorial of him to be here erected in the Year of our Lord 1723.

ON each Side the West Door going into the Choir, is erected a magnificent Monument, one to that great Philosopher Sir *Isaac Newton*, the other to the late Earl *Stanhope*.

THE first is as follows: On a Pedestal is placed a Sarcophagus (or Stone Coffin) upon the Front of which are Boys in *Basso Relievo*, with Instruments in their Hands, denoting his several Discoveries, viz. one with Prism, on which principally his admirable Book of Light and Colours is founded; another with a reflecting Telescope, whose great Advantages are now so well known; another Boy is weighing the Sun and Planets with a Stilliard; the Sun being near the Centre on one Side, and the Planets on the other, alluding to a celebrated Proposition in his *Principia*; another is busy about a Furnace; and two others (near him) are loaded with Money as new coined, intimating his Office in the Mint.

ON the Sarcophagus his own Figure is placed, in a cumbent Posture, his Elbow resting on the several incomparable Books written by him; two Boys stand before him with a Scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable Diagram, relating to the Solar System; and over that a converging Series, an Invention which shews the utmost Stretch of Human Understanding,

BEHIND the Sarcophagus is a Pyramid; from the Middle of it a Globe arises in *Mezzo Relievo*, on which several Constellations are drawn, in order to shew the Path of the Comet in 1681, whose Period he has, with the greatest Sagacity determined: And also the Position of the Solstitial Colure, mentioned by *Hipparchus*, by which (in his Chronology) he has fixed the Time of the *Argonautic* Expedition.

ON the Globe sits the Figure of Astronomy, weeping, with a Sceptre in her Hand (as Queen of the Sciences) and a Star over her Head on the Pyramid.

“ THE Monument erected in Honour of the late Sir *Isaac Newton*, says the Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings*, has pretty much divided the publick Opinion; some extolling it as one of the most perfect Pieces both in Design and Execution, and others again depreciating it, as no Way remarkable for either; I chuse, says the same Author, to steer between these two Extreams, as nearest to Truth, and agreeable to the best of my Understanding; I therefore make no Scruple to own, that the Statue of Sir *Isaac* has something in it exceedingly venerable, bold and majestick; it commands Attention, and expresses Importance; but then the Action it is employed in is vain, and of Course out of the Character it represents; Sir *Isaac*, tho' one of the greatest Men who ever did Honour to Humanity, was at the same Time the least proud and assuming; and delivered some of the finest Principles of Philosophy as doubtful, which all his Readers thought demonstrated: 'twas wrong therefore to give him that Vanity after his Death, which never belonged to him in his Life: If the two Boys at his Feet, which display the Scroll, had done it only to the Spectator, and Sir *Isaac* had not been concerned in it, it would have answered every Way; and engaging the Philosopher in profound Contemplation in the mean while, had expressed his Knowledge as well, and his Character better.

“ The Bas-Reliefs on the Urn are most excellent, and do great Honour to *Rysbrack*; the principle Figure in particular that weighs the Sun, and all our planetary System by the Stilliard, is admirable, and the Device is beautiful and fully expressing Sir *Isaac's* Doctrine of Gravitation, which is the Basis of his Fame: The Boys that are introduced to tell you he was Mint-Master, is trifling and poor, unworthy of the rest, and no compliment to him; neither is the Conceit of the Aloe Plant, in the other Corner of the Tablature less faulty; because it is to the full as insignificant, and abundantly more obscure.

“ THE Globe in the back of the Monument, is almost a general Objection, as projecting too forward on the Sight, and spoiling the keeping of the Whole. I fancy another Pedestal, well proportioned, had been esteemed a more natural Support for the Figure of Astronomy above, and would have had Room in the Middle of it to introduce the Globe to more Advantage; but this I leave to the Determination of better Judges.

“ THE upper Part of the Figure of Astronomy is, without controversy, one of the most delicate Things that can be imagined; the Manner and Action are both faultless, and the Expression of the Face is at once thoughtful and composed, sweet and majestick; I wish the rest of it had been answerable, but it is quite the contrary in all Respects; the Legs are clumsy, and incumbered with Drapery, and so far from being beautifully or naturally disposed, that they are piled one upon another, and put me in Pain for Fear the Figure should roll off the Globe, for want of a due Poise to keep it fast.

“ UPON the Whole, tho' it is, at least one of the most pardonable Monuments I have seen, and I am positive the next Age will be alike pleased to see such another Genius as *Newton*, and such another Master as *Rysbrack* to do Honour to his Memory.

SIR *Isaac Newton* was born the 25th of December, A. D. MDCXLII, and died the 20th of March, MDCCXXVI.

THE other Monument, which is erected to the Memory of Lord *Stanhope*, has something in the Design of it like that of Sir *Isaac Newton*'s, which makes them seem uniform Ornaments in the Front of the Choir; but the Execution of the last is very bad, compared to the other.

THE Author, above-quoted, gives this Account of it: "It is all alike, huge and heavy; expensively *Gothick*, and magnificently clumsy; the Design is so trifling and absurd, that not even the Hand of *Rysbrack* can give you the least Prejudice to its Advantage: The Statue of his Lordship might very easily be mistaken for that of *Ajax*, if Time and Place could afford the least Help to Imagination. It has the same unmeaning Air and Features which that Heroe is described with, is as enormous in Bulk, and seems as void of Design and Penetration; Circumstances that no Way agree with the Character of Lord *Stanhope*, and which rather lampoon than do him honour.

"THE Tent behind is most miserably conceived, and the worst adapted of any Thing I ever saw in my Life; and *Pallas* upon the Top of it has the most uneasy Station imaginable. She is a Giantess too, and seems to have as little Forecast as her Charge below: In short, if either of them have any Beauty, 'tis in being of a Piece with each other; but even that is an Excellency, which, I fancy, no Body will ever envy or applaud.

EARL *Stanhope* died the 15th Day of February, A. D. 1720, in the 47th Year of his Age.

A SURVEY of Monumentes and Grave-stones in the CLOYSTERS.

IN the East Ambulatory:

ON a Stone of grey Marble at the Stairs:

Hic jacet THOMAS NURSE, M. D.

Fide Spectator, hoc spectaculum

Judica, sed ut tu Judicaberis

Discede & Cogita.

Ob. Anno Dom. 1668.

Mensis Jun. die 19. Etatis suæ 69.

Though he kill me, yet will I trust in him,
Job xiii. 15.

Pater noster mortus est, nec fuit in seditione Coræ,
quæ concitata est contra Dominum, Numb. xxvii. 3.
Quando Dathan & Abiram contra Dominum rebellant,
Chap. xxvi. 9.

Here lies THOMAS NURSE, M. D.

Spectator, so judge of this Spectacle,
as you expect to be judged.

Go your Way and reflect.

He died Anno Dom. 1668,

19th of June, aged 69.

Our Father is dead, nor was he in the Sedition
of Corah, which was stirred up against the Lord,
Numb. xxvii. 3.

When Dathan and Abiram rebelled against the
Lord, Chap. xxvi. 9.

ON a Grave-stone: HERBERT THORNDICK, Canon of this Church.

ON a blue Marble Grave-stone, against the first Pillar: Mrs. Aphara Behn, died April 16, 1689.

Here lies a Proof that Wit can never be
Defence enough against Mortality.

AGAINST the Wall under the second Arch:
Jane Lister, Dear-Child, died Octob. 7, 1688.

Also in Memory of her Brother, Michael Lister, Obiit Aug. 1676, and was buried in Helen's Church in York.

ON a Grave-stone: Mr. John Sharol, one of the King's Chaplains, obiit, Aug. 5, 1687, aged 40 Years.

ON a Grave-stone against the third Arch: John Jennings, Esq; Obiit March 2, 1699, aged 73 Years.

AGAINST the Wall under the third Arch:

Here lieth the Body of KATHERINE STROPE,
The loving Wife of William Neile. She was
The kind Mother of seven Children, whom
She brought up with her own Breasts:
Her Life and Behaviour may be a Pattern
For the Ages following. She was Pretty
Without Pride, Modest without Sullenness,
A good Housewife without Curstness,
Exquisite at her Needle, courteous of
Behaviour, and right godly of Conversation,
Whose Soul resteth in JESUS CHRIST.
To whom she committed it at her Death.

Obiit Aug. 24, 1620.

Also by her are buried Mr. Roger Parker, a Servant to Queen Elizabeth; Dorothy Neile, one of her Daughters; and Cibel Clarke, her Daughter Mildred's Daughter.

ON a black Marble Grave-stone: Here lieth interred the Body of Pelham Humphrey, who died the 14th Day of July, Anno 1674, and in the 27th Year of his Age.

AGAINST the Wall under the third Arch, first Division of the Arch before the Steps: In Memory of Elizabeth, the beloved Wife of Mr. Charles West, Daughter of Christopher Mansel, Esq; of the County of Bucks. She dyed Nov. 7, 1710.

For her Sweetness of Temper
she lived beloved by all her Relations.

When her Piety
had made her fit for Heaven
she gently breath'd out her Soul,
and rests now here,
(for what cannot Faith do)
in certain hope of
a Resurrection.

ON a small Table of white Marble under the third Arch, or third Division: Here lieth the Body of Mr. George Whicher, Yeoman of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, obiit Feb. 4, 1681. He built and endowed an Alms-House for six poor Men in the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster.

ON a Grave-stone of black Marble before the fourth Arch: Mr. James Partridge, obiit Aug. 25th, 1698, in the 37th Year of his Age.

ON a Table Monument of Marble adjoining under an old one:

Sir EDMUND-BURY GODFEREY, Kt.

for his Services to his King and Country,

honoured with Knighthood,

and having executed the Office of a Justice of Peace

with Integrity and Diligence,

being

being lost on the 4 Id. Octob. 1678.
 was found five Days after,
 murder'd after a cruel and barbarous Manner :
 History will inform you further.
 This Monument, worn by Age,
 was repaired by Benjamin,
 his Brother's youngest Son,
 and now only surviving of Thomas Godfrey,
 who added to it this Epitaph for his Brother,
 4 Non. April, 1696.

ON a small Marble under the third Arch : In
 Memory of Mr. Addison, who died Sept. 30,
 1713, and lies buried near this Place.

ON a Grave-stone South of Lloyd's adjoining :
 Here lies the Body of William Aglionby, Esq;
 who died the 28th of Nov. 1705, aged 63 Years,
 who had the Honour to serve his Majesty King
 William III. and her present Majesty Queen
 Anne, as Envoy Extraordinary : In Memory of
 him his affectionate Wife lays this Stone.

ON a Grave-stone before the fourth Arch :
 Here lies the Body of Mrs. Jane Kigheley,
 Daughter of George Kigheley, of the City of
 York, Esq; of the antient Family of the Kighe-
 leys of Kigheley in Lancashire, who departed
 this Life the third of October, 1707, aged nine-
 teen Years.

NEAR the Chapter-House Door, against the
 Wall, a defaced Monument for that excellent
 and painful Antiquary Mr. Arthur Agard.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining South to the for-
 mer : Here lieth interred the Body of Evan
 Lloyd, Esq; of the Family of Yalle, in the Coun-
 ty of Derby, who departed this Life the 2d Day
 of November, 1714, in the 67th Year of his Age.

OVER the Door going to the Library, on a
 white Marble Table : This Monument was erect-
 ed in Memory of Elizabeth Moor, who died the
 3d of July, A. D. 1720, aged 35 Years, by her
 truly afflicted Husband Thomas Moor, Gent.
 Librarian of this Church.

ON a Grave-stone before the Library Door :
 Here lies the Body of John Smith, Master of Mu-
 sick, who died March 23, 1690-1, aged 93.

UNDER the sixth Arch, on a white Tablet :
 Near this Place lieth the Body of Elizabeth, the
 Wife of Gilbert Abrahall, Esq; Page of the Back
 Stairs to her Majesty Queen Anne : She was
 Mistress Starcher to her Majesty, and departed
 this Life the 9th of March 1710-11, in the 73d
 Year of her Age.

ON a Grave-stone under the former : Roger
 Cooper, Esq; one of the Gentlemen-Ushers of
 the Privy-Chamber to her Majesty Queen Anne.
 He died in the 40th Year of his Age, April 19,
 1703.

ON a black Grave-stone next Cooper's : Here
 lies the Body of Mrs. Cecilia Jones, Widow of
 Francis Jones, of the County of Wilts, Gent.
 who died the 18th Day of January, in the Year
 1692, in the 75th Year of her Age.

NEXT is a white Marble Table Monument,
 erected to the Memory of the late General Wi-
 thers, with the following Inscription :

HENRY WITHERS, Lieutenant-General,
 descended from a military Stock and bred in
 Vol. II.

Arms in Britain, Dunkirk and Tangier ; through
 the whole Course of the last Wars of England
 with France. He served in Ireland, in the Low-
 Countries, and in Germany, was present in every
 Battle and at every Siege, and distinguished in
 all by an Activity, a Valour and Zeal, which
 Nature gave and Honour improved : A Love of
 Glory and of his Country, animated and raised
 him above that Spirit which the Trade of War
 inspires : A Desire of acquiring Riches and Ho-
 nours by the Miseries of Mankind. His Tem-
 per was humane ; his Benevolence universal ; and
 among all those antient Virtues which he pre-
 served in practice, and in Credit none was more
 remarkable than his Hospitality. He dyed at
 the Age of LXXVIII Years, on the XI of Novem-
 ber, MDCCLXXIX. To whom this Monument is
 erected by his Companion in the Wars, and his
 Friend through Life, Henry Desney.

Here Withers rest ! thou bravest gentlest Mind,
 Thy Country's Friend, but more of human Kind ;
 Oh born to Arms ! Oh worth in Youth approved !
 Oh soft Humanity in Age beloved !
 For thee the hardy Veteran drops a Tear,
 And the gay Courtier feels his Sigh sincere !
 Withers adieu ! yet not with thee remove
 Thy martial Spirit, or thy social Love :
 Amidst Corruption, Luxury and Rage,
 Still leave some antient Virtues to our Age ;
 Nor let us say (those English Glories gone)
 The last true Briton lies beneath this Stone.

ON a Table Monument of white Marble, just
 without the Iron Gate of the Ambulatory : To
 the Memory of dear Rebecca, the Wife of James
 Broughton, who departed this Life the 8th of
 October 1699, in the 47th Year of her Age, and
 lies interred under the Stone near this Place.

NEAR this Place also lies the Body of the
 abovesaid Mr. James Broughton, Deputy-Sur-
 veyor of this Abbey. He died the 31st of Jan.
 1710, aged 63.

BEFORE them a Grave-stone for the Wife, but
 defaced.

NEXT is a stately Monument lately erected to
 the Memory of *Daniel Poulteney*, Esq; with his
 Effigies at full Length lying along, and the fol-
 lowing Inscription upon it :

Reader,
 If thou art a Briton,
 Behold this Tomb with Reverence and Regret,
 Here lye the Remains of
 DANIEL POULTENEY ;
 the kindest Relation, the truest Friend,
 the warmest Patriot, the worthiest Man ;
 he exercised Virtues in this Age,
 sufficient to have distinguished him even in the
 best :
 Sagacious by Nature,
 industrious by Habit,
 inquisitive with Art :
 He gained a compleat Knowledge of the Interests
 of Britain,
 Foreign and Domestick ;
 in most the backward Fruit of tedious Experience ;
 in him, the early Acquisition of undissipated
 Youth.
 He served the Crown several Years,
 abroad, in the auspicious Reign of Queen Anne ;
 at home, in the Reign of that excellent Prince
 King GEORGE the First.
 he served his Country always,
 at Court independent,
 in the Senate unbiassed,

at every Age, and in every Station :
 This was the Bent of his generous Soul,
 this the Business of his laborious Life.
 Publick Men and publick Things,
 he judged by one constant Standard,
 the true Interest of Britain :
 He made no other Distinction of Party,
 he abhorred all other.
 Gentle, humane, disinterested, beneficent :
 He created no Enemies on his own Account :
 Firm, determined, inflexible :
 He feared none he could create, in the Cause of
 Britain.
 Reader,
 in this Misfortune of thy Country lament thy own;
 for know,
 the Loss of so much private Virtue
 is a publick Calamity.

At the Entry into the South Ambulatory on
 the North Side : Here lieth the Body of Mrs.
 Elizabeth, Wife of William Tuffnel, of the Pa-
 rish of St. Margaret's Westminster, who departed
 this Life, Octob. 5, 1720, in the 39th Year of
 her Age.

ON a black Grave-stone on the North Side,
 against the first Pillar : Here lieth the Body of
 Captain Edward Tuffnel, who was Mason of this
 Collegiate Church two and twenty Years. He
 dyed Septemb. 2, 1719, aged 41 Years.

ON another against the second Arch : Here
 lies the Body of John Tuffnel of St. Margaret's
 Parish, who, after having been Mason to this Col-
 legiate Church 23 Years, departed this Life Feb.
 18, 1696-7, in the 54th Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-stone adjoining to the former :
 Here lies the Body of Thomas Warren, Butler
 to this College belonging to this Church, who
 departed this Life Aug. 6, 1699, aged 33 Years.

ON a Grave-stone : Here lies the Body of
 George Kirk, Esq; who departed this Life the
 10th of January, 1703.

ON a Grave-stone on the North Side against
 the third Arch : Here lies interred the Body of
 John Gregory, who departed this Life on the
 20th Day of Feb. Anno Dom. 1703-4, in the
 47th Year of his Age.

Also John, the Son of the abovesaid, died the
 20th of Nov. 1718, in the 30th Year of his Age.

Also Elizabeth Gregory, Wife to the above-
 said John Gregory, died Decemb. 2, 1719, in the
 53d Year of her Age.

ON a Grave-stone on the South Side, against
 the fourth Arch : Here lies the Body of Philip
 Clark, Plumber to this Collegiate Church, who
 died the 21st of Septemb. 1707, in the 43d
 Year of his Age.

ON a Grave-stone even with it : Here lieth
 the Body of John Cook, Esq; who departed this
 Life Sept. 10, 1691, in the 78th Year of his Age.

ON another at the Head of the former : Here
 lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Ellers, who depart-
 ed this Life the 21st of Octob. 1717, aged 26
 Years.

UNDER the fifth Arch on a white Table Mrs.
 Elizabeth Jennings, the pious, discreet, and lo-
 ving Wife of Thomas, one of the Gentlemen of
 his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and an antient Mem-

ber of this Church. She departed this Life July
 12, 1720, in the 57th Year of her Age, very
 much lamented by her loving Children, who have
 caused this Monument to be erected in Memory
 of their dear Mother.

ON a monumental Table affixed to the Wall
 under the sixth Arch : Here lieth the Body of
 Mrs. Mary Peters, who, for her most affectionate
 Deportment to her Relations highly merited,
 and was most entirely belov'd by them ; and in
 Memory of her particular Obedience, this was
 erected by her Mother. She departed this Life
 the 15th of September 1688, aged 22 Years.

ON a Tablet against the Wall, under the se-
 venth Arch, near an old Ambry : Elizabeth Wal-
 dron, the third Daughter of Dr. Thomas Wal-
 dron, Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II.
 and his Household, died Feb. 5, 1675-76, being
 aged 19 Years, four Months, and four Days,
 and here underneath was buried the 9th Day of
 the same Month, being Ash-Wednesday.

NEAR which, on a Grave-stone : Here lies
 the Body of Susan Jones, Daughter of Gabriel
 and Anne Jones. She died Aug. 11, 1689, be-
 ing 13 Years and eight Months old.

ON a Grave-stone near the 8th Arch : Here
 lies the Body of John Shaw, dearly beloved Son
 of James and Elizabeth Shaw, who departed this
 Life April 11, 1706, in the second Year of his
 Age.

Also the Body of Elizabeth Shaw, who de-
 parted Nov. 5, 1709.

Also the Body of Elizabeth Shaw, dearly be-
 loved Wife of the abovesaid James Shaw, who
 departed this Life September 7, 1713, in the
 13th Year of her Age.

ON a Monument of White Marble affix'd to
 the Wall under the eighth Arch :

Sacred to perpetual Memory,
 In Faith and Hopes of a Resurrection,

JOHN LAWRENCE

ordered his Ashes to be buried
 near those of his Son who dyed before him.
 He was Secretary to the Chancellor of the
 Exchequer.

Who when he had, during the Civil War,
 fought for Charles I.
 was, for his Integrity
 Probity and Discretion,
 an esteemed Servant to Charles II.
 for his Firmness to the Church of England,
 and sincere Piety to God, very remarkable,
 He at length returned to his heavenly Country,
 which he had long been wishing for,
 Feb. 1. Anno 1684. Aged 66.

ON a Grave-stone under it : I. L. obiit 22
 July, 1677.

J. L. obiit 1 Febr. 1684.

ON a large Blue Grave-stone adjoining :
 A. L. obiit 7 Sept. 1687.

WEST WALK.

ON a White Table Monument against the
 Wall, under the third Arch : Near this Place
 lieth interred the Remains of Anne Davis, the
 most faithful, virtuous and beloved Wife of Da-
 vid Davis, Yeoman-Usher of the most Honou-
 rable House of Peers, who exchanged this Life
 for a better, on Decemb. 18, Anno 1712, in the
 47th Year of her Age ; to the unspeakable Grief
 of

of her said Husband; and one Daughter she left behind her.

Here also lieth deposited the Body of Walter Davis, the most dear and only Son of the afore-said David and Anne Davis, who departed this Life the 22d Day of November, Anno 1708, in the sixth Year of her Age.

ON a Grey Grave-stone under it: Here lieth the Body of Walter Davis, the only Son of David Davis, first Groom of her Majesty's Poultry Office; and Anne his Wife. He departed this Life Nov. 22, 1708, in the sixth Year of his Age.

Here also lies interred the Body of the said David Davis, Esq; who died Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod, on Octob. 25, An. Dom. 1716. *Ætatis suæ 54.*

ON a Grave-stone adjoining: Here lies the Body of Mr. Francis Andrews, who died Feb. 3, 1707, aged 65 Years.

ON a Grave-stone: Here lieth interr'd the Body of John, Son of John Thompson, of St. Martins in the Fields, Gent. and Anne his Wife, who was born upon the 5th of July, 1676, and died Febr. 21, 1678-9.

And now James, who died Aug. 5, 1700, in the 19th Year of his Age, and was the last that survived of the Children of the said John and Anne Thompson.

ON a Grave-stone: Anne the Daughter of the Honourable Charles Godolphin, Esq; by Elizabeth his Wife, obiit December 8, 1690.

UPON an Alabaster Monument against the Wall, under the third Arch, and by that of *Anne Davis*: Here lieth interred the Body of Katharine Palmer, Widow, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of John Patridge, late of London, Gent. who was the second Wife of Andrew Palmer Esq; Assay-Master of England to Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles I. She departed this Life in full Assurance of a glorious Resurrection, Jan. 4. in the 75th Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1675.

AGAINST the Wall: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Banister, who departed this Life October 3, in the Year 1679.

ON a Grave-stone before the sixth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Godfry, who died Decemb. 3, 1683. Aged six Years.

Also here lies Robert Tanner, a Member of this Church, who died the 11th of November 1696.

ON a Grave-stone before the sixth Arch: Here lieth the Body of the honourable Colonel Philip Herbert, a younger Son to James Herbert Esq; who was a younger Son to Philip Earl of Pembroke, who departed this Life March 12, Anno 1715-16, in the 51st Year of his Age.

ON the East Side of the Door, on a Table Monument of Black Marble: Underneath lieth the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Christopher Chapman, Richard, Christopher, and Peter; Peter died Sept. 11, 1672. Richard, Febr. 1, 1672. And Christopher Chapman, Master of Arts, died March 25, 1675.

ON another of White Marble, on the West Side of the Door: Here lieth interred the Bodies of Mr. Christopher Chapman, and Elizabeth his Daughter; Elizabeth died March 11, 1680. And Mr. Chapman died June 4, 1681.

As also Melior Chapman, Wife of the said Christopher, who died July 6, 1707, in the 87th Year of her Age.

ON a Grave-stone before the Monument of Chapman, near the Door:

What I gave, I have.

What I spent, I had.

What I left, I lost by not giving it.

Thomas Ravenscroft, Armig. obiit 20 April. 1708. *Ætat. suæ 80.*

ON a Grave-stone at the Feet of the former: Here lieth the Body of Captain George Slaughter, born in Gloucestershire, and had been Cornet to the first Duke of Ormond, died Jan. 1, 1695.

Here also lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Pome-roy, Sister to the above Captain Slaughter, who died October 8, 1707.

ON a Grave-stone on the South Side: Here lies the Body of Bridget Holmes, Widow, who died October 23, 1691, aged 100 Years, on St. Luke's Eve last, and served King Charles I. and II. King James II. and King William.

ON a Monument of Free-stone, against the Wall: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Gawen, Wife of Mr. William Gawen, who died Nov. 26, 1659. Near her also lie five of her Children; and also Mr. Isaac Bush and Frances his Wife, Father and Mother to the said Anne.

Over *Gawen*, on white Marble: Near this Place lies interred the Body of Susanna Bernard, one of the Daughters of Sir Edward Bernard, of Beverly in the County of York, Kt. who died Sept. 11, 1721. in the 53d Year of her Age. This Monument was erected in Memory of the Deceased, by her loving Cousin Mrs. Arabella Thompson.

ON a Monument against the Wall, first Arch Eastward: Anne, eldest Daughter of John Winchcomb, of Berks, Esq; Wife of William Gawen the younger, of Westminster, Gent. Died in Childbed of her first Child, Nov. 8, Anno Dom. 1669, and lies interred under this Stone.

Vraye Femme obeissante jusque a la mort.

ON a Black Grave-stone, on the South Side, opposite to the second Arch: Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth (the only Daughter of Edward Braddock, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife) the truly virtuous and loving Wife of Dr. John Blow, who to the great Grief of all her Relations, died in Childbed, October 29, 1683, aged 30.

ON a Grave-stone of Grey Marble, adjoining: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Braddock, who departed this Life Nov. 3, 1690.

UPON another: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Edgeworth, Wife of William Edgeworth, Esq; and Daughter of the late famous Dr. John Blow: She departed this Life on Tuesday September 2, Anno Dom. 1719.

ON a Grave-stone, on the South Side, against the second Arch: This Stone covers the Body of John Blow, a Youth of great Forwardness and extraordinary Hopes; he died at 15 Years old, 1693.

Upon

UPON another: William Hall, Generosus --- defaced. Born 1637, and died 1637.

On a Grave-stone adjoining *Elizabeth Brad-dock's*: Here lies the Body of William Clark, and Mary his Wife. He died in 1685, and she in 1690; both aged 63.

On a Grave-stone opposite to the Pillar between the second and third Arch: Here lies the Bodies of Elizabeth Tinchare, Wife to Mr. John Tinchare, a Member of this Church. She departed this Life upon Sunday Aug. 10, in the Year of our Lord 1681, and in the 65th of her Age.

Also here lies John Littleton, alias Tinchare, who died the 9th of June 1694, aged 65.

Also here lieth the Body of Mr. Littleton Taylor, a Member of this Church, who departed this Life on the 10th Day of November, in the Year 1701, and in the 36th of his Age.

On a Grave-stone before the third Arch: Here lies the Body of Mr. John Goodwin, who departed this Life July 7, 1693, in the 21st Year of his Age.

On a Grave-stone adjoining ——— Regist' hujus ———

On a Grave-stone on the South Side, over-against the third Arch: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Carter, who departed this Life April the 4th, 1701.

On a Grave-stone under *Goulard's* Monument: Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Frost, who departed this Life Decemb. 22, 1696, aged eight Years.

On a Grave-stone South of *Goulard's*: Dame Mary, late Wife of Sir Henry Firebrace, Chief Clerk Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, obiit 1681.

Affixed under the second Arch of the North Cloyster Wall, on a Marble Monument: In Memory of Mrs. Rachel Field, Wife of the Rev. Mr. James Field, born in Antigua, and died in Westminster, May 26, 1718.

Upon a Grave-stone: Here lies the Body of Mrs. Rachel Field, who died May 26, 1718.

On a Monument affixed to the Wall under the third Arch, on the West Side, under a smaller: Near this Place lies the Body of Frances Goodall, late Wife of Dr. Charles Goodall, Physician of the Charter-House, LONDON, who died February 17, 1705; aged 62.

Upon a Grave-stone before *Goodhall's*: Thomas Blagrove, Gent. Servant to King James I. King Charles I. King Charles II. King James II.

Adjoining: Here lies the Body of Margaret Blagrove, Wife of Thomas Blagrove.

Affixed to the Wall under the third Arch, in the middle of the small one:

Here lies
FRANCIS NEWMAN,
late Fellow of All Soul's College
in Oxford,
who died
In the Year of Health
1649.

Divested of Body, and received among the Seats of the blessed Souls, he is now truly a new Man.

On a Monument of Black Marble, in Gold Letters, affixed to the Wall and third Arch:
" Underneath lieth buried the Body of Mr.
" Richard Goulard, Master of Arts, and the
" first Keeper of the Library of this College; to
" which he hath given a large Legacy to be be-
" stowed on some choice Books: A Man truly
" orthodox; of an undissembled Piety and Up-
" rightness; of a singular Candour and Fidelity
" to his Friends; well skilled in the Languages,
" and otherwise very well furnished with the
" best and choicest Learning; who after a pain-
" ful and wearisome Pilgrimage, in a weak and
" sickly Body, departed this Life to the Seat of
" the Blessed, the 10th of November 1659.

On a Grave-stone:

Sacred to Memory,
under this Marble rests
Mr. Richard Goulard, Master of Arts,
and late Keeper of this College Library.
1659.

On a Grave-stone South of the fourth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mary, the Wife of Giles Hooper, of Clement's Inn, Gent. and Daughter of Simon Britiff, of the County of Norfolk, Esq; who departed this Life April 3, A. D. 1683, in the 23d Year of her Age.

Here also lieth the Body of the said Giles Hooper, who was born Aug. 4, 1649, and died Aug. 4, 1699.

Also Anne, the second Wife of the said Giles Hooper, was buried here Octob. 4, 1707.

On a Grave-stone near the Pillar, between the third and fourth Arch, the following Epitaph in *English*, thus:

Untill he shall be awaked from his Sleep,
Under this Marble lies the mortal Part of
THOMAS LEGAT, in the County of Essex, Esq;
who being
a Husband, a Father, a Subject,
a Friend, a Neighbour,
(what shall I say more!)
A Man in all Respects truly desirable,
fell asleep in the Lord the 15th of April,
in the Year of Redemption 1660.
in the 63d Year of his Age.

On a Grave-stone under the fourth Arch, near *Langford's* Monument: Here lieth the Body of John Oxenham, of the Inner Temple, Esq; who died October 14, 1680.

Also the Body of Francis Scot, who with the abovesaid John Oxenham, was unfortunately drowned the 13 Year of his Age.

ON a Table of white Marble, near the fourth Arch, the East Side of the Arch: Near this Place lies interr'd the Body of John Coleman, Esq; born in the Parish of Kilconnel in the County of Galloway and Kingdom of Ireland. He served the Royal Family, viz. King Charles II. and King James II. of blessed Memories, with approved Fidelity above fifty Years, and departed this Life a true Christian, and Loyal Subject, the 2d of June, 1709, in the 84th Year of his Age.

ON a blue Grave-stone in the middle Pavement the same Epitaph.

UPON a Monument of black Marble, affix'd to the Wall in the Middle of the fourth Arch: Near this Place lies the Body of Humphry Longford, of Longford-Hill in Cornwall, a Member of Parliament for Camelford in the said County, who died the 24th Day of June 1685.

Upon

UPON a Grave-stone South of the fourth Arch: Margaret Dalton, Wife of Richard Dalton, Esq; Obiit 1686.

UPON a blue Grave-stone, near the Pillar at 455 Arch: Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Fox, Esq; Receiver General of his Majesty's Customs, who departed this Life the 18th Day of August 1691, in the 27th Year of his Age.

ANOTHER Grave-stone: Here lies interred the Body of John Fox, Esq; who departed this Life Nov. 19, 1691, in the 80th Year of his Age.

AFFIXED to the Wall under the ——— Arch, is a handsome Monument of black Marble, adorned with Cherubs and Ornaments of Alabaster, with this most florid Piece of Bombast, which is translated into English thus:

Here underneath,
near the Ashes of his Brothers, Edward, John,
and Stephen,
lies James Fox, most excellent Youth,
fifth Son of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Son well worthy each other,
of extraordinary Piety (tho' but a Child) to-
wards God,
of singular Dutifulness towards his Parents;
of great Sincerity towards all,
favoured of Beauty and Wisdom,
no less than Adonis and Hyacinthus were
of Venus and Apollo.
And for his Endowments of Mind and Body,
was formerly esteem'd by Men,
as he is now beloved of God.
O Parents! pity his Parents.
Ye Sons, copy the Son from him!
O Posterity, reflect upon your Loss.
embellished with Variety of Learning,
he appeared unwillingly admir'd.
He was a Man, even while he was a Child,
and an Hercules both in his Cradle and at his
Death.
For being taken off by that cruel Distemper
the Small-Pox,
he from the Fire and invenom'd Shirt,
took his Flight to Heaven,
the 19th of Nov. 1677, aged 12 Years and an
half.

Near this Place,
among the Ashes of their three Brothers,
Edward, John, and Stephen;
sleep William and James Fox,
Sons of the Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.
and Elizabeth his Wife,
Parents and Sons worthy each other,
whom Love made one in Life,
one Distemper in Death,
and one Grave in Burial.
Each of them was embellish'd with useful Learning,
which their Modesty seem'd to conceal,
and in their Youth the Man grew up with them.
They were born for their Country, and to Honours,
which the eldest, being Captain in the Army,
acquired by his Fatigues over all England.
William } died { April 17, 1680, } aged { 22.
James } { Nov. 19, 1677, } aged { 13.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth interred two Children of the Right Worshipful Sir Stephen Fox, of Farley in the County of Wilts, Kt. viz. Edward Fox, his fourth Son, aged six Years, one Month, who died on the 19th Day of Oct. 1699. And John Fox, sixth Son, of the Age of one Year, who deceased upon the 17th Day of Novemb. in the Year of our Lord 1667.

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Near this Place lies interred the Body of Mrs. Christian Fox, (Daughter of Sir Stephen Fox) Nat. Sept. 28, 1705, obiit Jan. 26, 1707.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth Nicholas Johnson, Esq; Pay-master of his Majesty's Land Forces, who died April 20, 1682.

Also the Body of Joan, Relict of the said Nicholas, who died Sept. 2, 1710, aged 71.

Also the Body of Ch. Johnson, their Son who died May 29, 1722, aged 43.

ON a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Yardley, the Wife of William Yardley, Esq; she departed this Life upon Sunday, Aug. 8, 1686. in the 21st Year of her Age.

Under the fifth Arch, in the Middle, a Free-stone Monument for *William Lawrence*:

On a black Grave-stone, before the fifth Arch, in the Middle of the Pavement: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Tufton, Daughter of Sir Richard Tufton, and Mary his Lady, (his second Wife) who died in the Year of our Lord 1680.

On a blue Grave-stone before the fifth Arch: Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Knipe, with three of her Sons. She died Aug. 24, 1685.

On a Grave-stone before Fox's Monument: Here lies the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Thomas Knipe; the first Thomas, who died the 24th of Feb. 1670. being six Days old. The second also Thomas, who died the 2d of Nov. 1674. being a Year and nine Months old. The third Gilbert Knipe, who died the 25th of January, 1677. being eight Months old. And with them, Mrs. Anne Knipe, who died the 24th of Aug. 1685.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Stephen Baber, Gent. only Son and Child of Benjamin Baber, Gent. one of the Aldermen of the City of Bath, by Elizabeth his Wife, who was born October 19, 1663. and departed this Life March 23, 1679.

On a Free-stone fixed in the North Wall:

With Diligence and Trust most exemplary,
Did William Lawrence, serve a Prebendary;
And for his Pains now past, before not lost;
Gain'd this Remembrance at his Master's Cost.
O! read these Lines again, you seldom find
A Servant faithful, and his Master kind.
Short Hand he wrote, his Flower in prime did
fade,
And hasty Death short Hand of him hath made.
Well couth he Numbers, and well measure Land,
Thus doth he now that Ground whereon you
stand,
Wherein he lies so Geometrical,
Art maketh some; but thus will Nature all.

Obiit Decemb. 28, 1621. *Ætatis suæ 29.*

Against the North Wall under the last Arch, next the East Door: Beneath lieth the Body of Mrs. Ellen Buft, Widow, who was born in the County of Anglesey, and for above five Years served in the Royal Family in England, France, and Holland. She had also two Uncles, Richard Griffith, who was Harbinger to King James I. and Maurice Griffith, who was Chirurgion to Prince Charles. She was hospitable to her Friends, and (to her Power) charitable to the

the Poor; and died eldest Bed-Chamber Woman to her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark, on the 24th of April, aged 75, in the Year of our Lord 1697.

These following are in several Places of the Cloisters, and a great Number of them not to be marked out, the Inscriptions being worn by the Feet of Passengers.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Doukley, Closet-Keeper to his Majesty, who departed this Life Tuesday the 5th Day of Feb. 1688.

On a Grave-stone before *Bust's*: Here lieth the Body of Sackvil Whittle, Esq; Chirurgion to his Majesty's Person, who departed this Life the 19th of Feb. 1680. being in the 50th Year of his Age.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of John Collins, born the 7th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1657. and deceased the 18th Day of May, 1681,

Against the North Wall:

Richard Booker,
of Horfeam in the County of Suffex,
born Anno 1630,
After he had laid the Foundation of sound
Learning,
in the King's School at Westminster;
he was afterwards educated at
Trinity College in Cambridge,
adorning both Places,
and would have made them very famous
had he lived;
for he was a Youth of great Hope,
of as great Ingenuity as any ever was;
of a manly Judgment, even in Youth,
of so happy a Memory as to be env'y'd;
much favoured by the Muses and Apollo,
and deserving of the Lawrel;
but he, like a Flower more beautiful than the rest,
was cut off by the envious Hand of Death,
in the Spring of Life,
how much even to thy Loss, O Reader!
if thou consider it rightly;
for when he was 25 Years old,
he was taken off by the Small-Pox,
in the Year 1655,
who would have been a great Ornament
of this Age;
and the Moral thou shalt learn from hence is,
that largest Structures are soonest tumbled down,
and highest Towers most suddenly overthrown.

On a Grave-stone in the West Cloister: Here underneath lies buried Thomas Man, Gentleman Sewer to the King, who died the 21st Day of January, 1676, beloved by all good Men that knew him, for being over loyal to his Prince, and faithful to his Friend, aged 55 Years.

Near it another thus inscribed:

Sacred to Memory,
Here lies the mortal Part of Mary Bulmer,
Daughter of W. Green of Lannorth, in the C.
of York,
who nevertheless was more adorn'd with Virtue
than her high Birth,
She married William Bulmer, Gentleman,
to whom she was Occasion of no Trouble,
except by leaving him at her Death,
she bare only one Son named William,
who was, instead of many, a Youth of great Ge-
nius,

Student of Christ-Church in Oxford,
of too short a Continuance,
who being first snatch'd away by too hasty Death,
his most tender Mother chose to be buried near
him,

that him, whom she intirely loved when living,
she might, tho' dead, unite even in Death,
the surrender'd her Soul to God,
her Body to the Tomb,
and her Character to Posterity,
the 18th of February, 1661.

Next is one for William Bulmer, which Mr. *Keep* gives imperfectly, and is since totally obliterated: The Substance of it is in the former:

Another for Clement Coke as follows:

Clement Coke, King's Scholar of
the College of Westminster,
Son of Robert Coke, Esq;
Son of Clement Coke of Langford, in the
County of Derby, and Member of the Middle
Temple,
who was younger Son to Sir Edward Coke, Kt.
late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
He died the 8th of Aug. 1668,
aged 18.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Anne Fitch, who departed this Life, June 12, 1670.

Upon another: Here lieth John Fairborne, the 6th Son of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Kt. and Dame Margaret his Wife, who died at the Age of two Months and two Weeks, and was buried here Feb. 25, 1678-9.

In the little Cloister: In Memory of Mr. Thomas Smith of Emely Lovet in the County of Worcester, and Batchelor of Arts, late of Christ Church, Oxford, who through the spotted Veil of the Small-Pox, rendered a pure and unspotted Soul to God, expecting, but never fearing Death, which ended his Days, March the tenth, Anno Dom. 1663-4. *Ætatis suæ* 27.

The Virtues which in his short Life were shewn, Have equall'd been by few, surpass'd by none.

On a Grave-stone: John Wilson, Doctor in Musick here interred, died the 22d of February, 1673, aged seventy eight Years, ten Months, and seventeen Days.

Mary Tucker, 1670.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth interred the Body of William Blount, a King's Scholar, Son of Anthony Blount, Gentleman, who departed this Life the 6th Day of May, 1670, aged 18 Years.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Lewkenor Halfey, a King's Scholar, Son of Richard Halfey, of the County of Suffex, Clerk, who departed this Life the 28th Day of Septemb. 1676, aged 19 Years.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Woodroof, who deceased Nov. 16, Anno Dom. 1675, in the 54th Year of his Age, and of Margaret his Wife, who departed this Life the 10th of Feb. 1665.

Under this Stone lies buried the Bodies of Mary and Dorothy Pipe; Mary died in the Year 1665, and Dorothy the 16th of June, 1676.

On

On a Grave-stone: Mrs. Elenor Lyne, June 5, 1648.

On a Grave-stone: John Gavan, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, departed this Life the 21st of August 1666, aged 58 Years.

His Fleſh interred here contain'd a Spirit,
Who by God's Mercy, and his Saviour's Merit,
Departed in that conſtant Hope of Duſt,
Eternally to reign among the Juſt:
To live, and die well, was his whole Endeavour,
And in a Span he died to live for ever.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of Frances and Elizabeth, the Daughters of Edmund Riggs, Gentleman; which ſaid Frances died the 31st of October 1659, of the Age of four Years; and Elizabeth the ——— April 1660, aged three Years.

On a Grave-stone: Here lieth the Body of ——— Aſton, Clerk of her Maſteſty's Robes: He ended this mortal Life the 8th of May 1644.

Here lies John Evans, Gentleman;
who happily exchange'd this Life
for Eternity, the 26th Jan.
Anno Dom. 1657.

Virtue is a Monument.

In the Cloyſters are buried the following Perſons, for whom there are no Monuments or Graveſtones, viz.

Lady Mariamne Herbert, in the ſame Grave with her Huſband, Colonel Philip Herbert.

Mr. Richard Elford, one of the Gentlemen of the Choir, Anno 1714.

Mr. Thomas Brown, the Poet, buried in the Eaſt Walk, near the Poetical Mrs. Aphra Behn.

Mr. Thomas Betterton, the Actor, near them, and upon his Coffin, Mrs. Mary Betterton, his Wife.

Francis Morris, Catharine Morris, Thomas, Eleanor, and Charles, Children of William Morris, Eſq; in the ſame Walk.

West Cloisters.

1705, Elizabeth Linacre. 1707, Melior Chapman. 1708, Frances Andrews, Catharine Thompson. 1713, Walter Davis. 1714, William Jackson, George Cordwel, George Tollet, Second Maſter of Weſtminſter School, Dec. 3, aged 31; Anne Davis, Cath. Elford. 1716, Lewis Mardwel, Eſq; David Davis, Mary Frances, Lucy Butler. 1717, Hamond Wetherly, James Hart, Gentleman of the Chapel; Dorothy Jackson. 1718, Elizabeth Jefferies, with Father and Mother; George Cart. 1719, Thomas Linacre, Bernard Watkins. 1720, John Felton, Charles Dakins, Eſq; Robert Stewart, Daniel King, Sarah Harriſon, Benjamin Grant, Lady Margaret Creighton. 1722, Anne Hart, Robert Higenſon, and Mariamne Gerrard.

South Cloisters.

1705, Henry Spoone, Samuel Wats, and his Wife Gregory, Dr. Wyndebeard, Dorcas Southey, Anne Robins. 1707, Grace Patrick. 1711, Stephen Crispin, Mark Blagg. 1713, Martha Carter, Eliz. Parr, Judith Frency, Eliz. Shaw. 1714, Tho. French, Martha Iſham, Mary Kettlewel. 1715, Mary Crispian, William Piercehouse, John Hester, Jun. Waleſtur; Anne Raſh, Frances Burges. 1717, Anne Eilers, James Symms, Charles Egerton, in a Leaden Coffin.

1718, Edward Drew. 1719, Charles Church, Suſanna Breval, Jane Primroſe, Thomas Peterhouse. 1720, Daniel Williams, Charles Godolphin, Eſq; John Manton, Dorothy Noble, Sarah Chambers, Frances Murret, Thomas Frances, John Hester, Thomas French, Edward Broadman, Robert South, and John Tufnel.

North Cloisters.

1705, Richard Knipe, Gilbert Thornbury, Mrs. Taylor, Elizabeth Knipe, Elizabeth Goodall, Elizabeth Palmer, Mr. Lee. 1706, Martha Otain, Elizabeth Fox, John Fox. 1707, Margaret Oram, Mary Pomeroy, Anne Hooper. 1708, Thomas Ravenscroft, Edward Broadack. 1711, James Wakelin, Dorothy Ireland. 1713, Dr. William King, John Clayton. 1714, Geo. Carter, Anne Hearne. 1715, Millicent Lowe, John Coleman, Eſq, with his Father; Cath. Ballis, John Bolt, Eſq; Cornelius Pelme; Humphry Hutchinson, Anne Hearne. 1717, Boolt, Rachel Field. 1718, Mary Morgan, John Martyn. 1719, Bernard Gats, Elizabeth Edgworth. 1720, Thom. Low. 1721, Anne Jett, Suſannah Barnard. 1722, Charles Johnſon, Mrs. Knipe, D. A.

East Cloisters.

1705, Margaret Dawson, Mr. Butler, William Aglionby, Eſq; Capt. Sherman. 1707, Jane Kighley, Mary Brudovel. 1708, Dorothy Cooper, Apr. 13. 1712, John Guy. 1713, Margaret Fielding. 1714, Thomas Garth, Colonel Evan Lloyd. 1716, John Ratcliffe. 1717, Elizabeth Tireman, Richard Jones. 1718, Agnes Cooper. 1719, Jones Lucas. 1720, Thomas Lucas, Elizabeth Moore, Robert Ellis. 1721, John Head, Theodore Ballifys, Jane Chittle, Anne Lloyd, Catharine Smith, and Dominic Ofinda, in Lead.

Dark Arch, and Way to School.

1706, Suſan Weſt. 1707, William Wheeler. 1708, David Leg. 1713, Richard Davis. 1714, William Weſt, Margaret Evans, Hannah Wilder. 1716, Alice Tucker, Jane Parr, and Anne Sanſan.

In Solomon's Porch, in the Church; Samuel Burck:

Persons buried in Parts of the Church; unknown.

Harold Harefoot, Son of Cnute the Dane, and his Succeſſor by Uſurpation, died at London; or, as others ſay, at Oxford; and was buried in this Church, Anno 1040; though others, by Miſtake, ſay at Wincheſter; but upon Har-diknute's Acceſſion to the Crown, he, remembering the Injuries done by him, ſent Alfric, Archbiſhop of York, Earl Godwin, Steward of his Houſhold, Eldric, and one Trondus the Executioner, to LONDON, to have him dug out of his Grave; and beheading it, to throw it firſt into the Slough, and then into the Thames; which was accordingly done; but a Daniſh Fiſherman took up the Body, and buried it in the Church-yard of St. Clement's without Temple-Bar.

Elricus, or Celricus, Biſhop of Durham, which he reſigned, and retired to Peterborough, where he had been before Abbot, here living privately thirteen Years, or, as the Annals of Waverly ſay, twelve. He was Anno 1069, charged by William the Conqueror with Treason and Conſpiracy againſt him; he was violently taken out of the Cloyſter at Peterborough, and imprifoned at Weſtminſter, where, by Faſting and Tears for his

his former Misdeeds, he gained the Reputation of a Saint. He died the 15th of *October*, 1152. and was buried at the Porch of *St. Nicholas*, in the old Church, here built by *Edward the Confessor*; and his Grave long frequented by Devotees.

Sir *Fulk de Novo Castro*, or *Newcastle*, Kinsman to King *Henry III.* a brave Knight, and much belov'd by the King, died at LONDON, the Day after *Candlemas*, Anno 1247. Whereupon the King, who was in Town attending the Parliament, in Regard of his Character, order'd him to be splendidly and magnificently buried in this Church, himself attending the Obsequies.

Sir *Geoffrey Mandevill*, Senior, and *Athelard* his Wife, (Mr. *Keep* mentions those Persons as buried here). Certain it is they were Benefactors to this Church, from whence it is likely he took his Conjecture of their Burial here. Sir *William Dugdale* is silent in this Case; but *Walden* in *Essex*, may with more Reason be suppos'd to be the Place of their Sepulchre. Sir *Geoffrey Madeville*, Jun.

Roger Ford, Abbot of *Glastonbury*, a Man of great Learning and a high Spirit, had high Debates with the Bishop of *Bath*, which coming to LONDON to dispute, he died suddenly at *Bromley*, the Bishop of *Rockester's* Seat in *Kent*, on the 6 Non. *October*, 1226. being Abbot two Years, and was buried at this Abbey.

Sir *James Berners*, Knt. a great Favourite of King *Richard II.* who was beheaded by the discontented Lords.

Oliver de Durdens, said by Mr. *Keep*, to be Brother to *Henry III.*

Peter Calban and *Sulcardus*, the famous Historian, mentioned before.

Thomas Peveril, Sub-Prior of this Church.

Eleanor, Countess of *Barr*, Daughter to King *Edward I.* She was married Anno 1294. about *Michaelmas*, at *Bristol*, to *Henry Earl of Barr*, to whom she bare a Son named *Edward*, and a Daughter married to *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, she died.

Sir *William Stoner*, Knt. so called by *Keep*, living at the Mote-House in *Westminster*. *William Atcliffe*, Secretary to King *Edward IV.* *Catharine*, Daughter to the Dutchess of *Norfolk*, and Wife to *Edward Aylmer*, Esq; *Walter Hungerford*. The Lord *Salisbury*. *William Haverell*. *Thomas Bunfower* and *Philippa* his Wife. *Thomas Romaine*. *John Alingreth*. *Roger Brabarsen*. Sir *Richard Rouse*, Knt. Sir *Francis Allen*, Knt. *Jeffrey Haspale*. *James Palmer*, Clerk, and *Joan* his Sister, and *John Blount*.

William Southcoate, was buried here in the Time of *Edward*, and Dame *Catharine Riplington*, his Widow, by her Will dated the 13th of *Feb.* 1473. left Money here for Prayers for his Soul.

John Lord Wells, Husband to *Cicely*, second Daughter to King *Edward IV.* he made his Will the 8th of *Feb.* 1498. and died at *Palmer's-Place*, in *St. Sythes*, LONDON, on the 9th Day of *February*, viz. the Day following, and was inter'd by the King's Order in the Chapel of *St. Mary*; afterwards pulled down by King *Henry VII.* At his Funeral was carried a Standard, and a mourning Horse with four Escutcheons of the deceased; on which one *Villars* rode, arm'd in a long black Cloak, carrying a Banner, and his Coat was worn by a Pursuivant, the Body was drawn in a mourning Chariot, and in the Abbey was a Herse erected for him; the *Dirige* was sung by the Bishop of LONDON.

John Redmayne, Relation to Bishop *Tonstal*, of *Durham*, Student of *Corpus Christi College*, at the Foundation, afterwards Student at *Paris*, thence returning to *St. John's* in *Oxford*, in 1537. he commenced D. D. was Master of *Tri-*

nity College, and preferr'd to a Prebendary of *Westminster*; the first Polisher of Studies at *Cambridge*; and a great Master of the *Greek* and *Roman Eloquence*; but more remarkable for being one of the first Compilers of our excellent Liturgy; he died in *November*, 1551. being aged 52.

Thomas Earl of Dorset, was buried in this Abbey the 26th of *May*, 1608, at whose Funeral Dr. *Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, preached on *Isaiah xl. v. 6.* Printed at LONDON in 4to, the same Year,

Hugh Holland, born at *Denbigh*, and educated under *Camden* at *Westminster School*, after Fellow of *Trinity College*. He died 1633, and was buried at the Entrance to the Area in the North Cross, with no Epitaph, though he made one, Part of which was thus: *Miserimus peccator musarum & amicitarum cultor sanctissimus.*

John Brown, or *Thomas*, educated at *Eaton*, removed to *King's College*, *Cambridge*, Canon of *Windfor*, and after succeeded Bishop *Barlow* in his Church, and was Master of this College School; he died, and was buried here 1584.

Theodore Price, Fellow of *Jesus College* in *Oxford*, Principal of *Hart Hall*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Master of *St. Cross*; he was Sub-Dean of this Church. He was esteemed by Archbishop *Laud*, who recommended him to the King for a See: On the contrary, envied by Dean *Williams*, who gave out he was a Papist, as did that drudging blackener *Prynne*. He died 15 Dec. 1631.

Howard, Earl of *Berks*, a Loyal Asserter of King *Charles I.* He died 16 July 1669.

Henry Lawes, Servant to King *Charles I.* and Gentleman of this Choir, and of the Chapel to King *Charles II.* was buried on the 25th of *October* 1662.

William James, Scholar of this School, under Dr. *Busby*, elected Student of *Christ Church*, and lastly, second Master of this School. He died the 23d of *July* 1663, lamented by all ingenious Men that knew him, and was buried near the Lower Door, going into the Cloisters.

Sir *William Waller*, General of the Parliament Army in 1642, in which he performed great Exploits against his Majesty, afterwards suffered under *Cromwell*, and lived quietly after the Restoration, died in 1668, and was buried in the Body of the Church, near the Corner of the Choir.

The learned Archbishop *Usher* died, and was, by *Oliver Cromwell's* Orders, magnificently buried in this Church during the Usurpation.

Persons removed after Burial:

Oliver Cromwell, the Arch-Rebel. He died of an Ague the 3d of *Sept.* 1658. His Body, for the Stench, was buried privately, on *Feb.* 26. After which a Coffin was laid to represent him in State, with his waxen Effigies, at *Somerset-House*; his Burial-shew was at such an Expence, that the second Shadow of him, his Son *Richard*, could never discharge it. In an open Chariot was his Effigies crowned, carried in the most solemn Manner, and deposited here, where he continued some Time, having a sumptuous Tomb erected for him, where the late Duke of *Buckingham's* now stands. Of his Removal hereafter.

THAT infamous Wretch *Bradshaw*, President of the Mock-Court of Justice, where he impudently insulted and gave Sentence of Death against his Sovereign. He was a dark melancholy Miscreant, and as well qualified to kill his Prince or his Father in private, as to give Judgment in publick. He died in Despair, i. e. that he should do no more Mischief; for in other Respects he was infernally infatuated; his Soul went

went to its Place on the 18th Day of *November*, 1659, and left his wretched Carcass in the Dean's House here, which was made a Present to him for his good Services. Thence it was brought into this Church, and buried the 22d following; the Restauration following soon after, there was no Monument for him.

Henry Ireton, Son-in-Law to *Cromwell*, who, in the Time of the Rebellion raised himself in the Army, Deputy under *Cromwell* in *Ireland*, where he fell ill on the 16th of *November*, 1650, and died there the 26th of the same Month, and in 1651, being conveyed to *England*, his Carcass landed at *Bristol*, thence was pompously conveyed to *LONDON*, where it lay in State in *Somerset-House*; the Motto on his Hatchment being, *Dulce est pro patria mori*; which, says *Wood*, an old Cavalier is thus *Englisbed*: It is good for his Country that he is dead. He was buried in King *Henry VII's* Chapel on the 6th of *Feb.* following, *Dr. Owen* preaching his Sermon. Afterwards a stately Tomb was erected over his Grave, with his Effigies and his Wife's thereon. His Body was, after the Restauration, taken up with *Cromwell's*, and shared the same Fate and Re-interment, his Tomb and Trophies being intirely removed.

AFTER the Restauration of King *Charles II.* his Body, with that of *Cromwell*, was taken up, on *Saturday Jan. 26*, 1660, and on the *Monday* Night following, were drawn in two several Carts from *Westminster* to the *Red Lion* in *Holbourn*, where they continued all Night; the Corpse of *Bradshaw*, which being buried but little more than a Year, was green and stank, therefore was not taking up till the Morning following, and then was carried in a Cart to the *Red Lion*, and the Day following being the Day of the Royal Martyrdom, they were drawn to *Tyburn* on three Sledges, where they were pulled out of their Coffins and hanged on the several Sides on the Gallows, where they hung till next Day Sun-set, at which Time they were taken down, had their Heads cut off, and the Trunks thrown into a deep Hole under the Gallows, which serves for the Monument of their Grave and Merit. Their Heads were fixed on *Westminster-Hall*.

Eliza. Cromwell, Mother to *Oliver*, Daughter of *Sir Richard Steward*, Knt. died at *Whitehall* the 18th of *November*, 1654, and was buried in King *Henry VII's* Chapel. Afterwards, at the Restauration, taken up and buried with others in *St. Margaret's Church-Yard*.

Eliza. Claypole, Daughter to *Oliver*, died the 7th of *August*, 1658, and was buried in a Vault made purposely for her in King *Henry VII's* Chapel; and removed with her Mother.

William Twisse, D. D. some Time Chaplain to *Elizabeth*, Princess *Palatine*, Daughter to King *James I.* and Rector of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, a famous Disputant in the *Armenian* Controversy in 1641. He sided with the Rebels, was one of the Assembly of Divines, and Prolocutor to them: He died in 1645, and was buried on the 24th of *July*, near *Dr. Outram's* Tomb in the South Cross; and on the 14th of *Sept.* 1661, was taken up, with *May*, *Marshal*, &c. and buried with them in a Pit at the Back-Door of the *Prebends Lodgings*.

Isaac Dorislaus, a *Dutch* Man born, first a School-Master, afterwards Doctor of Civil Law at *Leyden*, coming into *England*, was entertained by *Fulk*, Lord *Brook*; he afterwards was Assistant in drawing the Charge against King *Charles I.* After which the Rebels sent him Ambassador to *Holland*, he arrived at the *Hague* in *May* 1649, King *Charles*, then in Exile, residing there; which Impudence of his some Loyalists resenting, went to his Lodging, where he supped with many in Company; there one Colonel *Whitford*

stabbed him in several Places, pulled him down to his Feet, and cut his Throat. This happened the 6th of *May*, and was never truly discovered. This the Parliament resenting much, caused him to be brought over, and buried magnificently in this Church the 14th of *June* following.

COLONEL *Edward Popham*, whose Monument before is described and preserved by the Intercession of his Wife's Friends, yet his Body, by the King's Order, was taken up and carried by his Friends into the Country. This Man had been Admiral of one of the Parliament Fleets, and died of a Fever at *Dover* the 19th of *August*, 1651, and was buried here the 14th of *September* following.

COLONEL *Richard Dean*, (a meer Seaman, from a common Mariner raised to be a bold Officer) Admiral for the Commonwealth, was killed in a Sea-Fight between the *English* and *Dutch*, by a Cannon-Shot from the Rear-Admiral of the latter, on the 3d of *June*, 1653.

COLONEL *Humphry Mackworth*, one of *Oliver's* Council, interred in King *Henry VII's* Chapel, with great Pomp on the 26th of *December*, 1654.

COLONEL *Boscawen*, a *Cornish* Man.

SIR *William Constable*, of *Flamburgh* in *Yorkshire*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Governor of *Glocester*, and a Judge against King *Charles I.* died the 15th of *June*, 1655, and was buried in King *Henry VII's* Chapel the 21st of the same Month.

COLONEL *John Meldrum*, a *Scot*, killed at *Ailresford* in *Hampshire*.

Stephen Marshal, Preacher, buried in the South Isle, *Nov. 23*, 1655.

William Strong, some Time Fellow of *Catharine Hall* in *Cambridge*, Rector of *More-Chirchele* in *Dorsetshire*, Minister of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, one of the Assembly of Divines, and Preacher of the Gospel (so called) in this Abbey Church in the Time of *Cromwell's* Usurpation, where he was buried on the 4th of *July*, 1654, *Obadiab-Doomsday Sedgwick* preaching his Funeral Sermon; after the Restauration he was removed with *Marshal*, &c.

Thomas May, the Translator of *Lucan*, and Author of many Poetical Matters, was some Time a great Favourite of King *Charles I.* and his Queen, but not rewarded as he expected, grew a Malecontent and sided with the Rebels, who made him their Historian. He died suddenly in his Bed, being choaked, as some say, by the Strings of his Night-Cap, as he turned himself, being a fat unweildy Man, *Anno* 1650, and was buried where *Dr. Triplet's* Tomb is, in the South Cross, where was a Table Monument, and an Inscription inserted in the *Athenæ Oxon.* His Body was taken up and re-interred with *Marshal*, &c. after the Restoration.

William Strode, Member of Parliament for a Borough in *Devonshire*, for his Fury called the *Parliament-Driver*. He was one of the five Members demanded by King *Charles I.* He died in 1645-6. and was buried in *Pomp* near *Mr. Pymm*.

Robert Blake, the famous *English* Admiral, who had given such Proofs of his Courage as will never be forgotten. He was made Admiral by the Rebels in 1649; was a formidable Enemy to Prince *Rupert*, and the King's Fleet; reduced *Scilly* to the Parliament; routed *Van Tromp* and the *Dutch* Fleet, near the *Isle of Wight*; was a Terror to the *Spaniards* after the Fight at *Sancta Cruz*, in 1657; and a Curb to the *Moors* after the Attempt on *Tunis*, after his victorious Fight at *Sancta Cruz*. He died of a Dropsy in *Plymouth Sound*, *Aug. 17*, 1657; his Bowels were there buried in the Church, and his Body sheeted in Lead, whence it was brought to *Greenwich*,

wick, and thence, in a Barge covered with Velvet and Streamers, and a vast Attendance of the Privy-Council, Mayor, and Aldermen, Officers of the Army, &c. attending, was brought to this Abbey and buried in King Henry VII's Vault on the 12th of September, 1661; and then (among others unwarrantably buried there in the Usurpation) taken up and buried in the Church-Yard. He was a brave Man, and wanted nothing to make him Immortal but a legal Power to fight under.

Dennis Bond, one of the Council of State, and Attendant on *Cromwell* in every Thing but his Death, which happened four Days before him, viz. the 30th of August, 1658, on that windy Day, the roughest known, at which Time *Cromwell* lying ill, the Report was of the Devil's coming in that Manner; but Wags of that Time turned it into a Proverb, That *Cromwell* not being prepared, he gave Bond for his future appearing. He was buried here, and three Years after dug up with others, and buried in a Pit in *St. Margaret's Church-Yard*.

Pym, a Cornish Gentleman, some Time Clerk of the Exchequer, and a long Time Member of Parliament; but noted most for his unhappy Warmth in the long one, and his Fury against the Earl of *Strafford*; a Man otherwise of good Reputation, and reckoned, in regard to Religion, moderate enough, but by Degrees engaged himself desperately against the King; and, says Lord *Clarendon*, *No Man had his Head or Hand deeper in the Miseries of the Nation than he*; and when he had raised this Flame to the Height, died of a Distemper called *Morbus Pediculofus*. as Lord *Clarendon* says; but *Rusworth* denies it, and says his Body was, upon a Rumour, publicly exposed to many in December, 1643, and was buried here, *Stephen Marshak* preaching his Funeral Sermon: He was buried under *Windsor's* Stone, on the South Side of the Sacristarea, and afterwards taken up and buried with the others before-mentioned, by an Order from King *Charles II.* to the Dean, in a Pit in *St. Margaret's Church-Yard*, near the Back-Door of one of the Prebendaries, on the 12th and 14th of September, 1661, with several Women and Men of no Note.

HAVING now given an Account of all the Persons buried here, we shall speak of other Matters belonging to this Church, and first of the Government of it. Among the antient Officers the Abbot had the greatest Authority, and therefore is first to be taken Notice of. There is little Ground to believe that his Power or Character was very remarkable, any more than his Abbey, till the Time of *Dunstan*, who being a great Favourer of the Monks, endowed his Friend *Wulfine* with many Privileges, altogether unknown to his Predecessors; but his short Stay gave Way for his Successors to add to them; which *Wlnoth*, in *Cnut* the Dane's Time did, who (says one) procured great Privileges. Nor was this Abbey less successful under *Edwyn*, who was a Favourite of *Edward* the Confessor, who raised her to her highest Glory; it was then that this Church and her Abbot outvied any other in Dignity, being made independent of any Episcopal Power or Visitation, the Pope excepted; and this *William* the Conqueror still enlarged. *Laurence*, some Time after, attempted the Pall and Ring, which he procured, but left the first Use of them to his Successor. In King *Henry III.*'s Time, Abbot *Berkyng*, a great Statesman, procured their great Charter of Liberties, and of Writs and Amerciaments. Abbot *Crokefly*, Lord Treasurer, and his Favourite, procured the Power of solemn Benediction; and thus by Degrees they accumulated such Honours, that in King *Henry IV.*'s

Time *Walsingham* observes, speaking of *St. Alban*; *Ut Albanense propter protomartyris nostri Albani nobile eo loci Martyrium, sacrasque etiam ibi reconditas Reliquias canobium Reliquorum semper princeps, habitum est ita posterioribus seculis Westministeriense maxime eminebat.*

THEY generally being near the Court, were Favourites, and assisted at the Births, Coronations, and last Anointings of several of our Princes: In Conventions of this Order they generally presided. On the List of Abbots they took the second Place, and were Barons in Parliament, where *Feckenham*, the last Abbot, was the only one that fate and voted violently against the Change of Religion in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. As to their Power in other Cases, they had the Return of Writs, Power of Amerciaments, Trial of Crimes in their Manors, Exemption from Attendance on the Sheriff, or at County Courts, with all those Privileges mentioned in the Benefactions. Of their Government more may be seen a large Account in *Lib. Consuet.*

Of the PRIOR.

NEXT the Abbot was the Prior, an Office mentioned very early in the Lives of the Abbots, yet perhaps of no longer standing than from the Time of *Edgar*, when he placed Regulars in this Church: Of which Priors take the best Account that can be gathered from Hints scattered thro' several Writers.

Gilbert Crispinus, afterwards Abbot, was Prior Anno 1080.

Osbert de Clare, or *Stoc-Clare*, a Person of great Learning, who procured the Canonization of *Edward* the Confessor: He was Prior in the Times of *Herbert*, *Gervaise* and *Laurence*, Abbots. He placed Nuns in the Cell of *Killburn*, and died about Anno 1170. See of his Writings in the Life of *Laurence*, Abbot; besides which, he wrote the Lives of *St. Edward*, *St. Ethelbert*, and *St. Edburga*.

Alquinus, Monk and Prior of *St. Alban's*, fled from the Persecution of the Abbot *Ralph* to this Monastery, where he was received by *Laurence*, the Abbot, who had been his Familiar at *St. Alban's*. He continued some Years Monk here: and having brought this Convent to strict Discipline by Example, was raised to be Prior. The Time of his Death is unknown.

William Poflard succeeded him about 1170. He was afterwards Abbot.

Edward, whether he succeeded the other is unknown, but such an one was before Abbot *Ware's* Time, who was buried in this Church.

Robert Prior, lived about the Year 1200: The Time of his Death is uncertain; but he was buried in this Church, where his Anniversary was celebrated the sixth Id. of December, on which he assigned 100 s. to the Keeper of *St. Mary's* Altar, to relieve 100 Poor.

Robert II. Prior of this Church, from whence he was removed and made Abbot of *St. Edmund's-bury* in *Suffolk*. His Anniversary was celebrated here on the 16th Kal. October.

Richard Berkyng was Prior here Anno 1223, and thence elected Abbot.

To him succeeded one whose Name is unknown, but he died 1247, and was, for his singular Holiness of Life buried in the Virgin *Mary's* Chapel, then building.

Maurice succeeded next, and was removed from being Precentor of this Church: He was a bold Man, and opposed the Pope's Innovations in his Master's Absence; and during all *Crokefly's* foreign Expeditions, governed the Monastery with great Care, and briskly made Head likewise against the Abbot's Designs on his Convent. The Year of his Death is uncertain.

Peter

Peter de Lereham succeeded him, and was elected Abbot.

Thomas Henly is the next elected Abbot.

Simon Langham succeeded, and was chosen Abbot Anno 1349.

Nicholas Litlington succeeded him as Prior and Abbot.

Edmond Kirton, removed to be Abbot 1444.

John Wratting, Prior, succeeded.

John Fleet was Prior here, in the Reign of King *Henry VI*; he wrote a History of his Monastery, and several Homilies. The Time of his Death is doubtful, as are his Successors Names, the latter Part of this Church being the darkest, as appears on Account of the Abbots.

Of other OFFICERS.

THE next Officer was the Sub-prior, who is likewise called the Prior of the Cloister, an Office under the Prior, and Assistant to him; then the third and fourth Priors, who are likewise called *Exploratores Claustris*, whose Business is to look after that Province; next the Master of the Novices, then the Cantor, who instructed the Novices in Church-Singing; under him was another called the *Succentor*. These Officers immediately belonged to the Church, whose Duty and Instructions are largely set down in the 4th Part, *Lib. Consuetud.* of this Abbey. But we must not omit dwelling on the last, his Business being chiefly to keep the Church clean, and the Books, Vestments, and Ornaments of it, and to appoint the Places of Burial; also to provide Lights for the Church upon proper Occasions; which Office, giving us the antient Face of Worship here, Mr. *Dart*, in his *History of Westminster-Abbey*, enlarges upon it, and mentions what Lights were provided by him, in the Time of King *Henry III*.

IN the Old Presbytery, *i. e.* the Sides of the Choir, were formerly kept burning seven Candles Day and Night; but in Abbot *Ware's* Time, they burned but five; one large Wax, one before the Altar; and hanging at that two Lamps Night and Day; one on each Side the Altar, at the Tombs of Queen *Edith* and Queen *Maud* on all Festivals; and on *Edith's* Anniversary there was placed a large Lamp before the Altar, and three before that which King *Henry III*. gave Feet to; one Lamp before the Altar of the Holy Cross; one before the Altar of *St. Paul*; one before a Crucifix, where Devotees went up and down Steps to kiss its Feet; one before the old Altar of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; one before that of the Holy Trinity; one before the Altar of *St. Benedict*; two in the Choir at Evening Song; and one at the West Door of the Choir; four at four Corners of the Choir; and on Festivals he provided likewise over the great Altar three Figures of Saints, each holding four Tapers, two in the Right Hand and two in the Left; which three Figures were of the Virgin *Mary*, *St. John*, and *St. Catharine*. Round two Iron Candlesticks set before the Altar, were placed seven Tapers, two upon (*Pedones*) broad-setted Candlesticks, on the Right Side the Altar, and two on the Left, and three upon the like Candlesticks, before the three Figures: At the Altar of *St. Andrew*, and *St. Lawrence*, Silver Candlesticks were placed in the Window over them. This Account will give an Idea of the antient Face and Appearance of this Church, and the Worship in it, when dressed up according to the showy Devotion of those Times,

He likewise provided Lights for the Chapel of *St. Catharine*, then the second in the Church, of a large Extent, and used in most Consecrations of Bishops, Convention of Councils, &c. but now demolished, *viz.* four Tapers upon every Festival,

on the Altar there, because it was the second Altar in the Church.

ANOTHER Officer peculiar to this Church, was the Keeper of the Altar of the Virgin *Mary*, an Officer appointed here before King *Henry III*. rebuilt her Chapel; the first Officer was *Ralph de Gloucester*, the next was *John de St. Paul*, Priest; and next *Richard Crossley*, afterwards Abbot: This Officer was chosen always in the Vestry by the Chapter; in his Charge (besides much Plate and Jewels) was kept the miraculous Zone or Girdle of the Virgin *Mary*, of so great Virtue to forward Conception, that while *Crossley* held this Place he was sent for, and ordered to attend upon the Queen *Eleanor* with it for that Purpose, while she was in *Gascoigne*. This Keeper's Business likewise was to see the Lights kept in, and provided for the Lady Chapel, *viz.* on the Assumption and Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, twenty Lamps and fifty Tapers, to be placed in the Hands of Statues of Saints. In this Chapel hung a Lamp Night and Day; and afterward *Ralph de Gloucester* hung two there, upon an Iron Rod, which King *Henry III*. removed, and ordered a Wax Taper to burn instead of them.

Lastly, There was a Keeper of *St. Edward's* Shrine, and the Relicks placed near it, where King *Henry VI's* Tomb now is. These were the Church-Officers.

THE Officers for the Convent were, First, the Cellerer, who was the second Obedientary, whose Care was to provide Drink for the Monks at their ordinary Meals; and the Pincians and Cups of Charity, &c. on publick Occasions, and to Strangers; and likewise Bread and Provisions. Under his Management were the Cook, the Baker, the Hostler, and the Gardiner. This Place of Cellerer was of a great Account, and generally one of the most eminent Monks held it; he had likewise Under-Cellerers, as, *Cellerarius Curia*, and *Cellerarius Coquinx*, &c. from which he was distinguished by the Title of *Magnus Cellerarius*.

NEXT was the Chamberlain, (*Camerarius*) who had the Care and Management of the Beds and Lodging of the Monks, and had under him Servants or Assistants. One *John Fitz John* ordered, by his Will, that the Cellerer give to the Under-Officers (*Secretario Cameri*) one Gallon of Wine on fifteen Festivals.

THE *Vestiarius* is by some reckoned the same Office with the former; but that is a Mistake, his Business was to provide Clothing and Shoes for the Monks; and he had the Care of the Laundry, for washing the Vestments; he had others under him, called *Servi Vestiarii*; who had Wine given them as before.

THE *Infirmarius*, or Keeper of the Infirmary, was one of the House, who provided for the sick Monks, and had the Care and Inspection of those in the Infirmary. To which add the Physician of the Infirmary, who was a Layman.

THE *Refectorian* had the Care and Charge of the Dining-Hall, and to see the Tables were provided regularly.

THE *Almoner* had the Care and Charge to distribute the broken and refuse Victuals and other Relief to the Poor, for which there was a Place set apart near the Abbey, called formerly, *The Almonry*, and now, corruptly, *The Ambrey*.

BESIDES these were the *Subsacrista*, the *Subcellerarius*, the Porter of the Convent, &c. The particular Business, Employment, and Power of all which Officers, may be seen at large in the Fourth Part of the *Antient Constitutions of this Abbey*. These principal Officers had chiefly their separate Lodgings and Offices on the South and East Side the Cloisters.

C H A P. III.

Of the CORONATION.

The Corona-
tion.

THE Coronation of our Kings doing no small Honour to this Place, it will not be improper here to take Notice of this great Ceremony: How long she has laid Claim to it, has been disputed by some, who make *Offa* the Great the first who endow'd her with this Honour: But these being only Monks here, are not to be rely'd on, especially in a Falshood so very evident; for it is certain, that *Kingston upon Thames*, or *Winchester*, were the chief Places for crowning the Saxon Monarchs; nor do we know of any King crowned here till *William the Conqueror*, for *Harold's* Coronation is doubtful: But nothing is more plain, than that *Edward the Confessor* was the first who fixed that Usage in this Church, and presented the Vestments and Regalia, in which he himself was crowned for that Purpose; of which there is an antient Catalogue in a Manuscript in the Cotton Library of *Sporley*, before quoted, viz. *Tunica*, *Supertunica*, *Armilla*, an embroidered Pall, a Pair of Buskins, a Pair of Sandals or Slippers, a Golden Scepter, one Wooden Staff, a Rod gilt, (*ligneam virgam deauratam*) and another Iron one; one Gold Crown (*coronam optimam*) one Golden Comb and Spoon: Also for the Queen's Coronation, a Crown and two Rods; also for the Communion on that Day, one Chalice of Onix bound, with a Paten of pure Gold; *quæ omnia reliquiis preciosis habeantur*.

We have but few Instances of Coronations elsewhere, but upon extraordinary Occasions; as King *Henry III.* was crowned at *Glocester*, *Quoniam Westmonasterium ubi locus est ex consuetudine regia coronatione deputatus, & consecratione, tunc ab inimicis suis fuit obsessum*; which are the very Words likewise of *Matthew Westm.* sed in anno quarto sequenti apud *Westmonasterium*, est iterum coronatus: Yet afterwards, when King *Henry III.*'s Son was crowned at *Winchester*, they made heavy Complaint of it, as a high Breach of Privilege: And when King *Henry III.* was crowned at *Worcester*, that Day the Abbot of *Westminster*, and the Prior of *Canterbury*, appealed to *Rome* for the Liberties of their Churches; the first for the Place Sake, the latter for the Archbishop's Right of Crowning.

ADDITIONAL to the Honour, were these Advantages to the Church, viz. the Offerings made to *St. Edward*, the Hangings, the Throne, &c. to which add the Precentor's Fee, which was one Mark of Gold, *Precentor. Westmon. habet unam markam auri in die quo, rex portat coronam apud Westmonaster.* and the Convent 100 Symmels, and one *Medicum vini*, as appears by the aforesaid Charter.

THE particular Ornaments, which have been used on this Occasion, and the varying of them, were as follows:

First, The Crown, an Ornament, though long used in the Western Empire, from *Charles the Great*, yet not by our English Kings, till the Time of King *Athelstan*, as *Geoffrey Monmouth* tells us; and *Edward* his Successor (says *Ethelward*) was crowned *Stemmate regali*; yet the first

Use of them was only Fillets, as in the Coins of *Adulph*, King of the *East Angles*, Anno 1164, and of *Offa* King of *Mercia*; afterwards King *Egbert*, Anno 800, becoming absolute Monarch, wore a Stellated Crown; yet Mr. *Selden* observes, that in the Coins of *Alfred* and his Successors, to *William the Conqueror*, they only wore the Fillet Diadem, except *Edred* and *Edmund Ironside*, whose were pointed and pearl'd. *Edward the Confessor* is the first represented with a Crown raised with Flowers-de-lis; these relate to the Coins from whence these Regal Ornaments may be well judged. But to shew the several Sorts, we may better gather them from the Account of several Coronations; and first, in the Coronation of King *Richard I.* was carried *Coronam auream mirifice gemmatam*; which doubtless was different from that plain one of *St. Edward*; yet *Brompton* calls it only *Coronam auream*, and mentions two used then, of which the levior *Corona* he wore at Dinner.

KING *Henry III.* was crowned *Serto*, with a Gold Circle, for that King *John* had lost the former in the Sea; at which Time was an Edict to wear Chaplets for one Month, to make the Coronation known, for *Lewis* was then in *England*. These were occasional Crowns; yet, there was doubtless an Imperial Diadem, absolutely necessary on this Occasion, as appears by the last Instance, which not improbably was that King *John* gave to *Pandolphus* the Legate. King *Edward I.* added to the Regalia, the *Scotch* Crown, &c. But in his Son's Coronation, there is no Mention made of any other used, than *St. Edward's*, which he gave to *Gaveston* to carry. In King *Richard II.*'s Time were many Crowns, and it is one of the Articles against him that he carried the Crowns and Regalia into *Ireland*. King *Henry IV.* when dying, ordered the Imperial Crown to be set by his Bed-side, which his Son King *Henry V.* thinking him dead, took by Way of Possession: These were low Coronets, radiated and mixt with Flower-de-luces or Leaves. King *Henry VI.* was the first that had the Diadem arched; which still continues. This Imperial Arched Diadem was that which King *Richard III.* for greater Security, carried with him to *Bosworth*, and which being found in a Thorn, was placed on King *Henry VII.*'s Head. These Diadems seem to have been different ones; but the antient Imperial Diadem was that which was preserved in the Abbey, and said to be King *Alfred's*, as Sir *John Spelman*, in the Life of that Prince informs us. "In the arched Room in the Cloisters of *Westminster* Abbey, where the antient Regalia of this Kingdom are kept, upon a Box, which is the Cabinet to the antientest Crown, there is, it is said, an Inscription to this Purpose, *Hæc est principior corona, cum qua coronabantur Reges Ælfredus, Edwardus, &c.* and the Crown, which is worthy observing, is of antient Work with Flowers, adorned with Stones of some what a plain setting." Here it continued till the Grand Rebellion; when Anno 1642, *Harry Martin*, being commissioned by the Parliament, broke

broke open the Chest, which was Iron; took it thence and sold it with the Robes, Sword, and Scepter of *St. Edward*, and other Regalia. After the Restauration of King *Charles II.* had one made like it; it is very richly embellished with Pearls and Diamonds, Rubies, &c. with a Mound and Cross at Top; it has four Flower-de-luces and four Crosses on a Rim of Gold, set with Jewels, and the Cap is of Purple Velvet, turned up with Ermines: This is preserved in the Tower of LONDON. The Story of *Blood's* stealing it is related in *Vol. I.*

THERE is likewise a Crown of State, and others occasionally made kept with it.

THE next is the Scepter, a very antient Ensign of Kingly Power, both among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, by which they swore in the most solemn Manner, which *Homer* calls *μεγὰ ἐξουίαν*, the Great Oath. It among the *Jews* supposes Kingly Government; it has been in all Ages and Places an Ensign of Power, and spiritually alludes to its being a Weapon to oppose the Wicked, and protect the Good; this of *St. Edward* was destroyed with the rest. The present Scepter is of Gold, the Handle Plain, and the upper Part wreathed; in Length two Feet nine Inches and a Quarter, and of the same Thickness as the former; the Pomel at the Bottom enriched with Rubies and Emeralds, and small Diamonds; the Top riseth into a Flower-de-luce with six Leaves, whereof three are upright, and the other three hanging down; all enriched with precious Stones: Out of the same Flower-de-luce issueth a Mound, of an Amethyst, garnished with Table Diamonds; and upon the Mound, a Cross wholly covered with precious Stones, with a large Table-Diamond in the Centre.

THE Scepter with the Dove was *Edward* the Confessor's, as exhibited in his Seal, it was first distinguished at the Coronation of *Richard I.* though it is marked on the Seal of *Henry I.* this signifies Mercy and Clemency; it was used by *Stephen* and *Henry II.* on their Seals, but omitted on that of *Richard I.* and *Richard II.* he assumed it on his Seal, for *St. Edward* was his Patron, and King *Edward IV.* used it in Regard of him: King *Richard II.* used it too: This Scepter was destroyed with the rest: The present one, made at the Restauration, is of Gold, in Length three Feet seven Inches, and three Inches in Circumference at the Handle, and two Inches and a Quarter about the Top; the Pomel garnished with a Circle or Fillet of Table-Diamonds, and in several Places with precious Stones of all Sorts; and the Mound at the Top embellished with a Band or Fillet of Rose Diamonds; upon the Mound is a small *Jerusalem* Cross, whereon is fixed a Dove, with Wings expanded.

THERE have been divers other Scepters, if we conjecture from the Seals, as with Flower-de-luces by King *Henry II.* Lillies by King *Richard II.* and *John*, &c. as likewise the Hand of Justice and Clemency, used by King *Edward III.* being a Rod of Ivory, with an Ivory Hand at Top expanded.

THE Queen's Scepter with the Cross, also of Gold, adorned with Diamonds and other precious Stones, is in Length two Feet ten Inches, with a Mound and Cross at the Top, issuing out of a Flower-de-luce, very like the King's, in all the Embellishments thereof, only smaller, and not wreathed, nor altogether so thick.

THE Queen's Ivory Rod has been an antient Monument, as appears by the Seal of *Eleanor*, Queen to King *Edward I.* That at present is a Rod or Scepter of White Ivory; in Length three Feet one Inch and a Half, whereof the Pomel and Garniture is Gold; as is also the Mound and Cross at the Top, only the Dove at the Top of the Cross is enamelled with White; the Circum-

ference at the Bottom about two Inches, and at the Top about an Inch and a Half: The Mound, or Globe, with the Cross, is another antient Ornament, signifying Royal Dignity, and is on all Seals, from *Edward* the Confessor downward; the present one was made with the rest.

St. Edward's Staff is in Length four Feet seven Inches and a Half; it is a Staff or Scepter of Gold, with a Pike or Foot of Steel, about four Inches and a Quarter in Length, and a Mound and Cross at the Top; the Garnishings are also of Gold, and the Diameter is about three Quarters of an Inch.

THE Eagle of Gold is a curious Piece of Antiquity; it contains the Oil with which our Kings were anointed; of which take the following Legend: *St. Thomas Becket* being at *Sens* in France, the Holy Virgin appeared to *Thomas Becket*, then in Exile at *Sens* in France, and gave him a Stone Vessel of Oil enclosed in a Golden Eagle; which Vessel is called in some MSS. *Ampulla*, and bid him give it to *William* a Monk, to carry to *Pistavia*, and hide it in *St. Gregory's* Church, under a great Stone, where it should be found for the Use of prosperous Kings: This was, by a holy Man in France, given to *Henry III.* Duke of Lancaster, in King *Edward III's* Time. King *Richard II.* found it among some Jewels, and endeavoured to be anointed with it, but was dissuaded by Archbishop *Arundel*; which Archbishop afterwards anointed King *Henry IV.* with it. There is a long Discourse in the Cotton Library concerning this *Ampulla* of Oil.

THE Spoon which *St. Edward* gave, is likewise of pure Gold, with four Pearls in the broadest Place of the Handle, and the Bowl of the Spoon finely chased both within and without; by the extreme Thinness thereof, it appears to be very antient. These are now, for their Security, preserved in the Tower, and upon the Coronation, brought to the Abbey the Morning before, and thence carried in Procession by the Dean and Prebendaries to *Westminster-Hall*. The others, as follow, are kept here in the Church, viz. The *Dalmatica*, or open Pall, called the *Imperial*; it was flowered with Eagles of Gold, intermixed with Roses, Flower-de-luces and Crowns; but is now made of rich Brocade, or Embroidery of several Sorts, and lined with Silk; it is somewhat shaped in Imitation of the *Roman Toga*, having, when spread open, the upper Side strait, and the rest semi-ovular, pointing to a Train; the strait Side falling on each Side the Neck, compose the two Fore-sides, and the rest falls in a Train behind, which sweeps about a Foot on the Ground; this is fasten'd to the Neck before, with a rich Gold Clasp. The *Supertunica*, or Close Pall, is usually of the same Stuff, with Sleeves coming strait to the Arms; it is in Length a Yard and a Half, more or less, and divided into two Skirts by a Slit behind; it is lined with rich Silk; to this Vest is belonging a rich Belt of the same, wherewith the Sword is usually girded. The *Armil* is of rich Brocade, about an Ell long, and three Inches broad, with Ribbands to tie it below and above the Elbows. The *Colubium Sindonis* is formed like the antient Surplice without Sleeves, made of Lawn or Cambric; this is put on after Anointing. The Buskins are of the like Brocade, coming half way up the Leg. The Sandals have double Straps coming over the Feet, and one behind each Heel, of Brocade aforesaid. These are continued in the Abbey.

THE Coronation-Chair is of Hard-wood, six Feet seven Inches high, in Breadth at the Bottom 38 Inches, in Depth 24; from the Seat to the Bottom 25; the Breadth of the Seat within Side 18 Inches, and the Depth 18; at nine Inches from the Ground is a Bottom-board, supported

ported by four Lions, and under the Seat is the Prophetick Stone, commonly called *Jacob's Pillar*; it is oblong, 22 Inches long, 13 Inches broad and 11 deep, of Blueish Colour, veined with Red. The *Scotch* Writers tell us, that the Stone was first at *Brigantia* in *Spain*, and was the Throne of *Gathelus*, the *Scotish* King: *Simon de Brech*, the King, brought it into *Ireland* 700 Years before *CHRIST*; and from *Ireland*, King *Fergus* removed it into *Scotland* 370 Years afterwards; and *Kenneth*, A. D. 850, brought it to *Scone*, and occasioned to be cut in it this Distich:

Ni fallat vatum Scoti hunc quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

And inclosed it in a wooden Chair, where it continued 'till King *Edward I.* brought it with other Spoils, and offered it at *St. Edward's Shrine*; but the Chair now in being is not that of *Kenneth*, as Mr. *Selden* seems to intimate, for that was not the Trophy, but the Stone; the fatal Marmor, as *Bathius* calls it, which was the Throne, together with the Golden Scepter and Crown. King *Edward* presented it to *St. Edward* and this Church, and caused it to be fixed in a new Chair, with Intent that it should be for the Church Use, and for a Mass-Priest; to which *Harding* alludes, speaking of it:

He sent it forth to *Westminster* for aye,
To be there in a Cheir cleanly wrought
For a Mass-Priest to sit in when he ought.

AND *Walsingham*, more plainly speaking of King *Edward's* coming to *Scone*, and seizing the Regalia, *Sublato Lapide, quo reges Scotorum tempore Coronationis solebant uti pro Throno transtulit illum usque Westmonasterium; jubens idem fieri celebrantium cathedram sacerdotium.* Whether it has been since then used upon the Coronations, or at what Time appointed to that Purpose, is doubtful; but the Chair of King *Richard II.* that is painted in the Choir, seems copied from it. There formerly hung a Tablet of Parchment near this Chair with an Inscription.

THE Coronation is always performed by some one of the Bishops; most commonly by the Metropolitan himself, unless there be some Impediment. The Bishop of *Winchester* crowned Queen *Mary I.* because the Archbishop was at that Time cast into Prison. And the Bishop of *Carlisle* crowned Queen *Elizabeth*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* being then dead. But the Venerable Archbishop *Whitgift* crowned King *James I.* and Queen *Anne* his Royal Consort. Part of the Coronation was by him thus performed, (according to the antient Custom of *England*) after the Sermon, the King coming to the Altar, the Archbishop ministred these Questions, and the King answers them:

Archbishop. Sir, will you grant and keep, and by your Oath perform to the People of *England* the Law and Customs to them granted by the Kings of *England*, your lawful and religious Predecessors; and namely, the Laws, Customs, and Franchises granted to the Clergy by the glorious King *St. Edward* your Predecessor, according to the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel established in this Kingdom, agreeable to the Prerogative of the Kings thereof, and the antient Custom of this Realm?

King. I grant and promise to keep them.

Archb. Sir, will you keep Peace and godly Agreement, according to your Power, both to God, the Holy Church, the Clergy, and the People?

King. I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you, to your Power, cause Law, Justice and Discretion, in Mercy and Truth, to be executed according to your Judgment?

King. I will.

Archb. Sir, will you grant to hold and keep the Laws and rightful Customs which the Commonalty of this your Kingdom have? And will you defend and keep them in the Honour of God, as much as in you lieth?

King. I grant and promise so to do.

THEN one of the Bishops reads this Passage to the King: "Our Lord and King, we beseech you to pardon, and to grant, and to keep unto us, and to the Churches committed to our Charge, all Canonical Privileges, and do Law and Justice; and that you will protect and defend us, as every good King to his Kingdoms ought to be Protector and Defender of the Bishops, and the the Churches under their Government."

THE King answers, "With a willing and devout Heart I promise and grant my Pardon; And I will preserve and maintain to you, and the Churches committed to your Charge, all Canonical Privileges, and do Law and Justice: And that I will be your Protector and Defender, to my Power, by the Assistance of God; as every good King, in his Kingdom, in Right ought to protect and defend the Bishops and Churches under their Government."

THEN the King arose, and was led to the Communion Table, where he takes a solemn Oath, in the Sight of all the People, to preserve all the Premises, and laying his Hand upon the Bible, says, *The Things which I have here promised, I shall perform and keep. So help me God, and the Contents of this Book.* After this, the King returns to his Chair of State again.

THIS Form is agreeable to the antient Form of Coronation used in King *Edward II's* Time, according to a Roll preserved among the *Tower* Records, transcribed *verbatim*, the Manner and Tenor of the Interrogatories, and Oath made thereupon; which was as follows, *viz.*

"Postea Metropolitanus vel Episcopus eundem [scil. Regem] mediocri distinctaque interrogat voce, si leges & Consuetudines ab antiquis, justis & Deo devotis Regibus plebi Anglorum concessas, cum Sacramenti confirmatione eidem plebi concedere & servare voluerit: & presertim Leges & Consuetudines & Libertates a glorioso Rege Edwardo, Clero Populoque concessas. Si autem omnibus his assentire se velle promiserit, exponat Metropolitanus de quibus jurabit, ita dicendo;

"Servabis Ecclesie Dei, cleroque & populo pacem ex integro, & concordiam in Deo, secundum vires tuas? Respondebit, Servabo.

"Facies fieri in omnibus judiciis tuis equam & rectam justitiam & discretionem in misericordia & veritate, secundum vires tuas? Respondebit, Faciam.

"Concedis justas leges & consuetudines esse tenendas, & promittis per te eas esse protegendas, & ad honorem Dei corroborandas, quas vulgus elegerit, secundum vires tuas? Respondebit, Concedo & promitto.

"Adjiciunturque predictis Interrogationibus que justa fuerint. Pronuntiatis quibus confirmabit se omnia esse servatum Sacramento super Altare protinus prestitum coram cunctis.

"His peractis Metropolitanus vel Episcopus incipiet excelsa voce, Veni Creator Spiritus, prostrato eo [scil. Rege] ante altare, &c.

THE

THE Oath and Promise which King Edward III. made at his Coronation, which was Anno 1326, remains under a Memorandum in the Clause Rolls in the Tower, in these Words: The Archbishop asks him,

“Sire, volez vous grantier, & garder & per vestre Secrement confirmer au poeple Dengleterre, les Leys & les Custumes, a eux grantes per les anciens Rois Dengleterre voz predeceffours, droitus & devotz a Dieu; & nomeement les Leys, les Custumes, & les Franchises grantes au Clerge & au poeple par le glorius Roy St. Edward vestre predeceffour?”

Responf. Ieo les grante & promette.

“Sire, Garderez vous a Dieu & a Seinte Eglise & au Clerge, & au poeple, pees & accord en Dieu entierement, felonc vestre poair?”

Responf. Ieo les garderai.

“Sire, Freez vous fair en toutz voz jugementz ovele & droite justice & discrecion, en misericorde & verite a vestre poair?”

Responf. Ieo Les fray.

“Sire, Grantez vous a tenir & garder les Leys & les Custumes droitureles, lez quelz la Communate de vestre Roiaume aurai eslu, & les defendrez & afforcerez al honour de Dieu, a vestre poair?”

Responf. Ieo les graunte & promette.

AND former Kings of England used, upon Occasion, to mention in their Writs, Statutes, and Proclamations, their Obligation to this their Coronation Oath: And so these Expressions following are frequent in the said King Edward's Reign, *Quod ad hoc, or, prout Juramenti Vinculo tenemur & astringimur.* And, by the Bond of our Oath we be bound to the Observance and Defence of the Laws and Customs of the Realm. Again, *The King, as he is bounden by his Oath to do the same, to be kept as the Law of this Realm.* And, *The King having Regard to the Quietness of his People, &c. as he is bound by his Oath made at his Coronation.*

THE Præcentor's Fee of old, on the Coronation-Day, was a Mark of Gold. So the Record, *Præcentor Westmon. habet unam Marcam auri in die quo Rex portat Coronam ap. Westmonaster.* (Clauſ. 4 H. 3. M. 10.

Of the SANCTUARY.

THE peculiar Regard which all Nations have paid to Places of Religious Worship, first directed Criminals, or Persons otherwise unhappy in their Circumstances, to shelter themselves there, as under the Protection of the presiding Deity. At length what Religion first prompted, Policy established, and it was thought convenient to encourage such Securities, and preserve the Awe of Religion by temporal Punishments; and therefore some of the greatest Founders of Empire erected Buildings to that Purpose, of which the *Ephesians* were the first; and *Cadmus*, who founded *Thebes*; afterwards *Hercules* ordained that the Temple of *Pity* at *Athens* should be an Asylum; and *Herodian* observes, that in *Egypt* there remained in his Time a Temple sacred to *Hercules*, from whence it was Sacrilege to force any Person, which the Word *ὑλάσαι* signifies; and sometimes, though there was no Temple erected, yet the Place being sacred to any Deity was equally secure; thus the City of *Trezene* was inviolable, for that the Island of *Caluria*, in which it stood, was dedicated to *Neptune*, alluding to the Security the Sea gave them: Other Places of Refuge we find mentioned, as several in *Egypt* sacred to *Osiris*, and in *Syria* to *Apollo*, and in

Cyprus, *Aerias* erected one to *Venus Paphia*, his Son *Amathus* to *Venus Amathusia*, and *Teucer*, *Jovi Talaminius*, which were likewise such, with many others. *Romulus*, to people his Establishment, made his Asylum between two Woods before building the City of *Rome*, of which *Virgil*, *lucum ingentem quem Romulus acceperat Asylum retulit*; and this was a Recourse of all the Outcasts of the Earth, where he likewise erected a Temple to *Pity*; and from this political, rather than religious View, began the greatest of Empires, which being established, such religious Places and Temples were set apart by the Senate for this Purpose, which only, and no others, were secure: Thus the *Asylum Junonis* in *Virgil*; and afterwards great Men indulged such particular Places with those Privileges as they thought proper: Thus *L. Scipio* and *S. Sylla*, after their Conquests, the one of *Antiochus*, and the other of *Mithridates*, made the Temple of *Diana Leucophrinæ* an Asylum; and *Cæsar* the Temple of *Jupiter*, among the *Aphrodisians*, and of *Trivia* among the *Stratonians* for their withstanding the *Parthians*, &c. *Polydore Virgil*, who of the Original of most Things takes the least Notice of this, unluckily enough tells us, that the Christians copied from *Romulus*, and not from the *Mosaic* Institution. A very unhappy Original! but if you'll compare the Character *Tacitus* gives of the former, and that very just one the Usurper *Richard* gives of the latter, you must own the Copy extremely like the Original. *Tacitus's* Words are these: *Crescebant enim Græcæ per urbes. Crebrescebat enim Græcæ per urbes licentia atque impunitas Asyla statuendi: Complebantur Tempia pessimis servitorum: Eodem subsidio obærat adversum creditores, suspectique capitalium criminum receptabuntur. Nec ullum satis validum imperium erat coercendis seditibus populi, flagitia hominum ut ceremonias deum protegentis.* That they were unlike the *Mosaic* Institution is too evident; for the Cities of Refuge among the *Jews* were only set apart for unhappy Persons, who had accidentally shed Blood, where the Umbrage of the *Levites* sheltered them, and the Time limited was that of the High Priest's Life; but if it was wilful Murder, then the Avenger of Blood was to take them thence: And in other Cases, or in different Places, there was no other Security. Thus *Joab* was slain when he held the Horns of the Altar, which was authorized by God himself; “If a Man come presumptuously upon his Neighbour to slay him with Guile, thou shalt take him from mine Altar that he shall die”; and “*Athalia* was led out of the Temple to receive the Rewards of her Treason, which plainly shew, that the most sacred Place was no Security for those who scandalized the Religion worshipped there.

HAVING shewn the Original and Nature of these Securities among the *Heathens* and *Jews*, let us next take a View of the Christian Sanctuary, and particularly in *England*, in which, setting aside the fabulous Stories of *Malmutius*, (whose Laws, called the *Malmucine*, says *Brompton*, continued to the Time of *St. Edward*;) and *Lucius's* Privileges, though the latter gained so much Credit, that *Dr. Goodman*, Dean of this Church, alledged in Parliament, the Privilege in *Westminster* derived from him; and come to the *Saxon* Laws for securing these Asylums; and first we shall find in the Laws of *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, a Provision for such as fled to Churches: Likewise the Laws of *Alured*, &c. are full of such Securities. These Sanctuaries generally included the Church-Yard, the Parson or Vicar's House, or Court-Yard; as some of the *Greek* Princes granted Sanctuary two Miles round

round their Temples, in Process of Time, these Privileges were particularly, and in a larger Manner, secured to some Places, where the Church contained the Bodies of Saints, to which, whoever fled, and touched them, were secure from Violence: Thus *Athelstane* granted them to the Church of *Beverly*, for in the Church of *Hagustald*, and *Matthew Paris* mentions *St. Edmund's-bury*, and *St. Alban's*, as antient Sanctuaries superior to others in his Time; but afterwards several other Places procured to their Churches the same Privilege; for not long after, that of *St. Martin's le Grand* in LONDON was inviolable; and at the restraining these Customs by the Act of King *Henry VIII.* we find those of *Wells*, *Westminster*, *Manchester*, *Northampton*, *Norwich*, *York*, *Derby*, and *Launceston*.

THESE Privileges, if infringed, were looked upon as Acts of the highest Sacrilege; and when the Historians would represent an Enemy to holy Church in his blackest Colours, they charge him with something of this Nature; of which take two or three Instances: *Thurstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, ordered three of his Monks to be killed and laid under the Altar, insomuch that their Blood ran down the Steps, (*i. e. gradi*), these were esteemed very sacred; which Act of his is called, *Turpe Scelus*; and he was banished for it. King *Henry II.* say all the Writers of that Time, most shamefully injured Sanctuary. King *John* had it laid to his Charge as to a main Article of Tyranny; and when *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, escaped Prison and fled to Sanctuary, the King was severely censured for suffering him to be forced thence and carried back; and the Bishop of *Salisbury* excommunicated all that were concerned in that Action. Many more Instances might be given to prove that these Violations never were but by arbitrary Princes, or an unruly Rabble. Of the first the Instance of Archbishop *Becket's* Murder is sufficient, as was the voluntary Penance of the King, and the wretched End of the Assassins of the latter; the Instances of Archbishop *Sudbury* dragged from the Altar in the *Tower Chapel*, and beheaded by *Tyler's* Rabble; and *Ayscough*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, taken from the Chapel of *Edenden*, and murdered by his Tenants. There are other Instances, which will be spoke of when we come to treat of this Sanctuary in particular; but it is not to be omitted, that memorable Regard King *Edward IV.* paid to Religion, who, after the Battle of *Skrewsbury*, hot with the Encounter, pursuing his Enemies to the Church, with his Sword drawn, was stopt by the Priest habited, and holding the Sacrament, who forbade him Entrance till he had promised Safety to those within it; a bold Demand in the one to make, and a brave one in the other to grant.

THESE extraordinary Advantages continued till the Time of King *Henry VII.* when the Pope issued out a Bull in Favour of that Prince upon *Symnel's* Rebellion, to this Purpose, *viz.*

First, That if any Person, register'd as a Sanctuary-Man, should sally out of Sanctuary by Night, or otherwise, and commit Trespass, or annoy the Country, and retreat in again; in such a Case the Person was to forfeit the Security of that Place for ever.

Secondly, That notwithstanding the Person of a Sanctuary-Man was protected from his Creditors, yet his Goods out of the Sanctuary should lie open to Seizure and Law.

Thirdly, That if any Person took Sanctuary for Treason, the King might appoint him Keepers to prevent his Escape.

IN the Time of King *Henry VIII.* this Privilege was again regulated; for, by Act of Parliament in the 32d Year, all Sanctuaries, except Parish-Churches, Church-yards, Cathedral Churches, Hospitals, and Collegiate Churches, and Chapels designed to Churches, were taken away; but with this Exception, *viz. Wells*, *Westminster*, *Manchester*, *Northampton*, *Norwich*, *York*, *Derby*, and *Launceston*, which were still to enjoy their antient Privileges; and soon after *Manchester* was dissolv'd, and *Westchester* appointed in the Room of it. But this Safety extended not to Persons who were guilty of Willful Murder, Rape, Burglary, Highway, House-breaking, or Treason; and in other Cases this Privilege was allowed but for forty Days; and then the Coroner should cause them to abjure the Realm. As to Number, no Place might shelter more than twenty Persons at one Time; and if the Sanctuary, upon any Person's entering his Name, was full, yet nevertheless he should be skreen'd from Arrest, and the Magistrate should pass him from Place to Place, till he came to the next. As for such as were admitted, it was provided by a former Act, that they should wear Badges, and if found out of the Bounds without one, to forfeit the Privileges. Such Persons likewise were not suffered to carry a Sword, Knife, or other Weapon, except a Whittle for Diet, and then only at Meals. Their Hours likewise were limited, for if they were abroad before Sun-rising, or after Sun-setting, they were for the first Time imprisoned in the Sanctuary two Days, for the second six Days, and for the third to lose the Privilege: But avoiding these, they were safe by an Act of King *Richard II.* That whoever arrested any Person within the Limits of Sanctuaries, should be imprisoned during the King's Pleasure.

Thus much for Sanctuaries in general: Now to this particular one, which the old Writers say was the antientest, and made by *Lucius*, into which Error Dr. *Goodman* fell; but it is believed by others, that *Edward the Confessor* was the first that procured any Privileges that Way, more than what other Churches had; and this appears by the Bull of Pope *Leo*, and his own Charter, which limits it; and this was so strictly observed, that we have not one Instance of Injury offered till the Time of King *Richard II.* when the Case of *Hawle* and *Schakel* made such Noise in the Land; of the first, who lies in the South Cross, Mention has been made already. It may be here added what was the Consequence of that barbarous Assassination: *Hawle's* being murdered in the Choir was instantly complained of to the Bishop of LONDON, by this Convent, who instantly excommunicated all concerned in it, except, his Mother, and *John Duke of Lancaster*; and the Matter was so aggravated in Parliament by the Bishop, that *Schakel* was restored to Sanctuary, and soon after to the King's Favour. The next Instance was in the Case of *Tresilian*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who in the same Reign had taken Sanctuary here; he was dragged hence by the discontented Lords, and hanged at *Tyburn* the same Day; but upon this the Abbot made such Complaint, that *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and Sir *John Cobham*, for Violence done to Sanctuary, asked the Abbot's Pardon and Absolution.

IN the Reign of King *Henry VI.* *Eleanor Cobham*, Wife to *Thomas of Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, fled hither, but being charged with Witchcraft and High Treason, could not reach the Privilege: Her End is generally known.

Anno 29 of the same Reign, the Abbot of *Westminster* exhibited a Bill against the Sheriff of LONDON, for drawing a Privilege Person out

out of the Sanctuary of St. *Martin's* in LONDON, belonging to this Church.

IN the same Reign, the Lord *Say* took Water privily at the *Tower*; to take Sanctuary here; there were three in the Boat, and a Woman who discovered him: they murdered and threw him over-board, and his Body was thrown up by St. *Mary Overies*, and 'tis supposed was buried there.

Thomas Barret, Esq; a famous Warrior in France, under the Duke of *Bedford*, took Sanctuary at this Church, and was taken thence and hewn to Pieces about the same Time.

AFTER the famous Battle of *Barnet*, *John Lord Wells* took Sanctuary here, but was enticed thence by King *Edward IV.* and beheaded.

BUT the most remarkable Case, was that of *Elizabeth*, Queen to King *Edward IV.* who had been twice driven hither for Shelter; first when King *Henry VI.* had fair for recovering his Throne; and at that Time she was delivered of *Edward V.* in the Abbot's House. The second Case was upon her Husband's Death, when she fled hither with her youngest Son, which occasioned great Disputes concerning the Legality of it. At this Time the Protector moved, that a Message might be sent by the Archbishop of *York* requiring the Queen to deliver up her Son, otherwise to enforce him thence; but the latter Part was strongly objected to by the Bishop; "for that God would be highly displeased, if the Privilege of that Holy Place should be infringed, which had been preserved so long, and which had been secured by so many Popes and Kings, and which Holy Ground St. *Peter*, in his own Person, hallowed; for Proof of which (and that a very weighty one too) they kept in that Abbey St. *Peter's* Cope, which might then be seen; and from that Time till now (continues he) no King was ever so wicked as to violate it, nor Bishop so presumptuous as to consecrate it." And to this answered the Queen's Words, "That no Tyrant had ever been so devillish to break it." The Duke of *Buckingham* on the other hand inveighed strongly against it, when allowed to any other but such as by Sea-chance, or other, should be involved in Debt; or when Competitors were for a Crown to have a Place of Refuge for either Side, according to the Chance of War: But urges, that Thieves, of which those Places were full, or Wilful Murderers, of which there were two Nefts, viz. the one at the Elbow of the City, the other in the Bowels, (meaning this and St. *Martin's le Grand*) should have no Advantage, unless they would suppose that God and St. *Peter* were the Patrons of Wicked Courses. The Nature of these Places he thus farther aggravates: "Now (says he) Spendthrifts and Extravagants run in Debt upon the View of these Places; rich Men run thither with poor Men's Goods; here they live high, build Houses, and bid their Creditors go whistle; hither Mens Wives come, having plunder'd their Husbands, and then say they beat them. Thieves bring Stolen Goods hither, and sell them, and while they enjoy the Privilege, spend the Money, and here cabal and fix their next Design, which might be remedied, and yet Sanctuary not abused; and charges the Pope and Prince that secured them with being more piteous than politick.

THIS Sanctuary being, as before mentioned, among others limited by the Statute of King *Henry VIII.* the State and Condition of it since, and the Practice used consequent to that Act, is next to be considered, which still was the same in Cases of Debt as before, viz. Security upon delivering up their Effects upon Oath to some Churchman, till they could be distributed among

their Creditors; of which is an Instance in King *Henry VI's* Time, the Case of *A. R.* a Haberdasher, who exhibited a Bill in Chancery against *Foster*, Archdeacon of *London*, for wrongfully detaining from him Goods delivered upon this Account: And thus, after the Act of Sanctuaries, viz. in December 1558, one *Geffray Rainmain* brought to the Abbot *Feckenham* nine Cloths; the Owner whereof was one *Thomas Bradey*, Clothier, whereupon the Lords of the Council sent a Letter to the Abbot to deliver those Cloths, taking Bonds of him to be answerable to such as should by Law claim them.

AFTER Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, this Sanctuary still continued, but was brought under Regulation, and on Oath administered to such as should claim it, to this Purpose: *First*, That they claimed it not for Fraud, but only for Safety, till they could pay their Debts. *Secondly*, That they should give an Account of all their Debts and their Effects, and shew how they came behind-hand. *Thirdly*, That though they were not able to satisfy their Creditors, yet they would labour by all Means to do it as soon as possible. *Fourthly*, That they should attend Daily Prayers Morning and Evening in the Collegiate Church. *Fifthly*, That they should behave themselves honestly and quietly, and avoid all suspected Houses, unlawful Games, and lewd Company. *Sixthly*, That they should wear no Weapon, nor be out of their Lodging before Sun-rising, or after Sun-set, nor go out of the Precinct without the Dean's Leave (if present) or the Arch-deacon's, in his Absence. *Seventhly*, That they should be obedient to Mr. Dean, the Arch-deacon, and other Officers, during their Stay. *Eighthly*, That if they infringe the Articles aforesaid, or be discovered of making a false Certificate, that notwithstanding their Admission to Sanctuary, they should claim no Privilege of it.

THE Manner at that Time of their Admission (says *Stow*) was thus: *First*, The Arch-deacon was to declare to them, what a Danger it was before God to defraud any Man wittingly of his Goods; the which was against his Laws, which willed every Man to pay, saying, *Reddite omnibus, i. e. Render to all Men.* And also against the Law of Nature, which saith, *Hoc facias alteri, &c. i. e. Do that to another which you would have another do to you.* And what a Rebuke it was to any Man to claim Sanctuary, and a Discredit to his occupying for ever; and to advise him therefore to remember these Premises, and to return before he were known openly.

THEN after this, Knowledge should be given to the Creditors of them that were in the said Sanctuary; or else, if they came unsent for, immediately the said Sanctuary-Men should be called before the said Dean and Arch-deacon to hear their Demands; and if any of the said Creditors could certainly prove that the said Privilege-Men had brought in with them Money or Wares, they should be satisfied thereof presently.

AND if the Creditors did lay unto their Charge that they had more Money, Debts, and Wares, than they would confess, straightway they should be committed to Ward for a certain Time, to make them confess the Truth of the same, if it might be, and thereupon to make an End.

AND then, if they could not make them confess more than was before confessed, to travail from Time to Time, to make them agree; and if any of them would not be ordered accordingly, then to punish him.

AND finally, if it were possible for them, to bring in some honest Persons to justify of their Decay.

THIS was then the Usage here, and the Privilege was upon these Conditions preserved, as appears

pears in the Case of *Hampton* and *Whitaker*, who betook themselves here for Debts; and the Opinion of Judge *Dyer* and *Southcot* in the Star-Chamber confirmed it to them: But not long after an Attempt was made in Parliament to take it away, as appears by the Journal, as follows, viz. *Monday October 7, 8 Eliz.* A Motion was made in the House to take away Sanctuary for Debt, that of *Westminster* not excepted; upon which Dr. *Goodman*, then Dean, alledged the Exemption of his Church; whereupon a Day was appointed to hear him on *Friday* following, at Nine of the Clock, and to attend with Council to shew Cause why it should be excepted.

Thursday the 10th following, upon Motion made by Mr. Dean, he was allowed further Time, till *Wednesday* the 16th following.

Wednesday the 16th following, the Dean finally appeared with Council, viz. Mr. *Edward Plowden* of the *Middle-Temple*, and Mr. *Ford*, a Civilian; the Dean himself made an Oration in Defence of it, and alledged divers Charters from King *Lucius*, and other Christian Kings, and Mr. *Plowden* urged King *Edward's* Grant, dated *Anno 1066*, with great Reasons in Law and Chronicle; and Mr. *Ford* alledged from divers Chronicles and Stories in Law; whereupon the Bill was committed to the Master of the Rolls, and others, to consider these Reasons, and peruse the Grants, &c.

Thursday the 31st of *October*, the Master of the Rolls made his Report, and the House ordered the Bill to be engrossed.

Wednesday the 4th of *December*, the Bill was read a third Time, and dash'd upon a Division of the House, 60 against 71.

THE Places thus privileged formerly, are known by the Name of the broad, or great and little Sanctuary, comes into *King's-street*, near *St. Margaret's Church*.

THE following is *Edward* the Confessor's Charter for this Church's Privilege of Sanctuary:

EDWARD, by the Grace of God King of *Englishmen*; I make it to be known to all Generations of the World after me, that by special Commandment of our Holy Father Pope *Leo*, I have renewed and honoured the Holy Church of the blessed Apostle *St. Peter* of *Westminster*; and I order and establish for ever, that what Person, of what Condition or Estate soever he be, from whence soever he come, or for what Offence or Cause it be, either for his Refuge into the said Holy Place, he be assured of his Life, Liberty, and Limbs. And over this, I forbid, under Pain of everlasting Damnation, that no Minister of mine, or of my Successors, intermeddle them with any the Goods, Lands, or Possessions of the said Persons, taking the said Sanctuary. For I have taken their Goods and Livelode into my special Protection. And therefore I grant to every each of them, in as much as my terrestrial Power may suffice, all Manner Freedom of joyous Liberty. And whosoever presumes, or doth contrary to this my Grant, I will he lose his Name, Worship, Dignity, and Power; and that, with the great Traitor *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting Fire of Hell. And I will and ordain, that this my Grant endure as long as there remaineth in *England* either Love or Dread of Christian Name.

ONE Sort of Persons here sheltered from ancient Time, were such as were insolvent, and intended to fail; and not being able to satisfy their Creditors, used to save themselves from Arrests, by flying hither for Sanctuary; and so taking Time to agree with their Creditors; yet

by Way of Confession; and in Discharge of their Conscience, discovering their Condition to some spiritual Man first, and leaving in his Hands what Goods they had, to be among the said Creditors divided and distributed for their Debts. Thus did one *A. R. Haberdasher*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* leaving certain Quantities of Cloth in the Possession of *John Foster*, Archdeacon of *LONDON*, in Trust for him; but he, out of a covetous Mind, thought to make Advantage thereby, and so forced this *A. R.* to complain against him in *Chancery*. The Petition was as follows:

To the moost reverent Fader in God, my Lord of *Canterberry*, [then Lord Chancellor of *England*.]

MEkely beseecheth your good and gracyous Lordship, tendyrly to consydre the humble Complayne, and also the trew Intent of me *A. R.* your dayly and unfeyned Bedman, now abeyding in the Seyntwary of *Westmynster*. That forasmooche as twelve Moneths past, I consydered well that by the Mean of Mony, and dyvers gret Losses, I was come to that Decay, that I hadde not whereof to pay my Dettys; wherefore, in dyscharynge of my Conscience, I dysclosed my Mynde in that Behalve unto Mayster *Johan. Foster*, Archdeken of *LONDON*, and delivered to him bothe my Testement and Inventory of al my Goods and Dettys; and also delivered unto hym XL fyne Cloths, and XII Cloths engreyned; wyllyng and desyryng hym as myne Executour and Ordynary, to do therein as he wolde yf I were dede; and specyally, that as wel the sayd Cloths, as al other Goodys that I had in Erth, myght be retayled, devyded and dysstrybuted among my Credytors, yf they wolde be so contented. And for the Executyon of the same, I valued my greyned Cloths at xv s. the Yarde, and myne other fyne Cloths at xii s. the Yarde, soo as my said Creditours wolde have been wel content. From the which my trew Entent and Purpose the said Mayster *Foster* many Ways declyned, and varyeth, kepyng styl my sayed Goodys in his Handes, and nother wyll delyver the sayde Goodys to me, or to any other indyfferent Man, to the Entent aforesayd, nor yet unto my Credytours after the Rate; but by many crafty and subtyl Meanes persuadyth, as well to me as to myn sayd Creditours, in such [Sort] as he entended to have gret Lucre and Advantage by hys Occupacyon in this Behave. And rather than he wyll delyver my sayd Goodys unto any other Man to th'Entent aforesaid, he sayd to me in gret Fere and Jeoperdy, that he wyl after his own Wyll and Plesure pay some of my Credytours theyr hole Dettres, though the Remenaunt be never payd; or elles that he wyll cause or suffer the sayd Goodys to be attached in hys Hands by suche of my Credytours as he favoureth; and hath gret Rewards promised unto hym on theyr Behalve.

Wherfor I beseeche your good and gracyous Lordshyp, in my most humble and herty Wyse, to sende a Commaundement unto the sayd Mayster *Foster*, by your Letter, to delyver the sayd Goodys unto myself, or otherwise into the Hands of such one, as by the Favour and Autorite of your Lordshyp, may dyspose them amonge my sayd Credytours, as shall be thought best to the Pleasure of God, and moost accordyng to ryght and good Conscience.

WE shall conclude the Account of this famous Monastery, with a List of the Names, and somewhat of the Characters of the Abbots and Deans of this Church to the present Time.

ORT H-

ORTH BRIGHT.

604.

AFTER *Sibert*, by the Advice of his Uncle *Ethelred*, had founded this Church, he placed over it an Abbot *Orbrithus*; or *Ordbright*, who received Benediction from *Mellitus*, Bishop of LONDON; at which Time *St. Gregory* the Great was Bishop of Rome, *St. Augustine* Archbishop of Canterbury, and *Ethelbert* King of Kent. This *Orthbright* presided as Abbot for the Space of 12 Years, and dying the 13th Day of *January* 616, was buried in his Monastery; after whose Death the Church was governed by Priors till the Time of *Orbright II.* The Reason of which Change seems to be this; not long before this Abbot's Death, *Ethelbert* died, and his Son, with those of *Sebert* revolting to Paganism, *Mellitus*, Bishop of LONDON, fled, and the Christian Church was long clouded in those Parts.

GERMANUS.

616.

AFTER the Death of *Orthbright*, the Government devolved on *Germanus*, who had been Prior some Time under him; he governed the Church many Years, but the Number of Years is left blank in the MSS. the Disorder of the Church, and its being scattered, preventing particular Notice of his Death; he was buried in this Monastery.

ALDRED.

To him succeeded *Aldred*, but the Time of his Commencement is equally doubtful with the Death of the last, as is likewise the Number of Years he presided over this Church; which, however, are said to be many. He died in the Year of our Lord 675, in the last Year of the Reign of *Cadwallor*, the last *British* King, and in the Reign of *Sebba* and *Sighere*, Kings of the *East Saxons*, and of *Theodore*, Archbishop of Canterbury; in which Year *St. Erkenwald* was consecrated Bishop of LONDON. He was buried in this Monastery. In his Time, viz. 649, *Segebert* and his Brother were converted to Christianity, by the Persuasions of *Oswin*, King of *Northumbria*; of which *Cedda* was sent to convert the People of this Province, and built *Tilbury* on the *Thames* Side, in *Essex*, making it his Bishop's Seat; so that the Priorship, both of *Germanus*, and Part of this *Aldred's*, seem to be only Titular, they leaving their Church when *Mellitus* fled from LONDON, and this latter returning to it under the calm Weather of *Cedda's* Mission, when Christianity was restored: But indeed these early Priors seem to have been only Rectors of the Church, which was very inconsiderable many Years after this; however, by being restored, we have the Time of this Prior's Death handed down.

SYWARD.

675.

Syward succeeded him, and sat 10 Years Prior, wanting some Days. He lived in the Times of *Dona*, *Agatho* and *Leo*, Popes, and of *Egfrid*, King of *Northumbria*; in whose Time was the Diffention between that Prince and *Wilfred*, Archbishop of York; and the famous Council at *Straensball* and *Hatfield*. He died the Year before *St. Cuthbert* was consecrated Bishop of *Lan-disfarn*, and the Death of *Sigher*, King of the *East Saxons*, and two Years before the Consecration of *John* of *Beverly* to the Church of *Hagustald*, viz. in the Year 684, and was buried in this Monastery.

OSMUND.

684.

To him succeeded *Osmund*, in whose Time died *Cadwell*, King of the *East-Saxons*, at Rome, and *Theodore* the Archbishop, and *Benedict* Abbot, the latter of which founded *Gyrwy* and *Weremouth*, the first Abbies of the *Benedictines* in England, about which Time the Humour of a Monastick Life prevailed much; for *Ethelred*, King of *Mercia*, was shorn a Monk at *Bardeney Abbey*, and afterwards Abbot there, as were likewise *Offa*, King of the *East Saxons*, and *Kendred*, King of *Mercia*, at Rome; and *Ina*, King of the *West Saxons*, relinquished his Kingdom and went to Rome. This *Osmund* died Anno 705, having sat 21 Years, and was buried in this Monastery.

SELRED.

726.

Selred is mentioned as succeeding *Osmund*; but there is such Disparity in the Time, that either there was another between them, whose Name is now lost, or an Interval, or else the Dates are mis-placed. This *Selred* lived in the Time of *Cuthbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, *Ethelbald* King of *Mercia*, and *Ceolulph*, King of *Northumbria*, and of venerable *Bede*, the Historian, and *Neothelm*, Archbishop of Canterbury. He died Anno 744. after persiding over this Church near 18 Years, so that his Succession was 21 Years after the Death of *Osmund*. This *Seldred* was buried in his Monastery.

ORGAR.

744.

Orgar was next Prior of this Church, in whose Time flourished *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, who among other Acts of Munificence, was a remarkable Benefactor to Monasteries; but whether his Bounty to this was during *Orgar's* Time is doubtful. He died A.D. 765, after almost 22 Years governing this Monastery, and was buried in it.

BRITHSTAN.

765.

Brithstanus succeeded him, and governed this Church for the Space of 20 Years in the Time of *Offa* aforesaid, and dying in the Year 785, was buried in this Monastery.

ORTH BRIGHT II. Abbot.

785.

AFTER the Death of *Brithstan*, succeeded *Orbrith*, or *Ordbright*, and in the antient Records of *Chichester*, *Alubrith*, in whose Time *Offa* took particular Care of this Church, being the only Prince since *Sebert* the Founder, who had once regarded it near 200 Years. By Acquisitions of Wealth from this Prince, she began to make a considerable Figure. This Prince likewise built Cells for the Monks, and as some say, deposited the Regalia here, and founded a Free-School; which was no more than the Papal Injunctions required, that every conventual Church should have a School adjoining. Thus enriched and edified, her Prior re-assumed, or perhaps first took the Name of Abbot; for the former *Orthbright*, seems to be crowded in for Sake of antient Title; this *Orthbright* is mentioned in a Charter of *Edward* the Confessor, as holding Lands here of old Time, before the *Danish* Inroads. How long he presided as Abbot here is uncertain, but he was removed to the Bishoprick of *Sealsey* in *Devonshire*, being the fifth Bishop of that See, in which he died (says the M. S. of this Church) A.D. 794, in the last

794.

last Year of *Offa's* Reign; but if we may credit the Catalogues of Bishops in that See, *Osa*, or *Bosa* was Bishop in 790, and *Alubriht* his Predecessor between *Sigga* and him, viz. between 783 and 790, without any Time fix'd for his sitting in that See.

A L F W I U S.

794. *Alfwins* called by some, but falsely *Alfwinus*, succeeded *Orbright*, but then it must be at some Distance; and is said to have govern'd this Church with great Honour for 24 Years: He is particularly mentioned in the old Martyrology. Being removed from this Abbey, he was consecrated Bishop of *Fountain*, where he died on the 10th Kal. Feb. 820.

A L F W I U S II.

796. To him succeeded another of the same Name, who is mentioned in a Charter of King *Edgar's*; he lived in the Time of *Egbert* the great King of the *East Saxons*, in the Times of *Theologild* and *Coelnoth*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*; and having been Abbot 17 Years, he died 5th Kal. April, A. D. 837, and was buried in this Monastery.

A L G A R.

846. *Algar* was next Abbot, in whose Time the *Danes* made their Inroads in the Reigns of *Ethelulph*, *Ethelbald*, and *Ethelbert*, at which Time *St. Edmund* the King fell a Sacrifice to their Fury, who having likewise driven *Burthred* out of his Dominions, over-run the Kingdom of *Merca*; and in the fourth Year of his being Abbot, they came to LONDON with five Ships, committing all Manner of Hostilities, and destroying the City, (as some say) or as others, that they pillaged it; tho' *M. Westminster* increases their Fleet to 350, but mentions nothing of their Attempt on LONDON, only that after the Defeat of *Bertuff*, they marched into *Surrey*. However it is very probable, that the Places adjoining to LONDON felt their Rage, and among them this Monastery; for *Edward* the Confessor mentions the *Danes* Incursions and Injuries to it, nor is there Room to doubt it, when *Anno* 872, viz. in the 26th Year of this Abbot, they came to LONDON and wintered there; and *Huntington* mentions *Alfred's* repairing LONDON, *Anno* 886, having being ruin'd and dispeopled by the *Danes*, and the *Londoners* had deserted it, 'till now by the Safety of *Alfred's* Conquests, they return'd to their Dwellings; all but such as had been led away Captives: So that no Doubt this Abbot, and the rest of his Convent, fled and were scatter'd abroad, except such as perished by their Fury, when their Church and Monastery felt the Effects of it; but being happily restored, he ended his Days in an advanced Age, after a dangerous and troublesome Government of 43 Years, on the 14th Kal. July, *Anno Dom.* 889, and was buried in this Monastery. It is to be observed, that between the Death of *Alwyus*, and the Time allotted for this *Algar*, was the Space of nine Years, by the Computation of this House; so that either the Danger apprehended from the *Danes* at *Alwyus's* Death, prevented another's accepting it, or some Mistake must be in the Computation; which first is most likely, because his Death is said to be in the 19th of *Alfred*, which was about the Time 89 or 90. This *Algar* recovered his Lands belonging to this Church, a short Time before his Death, after *Alfred* had expelled the *Danes*; for he is mentioned by King *Edgar*, in his Charter, as holding Lands here in quiet Possession.

E A D M E R U S.

Edmerus, or *Eadmerus*, succeeded him, in whose Time this Abbey flourished, under the Government of that wise and learned Prince *Alfred*, who enriched it with Lands, granting to this *Eadmerus*, and his Convent Lands at *Winnington* in *Essex*, and is said to enrich it by Gifts. *Eadmerus* governed this Church, as is said, 44 Years, and died 4 Kal. September, A. D. 922, which again disagrees, making it but 34 Years from the Death of *Algar*. He was buried in this Monastery.

A L F O R O D.

Alforodus was next Abbot, and lived in the Times of *Edward* the Elder, and *Athelstan*; in whose Time the Abbey was in Peace and Quiet: He governed it for the Space of 17 Years, and dying *Anno* 939, was buried in this Monastery. And here it is to be observed, that the Affairs of this Abbey, till his Time, are so dark, for two Reasons; the first, the Ignorance of the Times; the second, the *Danish* Disturbances; and 'tis, for this Reason too, that from *Erkenwald* till *Dunstan*, who began to rise in the Time of this *Alfnodos*, the Affairs of the See of LONDON are not once mentioned, save that *Bede* takes Notice of one *Waldhere* in his Time: So that for near 300 Years there is only a bare Succession of Names, without even the Times they lived in; much less then is it to be expected that this small Convent, a Part of, and then in Subjection to that See, should be more remarked for its Affairs.

A L F R I C.

Alfricus was, upon the Death of *Alforodus*, placed over this Convent, who not sitting long here, was removed upon this Occasion; the *West Saxons* having been long harrassed with Wars, the Churches had been long scattered and ungoverned; whereupon *Plegmund*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called a Council, in which a Division of Bishopricks was made, and one fixed at *Credyton*, now *Kyrton* in *Devonshire*, and *Werstan* placed over it *Anno* 905, who, says *Hocker*, settled at *Tawton*, and afterwards removed here, but wrongly, for he was killed the Year after his Consecration. After him succeeded *Putta*, then *Eadulph*, after *Ethelgar*, and then this *Alfric*; he succeeded in that See by Interest of *Benedictines*, who had lately been placed in this See at *Exeter*, in a Monastery founded by King *Athelstane*. But here seems some Doubt of his Succession as well as Name; for *Alforodus*, the before-mentioned Abbot, dying 939, this succeeded him, and sate (says my Author) but a few Years; these, by Computation, must be four Years, and the Name either mistaken in my MS. or in *Godwin's* Catalogue of those Bishops; for *Ethelgar* was Bishop ten Years, which was three Years after *Alfric's* Abbotskip; to which *Ethelgar* or *Algar* is said to succeed at *Credyton*; which *Algar* is undoubtedly the same with this *Alfric* or none; for *Alfwold*, Successor to *Algar*, died 972; so that *Algar*, i. e. *Alfric*, was elected Bishop after being three Years at *Westminster*, and sat ten Years, differing from my Author in three or four Years, both of Death and Government, who makes the latter 17 Years, and places the former *Anno* 956; whereas *Godwin*, and indeed *Mat. Westminster*, places *Algar's* Death *Anno* 952, and makes *Ælfwold* succeed him; but which is in the Mistake, my Author or *Godwin* is uncertain. This Prelate died *Anno* 972, and was buried in his Church at *Credyton*.

WLSINUS.

W L S I N U S.

980.

AFTER the Remove of *Alfric* or *Alfwold* to *Kyrton*, i. e. from the Year 942, this Church had no Head over it; and the Monks were scattered and dispersed abroad, and the Building and Place entirely deserted and neglected, occasioned, perhaps, by the Hatred *Edwyn* had conceived against the Monks, and placing Seculars in their Stead. At length, upon *Edgar*'s gaining half his Kingdom, and the Death of *Brithelm*, Bishop of LONDON, *Dunstan* succeeded him, who instantly set about reforming this See, and influenced the King to do the same throughout his Dominion, which was by turning out the secular Clergy, and restoring his favourite Monks to their Convents. And this Abbey being in his Diocese, he began with that; and for the better Reception and Maintenance of them, he built twelve Cells, and gave Houses, and Gifts, influencing *Edgar* the King to do the same; which Gifts were at *Paddington*, *Hendon*, *Hampstead*, &c. The Monks thus translated, he nominated to them an Abbot, one *U. Wlfinus*, or, as *Fleet* calls him, *Wlfinus*, *Ingulphus*, *Wltius*, and *Mat. Westminster*, St. *Wltius*. He was born in the City of LONDON, much beloved by *Dunstan* the Bishop, was a Monk of this Convent, being shaved by the Hands of St. *Dunstan* himself, while he was Bishop of *Worcester*, says *Fleet*. The first Year of *Dunstan*'s being made Bishop of LONDON, he received his Benediction, viz. Anno 958, or, as *Diceto* says, 662, two Years after *Alfric* or *Algar*'s Death, in the See of *Kyrton*. *Fleet* says, at this Time he received the Government by Deputation, (*ad hujus loci regimen deputatus*) but it was some Time after, viz. in the Time of *Ethelred*, that he was made Abbot, (*Abbas hujus loci ordinatus est*); so that he was first shorn Monk by St. *Dunstan*, and governed as Prior only, till by Time and Acquaintance with a Monastick Life, he was qualified for a higher Station. And this appears plainly by an antient Charter of King *Ethelred* to this Monastery, in which he says, *Hoc notum fore cupimus, quod beatæ memoriæ Dunstanus cuidam fideli & probato monacho Wlfo vocabulo, quam quasi filium pura dilectione amavit, illud monasterium ad regendum regulariter commisit, & nos postea Abbatem illum constituimus, i. e.* "Be it known, that *Dunstan* of Blessed Memory committed the Care of that Monastery (i. e. *Westminster*) to a certain faithful and approved Monk named *Wlfinus*, whom he loved with a sincere Love, as though he were his Son." If so, the Doubt concerning *Dunstan*'s naming an Abbot is over: But here is another Instance which contradicts *Ethelred*'s constituting him Abbot; for *Ingulphus* produces a Charter, and likewise an Excommunication on Account of *Nedekamstead*, where this Monk signs by the Name of *Wlfinus*, and *Wlfinus*, *Abbas Sancti Petri extra London*: and this before *Ethelred*'s Time, viz. 966, and in the Reign of *Edgar*: And *Ralph de Diceto*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, fixes *Dunstan*'s Consecration to the See of LONDON, and *Wlfinus*'s Benediction to the Abbey of *Westminster*, in the Year 962: So that among the various Accounts, the Matter is still doubtful. *Fleet* says, and so does the Charter itself, that after he had been a few Years Abbot, he was by the King made Bishop of *Sherborn*. And here again is a most surprising Contradiction, and a very intricate Knot to undo. *Matthew Westminster* makes *Wlfinus* succeed *Alfred* in the See of *Sherborn*, Anno 940, as does likewise Bishop *Godwin*; who, at the same Time, allows he was made Abbot of *Westminster* by Bishop *Dunstan*, then of LONDON; but by this Com-

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putation, *Dunstan* could be but 22 Years old, and consequently unfit for a Bishop; besides, in 940, *Edmund* the Elder was King, and *Dunstan* but a Youth in his Court 958. Eighteen Years after, *Dunstan* (according to some) was made Bishop of LONDON, or more likely, as *Diceto* says, in 962, which squares both with the History and Charter; and, indeed, Bishop *Godwin* seems quite out in his Succession of the Bishops of *Sherborn*, by following *Matthew Westminster*, or else all the *Croyland* Story seems to be forged; for the Successor of *Alfred* in that See, *Alfwold* is by them said to die 940; whereas Anno 966, he signs in *Ingulphus* a Charter for that Abbey; but the Charter, as well as Time, agreeing with the Charters and Time of *Westminster*, seems to reconcile all, (but the first of *Wlfinus* or *Wlfinus*, signing Abbot) and proves *Matthew* and Bishop *Godwin* mistaken beyond all Contradiction; the latter of which has forgot the Predecessor of *Wlfinus* in the See, i. e. *Werstan*, who signed (966) as Bishop of *Sherborn*, to the *Croyland* Charter: But waving any further Enquiry, the Time of his being Bishop here appears most evident, by the Constitutions of ordaining Monks in the Church of *Sherborn*, written by *Wlfinus*, Bishop thereof Anno 998, by King *Ethelred*'s Order; which may be seen in the *Cotton Library*. To proceed then; this *Wlfinus* thus elected, after the Pattern of his Patron, having ejected the secular Clergy, and placed Monks in their Room, still governed both Monasteries, and kept so tender a Care over both, that his whole Time was spent in visiting them alternately; insomuch, says my Author, that both Monasteries seemed as one Flock under one Pastor. There was a close Friendship and Correspondence continued between this Prelate and all others of the Monastick Order, and particularly with *Alfric*, Abbot of St. *Alban*'s, of which are remaining Proofs in a Letter of the former to the Abbot, subscribed *Wlfinus*, Bishop of *Sherborn*, which is now in the *Cotton Library*. He was remarkable for Sanctity of Life, as all are said to be of his Kind by the Monkish Writers; for defending them; and on his Death-bed, it is said, he cried out suddenly, *I see the Heavens open, and Jesus Christ stand on the Right Hand of God*; and instantly died, according to Bishop *Godwin*, 958, which was the Year he is said by *Matt. Westminster* to be made Abbot of this Church: So that *Fleet*, with much more Justice and Reason, as before proved, places his Death the 6th Id. *January*, Anno 1004, in the 26th Year of *Ethelred*'s Reign; was buried in the Church at *Sherborn*; at whose Tomb was performed many Miracles, as is said. Here he rested 12 Years, at the End of which, he was elevated and enshrined with great Singing and Rejoicings in the Church of *Sherborn*: His Shrine was on the Right Side of the high Altar, where were put up daily Prayers. *Malmsbury* says, that in his Time they preserved his Staff and Vestments, signifying his Humility. See much of him and his Miracles in *Tinmouth*, *Capgrave*, &c.

A L D S I U S.

UPON the Death of *Wlfinus*, *Aldsius*, an Englishman, succeeded by the general Choice of the Monks, in whose Time the Danes invaded and spoiled England, murdering *Alphage*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and burning and plundering all the Monasteries in their Way. *Kanute*, or *Cnute*, likewise with a great Force besieged LONDON in the twelfth Year of his Time; when this Abbey, then too near a Neighbour to it, was miserably havock'd, but soon after relieved by King *Edmund*. This *Aldsius* purchased

1004.

7 H

chased for 100 Mancuses of Gold two Houses of King *Ethelred* in *Berwick*; he died the Year after King *Edmund*, viz. Anno 1017, on the 4th Kal. of *April*, having been Abbot 14 Years.

WULNOTH.

AFTER the Death of *Aldsius*, which happened upon the Usurpation of *Kanute* or *Cnute*, the *Dane*, the Monks attempted not, at so dangerous a Juncture, to venture upon a fresh Choice, thinking it more adviseable to secure this new and foreign Monarch's Favour, by submitting the Election to him. *Cnute*, who was a wise and generous Prince, in Comparison to his Countrymen, selected to his Council many of the Clergy, and seemed, (together with his Marriage of *Emma*, *Ethelred's* Widow) much to fix his Security upon their Interest. Of these, says *Westminster*, the Benedictines were his Favourites. At which Time, in this Monastery was a Monk of great Wisdom and fine Elocution, called *Wulnoth*, to whom the King took an extraordinary Liking; this Man, therefore, the King recommended to the Convent, who unanimously elected him Abbot; and, pleased with the Man's Conversation, the King came frequently to visit him, and consulted him in all his Affairs, allowing him the utmost Freedom and Familiarity of Speech; for he was a Man of singular Sincerity. The King, upon his Account, presented this Church with many Reliques. In his Time *Kanute* died, and *Harold* his Son; the latter of which, as is before-mentioned, was buried in this Abbey, and the same Year dug up and thrown into the *Thames*, being first beheaded. This Abbot was in great Favour, not only with *Cnute*, but his two Successors; so that during the *Danish* Oppressions, he, by his Interest, preserved the Church and Monastery from any Fury that might endanger it, for which he was universally loved and esteemed. He lived to see King *Edward*, and in him the *Saxons* restored; of which Prince he gained Lands to this Abbey, in one of the Charters, for which he is called *Fidelissimus Noster*, &c. In his Time *Ulfine* the Monk is said to have his persuasive Vision of St. *Peter*, upon which King *Edward* undertook to rebuild the Church; but *Wulnoth* lived not to see its Splendor and Magnificence, for he died the Year the King was engaged in that Design, viz. the 19th of *October*, A. D. 1049, when he had sat Abbot 32 Years, whose Soul, says a Monk of this Convent, being endowed with such and so great Ornaments and Virtues, we presume to place among the College of Saints. He was buried in this Convent.

EDWYN.

UPON the Death of *Wulnoth*, the Monks, at the Request of *Edward* the Confessor, made Choice of *Edwyn*, an *Englishman*, and Brother of their Convent. He had been brought up there, and increased in Virtue and Learning as in Years, bore an extraordinary Character, and for his singular Piety was a Favourite of St. *Edward*, who frequently sent for him in his private Hours, and in his last, as say the before-quoted MSS. "And then he took him to Almighty God, and also he sent after the Abbot of *Westminster*, and toke him the Ringe in the Honour of God, and Seinte *Marie*, and of St. *John* the Evangeliste, and the Abbot underfonged the King with moche Reverence, and put hit among here Relikes at *Westminstre*, and there hit is unto this Time, and evermore shall be." In his Time the Church was rebuilt, solemnly consecrated, and plentifully enriched, at the Confirming Charter, of which he subscribes as Wit-

ness; and in his 17th Year, *Edward* the Confessor was buried in this Abbey, to whose Tomb this *Edwyn* went every Day out of Devotion to his Master's Memory. After *Harold's* short Reign, he lived to see the *Norman* Conquest and Slavery, but felt not the Rigour of the Conqueror, who paid his first Devotion after coming to LONDON, in this Church, and richly presented it with an Altar Cloth, &c. as aforementioned, among the Benefactions to this Abbey. This *Edwyn* exchanged *Windsor* with the Conqueror for Lands in *Essex*, which *Matthew Paris* alludes to, speaking of him, *Multa ei (Regis) conferens donativa ejus coronatione apud West.* and by such Actions stood perfectly well with the Conqueror, which occasions *Matthew Paris* to call him *Curialis nimis & aulicus, novo regi familiaris*, too much of a Courtier and Favourite to the new King. The same Author taxes him with making Use of that Power to withstand Justice, and bear out Oppression, and gives this Instance: "Some Time before the Norman Conquest, the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, at the earnest Request of the Abbot of *Westminster*, leased to him the Manner of *Aldenham* in *Hertfordshire* (a wobby Place and infested with Robbers) for 20 Years, upon Condition that he should secure the Road-Ways to Passengers, and make good what Losses they should sustain by Thieves; for which he was to pay as Rent 100 s. per Annum, and four Oxen; and, in Case of Neglect, to forfeit his Lease, or at the 20 Years End to resign it; but he, desirous to possess a Wood near *Aldenham*, which, for the Pleasantness of it, was called *Brudette*, quasi *prudietti*, moved Suits against the Abbot, claiming it as his own; and having tired him out, would not resign at the 20 Years End, and it continued long in the Hands of his Successors." This *Edwyn* signed to a Confirmation-Charter relating to the Abbey of *Ramsay*: He died the 2d Year of *William* the Conqueror's Reign, and of his Abbotship the 19th, on the 12th Day of *June*, 1068, and was buried in the Cloisters, where he rested till King *Henry III.* rebuilding this Monastery, removed his Body with three others, *Athelgoda*, *Hugolin* and *Sulcardus*, and buried them all together on the South Side, as you enter the old Chapter-House, and placed over them a Marble Tomb.

GALFRID.

UPON the Death of *Edwyn* succeeded *Galfrid*, or *Geoffry*, a *Norman*, who came with the Conqueror from *Normandy*, where he had been Abbot of St. *Peter de Gyneges*. Of this Man remains nothing but a bad Character, and Account of his ill Management; for which, after being corrected by *William* the Conqueror, and *Lanfranc*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he still persisted in his irregular Courses, and therefore was deposed; whereupon, with great Shame and Dudgeon, he returned to *Normandy* to his former Monastery. When he died we know not; but he signed an Instrument relating to the Superiority of *Canterbury* over *York*, in the Year 1072.

1068.

VITALIS.

Galfrid thus deposed, King *William* put in another of his Creatures that attended him from *Normandy*, viz. *Vitalis*, who had been some Time Abbot of *Berneges* in *Normandy*, a Man of extraordinary Learning for that Age. The *Annals of Waverly Abbey* place his Nomination under the Year 1076, four Years after *Galfrid's* Deposition, but, perhaps, without any Rule for so doing. There is a Grant of *William* the Conqueror

queror to the Abbot of the Lands in *Worcestershire*, such, as he can prove, *Wulstan* the Bishop, and the Abbot of *Evesham*, and *Rambald* the Chancellor, gave to the Church of *Westminster*; and now, speaking of *Wulstan*, brings to my Mind that famous Miracle wrought about this Time by *St. Edward*, upon Account of that Bishop, and his Digression will the better be, as happening the very Year *Vitalis* was chosen Abbot. This *Wulstan*, since for his Holiness canonized, was educated a Monk, and led so strict a Life, that in his early Years he was esteemed to be a holy Man; after being Abbot, and then Bishop of *Glocester*, he was removed to *Worcester* by *Edward* the Confessor, in which See he continued till after the Conquest, when a Synod was assembled, partly to punish the married Clergy, partly Symony, having an Eye upon *Stygand*, the Archbishop, and, in great Measure, to purge and sift the Ignorance of the *English* Clergy, which at this Time, indeed, was very great: But chiefly by ejecting Bishops and Abbots, to make room for preferring the new-come *Normans*; and among the rest was held one in this Church, Anno 1074, by *Lanfrank* the Archbishop; at which Synod *Wulstan* was summoned as a most illiterate and foolish Man, and unfit for the Station he held; a very Idiot, unacquainted with the *French* Language, and incapable either to instruct the Church, or Counsel the King; and therefore *Lanfrank*, by the King's Order, demanded his Pastoral Staff and Ring; but he, unmoved in Countenance, grasping his Staff, made answer: "I know, my Lord Archbishop, that I am entirely unfit for, and unworthy so high a Station, being undeserving of the Honour, and unequal to the Task; however, I think it unreasonable you should demand that Staff which I never received from you; yet in some Measure I submit to your Sentence, and will resign it; but think it just to make that Resignation to King *Edward*, who conferred it on me". This said, he went out of the Synod cross to the Church, to the Tomb lately erected over the Body of that Religious King, and standing before it said, "Thou knowest, O Holy King, how unwillingly I took this Office, and even by Force; for neither the Desire of the Prelates, the Petition of the Monks, nor the Voice of the Nobility prevailed, till your Commands obliged me; but see, a new King, new Laws; a new Bishop pronounces a new Sentence; thee they charge with a Fault for making me a Bishop, and me of Assurance for accepting it: Nevertheless to them I will not, but to thee I resign my Staff". This said, he raised his Arm, and laid the Staff upon the Tomb, which was of Stone, and leaving it, went arrayed as a Monk, and sat among them in the Chapter-House: In short, the Messenger who was sent for it, found it adhere to the Stone, and by no Means to be taken thence. The News brought, the King and Archbishop both went thither and found it true, nor could disengage it, till *Wulstan* being sent for, it readily submitted to his Touch. This remarkable Story had early Grounds, and no small Authority, if we may believe the Annals of *Burton-Abbey*; for King *John* urges it to *Pandulphus*, the Pope's Legate, as a Proof of the Right of the *English* Kings to nominate Bishops. The Story, thus related by *Paris*, is not mentioned by *Florent. Worcester*; and indeed that of his keeping his Bishoprick is very differently related; but enough of it, and to return: In the Time of this Abbot, *Sulcardus*, the famous Historian, flourished, and wrote his Book of the Foundation and Charters of this Church, which Book is dedicated to this Abbot as follows: "Venerabili viro & semper Dei servo,

"Domino Abbati Vitali Monachorum minimus frater Sulcardus salutem, cum devoto famulata & obsequio, &c." *Vitalis* presided over this Abbey the Space of nine Years, and dying on the 19th Day of June, A. D. 1082, was buried in the South Cloister of the Church, where his Tomb was of white Marble, and plain, almost even with the Pavement; whereon, says *Keep*, have been Brass Plates, which are torn away, and so is the Tomb; on which Tomb, on his Anniversary was placed a rich Carpet worked with Gold, large Wax-Candles of two Pounds each, &c. In his Time, as is before-mentioned, lived the famous Chronographer *Sulcardus*, or more properly *Sulgardus*, a Man of excellent Character, and much esteemed by *Edwyn* the Abbot, *Edward* the Confessor, and *Vitalis*; he wrote a general Chronology, now lost, Chartularies of this Abbey, Sermons, Epistles, and other Tracts, in the Life of *Edmyn* before-mentioned.

GILBERT.

Gilbert or *Gislebert*, surnamed *Crispinus* or *Crispin*, was chosen Abbot upon the Death of *Vitalis*. This *Gilbert* had been formerly Monk of *Beck-Harlewyn* in *Normandy*, and was at the Mediation of *William* the Conqueror, the Archbishop *Lanfrank*, and several *Norman* Nobility, chosen by the Monks of this Convent. He was a Man of great Descent, being from one of the noblest and antientest Families in *Normandy*; to which Nobility, besides a considerable Acquisition of Learning, he had the added Character of a Person of excellent and great Piety; the Means of King *William's* Kindness for him, were not only in regard to his Ancestors, having been of nearest Place in Councils of the Dukes of *Normandy*; but *William*, the Father of this *Gilbert*, was a singular Favourite of his, of whom *Walsingham* makes particular Mention. Our Abbot was a Man of excellent Learning, a sound Theologist, and ready Disputant, having for his Instructor *Anselm*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He travelled while a Monk here, and improved himself by that Means, visiting the Universities of *France*, seeing *Italy*, *Rome* and *Germany*; in which Country, at the City of *Mentz*, he met with a Jew, excellently versed in the old Law and *Hebrew* Language, with whom he had a long Disputation, which he afterwards reduced into Method, and published with this Title, *Of the Faith of the Church against the Jews*, dedicated to Archbishop *Anselm*; a Copy of which is in the *Cotton lib. Titus D. XVI. 2.* at which Time he was not Abbot, being styled in his Book, *Procurator Cenobij*. He was soon after elected Abbot, and having a great Reverence for the Memory of *Edward* the Confessor, he removed his Body into a more eminent Place; the Manner of which, with the Circumstances wherein he found the Body, being very curious, take from *Alured Rival*, as follows: "There being (says he) a Dispute held about this Time in the Convent, concerning the Incorruptibility of this Virgin King, the Abbot *Gilbert Crispin* appointed a Day wherein to expose those sacred Remains, and called together several honest and religious Persons; among whom was *Gundulphus*, Bishop of *Rochester*; and in the 36th Year after his Interment, they applied themselves to this Tomb, and opening the Sepulcher or Tomb-stone, in which his Coffin was closed, there issued out such Aromatick Odours as filled the Church with their Fragrance. In the first Place, the burial Cloths were clean and substantial; next, upholding his Vestments, they found his under Habit and Ornaments in the same State. They stretched out his Arms, bent his Fingers,

1082]

" and

“ and found the whole Body found and flexible ;
 “ they next examined the Flesh, which was
 “ firm and pure as Chryſtal, whiter than Snow ;
 “ but when, after a long Surprize, none durſt ven-
 “ ture to touch his Face, the Biſhop *Gundulphus*
 “ laid his Hand upon the Forehead-Cloth, and
 “ ſtoking it over his Face, drew it over his Beard,
 “ which was as white as Froſt ; ſurprized at this,
 “ he attempted to draw a Hair from the Beard,
 “ but that adhered ſtrictly ; for which, being
 “ gently reprov'd by the Abbot, he owned the
 “ Fault, which Exceſs of Love occaſioned : Af-
 “ ter this they preſerved the Grave-Dreſſes, and
 “ clothing him a-new, re-interred him.

IN the Time of this Abbot, *William* the Con-
 queror held a Council in this Monastery ; at
 which Council, *Gilbert* being preſent, he, with
 his Brothers, petitioned the King for a Charter
 of Liberties, which the King, at the further In-
 terceſſion of the Archbiſhop of *Lanfrank*, and for
 the Love he bore this *Gilbert*, (as the Words of
 the Charter are) granted. In which Prince's
 Time Mr. *Dart* ſays he finds him at *Windſor*
 ſigning as Witneſs to a Charter for *Croyland*. And
 in *Anno* 1118, he was ſent to *Theobald*, Earl of
Blois, together with *Geoffry*, Abbot of *Croyland*.
 He likewiſe ſays, that he finds this Abbot viſit-
 ing the Hoſpital of St. *James's*, where is now the
 Palace, which of old Time was ſubject to this
 Convent. Which Viſitation was the *Wednesday*
 after St. *John* the Baptiſt, *Anno* 1100. This
Giſlebert, after a long Life of Piety and good
 Deeds, died the 6th Day of *December*, *Anno*
Dom. 1114, having governed this Church thirty-
 two Years. He was, ſays *Fleet*, of ſo great Sanc-
 tity and Humility, that no Prelate of that Age
 equalled him. His Anniverſary was celebrated
 the 7th Day of *December*. His Grave was in
 the South Walk of the Cloiſter, at the Feet of
 Abbot *Vitalis* aforeſaid, under a Black Marble
 Stone, the middlemoſt of the three in the Cloi-
 ſters, with his Image upon it, as if in a Stone
 Coffin, with his Paſtoral Staff, but no Mitre, that
 being acquired afterwards. Round which Tomb
 was a *Latin* Inſcription, not legible in *Fleet's*
 Time, much leſs now. He wrote Homilies on
 the *Canticles*, on *Iſaiah*, *Jeremiah*, on St. *Je-*
rome's Prologues to the *Bible*, of the Fall of the
 Devil, of the State of the Church, Epistles to
Anſelm, a Treatiſe againſt the Sins of Thought,
 Word and Deed. Theſe are what have been
 aſcribed to him ; beſides which, not mentioned,
 there are in Being, in the *Cotton* Library, ſome
 Epistles in MSS. of this Abbot's, by Way of
 Dialogue, to prove the Proceſſion of the Holy
 Ghoſt, from the Father and Son. His Anniver-
 ſary was 7th Id. *December*. In his Time (1092)
 flouriſhed *Warnerus*, or *Warner*, Monk of this
 Abbey, a Man of Piety, Learning and Eloquence ;
 his Works were theſe, Collections of the Times,
 Homilies (which *Bosſon* of *Bury* intitles moſt
 learned) and Flowers of the Holy Fathers, of
 which the latter is ſtill extant, and was printed
 at *Baſil* 1494.

HERBERT.

1114.

UPON the Death of *Giſlebert*, the Monks choſe
Herbert, a *Norman*, ſome Time Almoner of this
 Abbey, to ſucceed him ; which Election *Simeon*
 places 1121. This *Herbert*, *Henry* the Firſt
 names in his Charter for ſecuring the Abbey-
 Lands in LONDON. He confirmed the
 Nunnery of *Kilburn*, then lately erected, which
 had been an Hermitage of one *Godwin*, and
 placed therein three Nuns of Queen *Maud's*
 Bed-chamber, reſerving the Power of Jurisdic-
 tion and Viſitation. He died *September* 3, *Anno*
 1140, the 5th of King *Stephen*, when he had
 governed the Church twenty-fix Years. He was

buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſters, under
 the plain Pavement, before the ſecond Seat,
 (*Scamnum*) very likely the Reſting-seat round
 the Cloiſter, beyond the Belfrey-Door, *i. e.* in
 the old Cloiſter, before King *Henry* III. rebuilt
 it, towards the Door of the Reſectory, on the
 Eaſt Side of the Cloyſter, with this Epitaph :

Abbatis noſtri corpus jacet hic Hereberti
 Vivat poſt obitum ſpiritus ante Deum.

G E R V A I S E.

UPON *Herbert's* Death, King *Stephen* moved
 the Convent to make Choice of one *Gervaiſe de*
Bloys, a *Norman*, and Baſtard Son of the King,
 being begotten on the Body of a Gentlewoman
 in *Normandy*, named *Dameta* : He is likewiſe
 called *Gerum*, by *Matthew Paris*. This Man,
 out of Devotion to St. *Edward*, endeavoured his
 Canonization, and ſent one *Osbert de Clare*, a
 learned Monk of this Convent, to *Rome*, to ſo-
 licit it, but in vain. In his Time the Arch-
 biſhop of *Canterbury* ſettled a Diſpute between
 him and one *William* of *Winchendune*, in Rela-
 tion to ordaining Parſons to the Church of *Win-*
chendune. This Abbot influenced his Father to
 do ſeveral good Deeds for his Abbey ; but then
 on the other hand, he himſelf miſerably impo-
 veriſhed it, making away the Lands to his Mo-
 ther and Relations : So that (ſays *Paris*) he
 left nothing for his Succeſſor. For his unjuſt
 Proceedings, the Monks complained to the Pope,
 who iſſued out a Bull for his regulating both his
 Life and Government : By which Writing it
 ſhould ſeem, that he had confiscated ſome of the
 Jewels of the Church, and had a Deſign to ſerve
 the Regalia in the ſame Manner. The ill Cha-
 racter he bore occaſioned the Pope to reſuſe his
 Deſire of Canonizing St. *Edward*, or elſe he was
 himſelf ſo greedy of Money, as to keep the pre-
 vailing Argument back. It plainly appears that
 he was an unjuſt, inſolent, arbitrary Man, pre-
 ſuming too much upon his Birth, and miſerably
 oppreſſing the Monks ; keeping the Tithes due
 to the Abbey, and expelling ſeveral of the Con-
 vent ; exerciſing himſelf after a military Manner,
 not reſiding at his Abbey, but acting as a Sol-
 dier or fine Gentleman, herding among Laymen,
 and ſlighting his own Order. *Fleet*, ſpeaking of
 him, ſays, *He acted very ill-becoming his Station*.
 And *Matthew Paris* ſays, he was *Clarior genere*
quam moribus, and charges him with miſapply-
 ing his Church's Revenues, for which Reaſon
 (*quia res loci illius juveniliter diſſipavit*) he was
 depoſed, and dying *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1160, in
 the 6th Year of the Reign of King *Henry* II. was
 buried in the South Walk of the Cloiſter, under
 a little Black Marble Stone, (not under that
 great modern one, which Mr. *Keep* has ſuppoſed
 it to be) and at the Feet of Abbot *de Humez* ; it
 was a plain Stone, leſs at Feet than Head, and
 lay on the Left Side *Giſlebert's*. The Epitaph
 on it was thus :

De Regum genere Pater hic Gervafius ecce
 Monſtrat deſunctus, mors rapit omne genus.

THIS *Gervaiſe* was an Arbitrator, with others,
 in a Diſpute between the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and
 the Monks there, concerning the Manors of *Lam-*
beth and *Kendenham*, which were adjudged to
 the Monks. In his Time flouriſhed *Ralph*,
 Alms-giver, and Monk of this Church. He
 wrote and left behind him Homilies on the Goſ-
 pel, Homilies on the Epistles, the End of the
 Sinner. He died the ſame Year with *Gervaiſe*.

L A U R E N T I U S.

Laurentius succeeded him, a *Norman* by Birth, and Doctor in Divinity, first Monk, and Prior of *Durham* (as some say) and afterwards Monk of *St. Alban's*, and lastly he was received here, (*Monachatum in Capello Westm.*) The Occasion of his leaving *Durham*, was a Difference about electing *Hugh Pufar* for their Bishop; upon which Election, *Henry Murdac*, Bishop of *York*, excommunicated the Convent concerned in the Election; and still persisting in an absolute Refusal to consecrate their Elect *Hugh*, they appealed to *Rome* with his Electors; among which was this *Laurence*, then Prior; but he, not caring for the Fatigue of such a Journey, dropped them when they came to *St. Alban's*, and betook himself to that Abbey; whence he was removed to *Westminster*, and preferred to be Abbot, which was three or four Years after his Excommunication: Thus the Continuer of *Simeon*. At the Time when *Laurence* took the Government of this Church, he found it miserably impoverished by his Predecessor *Gervaise*, who stripped not only the Abbot's House, but even made away with the Church Vestments: Upon which *Laurence* makes Application to *Robert*, the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, who lent him to the Value of 200 Marks, viz. in Horses, Furniture, Vestments, &c. upon which Occasion he is severely taxed with Ingratitude and Injustice, as wrongfully detaining Lands from that Abbey, and having Interest with the King, vexing the Convent by continual Suits. Those Lands were near the River *Marford*, and at *Landrudge*. The Abbot *Laurence* likewise engaged the King on his Side, alledging, that as *Gerum*, being of the Blood Royal, had sold his Lands, so the King ought, by his Favour and Support, to endeavour to make up those Losses to him. Another Difference was, concerning a Dispute for *Aldenham*, between one *Robert Tailboys* this Abbot, and the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's*; of which, see the Particulars in *Matthew Paris*, who warmly censures him.

He was a Favourite of *Maud* the Empress, and of King *Henry II.* by which Means he procured the Reparation of the Monastery, and new Leaded the Offices lately burnt and ruinous; and recovered the Possessions in *Glocestershire* and *Worcestershire*, taken from the Monastery in the Commotions between the Empress and King *Stephen*. To this Abbot, *Alured*, Abbot of *Rivaux*, dedicated his History of the Life of *Edward* the Confessor, which Dedication begins in this Manner: *Dilecto ac diligendo & intimis visceribus amplectendo venerabili patri & domino dempno Laurentio Westmonasteriensis Abbati, frater Alridus fratrum qui sunt in Rivalle inutilis servus, debitam in Christo dilectionem.* This Abbot was delegated, with three Bishops, to meet at the Castle of *Winchester*, to hear and settle a Dispute between the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and the Convent of *St. Alban's*, the former requiring solemn Procession and Visitation, which the others denied; at which Meeting, coming to no Resolution, a Synod was summoned by the King, to be held in the Chapel of *St. Catharine* in this Abbey, where *Laurence* opened the Affair in *Latin*, and vindicated the Privileges of the Abbey, the Success of which see in *Matthew Paris's* History of the Abbots of *St. Alban's*.

It was in this Abbot's Time, and upon his Application, that *Edward* the Confessor was enshrined; at which Ceremony the Abbot assisted, making Copes of his Burial-Clothes, and preserving the miraculous Ring, as mentioned in the Donations. He likewise, upon Application to Pope *Alexander III.* obtained for himself and his

Successors, the Use of the Mitre, Ring and Gloves, but lived not to wear them. In the Time of *Ralph*, Abbot of *St. Alban's*, Mr. *Dart* says, he finds him giving Refuge to one *Algumus*, Prior of that Convent, being persecuted by that Abbot, under his Protection, who became a Monk here; where he lived comfortably some Time; for *Laurence* and he had been for many Years intimate at *St. Alban's*, and at length was preferred to be Prior of this Convent of *Westminster*. Not long after he was in hearing a Controversy between the Monks of *St. Alban's*; and the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and notwithstanding the Difference between that Convent and the Abbot with this *Laurence*, yet, upon some Exigencies, he is found espousing the Cause of that Abbey, and continuing his Visit and Familiarity there; for, on Sunday Night, in *October* 1166, he anointed at *St. Alban's*, the Abbot *Robert*, then dying of a Pleurisy; and at his Burial, with *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *LONDON*. As to his Character, (setting aside what we have related) he was esteemed a Man of Piety, Generous, and much advantaged his Monastery: He is likewise said to have been of good Learning; but at present there remain not any Writings of his as a Proof; but 'tis highly probable, that he was eminent that Way, as appears by King *Henry II's* requesting him to write the Life of *Edward* the Confessor; which (says *Matthew Paris*) he accordingly performed, collecting it from ancient Tracts; and having written it in an elegant Style; presented it to the King; yet *Knighton* says, he intended it only. *Fleet* mentions Sermons and Homilies, which he published for the Saints-Days, and other Festivals, which were in Being in his Time, as appears by quoting one on *St. Peter ad vincula*, which begins thus: *Misit Herodes rex manus ut affligeret quosdam ecclesia. Herodes hereditarium crudelitatis est nomen, solo auditu horrorem importat*: And another on the Feasts of *St. Mary Magdalen*, beginning thus: *Intravit Maria in domus Symonis, ibique se prostravit ad pedes Domini. De Maria Magdalena ipsa subveniente locutor verborum beati Gregorii immemor esse nequeo*, &c. At length, having governed this Church for the Space of sixteen Years, he resigned it and his Life together, the 11th Day of *Apr.* 1176, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King *Henry II.* and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloister. In his Time lived *Osbert de Clare*, Prior of this Church, who procured the Canonization of *St. Edward*; a Man remarkable for his Learning, of which his Epistle to *Henry* Bishop of *Winchester*, on that Occasion, and a Collection of others, some of which to *Adelida*, Abbess of *Barking*, of Chastity, now in the *Cotton Library*, are Proofs.

W A L T E R.

UPON the Death of *Laurence*, the Convent proceeded to Election, and made Choice of *Walter*, then Prior of *Winchester*, and had been for the Space of five Years. Of which new Abbot, our Historians take not much Notice, only that he, by Application to Pope *Alexander III.* procured to himself and Successors, the Use of a Dalmatick Pall and Sandals. Upon his Preference to this Place, he received the Mitre and Gloves from the Bishop of *LONDON*, his Predecessor *Laurence* had procured; and went Mitred into the Assembly of the Bishops; but not long after there grew Dudgeon between the Pope's Legate and this *Walter*, (the former not being received in suitable Manner to his Character) whereupon he suspended him from the Use of the Mitre, and the Prior *William Postard*, from entering into the Choir. He is said to have written the Lives of *William* and *Henry*, Bishops of

of *Lincoln*, which Book *Kudburn* quotes in his Works. After having governed this Church for the Space of fourteen Years, he died on the 27th Day of *September*, being the Day of *St. Cosmus* and *Damian*, Anno 1191, according to *Fleet*; but more justly in the Year 1190, as *Westm.* and *Paris* say, and in the second Year of King *Richard I.* and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloister, under a plain Stone, near the first Bench, from the Steeple of which, as well as his Tomb-stone, there remains nothing. The Inscription on it was as follows:

Hic est qui passus Dicitur Walterus Abbas,
Ex aliis fueras nec alienus eras.

For whose Anniversary was assigned the Manor of *Paddington*, to find Torches at his Tomb, &c.

WILLIAM POSTARD,

By some called *Poffard*, Prior of this Convent, succeeded; but his Election was not till some Months after, though a late Writer computes it in *November* 1191; whereas his Election was on *Wednesday* the 23d of *June*, being the Vigil of *St. John* the Baptist; at which Election was present the King's Justices and Bishop of *LONDON*, who instantly gave him the Benediction before the High Altar in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, and the Convent received him in Procession, having a splendid Entertainment in the Refectory; at which was present the Bishop of *LONDON*, and others. He governed this Abbey ten Years, in the first of which Time he disburthened it of a Debt of 1500 Marks of Silver, for which the Convent were bound; and having done other good Offices to it, died on the 5th of *May*, Anno 1201, or according to *Mat. Westm.* 1200, in the second Year of the Reign of King *John*, and was buried in the South Walk of the old Cloister, before the Belfry, on whose Tomb was this Inscription:

Postarum Willielmus Jacet in tellure sepultus,
Hic Pater & Pastor qui fuit ante Prior.

His Anniversary was observed the 2d Id. of *May*.

PAPILLON,

CALLED likewise by *Matthew Westm.* and *Fleet*, *Ralph de Arundel*, was born (says *Diceto*) in the City of *LONDON*; elected Abbot, the King and Archbishop present, on the 11th Kal. of *September* following his Predecessor's Death; of whose Character and Actions, Historians say little, but that he had Quarrels with the Court, and carried it with a high Hand over his Convent, which at length proved his Downfall; for (upon Application of the Court, it is likely) the Pope's Legate, *Nicholas* Bishop of *Tusculum*, came to the Convent, on the *Thursday* after *Michaelmas* 1213, and continued there eighteen Days, enquiring of, and consulting with the Convent, concerning their Grievances, and the Manner to redress them; and thence going to *Evesham*, he deposed the Abbot *Norreys*, who had governed there twenty-three Years; and the following Year he came again, and staid twenty-three Days, and then, by his Legantine Power, deposed this *Papillon*; in Order to execute which Power, *Nicholas*, Abbot of *Waltham*, was sent; who, on the Morrow after *St. Vincent's* Day, broke his Seal in the Chapter-House: In this, *Fleet* and *Mat. Westm.* differ; the first making the Depo-

sition at the Legate's first Visit, viz. in 1213, the latter at his second, in 1214. His Seal thus broken, he was fourteen Days after degraded; but the Legate and Abbot of *Waltham* allowed him a Support, assigning to him for that Purpose, the Manors of *Toddington* and *Sunbury*; which Assignment was afterwards confirmed by the succeeding Abbot, reserving to the Convent the Church of *Sunbury*. Where this *Papillon* ended his Days, or how long he survived this, is uncertain, but he died the 14th of *February*, and was buried in the Nave of this Church, and it is thought without either Tomb or Inscription. This was the first Abbot who was buried in the Body of the Church.

HUMET.

Papillon deposed, on the Day after the Invent. of Holy Cross, was chosen in his Place, *William de Humet*, or *de Humez*, Prior of *Fontain* and Monk of *Cadomen*; who on the 4th Kal. of *June*, the Day of *St. Urban*, being *Trinity Sunday* following, received Benediction from the Hands of *William de St. Mary*, Bishop of *LONDON*; in the third Year of whose Time, King *Henry III.* began the new Chapel of *St. Mary* in this Church; and *John* Abbot of *Fontain*, was consecrated in it Bishop of *Ely*, and the year following *Eustace de Fauconbridge*, then Treasurer of the Exchequer, Bishop of *LONDON*; and the same Year *Pandulphus*, the turbulent Legate of *Rome*, laid by his Legantine Power in this Church, at the Command of Pope *Honorius*, Anno 1219. This Abbot *Humet* was appointed Arbitrator, together with the Abbot of *Waltham*, and Prior of the *Holy Trinity*, near *LONDON*, to settle a Dispute between the Bishop of *LONDON*, and the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's*, concerning the Jurisdiction of some Cells belonging to that Monastery, and ordaining the Vicar of *Luiton*; which Matter was the same Time compromised in the Chapter-House of this Abbey, Anno 1222. *Fauconbridge*, being possessed of the See of *LONDON*, began to have an Eye upon the Abbey of *Westminster*, intending to bring it into Subjection, and to that Purpose sends this Abbot and the Convent, requiring of them Procession, Procuration, Visitation, and all other Jurisdiction whatever; to which the Abbot replied, "That being by former Bulls, Royal (and other) Charters of his Predecessors exempted, they could shew no Submission to his Power; upon which, *Fauconbridge* appeals to the Pope, who referred the Matter to *Stephen*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Winchester* and *Salisbury*, *Thomas*, Prior of *Merton*, and *Richard*, Prior of *Dunstable*, who declared *Westminster* free from all Manner of Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *LONDON*; and ordained, that the Church of *Stanes*, with its Appurtenances, should belong to *Westminster*, and the Church and Manor of *Sunbury* to the Church of *St. Paul*". This Agreement made, *Mat. Paris*, (by Mistake) makes Anno 1223. This Abbot died on the 12th Kal. *May* 1222, in the 6th Year of King *Henry III.* after presiding here eight Years; and was buried in the South Walk of the Cloister, at the Head of *Gervaise de Blois*, under a Marble Tomb with his Image on it in Pontificals. The Tomb is still visible; it is the Westermost of the three, and has been hitherto said to be that of *Vatalis*; round it in Saxon Characters was this Inscription:

Ortus ab Humeto Will. hic venerando,
Prefuit iste loco nunc tumulatus humo.

BER.

1214.

BERKYNGE.

THE Successor to *Humex* was *Richard de Berkynge*, Prior of this Church, who the same Year, viz. on the 14th of the Kal. of *October*, received Benediction in this Church, from *Peter*, Bishop of *Winchester*: Soon after his Election happened a very tragical Affair, which *Mat. Paris* relates thus: "On *St. James's Day* the Citizens of "LONDON and Suburbians kept Sports of "Manhood, as Wrestling, &c. near *Queen Matilda's Hospital*, at which Place the Citizens "gained the better; whereupon, the Bayliff of "Westminster appointed another Trial of Skill "to be on the Feast of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, at "Westminster; *Mat. West.* at the Hospital of *St. James's*, whither the Citizens repaired. After "playing some Time, the Bailiff and others, "being privately armed, fell to fighting, and "wounded several of the Citizens; who, running into the City, rang the common Bell, assembling the Citizens, who all resolved to revenge the Fact; but *Serle*, the Mayor of "LONDON, being a discreet and prudent "Man, advised them to apply themselves to the Abbot, and if he would punish the Offenders, and procure the City Satisfaction, it would be sufficient. But one *Constantine Fitz-Arnulf*, being a hot fiery Man, advised them "to hear no Proposals, but instantly to revenge themselves by pulling down the Abbot's and "Bayliff's Houses. Upon which Word given, they all rush'd out of the City with a horrid Up-roar, pulling down many Houses, and crying "Constantine, the Joy of the Mountain! the Joy of the Mountain! God assist us and our Lord *Lodowick*! *Berkynge*, upon this, a few Days after, goes into the City, to *Philip Dawbeney*, one of the King's Council, to make Complaint of these Injuries; of which the Citizens having Intelligence, surrounded the House, took away twelve of the Abbot's Horses, and beat his Men unmercifully; *Dawbeney* endeavoured, but to no Purpose, to pacify them; while he was intent upon which, the Abbot got out at a Back-Door of a House, and made his Way to the *Thames*; where, taking Boat, he with much Difficulty escaped their Hands, who followed, and threw Stones at him in great Abundance. *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Justice, hearing this, came to the Tower, and sent for the Mayor, &c. enquired into the Authors of this Tumult; upon which *Constantine*, and two others, were hanged, the first offering 15000 Marks for his Life, but to no Purpose: And then the Justice entering the City, after a barbarous Manner, caused the Feet or Hands of the Offenders to be cut off." Anno 1233, this *Berkynge* and his Convent withstood the Visitation of the Pope, when he sent to make Enquiry into the Abbies of the Benedictines, as did the Abbot of *Bury* and others. In his Time flourished one *Robert de Gras*, a Monk of this Convent, chosen Prior of *Herley*, a Cell to *Westminster*, in the County of *Bucks.*; afterwards Abbot of *Evesham*, and nominated to be Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, but died in *Gascony* at *Ryola*, before Consecration; a discreet and wise Man, at whose Death (says *West*) the King grieved exceedingly. His Anniversary was observed in this Church, Anno 1242. There happened a Dispute between this Abbot *Berkynge* and *Robert* Bishop of *Lincoln*, a turbulent Man, concerning the Jurisdiction of the Church of *Herwel*; the Bishop turning out the Monk, who was Rector by Force, and denied the Abbot's Right of presenting; but the Abbot strenuously opposed him, till at length the King interposed in this Difference so, that it was agreed

that the Church should belong to the Abbot, and the Vicarage to the Bishop. About the Year 1245, when the Pope called a general Council, he, upon the King's Intercession, excused this *Berkynge* from coming, for that he, with the Bishop of *Carlisle*, were the King's Deputies or Regents of *England*, when he went abroad. Which Letters of Excuse see in *Mat. Paris*, under that Year. *Berkynge* was a great Counsellor and Favourite to this King *Henry III.* and, 'tis not unlikely, put him upon his Benefactions to this Church, procuring from the King their Charter of Liberties: He is likewise a Witness to *Magna Charta*; and was a considerable Man in the State, being not only Privy-Counsellor to the King, but Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Treasurer of *England*. Take his Character from *Matthew Paris*, who says he was, *Vir prudens, literatus, & religiosus*, i. e. a discreet, learned, and good Man; and *Matthew Westm.* records him as of pious Memory, and calls him *Vir prudens & competenter literatus & multis moribus Decoratus*, i. e. a wise and learned Man, and embellished with excellent Qualifications. He much advanced this Church, and increased the Revenue to the additional Income of 300 Marks, enriching it with Presents, and procured many Advantages to it. At length having governed it the Space of 24 Years, he gave Way to Fate on the 23d of *November*, 1246, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Henry III.* and was buried in the Virgin *Mary's Chapel*, then newly erected, before the middle Altar, in a Tomb of Marble very neatly embellished; upon the Foot of which were continually burning two Wax-Tapers of one Pound and half each, for which he assigned 24 s. of Land called *Egrave*. His Tomb, when *William de Colchester* was Abbot, was taken down, perhaps being in the Way, and a flat Stone of Marble even with the Pavement laid in its Place, by *Friar Comb*, the Sacrist, which continuing till King *Henry VII.* pulled down that Chapel, it was removed and placed in the Area at the Foot of the Steps ascending to King *Henry VII's Chapel*, where it still continues, being a large and grey Stone, formerly plated with Brass, having a Ledge of Brass round it: The Tomb still shews the Form of a miter'd Abbot, but the Brass is stolen away, as also that round the Ledge.

In his Time lived *Roger Black*, Monk of this Convent, and D. D. of *Oxford*; he wrote several Sermons; and died Anno 1241.

CROCKESLEY.

UPON *Berkynge's* Death, King *Henry III.* having a great Respect for *Richard de Crockesley*, or *Crofsley*, Archdeacon of *Westminster*, recommended him to the Monks; who, fearful to disoblige the King, as being his Favourite, and lest he should desist from building their Church, elected him on the Day of *St. Edmund* the Archbishop, to which the King assented the 25th of *March* following. And for that his Election was on this Day, he built, in Honour of the said *St. Edmund*, a Chapel so called, at the North Porch of the Church, which has been since pulled down; and the King, 'pleased at his Favourite's Promotion, procured for him the Liberty that when he celebrated Mass in his Pontificals, he should, at singing *Agnus Dei*, give solemn Benediction to the People. The Year after his Election, the King sent him Ambassador with *J. Mansel*, who was then Prior of *Beverley*, to *Almaine*, to the Duke of *Brabant*, to treat of a Marriage between *Edward* the Prince, and the Duke's Daughter; but, for some secret Reasons, they returned back, having spent their Money and Labour to no Purpose. In 1235 he went to the

the *Lateran* Council with *William*, Abbot of *St. Alban's*, Anno 1247. The King again sent this *Crossley*, together with *Mansel*, upon a second Embassy to the Duke of *Brabant*, concerning the aforesaid Marriage, but to no Effect.

Anno 1249, was a great Discord between this Abbot and his Convent, to the Scandal and Disgrace of all Black Monks, which, says *Paris*, infected the whole Kingdom, and Religion in general; the Reason of which was by him set down among others in *lib. additament*. But the Place being now lost, we must remain in the Dark. However, it was made up at the King's interposing the following Year, at the Feast of *St. Edward*. In the same Year, upon a Difference between the Bishop of *Lincoln* and the Sheriff of *Rutland*, on Account of a beneficed Clerk excommunicated, the King procured Papal Letters to restrain the Power of the Clergy, which Letters were directed to *Crossley*, and dated the 7th Id. of *March*. The same Year he entertained the Friars Predicants, then lately arrived in *England*. And about this Time *Crossley* had influenced the King to grant him and his Convent several Liberties which clashed with the Charters of *LONDON*; at which the Mayor and Commonalty waited to intercede with the King, but were sternly repulsed. After this, they went to Earl *Richard*, and the Earl of *Leicester*, with their Complaint, who sharply rebuked the King, and cursed and abused the Abbot in such a Manner as was a Shame, says *Paris*, to his Dignity, and a Scandal to repeat, and so the Abbot's Measures were frustrated. Another Instance of this Abbot's Influence over the King, was his procuring Charters for the Manor of *Aldenham*; which, says *Paris*, this Monastery had wrongfully detained from the Church of *St. Alban's*.

THE latter End of the same Year, viz. in *Lent*, *Crossley* went privately over Sea at the King's Commands; the King intending shortly to follow, to visit *St. Edmund's* Shrine at *Pontiniae*; and by that Means compensate in some Measure for his leaning to the Legate *Otho*, and vexing that good Archbishop out of his Kingdom and Life; but Earl *Richard* opposing it, *Crossley*, with a View of Pride, resolved not intirely to lose his Labour, and therefore attempts to be the Pope's Chaplain; of which the King hearing, he fell into great Wrath, and from that Time *Crossley's* Interest with him declined daily.

Crossley, thus abroad, continued a considerable Time at the Court of *Rome*, at great Expence, and by his Elocution and Address gained a great Influence over the Pope, and was made one of his Chaplains; at which Time he endeavoured to disannul the Grant of *Berkynge*, that the Abbot and Convent should have their Goods separately; which coming to the Ears of the Monks, they sent several of them to the King, who, with many Tears, laid their Usage before him. To whom the King, with an Oath answered, *By G — he shall never have his Ends*; and much enraged, pausing a little, he spake with the utmost Agony, in Allusion to the Text of Scripture, *Pœnitent me fecisse hominem*.

Crossley soon after comes over to *England*, being much involved with Debts he had contracted in his Stay there, which had been so long, and his Interest so great, that every one believed he would continue there altogether. However, he landed in *England*, and thence, with a large Retinue of armed Men, came to his Convent, thinking by Force to bring them to a Compliance with his Measures. Afterwards he went to *Windsor*, the Court being at that Time there, where he sung Mass on his Pontificals before the King; after Service he went to pay his Duty, and produced many Letters of Great Men abroad, to

desire him, that he might have the sole and absolute Government of his Monastery, and re-unite the Estates thereof into one Right and Interest; at which the King, who had drank deep Aversion to him, returning a Side-Look, full of Scorn and Passion, bestowed upon him a plentiful Crowd of Names and Reproaches; adding, that he had promoted him without the least Merit, and unadvisedly had joined him in Council: *And how*, says he, *can I rely upon your Fidelity, who endeavour to oppress and trouble your Brothers and antient social Commoners?* *Manuel*, Prior of *Beverley*; a Man of great Power, and *Crossley's* Friend, with many others, endeavoured (but in vain) to moderate the King's Anger, for he instantly discharged him the Council, and forbade him his Presence, &c. The Abbot, fearing further Danger, agreed to leave the Affair to the Arbitration of Earl *Richard* and *John Mansel*; but the Affair ended not here. However, the King's Displeasure lasted not long at this Height, but abated in short Time; for, the same Year the King going his Northern Expedition, directs the Bishop of *Ely* and *Crossley* to keep *St. Edward's* Feast in a sumptuous Manner, both in the Church and his Palace; and the Year following he is found preaching a very moving and pathetic Sermon in this Church, before the King and Nobility, to incite them to a *Cruisado*; which Sermon was preached at the King's express Order. In which Year, the Difference between him and his Convent was adjusted, by Means of Earl *Richard*, and *John Mansel*; and three Manors which the Abbot had wrongfully kept in his Hands, were ordered to augment the Hospitality and Alms of the Convent. But this Award the Abbot complained of as unjust, and threatened to appeal from it; at which the King, even mad with Anger, poured out Oaths and Execrations, calling him opprobrious Names, not fit to be mentioned, and abused him in a most unseemly Manner, for that he immeasurably wronged and aggrieved that his Favourite Convent; and the King, to make some Amends for the Damages the Convent had sustained, granted them his Charters for disposing the Abbot's Goods on a Vacancy, which before Time were taken into the King's Hands. The King likewise fearing the Abbot should get a Trick of appealing to *Rome*, now so intimate there; in his Rage had it publicly proclaimed by a Cryer through *LONDON*, that no Person should lend the Abbot any Money, nor take his Note or Seal, which Proceedings made him look miserably despicable, and occasioned every one's Wonder, who heard of them, to think that the Abbot, late the King's greatest Favourite, should so suddenly be scandalized and estranged from him.

Anno 1252, King *Henry III.* granted his Charter of Returns of Writs and Fines, and Goods of Vagabonds and Criminals.

Anno 1256. The Abbot was in some Measure restored to Favour; for this Year, in the Beginning of *June*, he went over-Sea with *Rufano*, Elect of *Salisbury*, upon private Negotiations of the King's; and the same Year the continued Difference between this Convent and the Church of *St. Alban's*, concerning the Manor of *Aldenham*, was made up. The latter End of the following Year *Crossley* returns from his Embassy, which was to *Rome*, having suffered much by the Treachery of the *French* and Danger of the Way; and now the Secret of that Journey was found to be the mighty Affair of the Kingdom of *Apulia*: With much Bait the Court of *Rome* caught this shallow Prince, and his vain-glorious Son, who impoverished *England* for an airy Title, and made the King the same Time a Property and a Laughing-Stock to the whole World. The same Year he was sent a second Time to *Rome* with the Bishop

Bishop of *Worcester*, the Elect of *Winchester*, the Earl of *Leicester*, &c. to mediate the Affairs between *France* and *England*, at that Time ripe for a War; but the King of *France* deferred coming to Terms till his Parliament was ended; the rest therefore returning home, the Abbot went to *France*, to attend the King's Motions. Soon after his Return, the King calls a Parliament, to whom he repeated his usual Request for Money, who unanimously refused to raise him any Supplies; whereupon he sends for *Crosley*, and by fair and inveigling Arts, so infatuated the Man, that he set his, and the Convent's Seal, to a Writing obligatory for 2500 Marks, thereby giving a Precedent for other Monasteries, to be fleeced: For *Passeleve*, Archdeacon of *Lewis*, a Creature of the King's, and most avaricious Extortioner, taking this fair Handle, goes to *Waltham*, (where he had a Seat, and lies buried) and shewing the Abbot's and Convent of *Westminster*'s Letters, required that Abbots Compliance in the same Manner; but was utterly refused the Abbot; alledging, "That *Westminster* had such peculiar Obligations to the King, as might perhaps carry them to so extravagant a Compliance with his Necessities: But for his Part, neither he, nor his Convent, would concern themselves with it." Thence he went to the Abbot of *St. Alban's*, who answered him in the same Manner: So that this Example of *Crosley's* had not its expected Influence. This, as it was one of the worst, so was it of the last Actions of his Life; for the same Year, the King calling a Parliament at *Oxford*, *Crosley* attended, and was, with others, named by the King to mediate the Difference between him and the Barons; whence attending the King to *Winchester*, he died of Poison, given to him, and others of the King's Friends; as *William de Clare*, who instantly died, and *Gilbert Earl of Clare*, who with the Loss of his Hair and Nails scarcely escaped Death. This happened on the 15th of the Kal. of *August*, 1258; *Fleet* says the 27th of *July*, (but falsely, as will appear) in the 47th Year of King *Henry III.* after he had governed this Convent twelve Years. Thus died this great Man, whose Life was a continual Hurry, and whose Station that of the highest; and yet, what is strange to think, so considerable an Actor as he was in that troublesome Time, so little has he been remembered, that none of the Historians, either of this Abbey, or his Order, seem to have known any Thing of him, mentioning barely the Time of his Election and Death, and one or two inconsiderable Incidents, not knowing even the Place of his Burial; and which, but for the MSS. of some of this Abbey not long after him, had still remained a Secret. He was carried from *Winchester*, and very honourably (says *Paris*) buried in his Conventual Church at *Westminster*. The Place of his Interment was, says *Fleet*, in the old Chapel of *St. Edmund*, near the North Door; but that Chapel being decayed, and pulled down, his Body was removed to the Chapel of *St. Nicholas*, and laid under a little plain Stone before the middle Altar: But, as if Fate had decreed the Man to have no Rest, even in his Grave, the Body some Years after, viz. in King *Henry VI's* Time, was taken up, upon what Occasion is not known; at which Time his Body was seen in a Stone Coffin by the Convent, firm and fresh, dressed in his Vestment in which he said Mass. Where he was repositied afterwards, is uncertain, though it is conjectured, that *Flaccet's* Tomb being finished and convenient for that Purpose, and being likewise one of his Successors, they placed it there, and that it is the Stone Coffin now visible, in which was not long since, they tell us, a Body found; but upon Search, there could nothing be found but the disjointed Boards

of an inward Coffin. This Man was undoubtedly admirably qualified for the high and eminent Stations in which he appeared, being, to use the Words of one near his Time, *Vir quidem elegans, facundus juris utrisque peritus, Canonici scilicet & Civilis, regi specialissimus, in cujus etiam obsequio magnos & multos, tam in transmarinis, quam in cismarinis partibus, labores libenter consumpserat sumptuosos*; to which may be added, from the same Author, in another Place; *Erat utique tam voce quam corporali elegantia vir desideriorum*. And *Knigton* calls him, *Vir utique nobilis & discretus*.

His Anniversary was observed 16 Kal. *Augusti*; for which he assigned Lands. After his Death, a Demand was made by the Abbot of *Chertsey*, upon *Richard de Ware*, Abbot of this Church, for ten Marks, on the Anniversary of *Richard de Crokeley*, late Abbot, which was moderated by a Writing from the Abbot of *Waltham*, dated at *Waltham* in *December* 1267. The Epitaph on his Tomb was this:

Verfus Jam Wintoniæ polis de Crokeley
Richardo
Mortee amar, dedite & locus iste capit.

P. LEVESHAM.

UPON *Crokeley's* Death, the King four Days after, viz. 21 *July*, 1258, granted the Custody of the Barony to the Abbey of *Westminster*, to *Adam de Easton*; and two Days after, viz. *July* the 23d, granted his Licence to chuse another; upon which was chosen *Philip de Levesham*, or *Lewsham*, so called from a Village near *Greenwich* in *Kent*, his Birth-place, who at that Time was Prior of this Convent; but he being a very fat corpulent Man, desired to be excused, as chusing rather to continue in his former Station, than undertake a fatiguing and dangerous Journey to *Rome* for Honour or Dignity; but being prevailed upon to accept it, the Convent sent to *Rome* to have his personal Appearance excused; which, with much Application and more Money, they effected; and, returning home, found him dead: His Death happened the latter End of *October*. *Fleet* says, he went to *Rome*, and died in the Way; where he was buried, is uncertain.

R. WARE.

AFTER *Levesham's* Death, the Abbey (says *Fleet*) continued vacant for two Years, from 17th *July* 1258, i. e. from *Crokeley's* Death; for the last was but titular, in which he is right; for one *Hubertus de Boreham*, presented by the King to the Church of *Stevenage*, belonging to *Westminster*, in *August* 1259, the Abbey being vacant; and likewise in *February* following, the King presented another to the Church of *Morden* for the same Reason. But by this two Years Vacancy must be understood the Time the succeeding Abbot was at *Rome* for Confirmation; for the King, the first of *December* following *Levesham's* Death, granted his Licence to the Convent to choose; who thereupon made Choice of one *Richard de Ware*, or *Warren*, which the King confirmed the 15th of the same Month; whereupon, going to *Rome*, he continued there two Years, and in his Return purchased the fine *Mosaick* of *St. Edward's* Chapel and the Altar. Being established, he set about regulating this Monastery, and in order thereto directed *William Halseley*, who was then Sub-Prior of the Church, to draw up and collect the antient Customs and Usages of this Convent in four Volumes, which were finished *Anno* 1266; the three first are lost, but the fourth

fourth Part being a fair MS. one Volume in Folio, is in the *Cotton Library*; it treats of the Duties of the Abbots and other Officers, and was kept as the most valuable, which appears by this Note prefixed, *viz. Pars quarta & at tribus aliis partibus idcirco seperatur, & perse Igitur in conclavi ponitur, quia secretiora nostri ordinis in ipsa continentur*: At the End of it are these Verses following:

Hoc opus accepit in cœlis qui dominatur
Et nomen præstat auctori quod mereatur
Secum regnare post fine mortis amare:

Vel sic,

Inter sanctorum turbas regnare suorum
Finito libro sit Laus & Gloria deo.

THIS Abbot was a considerable Favourite with the King, and was honoured with the Dignity of Lord Treasurer of *England*, and was, *Anno 1271*, sent by him Ambassador to the King of *France*. He was a good Patron to his Convent, disburthening it of a Debt of 600 Marks, procured to himself the full Jurisdiction of the Hospital at *St. James's*, &c. and dying the 2d of *December, 1283*, was buried before the high Altar, near his *Mosaick Pavement*, and at the Foot of *Aymer de Valence's Tomb*: For his Anniversary was assigned the Manor of *Keldon*; his Tomb-stone bare this Inscription, in *Fleet's Time*, (but was removed, upon setting up this new Altar-Piece, and the Place paved with Marble:)

Abbas Richardus de Ware, qui nunc requiescit
Hic portat lapides, quos hic portavit ab urbe.

WALTER WENLOCK.

AFTER *Warren's Death*, the King by his Grant, dated *December 8, 1283, Regni 12^o*, committed the Custody of the Barony of *Westminster* to *Malcome de Harlaw*, and the 11th of the same Month, granted Licence for the Convent to proceed to a new Election, who accordingly, on the Vigil of the *Circumcision*, elected *Walter de Wenlock*. This the King confirmed the 22d of *January*, and restored the Temporalities the 10th of *June* following, in whose Time, *viz. Anno 1290*, was a Dispute between this Abbot and the Prior of *Winchester*, with the See of *Canterbury*, concerning the Coronation; and the Abbey was upon that put under Interdiction, inasmuch that *Anno 1290*, when Queen *Alianor* was buried, the Archbishop would not officiate for that Reason: Upon the Death of which Queen, *Edward I.* assigned to this *Wenlock* for her Anniversary 12 Manors, as *Stow* says, and from him *Weaver*; but by Mistake, there being but six Manors and several Hamlets, *viz. the Manors of Briddbroke in Essex, Westerham and Eulinebrugge in Kent, Turveston in Buckinghamshire, Knolle and Grafton, with the Hamlets of Alspathe, Buleys, Hulverlee, Wiltakesfield, Kynewaldskey, Notchurst, Langedon and Didington in Warwickshire*: In which Year Abbot *Wenlock* was deputed by the Abbot of *Glocester*, to preside jointly with the Abbot of *Chertsey* at *Abingdon*, over a Convention of above 30 Abbots and Priors, met on Account of the Foundation of *Glocester College* in *Oxford*, by *Gifford*, of which see farther in *Reynier*; and about the same Time the Fryars Minors, who had now gained great Ground, miserably infested the Monks of *Westminster* and *Worcester* (as *St. Hildegard* had prophesied, says *Matt. Westm.*) the Pope, who had been of the Order supporting them, as did likewise the Archbishop of *Canter-*

bury; but dying soon after, their Malice was frustrated. To this Abbot, and his Church and Convent, King *Edward I.* presented a large Piece of the Cross, adorned with Gold, Silver and Jewels, which was brought him by the Secretary of the Prince of *Wales*, and called *St. Neot's Cross*, being brought from the *Holy Land* into that Country, by a Priest so called. In *Anno 1304*, happened a sad Affair in Relation to the Monks; for a Thief breaking into the King's Treasury, which was in the Cloisters, stole thence a great Sum of Money, which being discovered, twelve Monks were cast into Prison upon Suspicion, where they continued some Time; but the Year following, *viz. 1305*, the King came on *Lady-Day* to *Westminster* to return Thanks to God and *St. Edward* for his Triumph over the *Scots*; and being concerned at his rash Confining them, gave Orders instantly to discharge them; but *Walsingham* observes, the Persons so directed to discharge them, detained them eight Days longer, out of pure Malice. The same Year Pope *Clement V.* granted to this Abbot and the Abbot of *Waltham*, the Appropriation of the Churches of *Sturte* and *Kenyton*. About which Time, *viz. 1308*, by Consent of the Abbot and Convent, the Body of King *Sebert* was translated into this Church, from the old one which himself had founded, (as *Walsingham* says,) and when they opened the Tomb, they found his Right Arm found in Flesh, Skin and Bones, to the Middle of his Arm, after almost 700 Years Burial. For this fashionable Miracle, we have only *Walsingham's* Authority, who lived long after. Some Authors fix this Removal in 1383, in King *Richard II's* Time; but be it when it would, none of the Legenders of that Time mention it, nor was it preserved, as undoubtedly it would have been, with the same Reverence as the Arms of his Contemporaries, King *Oswald*, &c. For then *Sporley*, the Monk, would undoubtedly have exhibited it in his Inventory of Relicks here, which he has not; but *Walsingham* wrote late, and had Room for Invention.

Nor long after this Miracle happened what the Monks call a Judgment in their Favour; for one Sir *John Blackwell*, who was a great Enemy to this Church, (on Account of some Law Differences between him and the Convent;) being present at the Coronation of King *Edw. II.* he was trampled or crowded to Death in this Church, without the Happiness of the last *Viaticum*. This Abbot was much favoured by King *Edward I.* to whom he was a Treasurer and Privy-Counsellor; for he is found soon after *Wallie's* Execution, convened in Council at the *New Temple, LONDON*, to consult the Affairs in *Scotland*, which Council lasted 20 Days, the Result of which was a Peace with that Kingdom. He governed this Convent with great Prudence, and much enriched it in his Life, by discreet Management, and at his Death by Legacies of his Plate, &c. and having sat 24 Years and six Days, he died at Midnight, in the Middle of second Mass on *Christmas Eve, Anno 1307*, in his Manor-House of *Pirysford* in *Glocestershire*; he was buried on the South Side of the *Mosaick Pavement* of the high Altar, near the Door going to *St. Edward's Chapel*, and at the Foot of *Sebert's Tomb*: His Tomb *Fleet* describes not, but in *Weaver's* Time it was visible, plated with Brass, and was lately removed at fixing this Altar-Piece; the Epitaph was this:

Abbas Walterus jacet hic sub marmore testus,
Non fuit austerus sed nirtis fame rectus.

To this Year 1307, we may justly fix the Time of *Mat. Westm.* commonly called *Florilegus*, though some make him to live 1377, his History concluding there; but that was continued

tinued by other Hands. He was a Monk here, and collected his Flowers of History in three Books, of which those of his own Time are Copies of *Paris* (tho' some think they were both obliged to *Wendover*) *Westm.* seems to have taken great Pains in this Work; but when he treads on *Paris's* Heels, shews neither the Learning, Language, nor plain open Integrity of him. He is said likewise to have written a History of *Westminster*; and another of *St. Edmund's-Bury*; his History is continued down by *Merimuth* to 1330.

RICHARD SUDBURY, or DE KIDINGTON.

Richard de Kidington was, upon the Death of *Wenlock*, chosen; to which the King assented the 23d of Feb. following, and wrote to the Pope to confirm him. Thus elected, he went to *Rome*, during which Vacancy, viz. the 6th of November, 1308, the King presented *John de Woodford* to the Church of *St. Bride*, four Years after he returned; whereupon the King, by his Letters Patents, dated the 25th of April, 1311, restored him his Temporalities. This Abbot is, by *Fleet*, called *Sudbury*, from his Birth; but in the Deed for his Successor's Confirmation, he is called *Kidington*. There is nothing remarkable concerning him, the troublesome Times, perhaps, preventing it. He died the 9th of April, 1315, and was buried before the high Altar, under the Pavement, where the Paschal Wax-Candle stood; there was over him a Stone of grey Marble, formerly plated with his Effigies in Pontificals; of which *Weaver* makes no Mention; and at paving the Choir, intirely taken away.

W. DE CURTHINGTON.

THE King, certified of *Kidington's* Death, granted Leave for a new Election, by Letters dated April the 21st, whereupon they chose *William de Curthington*, called also *Carthington* and *Curlington*, and in an antient Writing *Curtlington*; to which the King assented, by Letters dated June the 11th, 1313, and recommended him to the Pope for Confirmation; whereupon taking with him *Robert de Reby*, and *John de Wanteing*, Monks, he went to *Rome*, but the Papacy being vacant, he applied himself to *William Deacon*, Cardinal of *St. Nicholas in Julian*, and laid his Vouchers of Election before him, and protested to the Validity of it: This was done in the City of *Valentia*, on the 12th of July, 1315, but his Stay must be a Year longer, for May 16, 1316, the King presented to *Lalam* and *Peclesham* Vicarage. This Abbot is nowhere mentioned but by *Fleet*, who tells us he built the Manor-House of *Islip*, where *St. Edward* the Confessor was born, and rebuilt the Church of *Sutton* in *Glocester*, and left Money for high Mass in this Church; and lastly, that he died on the 11th of September, 1331, Anno 7 Edward. III. and was buried in the South Cross, right fronting the Altar of *St. Benedict*, near the Tomb of *Sir John Shoreditch*, and under a Lamp that hung there as you go to the Vestry. His Tomb-stone had his Images in Pontificals, and is still to be discovered, being near *Camden's* Monument, in the Middle of the West Isle of the Cross, and has the Stone of *Shoreditch* near it, which is a large broken one, with the Places of two Escutcheons.

IN his Time lived *Robert de Reading*, a Monk of this Convent, who wrote Annals, from the 28th Year of King *Edward I.* i. e. ab Anno 1299, to the Year 1325; afterwards continued by others to 1369. There are two fair Copies of this, one in the *Cotton* Library; another in that excellent one

of the Right Honourable the Lord *Oxford*. And *Sir Richard Cirencester*, Monk of *Westminster*, 1348, travelled to most of our Libraries; and collected a notable History, from the Coming of the Saxons to his Time, which was 1348; it is divided into two Parts, the first called, *The Mirror of History*; the other, *A Second Part of the Chronicle of the English-Saxons*; to which some add, *An Epitome of Chronicles*.

THOMAS HENLEY.

TWO Days after *Curthington's* Death, viz. the 13th of September, 1333, the King had Notice, and granted Licence to re-elect. The Convent therefore chose *Thomas Henley*, to which the King assented the 30th of the same Month, and restored his Temporalities the 29th of June, 1334. The Year following, viz. the 7th of June, 1335, he obtained Leave of the King to absent himself for seven Years, to ply his Studies in the University. There is nothing of him remarkable, but that he gave a fine Pastoral Staff to the Convent.

THIS *Henley* presided over a Provincial Chapter of the *Benedictines*, held at *Northampton* on *Lady-Day*, 1340, together with the Abbot of *St. Mary's* at *York*, at which Time he, according to Usage, declares the Abbots and Priors, who were absent, Contumacious, and enjoined them Penance; and in 1343, at the same Place, he sent his Prior as Protector; at which Chapter *Henley* was again named as President and Deputy: He died at *Oxford* in *Glocester* College, on the 29th of October, Anno 1344, and was brought hither and buried in the lower Pavement, before the high Altar.

SIMON DE BUCHESTON.

UPON Notice of *Henley's* Death, the King, on the 4th of November, 1344, granted Licence for a new Choice, which fell upon *Simon de Bucheston*; this the King assented to, Nov. the 15th, 1344, and restored his Temporalities on the 23d of March following; some Time after which, he made Application to the King, for Leave to absent himself from his Convent, and to study in the University for three Years; which the King granted him the 6th of August, 1345. There is nothing more of him, but that he was buried in the East Ambulatory of the Cloister, before the Interlocutory of the Chapter-House, under a little Stone of black Marble, the Stone is still visible, less at Feet than Head, and the Feet reaching cross the Cloister, towards the Door going to the Library.

SIMON LANGHAM.

TO *Bucheston* succeeded *Simon Langham*, or *Lankam* (according to *Thorn*) to whom the King restored his Temporalities on the 16th of Sept. 1349; of whom, although Mention has been already made, we shall repeat what is concerning him, except his Epitaph, that these may be intire and of a Piece. He was first Monk here, and afterwards Prior, and lastly Abbot, and after continuing so about 11 Years, was promoted to the See of LONDON, but (as some say, out of Covetousness) preferred to the less honourable See of *Ely*, to which he was elected before he received Consecration for that of LONDON; soon after which he was made Lord Treasurer, afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England*; by Means of which Advantages he grew wealthy; though others say, that he oppressed his Diocese, and extorted it from them. He was from this See promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, 1366, upon the Death of *Simon*

mon Ysclep, to which he was elected on the Vigils of St. *Nicholas*, and received his Pall in St. *Nicholas's* Chapel, by the Hands of the Bishop of *Bath*, November the 4th, 1366, and was enthronized on the Feast of our Lady following: He composed a Difference in his Time between the *Londoners* and their Clergy, about their Tithes, allotting out of every Pound yearly Rent one Half-Penny, or out of every House of 10 s. a Year, a Farthing, besides Oblations and Tithes: *Stow* says he allowed every Priest but 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. which made many of them to steal. He sat Archbishop not much above two Years, being made Priest-Cardinal of St. *Sextus*, by Pope *Urban VI.* which being done without the King's Knowledge, he seized his Temporalities. The Archbishop resigned his See, lived privately at *Oxford*, till he had Leave to go over Sea; to possess which Title he left his See, and went to *Avignon*, where he was soon after made Bishop-Cardinal of *Præneste* by Pope *Gregory XI.* who likewise impowered him to receive the Profits of other vacant Promotions as Administrator, for so they intituled him; by which Power he was Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and Treasurer of *Wells*: He died at *Avignon*, July 22, 1376, of a Palsy, wherewith he was taken suddenly as he sat at Dinner, and was buried in the Church of the House of the *Carthusians*, whose House he had founded, and was (as he in his Will ordered) three Years after removed to this Church, and buried near the Altar of *Benedict*, under a Tomb of Alabaster, with an Epitaph old enough to be written for him; but it is thought it could never be on his Tomb, no Signs of Injury being round it, saving this, the antient wooden Canopy was beat down lately. He is said by *Joceline* to be a Man of great Knowledge, of a generous Spirit, and managed all his Stations with Judgment and Honour; he wrote a Book of Customs, and some Sermons, mentioned by *Pits*, of which no Judgment can be formed:

IN his Time lived *John Wilton*, Monk of this House, a Man said to be of great Learning and Piety; his Works are contemplative, as appears by their Title in Verse and Prose, viz. *The Clock of Wisdom: Of God's Benefits: The Sting of Compassion*, and some Homilies. He lived about 1360.

AND lastly, A Continuer of *Reading's Annals* after *Meriomouth*, to the Year 1367; he is written *Johannes R. Mon. Westm.*

NICHOLAS LITTLINGTON.

To *Lanham* succeeded *Nicholas Littleington*, at the same Time the former was named to the See of *Ely*; he was Executor or Trustee of his Predecessor's Will, and by that Means delivered to this Convent that vast Quantity of Plate that belonged to him. He built the Hall in the Abbey-House, the *Jerusalem Chamber*, the South and West Cloisters, the Kitchen-Buttery, *Sacristan's House*, the *Cellarer's Office*, with the Tower and Water-Mill, and a Granery, which was lately the College Dormitory, and new paved the Cloisters. There were many other Gifts of his, among the rest, two Books of the Coronations, marked N. L. the Letters of his Name, not unlikely prepared for that most splendid Coronation of King *Richard II.* at which he assisted: In his Time happened that Violence upon *Schakell* and *Haule*, who fled to Sanctuary. He died in November 1386, and was buried in the Chapel of St. *Blaze* in the South Cross of this Abbey.

WILLIAM of COLCHESTER.

William of *Colchester* was elected Abbot after the 12th of December, 1386, to which the King

assented the 21st of January following: The Time he died is uncertain, but his Tomb is visible in St. *John Baptist's* Chapel, of white Marble; this is plain beyond all Conjecture; for though there is no Inscription, yet the Pillar he rests on and his Miter are thus powdered, *W. de C.* signifying *William de Colchester*: Other Inscription there is none.

RICHARD HAROUNDEN.

Richard Harounden is next named, of whom we know nothing certain; but during this Interval of Darknes, in the Year before the Deposition of King *Richard II.* we find the Abbot of *Westminster* attending King *Richard II.* into *Ireland*, and after his Return, appointed, with others, to go with him in the *Tower*, concerning his Resignation; and soon after, concerned at his Usage, joined with the Dukes of *Exeter*, *Surrey* and *Anmarle*, &c. The Bishop of *Carlisle*, and principally the Abbot of *Westminster*, had an uncommon Aversion to King *Henry IV.* for that, when Earl of *Derby*, he had declared the Clergy had too much, and the King too little; but some rather think it was out of true Loyalty to release their captiv'd Sovereign; but this being discovered, and several executed, the Abbot fled from his Monastery, and dying of an Apoplexy, escaped publick Execution. This *Harounden* is supposed to be the Man whom the Monks privately buried without Tomb or Inscription, nor do we know in what Part of the Church they laid him.

GEORGE FLACCET.

George Flaccet, who must necessarily succeed upon the Death of the former, viz. 1402, but this is doubtful, and yet very probable, for 'tis certain that an Abbot died at this Time, and Mr. *Dart* says, he takes *Flaccet* to be the Person who succeeded him. There is nothing very remarkable of this *Flaccet*, or in his Time, save that there was a Dispute, Anno 1410, between the Abbot and the Rector of *Shiperton*, which was adjusted by the Bishop of LONDON. King *Henry IV.* taken with an Apoplexy in the Church, was brought to his House, and died in the *Jerusalem Chamber*. This Man lived till 1414; and dying, was buried in a plain Tomb, but curiously arched over it with Free-stone, having the Letters G. F. in a Cypher upon it, in St. *John Baptist's* Chapel, which see in the Survey: The Writers say the Inscription is torn off for Lucre of Brass; but if they had looked again, they would find on the outer Ledge next the Area, in black Letters, this Inscription: *Georgius Flaccet quondam Abbas Westmonasteriensis obiit Anno.*

WILLIAM

AFTER the Death of *Flaccet*, which those who have touch'd lately on this Subject fix not the Time of, they have been so much in the Dark as to place *Richard Sudbury* for his Successor, who is no more than that *Keddynton* before mentioned, and at the same Time omit one *William*, Abbot at this Time, whose Sirname is not to be found, unless they have misplaced *Colchester*; and then *Newcourt* grossly mistook the King's Patent of Assent to his Election: But uncertain it is, that such a one there was who succeeded *Flaccet*; for, Anno 1414, *William*, Abbot of *Westminster*, was by King *Henry VI.* in the second Year of his Reign, appointed to go with the Bishops of *Bath* and *Sarum* to the known Council of *Constance*; from which Time there is no further Account of him, till his Death, which was

was twelve Years after ; for *Anno* 1426, being appointed to preside over a general Chapter of *Benedictines* at *Northampton*, where, it seems, he and the Abbot of *Reading* always presided, or their Priors ; he being sick, could not appear, and died while the Chapter was held.

JOHN EASTNEY.

UPON the Death of *William*, *John Eastney*, Mr. *Dart* says, succeeded him, though by *New-court*, and others from him, he is placed lower ; of whose Character or Abilities nothing remains, except what appears by his publick Acts of Munificence to this Church, in which he caused to be made a Skreen to the Chapel of St. *John* the Evangelist, and likewise built the great West Window, or at least presented, to adorn it, a large Quantity of curious painted Glass, whereof little remains. He likewise built one of the lower Windows, and presented two Images gilt, for the Altar of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, which is supposed to have been near the Vestry Door ; and presented an Image for the Chapter-House, on the Vigils of those Saints. He paid the King 1000 *l.* upon Account of the Merchants of the Staple ; and, as some say, paid the Court of *Rome* 3070 *l.* due to it for Confirmation of Abbots. He died the Month before King *Edward* IV. viz. the 4th of *May*, 1438, having governed nine Years, and was buried in the Sacristarea, on the North Side, near *Valence's* Tomb, and has a Monument adjoining to the Skreen of St. *John* the Evangelist's Chapel, with his Effigies in Brass, in a Mass Habit, on a Label from his Mouth, *In dno. confido Jehu meo.* And round the Verge this broken Piece of Inscription, *Mensis Maii.* His Body was not long since, upon breaking up a Grave, discovered lying in a Chest quilted with yellow Satten ; he had on a Gown of Crimson Silk, girded to him with a Black Girdle ; on his Legs were white Silk Stockings, and over his Face, which was Black, a clean Napkin doubled up and laid Cornerwise ; the Legs and the other Parts of the Body firm and plump.

EDMOND KIRTON.

Edmond Kirton, D. D. descended from an ancient and illustrious Family of the Name of *Codilbie*, was educated probably at *Glocester* Hall in *Oxford*, then a College set a-part for the *Benedictine* Monasteries ; to the Library of which he after gave Books, of which some are now in the University, with his Name prefixed. In this College he was a B. D. in the Year 1426, at which Time he is found preaching before a general Chapter of *Benedictines* at *Northampton* ; for his Oratory was remarkable ; inasmuch that his Epitaph informs us he preached before Pope *Martin*. At the before-mentioned Chapter he is called Prior, Student at *Oxford*, and was appointed a Visitor of the *Benedictine* Monasteries ; here he likewise exhibited Letters from the Chancellor and Regent of *Oxford*, for a Subsidy for building new Divinity Schools ; and informed them, that the Abbot of St. *Alban's* had almost rebuilt the Monks' Vestry, near the Chapel at *Oxford* ; upon which they rose and thanked him ; and then, secondly, he moved them, that they would rebuild the Chapel there ; lastly, complained of Abbots not sending Students there. This Chapter, in Return, desire the Chancellor and Regent to create him Doctor. He died the 3d of *October*, 1466, and was buried there under a Free-stone in St. *Andrew's* Chapel.

THOMAS MILLING.

Thomas Milling succeeded, who, from his Youth, was of this Monastery, from whence he went to *Glocester* College or Hall, in *Oxford*, where he grew familiar with the *Greek* Tongue, (such as that Novelty then was) and expert in all Learning, for which he is mentioned in some Notes of a learned Student here, as an Ornament of, &c. *Leland* likewise commends him for his Literature, and says, that he wrote many Things, of which there are none extant at this Time. Returning to his Monastery, he became Abbot, and a Favourite at Court, by Reason, that when the Scales turned upon King *Edward* IV. after his Coronation, the Queen took Sanctuary here, and was by him handsomely received, and lodged in his House, where being delivered of her first Son, *Edward* V. the Abbot, though at so dangerous a Juncture, stood Godfather, which some have taken for an Honour done him ; whereas it was rather a Case of Exigence : However, this recommended him to the King's Favour, who honoured him with the Name of a Privy-Counsellor ; and after being Abbot there eight Years, he made him Bishop of *Hereford*, of which Temporalities he had Restitution the 15th of *August*, 1475, in which See having continued 17 Years, he died *Anno* 1492, and was buried in the Middle of the Chapel of St. *John Baptist*, in this Church, where, in *Camden's* Time, he lay ; and a slight Monument for him against the Wall, where *Popham's* stands ; but no Inscription having been there, Mr. *Camden* would have given it, though it was not his Business to remark Stone Coffins, as Mr. *Keep* supposes he would, had that upon *Flaccet*, by him, said to be this Abbot's, been visible there in his Time.

JOHN ISLIP,

Was next Abbot, who began his Government at a troublesome Juncture ; for, at the first he had the same dangerous Guest with his Predecessor, viz. Queen *Elizabeth*, who, with her younger Son and Daughters, fled to his House for a Sanctuary against the Protector's Malice ; which Flight gave him great Uneasiness ; yet so cautious was he, that he did not stir in Defence of Holy Church, when threatened so severely at that Time ; however, this recommended him to the Favour of the Queen and Princess, and consequently to that of *Henry* VII. for whose Cause, 'tis not unlikely, he assisted the Design of his Marriage with the Princess *Elizabeth*, being concerted in his House, though the weak-minded Queen was afterwards diverted from it. During the Queen's Stay here, this Church and Monastery was inclosed like a Camp, and strictly guarded by Soldiers, under one *Nesfield* ; and none were suffered to go in or out without special Permission, for Fear the Princes should convey themselves over the Sea, and baulk King *Richard* III's Designs. After King *Henry* VII. came to the Crown, he grew a Favourite and Counsellor ; and when the King founded his magnificent Chapel, he laid the first Stone of it, and by his Example repaired and beautified the Church, and added in Niches along the Buttresses, the Statues of Kings that had been Benefactors : He likewise designed a lofty Tower and Lantern, with a Chime of Bells, to be placed over the Middle of the Cross ; but the Pillars were too weak to support it, wherefore the Bells were hung in the Western Tower, where they remain. He founded the Chapel called by his Name, (and dedicated to St. *Erasmus*.) He likewise

built the Dean's House, and Offices to the Monastery; and dying the 2d of *January* 1510, 2 *Henry VIII.* was buried in this Chapel.

WILLIAM BENSON, or BOSTON,

OF whom we know little; but that he, with seventeen Monks of this Convent, surrendered his Abbey to King *Henry VIII.* who converting it into a Deanery, made him Dean thereof. He died 1549, and was buried in the South Cross, as you go to the Revestry; his Tomb is remaining; but the Brass Plates, the Figure, Canopy and Inscription, torn away.

IN his Time flourished *Thomas Gardener*, Monk here, who wrote a brief Abstract of *English History*, from *Brutus* to his Time, which is now in the *Cotton Library*.

THOMAS THURLBY, Bishop.

DURING *Boston's* Deanery, viz. 1540, King *Henry* made *Westminster* a Bishop's See, and made *Thomas Thirlby* Bishop thereof. This *Thirlby*, whom *Mr. Wood*, by Mistake, calls *John*, was Doctor of Civil and Canon Laws; or, as others say, Divinity, and some Time Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Archdeacon of *Ely*. He was so extravagant a Dilapidator, that the Bishoprick was ten Years after dissolved by King *Edward VI.* and *Thirlby* removed to *Norwich*; and four Years after to *Ely*, by Queen *Mary*, who made him a Privy Counsellor: But being after her Death a Recusant, he was sent to the *Tower*, and displaced by Act of Parliament; soon after which, the Queen removed him to *Lambeth House*, where he, and Bishop *Tonstall*, were kindly and respectfully treated by the Archbishop; and there he spent his Life in Ease and Happiness for ten Years; and dying 1570, was buried in the Chapel of *Lambeth Church*, under a Stone of Marble, at the Head of Bishop *Tonstall*, with this Inscription:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirlby, olim Episcopus Eliensis, qui obiit 26 die Augusti, Anno Dom. 1570.

RICHARD COX.

Richard Cox (the Deanery being re-settled, became Dean after *Tonstall's* Remove) was born in *Buckinghamshire*, at a Place called *Whaddon*, educated at *Eaton*, thence elected to *Cambridge*, 1519, and was Scholar of *King's College* there, and commenced Master of Arts; thence he removed to *Oxford*, and was made junior Canon of the *Cardinal College* in *December* 1525. Hence, upon Suspicion of *Lutheranism*, he removed, and became one of the Masters of *Eaton School*; here he continued some Years; and in 1537 commenced Doctor in Divinity, and became Archdeacon of *Ely*. In 1543 he was made Dean of *Osney*, then newly erected a Cathedral, and upon removing that See to the Cathedral Church, became Dean there. In 1547, he was chosen Chancellor of *Oxford*, where his Wife resided with him, the first Instance of that Kind, which gave great Offence; of which *Mr. Wood* makes a sad Detail; before which, viz. 1544, he was Preceptor to King *Edward VI.* for Philosophy, Morality, and Divinity, at six Years of Age, who afterwards gave him a Canonary at *Windfor*, and made him one of his Privy Council; and, upon *Thirlby's* Remove, Dean of this Church, and Almoner. But, upon Queen *Mary's* coming to the Crown, he fled to *Frankfort* in *Germany*, where he vindicated the *English Liturgy*; in compiling which, he had a Part against *John*

Knox and others. Upon Queen *Elizabeth's* Accession he came over, and was nominated for the *Westminster Conference*, and shortly after elected to the See of *Norwich*, the 22d of *June* 1553; but the Queen's Mind changing, made him Bishop of *Ely*, and consecrated the 21st of *December* 1559. *Mr. Wood* (unhappy enough in that Respect) gives him a mean Character, founded upon Trifles, as Feasting his Family with Potted Venison; but it appears he was a good Scholar, had a Hand in collecting the Grammar after *Lilly*, *Robinson*, &c. and published two Orations, printed in *Peter Martin's Works*. He is said to have been a good Poet; but unless he had left us better and larger Proofs of it than the *Lord's Prayer* in Meter, at the End of the *Singing Psalms*, we can form no very great Opinion of him; as such *Leland* praises his Faith and Integrity, in a Copy of Verses to *Thomas Legh* of *Avington*, published in *Encomiis Tropheis*. He sat Bishop twenty-two Years, in which Time it is strange he had no better Remove; and dying the 22d of *July* 1581, was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Ely*, near Bishop *Goodrick's* Monument.

HUGH WESTON.

Hugh Weston, upon Dr. *Cox's* Flight, was made Dean Anno primo *Mary*. He was born at *Borton Noverly* in *Leicestershire*, was Student at *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Fellow of *Lincoln College*, where he studied Physick; he was afterwards Protector of the University, and Rector of *Lincoln College*; and in 1540, Doctor in Divinity, *Margaret Professor*, Rector of *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, LONDON, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, and Rector of *Cliff* in *Kent*; afterwards Dean here, and Prolocutor of the Convocation; being removed from *Westminster*, he was made Dean of *Windfor*, 1556; but the Year following being taken (as it is said) in Adultery, he was deprived by Cardinal *Pole*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; whereupon, endeavouring to go to *Rome* to clear himself, he was seized and imprisoned in the *Tower* of LONDON, where he died. He is much commended by *Leland*, and as scurrilously and ridiculously treated by *Bale*. He published an *Oratio ad Clerum*, 1553, and his *Disputations* with *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, and *Latimer*, in the Divinity School at *Oxford*. He died in the *Tower* in *December* 1586, and was buried before the Image of the Crucifix, in the Church of the *Savoy Hospital* in the Strand. By his Will he made in the *Tower*, the 26th of *November* 1558, he bestowed his Effects on Pious Uses; was very exact about his Funeral, and left Monies for his Dirige and Mass, by the Master and Fellows of *Baliol College*, by the Rector and Fellows of *Lincoln College*, by the Chaplain of the University of *Oxford*, by the Priest at *Islip*, near *Oxford*, and by the Priest of *Borton Noverly* in *Lincolnshire*.

JONH FECKENHAM.

John Feckenham, so called from his Birthplace, *Feckenham Forest* in *Worcestershire*, where his Parents, who were poor Cottagers, resided; his right Name being *Howman*. When a Boy, the Parish-Priest there discovering in him an Aptitude to Learning, instructed him much, and, with the Persuasions of some others, got him admitted into *Feckenham Monastery* at *Evesham*, an House of *Benedictines*; where having been some Time, he was at the Age of eighteen Years sent to study at *Oxford*, at *Gloucester Hall*, a College for that Order, where was an Apartment for this Abbey. Not long after, *Evesham Abbey* being among the small ones dissolved the 17th of *November* 1536, he subscribed among his Brethren

Brethren to the Resignation, and had allowed him 10 l. per Ann. Pension; or, as others say, 100 Florins. After this Dissolution, he returned to his Studies at Oxford, where he was in 1537, and was then Senior Fellow there; and not long after, was entertained as Domestick Chaplain to the then Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Bell; who dying three Years after, Dr. Bonner, Bishop of LONDON, took him; with whom he continued ten Years, viz. to the Year 1549, who being then deprived, Feckenham was confined in the Tower of LONDON, as some say, by Mr. Holme's Means, whom Reyner calls *Pseudo-Episcopus Wintoniensis*; the Reason whereof was, his refusing to administer the Sacraments, according to the then Liturgy; though Stapleton, who is not much to be depended on, says, "Cranmer occasioned it, upon Account of Feckenham's defending the Observation of Lent, and his denying Justification by Faith only; and that Cranmer cited him to Lambeth on that Account, and appeals to the Register there." The same Stapleton mentions his solemn Disputation with Mr. Hooper, Bishop of Worcester, who says, he was thoroughly satisfied with his Reasoning, as himself owned; but by this we may justly doubt this Writer, for Hooper was a Man not easily satisfied in any Respect, much less with so direct an Opponent to that Opinion; for which, he afterwards suffered, and carries with it an Air of high Improbability. But notwithstanding Reyner takes it from him, Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxon.* from Reyner, and a late Plagiary from them both, without boggling at the Absurdity. However, Feckenham was remanded to the Tower, and continued there till Queen Mary came to the Crown, who not only discharged him, but made him her Chaplain, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, in which he was succeeded by Dr. Cole, and lastly, Abbot of this Church. He was Disputant in 1559 against Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, at Oxford; and in 1556, had Doctor's Degrees at Oxford, without Exercise; and being absent, the Ensigns of his Degrees were sent him. During which Time, he was reckoned a Man of great Moderation, and no small Friend to the Princess Elizabeth, who did not forget it after she came to the Crown, by offering him any Church-Prefecture; but he refused it. His Disputation with Lady Jane Gray, you may see, but not depend on the Manner, in Mr. Fox, who is wonderfully civil in passing him by, without blackening; on the other Hand, Pitts is incredibly fond of, and lavish in his Character, and does not forget to give a plentiful Share of ill Language to Queen Elizabeth and her Ministers, with as much Reason, perhaps, as he commends Dr. Storey, whom, he says, Feckenham prepared to die for the Faith; but, as appears by the Execution, very lamely. But to return; upon the Death of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth sent for Feckenham, with Intent to consult and reward him; he was then planting those Elms which are now in the Prebends Garden, and (which they of his Church seem to commend him for) would not go till he had done what he was about. Saunders says, but perhaps without Authority, that he was, on that Interview, offered the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, but refused it. Stapleton is insufferably hot upon the Queen's Ingratitude, but has forgot to mention the Abbot's Heat in opposing her; for, in the Parliament called in the first Year of her Reign, he was the only Abbot present, and protested, and spoke expressly against every thing tending to that Reformation. On Thursday the 9th of March, 1559, Anno 1 Elizabeth, he was dissenting to a Bill for vesting the Lands in the Lord Richard. On Wednesday the 15th, to the Provost's concerning the first Fruits and Tenths.

On Saturday the 18th, to the Bill for restoring the Supremacy. On Wednesday the 22d, to the Bill for assuring Lands of the Bishoprick of Winchester to Patentees of King Edward VI. And on Wednesday the 5th of April he was named with the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Rutland, Lord Rich. Lord North, and Lord Hastings of Loughborough, concerning a Bill for Leases, to be made by Spiritual Persons. Two Days after he dissented to the Bill for the Queen's taking Temporal Possessions upon Voidance of Archbishopricks, or Bishopricks. On Monday the 17th of April, to the Bill of Supremacy, a second Time; and likewise when it passed; at which Time he made an elaborate Speech against the Bill. He dissented likewise to the Bill for annexing Religious Houses to the Crown; during all which, he was the only Abbot that sat in Parliament, and took the lowest Place on the Bishop's Form. For this strong Opposition, in the second Year of the Queen's Reign, he was confined Prisoner in the Tower, where he wrote against the Oath of Supremacy; which Dr. Horn, Bishop of Winchester, answered; whose Book Reyner calls, *Librum impium plenumque mendaciis*. This Piece of Feckenham is printed in Reyner. From the Tower, he was removed to the Custody of Dr. Horn, where he was generously and handsomely treated; but, if we believe Stapleton, Reyner, &c. they tell us the contrary, *a quo inciviliter & perfide more ministrorum novi evangelii tractatus fuit*. He was again remitted to the Tower, and soon after, by the Queen's Indulgence, thence to the Marshalsea, where he had more Liberty and Air. Soon after he was discharged, and lived privately in Holbourn, where he built an Aqueduct: Some Time after, the frequent Attempts upon the Queen's Life, and the restless Spirit of some of that Church, obliged him to strict Confinement; and then (together with Dr. Oxenbridge, Dr. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Young, &c.) he was confined Prisoner to Wisbich Castle in Cambridgeshire, here he ended his Days, 1585, in great Piety and Devotion. Mr. Camden says, he was a learned and good Man, lived a long while, did a great deal of Good to the Poor, and always solicited the Minds of his Adversaries to Good. He built a Stone Cross at Wisbich, and did other publick Acts. He was a short Man, of a round Visage, fresh Colour, affable and pleasant; and though Reyner went too far in calling him Martyr, yet he was a good, mild, modest, charitable Man, and a devout Christian. He lies buried in Wisbich Church.

WILLIAM BILL.

William Bill, upon Feckenham's Remove, and the Alteration of this Church to a Deanery, was nominated Dean thereof, as appears by the Patent for that Purpose. This Dr. Bill, had in King Edward's Time, been Master of Trinity College in Cambridge; but by Queen Mary's being ejected, he was by Queen Elizabeth re-instated, to which he had additionally conferred on him, the Provostship of Eaton College, and was made great Almoner to the Queen.

RICHARD NEAL.

Richard Neal, D. D. Son of a Tallow Chandler, born in King-street, Westminster, and educated in this College; thence elected to St. John's in Cambridge; afterwards taught School, and became Chaplain to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and his Son Sir Robert, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, who from some Steps, gave him, Anno 1590, the Vicarage of Chesbunt in Hertfordshire, where Theobalds, then the Seat of that Earl, and afterwards the Palace Royal, was situated

situated. Afterwards he was D. D. both in *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, and made Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of this Church, and Clerk of the Closet to King *James* and King *Charles I.* which occasioned *Burton's* Envy with that of *Prynne* and *Bastwick*. In 1608, he was consecrated Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and kept this Deanery in Comendam two Years. After he was removed to *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; thence to *Lincoln*, in 1631; thence to *Wincheſter*, on Dr. *Andrew's* Death: While he was in which See, the Commons, and *Oliver Cromwell* among them, charged him with being a Papist, and encouraging Arminians, which occasioned great Disputes in the House: He was lastly made Archbishop of *York*, in which See he dy'd the 31st of *October* 1640, three Days before the Meeting of the Long Parliament, and was buried in his Cathedral of *St. Peter's*, as some say, or as *Wood*, in this Abbey-Church. He strongly opposed the Scots, who then struggled for Places, and was an affectionate Subject to his Prince, an indulgent Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chaplains, and a true Friend to all who relied on him.

GEORGE MOUNTIGNE.

George Mountigne, born at *Carwood* in *Yorkshire*, educated at *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and Lecturer of *Gresham-College* in *LONDON*, followed Dr. *Neal* in his Preferment of Master of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster*, of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in 1610; Bishop of *Lincoln* in 1617, thence translated to *LONDON* in 1621, to *Durham* 1627, and lastly to *York* 1628; after which Installation he lived not long; but dying aged 59 Years, six Months and two Days, was buried in the Chancel of *Carwood Church* in *Yorkshire*, where, against the North Wall is his Marble Buſto in Sleeves, imitative of his Habit, and a large Inſcription under it.

ROBERT TOUNSON.

Robert Tounson, D. D. educated at *Cambridge*, in *Queen's-College*, of which he was afterwards Fellow. He was, *Anno* 1620, made Bishop of *Salisbury*, dy'd within a Year after, viz. *May* 15, 1621, as Mr. *Wood* ſays, in a mean Condition, leaving a Wife named *Margaret*, and 15 Children behind him. He was buried on the South Side of the Sacristarea, over-against the Door of *St. Edmund's Chapel* in this Church, but without any Signal of the Place.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John Williams, born at *Aberconway* in *Caernarvonshire*, educated in *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, and Fellow of the ſame: Afterwards Chancellor *Egerton* entertained him as Chaplain: He was ſoon after Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, and of *Dinan* and *Grafton*, Reſidentiary in, and Prebend to the Church of *Lincoln*, and Chanter Prebend of *Peterborough*, and had a Donative in *Wales*, Priest-Rector of the *Savoy*, and Chaplain to King *James I.* and on *September* 10, 1619, preferred to the Deanery of *Salisbury*; upon which he reſigned the *Savoy*, which was given to the Archbishop of *Spalato*. Soon after this he grew a great Favourite of *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who procured him to be made a Privy Counſellor, and Dean of this Church, 1620; the Year following he was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and held his Deanery in comendam. After this Preferment, he behaved himſelf not ſo grateful to his Benefactor as was expected; ſo that ſoon after King *Charles I's* Acceſſion to the Throne, he was removed, and

at the Coronation ſet aſide from that great Office due to the Deans of *Westminster*. Upon Archbishop *Laud's* Riſe, (which, ſay ſome, was through *William's* Intereſt) he daily declined, but not without very great Malice expreſſed to that Prelate, whom he ſeemed to contemn much. In the firſt Year of that Prince's Reign, viz. on the 25th of *October*, 1625, the Great Seal was taken from him, and he removed from the Council, and his Parliamentary Writ reſuſed; upon which he retired, and ſided with the Puritans, among whom he took upon him to talk of Things and Perſons, without a ſtrict Regard to Veracity; and wrote a Book againſt Innovations, as he ſtiled them, in which (ſays Chancellor *Hyde*) there was much good Learning, and too little Gravity for a Biſhop: He, during his Diſgrace, let fall ſome Expreſſions concerning the King; for which, being tried in the Star-Chamber, and endeavouring, by unfair Methods, to mend his Cauſe, which Biſhop *Hacket*, who, 'tis evident, writ for him, ſeems to deny, but the contrary is elſe undoubted: Upon this he was fined in the Star-Chamber 10,000 *l.* ſuſpended *ab officio & beneficio*, and imprifoned in the *Tower* during the King's Pleaſure. After this ſome Papers being found in his Seat, *Bugden*, ſent by Mr. *Osbaldeſtone*, Maſter of *Westminster School*, the Biſhop was again fined 8000 *l.* for divulging ſcandalous Libels againſt Privy-Counſellors. After a conſiderable Confinement, he was, upon the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Fall, releaſed; (*Ruſſworth* mentions a very odd Dream this Prelate had in the *Tower* upon that Occaſion) the Party then thinking his ſevere Uſage would engage him in any Meaſures: But the Writer of his Life ſays they were diſappointed, for he was, on the contrary, very warm againſt their Proceedings; inſomuch that ſome ſaid, they had conjured up a Spirit they could not lay, and the King was ſo affected with this ſeeming Sincerity, that he gave him a private Audience, and reverſed all Orders made againſt him; by this Means did this artful Statesman enable himſelf to do the more Miſchief; for the Earl of *Stratford* being brought to his Trial, Biſhop *Williams*, without conſulting the Bench of his Order, waved their Privilege upon that Occaſion, as Lord *Clarendon* tells us, which Biſhop *Hacket* denies, and gives a learned and laborious Speech to defend their Right on that Occaſion, the Chancellor being of Character in the Houſe at that Time, is rather to be depended on; for Biſhop *Hacket* being then only a Pariſh Rector, ſeems to have had no other Way of knowing Things, but from the Biſhop himſelf, who is unhappily charged by the Chancellor of reporting Things of himſelf, and forming Diſcourſes with an Air of Confidence, which had not the leaſt Foundation in Reality. But to return, the Earl being ſhamefully and illegally condemned, the King's Averſion to ſign for his Execution, was palliated by a Piece of moſt unchriſtian Policy, that the King had a double Conſcience, and might charge the publick one, with what was a Sin againſt the private one; this is what has by ſome been charged upon Archbishop *Uſher*, but Biſhop *Hacket* ſays it was the joint Opinion of *Uſher*, *Morton*, *Williams* and *Potter*; and that the Diſtinction was the Matter of Fact, and that of Law; and that he ſhould leave the latter to his Judges, and the ſame Perſon tells us, that he, *Williams*, with the reſt, would have gone thro' Fire and Water to have ſaved him: How far this is to be depended on more than the Chancellor, who ſays he wrote his Hiſtory by the King's Order, and had his Materials from his Mouth or Letters, is left to the Publick: A few Weeks after this he was translated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, as ſome ſay, to oblige the Puritans,

Puritans, as others to quiet his Spirit : Upon the Cry of *No Bishops* he was insulted by the Mob, to the House, his Robes tore off his Back, and he well-nigh murdered ; upon which, in Heat, he returned to the Dean's House : He here sent for what Bishops were in Town, and drew up a Protestation against the Proceedings of the House, till they could come safely thither ; upon which rash Proceeding, he, with them, was committed to the *Tower* ; afterwards, when the King was at *Oxford*, he repaired to him, where the King gave him a Commission ; and going into *Wales*, he repaired his Castle of *Aberconwey*, and fortified it for the King's Service ; but upon some Doubts of his Fidelity, or rather by ill concerted Councils, there was another Governor sent, and he, after a great Expence, in a Manner thrust out ; whereupon he retired to *Penryn*, where he had a House, and fortified that, and made it a Garrison for the Parliament ; and procuring some Forces from *Milton*, a Parliament Colonel in those Parts, he went against *Aberconwey* Castle, and took it from the King by Force, which he kept till his dying Day. After the King's Death he grew very melancholly, and retired at Night usually to an old Chapel to pray by himself ; and at last ended a Life of strange Vicissitude, in the House of the Lady *Mostyn* at *Glodded*, near *Aberconwey*, on the 25th of *March*, 1649.

JOHN EARL.

John Earl, born in the City of *York*, Anno 1601, educated at *Merton* College in *Oxford*, in 1631, became Chaplain to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, who gave him the Rectory of *Bishopston* in *Wiltshire*, and Chaplain and Tutor to *Charles* Prince of *Wales* 1642 ; created Doctor of Divinity, and named one of the Assembly of Divines, but refused to sit with them. In 1643, he was made Chancellor of the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, but outed of all for his Loyalty. After the Battle of *Worcester* he was, at *Roan* in *Normandy*, made Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet ; after the Restoration, Dean of this Church ; and An. 1662, made Bishop of *Worcester* ; thence translated to *Salisbury*, Anno 1663. He was, in his early Years, reckoned a good Poet, and, in his latter, an excellent Preacher ; and, throughout the Whole, a most religious, mild, good Man. He, among other Pieces, translated the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλικήν*, and Mr. *Hooker's* Book of *Ecclesiastical Polity* into *Latin* ; which last Writer he resembled, in a pious, peaceable, and primitive Temper. He died at *Oxford* when the King and Parliament were there, in the Time of the Plague, being then lodged in University College, on the 17th of *November*, 1665, and was buried before the high Altar in *Merton* College Church, on the 25th, being attended to his Grave from the publick Schools, by an Herald at Arms, and the principal Persons of the Court and University.

JOHN DOLBEN.

John Dolben was born at *Stanwick* in *Northamptonshire*, of which his Father, Dr. *William Dolben* was Rector : He was educated at the School of this College, and thence elected Student of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, from *Westminster* School, Anno Dom. 1640, aged 15 Years. Here he was when King *Charles* I. was there, and bore Arms for him, and was made first an Ensign, and afterwards a Major in the King's Army. His Majesty's Cause declining, and *Oxford* being surrendered, he returned to *Christ-Church*, and took the Degree of A. M. but was the Year following ejected by the Parliament Visitors : He

afterwards married a Niece of Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon's*, and Daughter of *Ralph Sheldon*, lately Warden of *All-Souls* College, with whom he lived during the Usurpation, and assisted Mr. *John Fell*, in his private Chapel. After the King's Restoration he was installed Canon of *Christ-Church*, afterwards Archdeacon of *LONDON*, Clerk of the Closet to the King, and Dean of *Westminster*, in 1662 ; afterwards (*viz.* 1666) he succeeded Dr. *Warner*, in the See of *Rocheſter*, and kept the Deanery in commendam. Afterwards he was made Almoner to the King ; and lastly, upon the Death of Dr. *Stern*, Archbishop of *York*, he succeeded in that See, Anno 1683. Lastly, He died at *Bishop's-Thorp* of the Small-Pox, on the 11th of *April*, in the Year 1686, and was buried in the Cathedral there.

THOMAS SPRAT.

THIS Gentleman was Son of a Clergyman, born in the County of *Dorset*, in the Year 1636 : His Education was in *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, of which he was afterwards Fellow ; during his Residence here, he wrote many Pieces of Poetry, of which some were afterwards published, and going with the Tide then, one of them was, upon the Death of *Cromwell*, at the same Time that Mr. *Waller* and Mr. *Dryden* did the same. Soon after the Restoration, when the fine Letters were encouraged, he began to be distinguished for the Excellency of his Parts by *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who was both a Master and Admirer of them ; by the Duke he was some Time entertained as Chaplain, where he had the Happiness to become acquainted with the Resort of learned Men, who were Visitors to the Duke ; and, amongst the rest, with Mr. *Cowley*, the Poet, whose Writings in the *Pindarick* Way (so called at that Time) he nearly imitated, in that excellent Poem on the Plague of *Athens*. This Friendship between them continued long, even in Mr. *Cowley's* Retirement at *Chertsey*, whither he frequently went to visit him, and was one of the Chief of those few Mr. *Cowley* admitted to his Leisure. Upon Mr. *Cowley's* Death, he wrote his Life in a very curious Style, which was the first Specimen he published of *English* Prose, to which he had then lately wholly applied himself, and for which he was afterwards so justly admired : And now his Character every Day grew more considerable, and reaching the Ears of King *Charles* II. to whom Mr. *Sprat* was recommended by the Duke of *Buckingham's* Means. The King, as a singular Instance of his Intentions to promote him, placed him immediately under his Eye, in this his Royal Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, wherein he was nominated on the 22d Day of *February*, Anno Dom. 1668 ; and very quickly after made him a Canon of his Royal Chapel of *Windſor*. At length he was, upon Dr. *Dolben's* Advance to the See of *York*, Anno 1683, made Dean of this Church, and soon after, *viz.* 1684, consecrated to the See of *Rocheſter*, with Liberty to hold his Deanery in commendam. Anno 1686, he was appointed to sit in the Ecclesiastical Commission upon the Bishop of *LONDON* ; but, convinced of the Illegality, he afterwards declined acting in it. Soon after the Revolution he fell under the Malice of some wretchedly designing Men, who made Use of the vilest Engines, and the darkeſt Means to take away his Life for High Treason. The Wretches that swore against him were *Stephen Blackhead*, and one *Robert Young*, a pretended Priest, but a common and most notorious Cheat, who counterfeited the Bishop's, and other Hands, to an Association, conveyed counterfeit Papers into his House to confirm it, which were miraculously discovered in a Flower-Pot in the Chimney, from whence

whence it took its Name of the *Flower-Pot-Plot*. A Relation of this wicked Contrivance the Bishop wrote and published in two Parts, printed in the *Savoy*, Anno 1693, and lately reprinted, which low and intricate Subject, he has managed in a Manner that shews what a Command he had of Stile and Language, and could equally turn to masterly and low Subjects. He publish'd a *History of the Royal Society*, which for the Language and Manner, has been universally admir'd: And likewise an Account of the *Ryehouse-Plot*, with other Pieces, in which he has universally acquired the Character of the greatest Refiner and Master of our Language.

He was a Gentleman of no less Elegance of Life than Stile, which made his Conversation coveted and admired by our greatest and most polite Men. In his Conversation he had an easiness like that of his Writing, which at the same Time raised Respect and Love: He was a Gentleman of great Humanity, and no less Charity; the Channels of which prevented that Tide of Wealth to raise high, which continually flowed in upon him: He had a peculiar Regard to the College School, and was the Means of fixing Dr. *Friend*, the late Master and Ornament of it there, under whose happy Conduct, that Genius which always presided there, and produced so great and many Ornaments of our Church and Kingdom, still promises us continual Supplies; when Stations in either shall be ready to receive them: But to return, this excellent Prelate, after a long Life of 77 Years, died purely of Age, on the 20th of May, Anno Dom. 1713, and was buried in this Collegiate Church, in the Chapel dedicated to St. *Nickolas*, where has been since erected a handsome and curious Monument of veined Marble, affixed high, against the Wall, at the Charge of Dr. *Friend*, the Physician, and a curious *Latin* Inscription, shewing his Excellencies.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY.

THIS Gentleman was the Son of the Rev. Dr. *Atterbury*, Rector of *Milton*, near *Newport-Pagnel* in *Buckinghamshire*: He was educated at the Royal Grammar-School of *Westminster*, and from thence elected to *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, where he was soon distinguish'd for his fine Wit, and polite Erudition, and gave the Publick a remarkable Instance of the Excellency of his Poetick Vein, in an admirable *Latin* Version of Mr. *Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel*; and an equal Elegance is shewn in his *English* poetical Compositions.

WHILE he continu'd in the University, there happen'd, upon a slight Occasion, a very famous Controversy of Wit and Learning, wherein he is said to have borne no inconsiderable Part, tho' it was thought proper at that Time to have the Honour of it devolv'd upon another.

THE Occasion of the Dispute was this: "The Hon. Mr. *Boyle*, late Lord *Orrery*, was a Student in *Christ-Church*, and under the Tuition of Dr. *Atterbury*, when about the Year 1695, he oblig'd the World with a new Edition of *Phalaris's* Epistles; but complains in the Preface, of Dr. *Bentley*, the King's Library-keeper, upon the Account of a certain Copy, that might have assisted the Edition, had he not deny'd him the Inspection of it, *pro sua singulari Humanitate*." These Words so exasperated the Doctor, that he instantly thought upon Revenge, and finding a Passage in Sir *William Temple's* Miscellanies, wherein he gives vast Commendation to *Æsop* and *Phalaris*, as two Antients that had excell'd, in their Way, all that ever was wrote by Moderns: He hereupon founds a long Letter to his Friend Dr. *Wotton*, who had the State of Antient and Modern Learn-

ing then under his Pen, telling him, "That the Epistles, which went under *Phalaris's* Name, were not to be rank'd among antient Compositions, that they were of much later Date than their pretended Author, and probably the Work of some Modern Sophist.

THIS he does with a great Shew of recondite Learning, but not so much to convince the World of Sir *William's* Mistake, as to disparage the *Oxford* Edition, and represent the honourable Person concerned in it, as insufficient for the Work, devoid of all critical Knowledge, and unacquainted with the Author he pretended to publish. It was not long however, before there came out an Answer to this Elaborate Piece of Dr. *Bentley's*, but such an Answer as perhaps never appear'd in any Language before. It may be justly call'd the Pride and Glory of the Moderns, and a Confutation of all that can be said in Preference of the Antients. There is such an Eloquence of Stile, and Justness of Expression, exact Method, tierce Wit, fine Raillery and genteel Satyr thro' the Whole, that whoever is minded to be curiously entertained for a While, let him read it; whoever desires to overcome in the Philological Way, let him make it his Pattern, and learn to imitate it: He will soon perceive therein, such a Strength of Genius, and Warmth of Invention, guided by Art, and kept in by the Laws of correct Writing; such an easy Display of Learning, happy Declension of his Adversary's Force, and foiling him frequently at his own Weapon, as will induce him to be of Opinion, *viz.* that Dr. *Bentley* was certainly cut down by some eminent Master, however decent it might be thought at that Time for a young Gentleman to give him the *Coup de Grace*, and sharpen it with this Sarcastm, *Pallas te hoc vulnere Pallas immolat*.

WHAT may convince the World of the Truth of this common Conjecture, is the Figure that he makes in another fam'd Controversy, wherein he avowdly stands alone, and treats his Adversary, (no less an Adversary than the Rev. Dr. *Wake*, present Archbishop of *Canterbury*) in the same keen Manner.

To give the Reader a small Insight into the Grounds of this Controversy, it may not be improper to set before him the Source from whence the Dispute arose.

ABOUT the Year 1696, there came out a Pamphlet supposed to be written by the Reverend Dr. *Binckes*, occasioned by the Interruption of Convocations, and intitl'd, *A Letter to a Convocation Man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body*. The Principal Matters which that Author insisted on, were, *First*, The Clergy's Right to frequent Synods, according to the Canons of the Christian Church, and Constitution of this Realm. *Secondly*, Their Right of Meeting and Sitting in Convocation, as often as a new Parliament meets and sits. And *Thirdly*, A Right of Treating and Deliberating about such Affairs as lie within their proper Sphere, and of coming to fit Resolutions upon them, without being necessitated antecedently to qualify themselves for such Acts and Debates, by a Licence under the Broad Seal of *England*. The Opinions of Men in both Houses of Convocation, were strangely divided about these Questions; some thought them Rights intirely due to the Clergy, and essential to the Being of Ecclesiastical Synods; others, introductive of too bold an Independancy, and Encroachments upon Regal Authority, not to be borne; among those of the latter Opinion, appear'd Dr. *Wake*, and in the Year 1697, published his Book intitl'd, *The Authority of Christian Princes over their Ecclesiastical Synods asserted; with particular Respect to their Convocations of the Clergy of the Church of their*

England. The Design of which Work, was, as he declared in his Appeal, &c. no other than to defend the King's Supremacy. "I was not so little acquainted, says he, with the Tempers and Designs of a certain Party among us, as not to know that my Undertaking would be likely to displease those, who think any the last Authority that is given to his present Majesty, to be an Encroachment either upon the Civil or Ecclesiastical Rights." And in another Place, "Thus far, 'tis plain, (adds he) they have gone towards it, that as they have before shewn the Church to be out of the Protection of the Prince, so they will by and by declare the Prince to be out of the Bosom of the Church, &c. The World seemed to be satisfied with Dr. Wake's Sentiments, 'till in the Year 1700, Dr. Atterbury publish'd, (without his Name) an Answer to his Treatise, and thus accosts the Reader in his Preface, "I confess I came to Dr. Wake's Book, with Expectations of finding there, whatever was necessary to set this Matter in a clear Light: The Bulk of the Work, the Appearance of Learning it carry'd, and the great Authority by which it endeavour'd to recommend itself, all seem'd to promise Exactness: But upon perusing it, to my Surprise, I found that it was a shallow empty Performance, written without any Knowledge of our Constitution, any Skill in the particular Subject of Debate, upon such Principles as are destructive of all our Civil, as well as Ecclesiastical Liberties, and with such Aspersions on the Clergy, both dead and living, as were no less injurious to the Body, than his Doctrine.

THE very best Construction, continues he, that has been put upon Dr. Wake's Attempt by candid Readers, is, that it was an Endeavour to advance the Prerogative of the Prince in Church Matters as high, and to depress the Interest of the Subject-Spiritual as low as ever he could, with any Colour of Truth: But, surely, this itself is no very creditable Account of it: Those Casuists that have taken Pains to instruct Men how near they may possibly come to a Sin without actually sinning, have not been reckon'd the honest Part of their Profession; and those Divines, who read Lessons to Princes, how to strain their Ecclesiastical Power to the utmost without exceeding it, and oppress their Clergy legally, are not surely the best Men of their Order; they are Church Empsons and Dudleys, and usually find the Fate of such wretched Instruments to be detested by the one Side, and at last abandoned by the other.

WERE all that Dr. Wake says strictly true and justifiable, yet whether the labouring the Point so heartily as he does, and shewing himself so willing to prove the Church to have no Rights and Privileges, be a very decent Part in a Clergyman, he leaves his Friends to consider. The World, I fear, is so ill-natur'd as to believe that seldom any Man is over-busy in lessening the Publick Interests of that Body to which he belongs, who does not hope to find his private Account in it. But, when all a Man advances is not only ill-designed, but ill-grounded, and his Principles are as false as they are scandalous, (as I have evidently proved his to be) there are no Names and Censures too bad to be bestowed on such Writers and their Writings.

It was the Abhorrence I had of this unworthy Treatment which the Reputation and Rights of the Order have found from Dr. Wake, and of the Slavish Tendency of his Principles, in Respect both to the Church and State, that gave Resolutions of exposing the Weakness and Insincerity of his Attempt, and of doing Right to Truth and an injured Constitution.

To this Book of Dr. Atterbury's, Dr. Wake, in the Year 1703, published a Reply in Folio, entitled, *The State of the Church and Clergy of England, &c.* In the Preface whereof, he makes this Complaint: "Upon my first Perusal (of what Dr. Atterbury had wrote) I saw a Spirit of Wrath and Uncharitableness, accompanied with such an Assurance of the then unknown Author's Abilities for such an Undertaking, as I had hardly ever met with in the like Degree before: I perceived that he desired, in the direct Reverse of what I had professed, to be looked upon to have written with Care and Deliberation, to have fully searched into his Subject, and to have been no less plentifully stored with Materials of all Kinds for the perfect clearing of it. And though I do not think a Man of Pride and Arrogance, full of himself, and a Despiser of all others, to be generally best qualified to know either himself or the Truth, yet I hoped I should here find some-what to clear the one, and thereby to atone for, if not justify, the other.

IN my Examination of the whole Book, I found in it enough to commend the Wit, tho' not the Spirit of him who wrote it. To pay what is due even to an Adversary, it must be allowed that Dr. Atterbury has done all that a Man of forward Parts, and a hearty Zeal could do, to defend the Cause which he had espoused; he has chosen the most plausible Topics of Argumentation; he has given them all the Advantage that either a sprightly Wit, or a good Assurance, could afford them. But he wanted one Thing; he had no Truth on his Side: And Error, though it may be paliated by an artificial Manager, such as Dr. Atterbury, without Controversy is to be disguised so as to deceive, sometimes, even a wary Reader; yet it will not bear a strict Examination: And accordingly I have shewn him, notwithstanding all his other Endowments (in which, if he pleases, he shall have my free Consent to stand above me) to have deluded the World with a meer Romance, and, from the one End of his Discourse to the other, to have delivered a History, not of what was really, but of what it was his Interest to make it believe had been done. — This I can with great Sincerity profess, and having said it, I shall have done; *I have not willingly mistaken, much less have I misrepresented, any Matter of Fact; I have not knowingly concealed any Thing that made against me; I have asserted nothing but what I verily believe to be the Truth; and I have defended it with nothing but what, after a diligent Examination, I take to be true.* Under this Assurance I cheerfully commit myself, and my Cause, to the Judgment of all wise and charitable, and indifferent Persons; for the rest, and particularly for Dr. Atterbury, they have their Liberty; let them think, let them speak, let them write as they please of me.

THESE Passages are related by the Author of his Life, to let the Reader know with what Spirit and Resolution these two Disputants entered the Lists; how they behaved, and to whom the Victory fell, is not so well decided. Men speak variously, and accordingly as they are affected: But the general Opinion is, that however Truth may be on Dr. Wake's Side, yet the Appearance of it was certainly with Dr. Atterbury; and that whatever he might want in Point of Argument and Fact, he abundantly supply'd by the Elegance of his Style, his fine Turn of Thought, and Copiousness of Invention; so that, from a dry and intricate Subject, he has furnished out a very curious Entertainment for his Reader. The Consequence of the Debate, however, proved very ad-
vantageous

vantageous to them both. Dr. Wake was soon promoted to the Bench of Bishops, and Dr. Atterbury had instantly his Doctor of Divinity's Degree presented him by the University, and some honorary Preferments, not long after, conferred upon him for his Performance.

SOME Time before the Death of his Father, he made Application to the late Earl of Nottingham to succeed in the Rectory of Milton; but being disappointed of what he then called the Height of his Ambition, he betook himself to Town, where, in a short Time, he distinguished himself in such a Manner, that he was made Chaplain to their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, and Preacher at Bridewell; the Governors of which Hospital afterwards recommended him to the Lectureship of St. Bridget's.

WHILE he continued in this Station, the Convocation-Controversy sprung up, and his *Vindication of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges* of that Venerable Body, (which he published in 1700) gained him great Applause among his Brethren, and proved a successful Step to his Preferment afterwards.

IN the Year 1701, he preached before the Honourable House of Commons, and gave such an accurate Description of our Constitution, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, and such a fine Commendation of King William, as was a great Means to continue him Chaplain. After the King's Decease, and when others were removed from that honourable Office, Queen Anne, upon her Accession to the Throne, made him her Chaplain, and advanced him afterwards to the Deanery of Carlisle, very probably for the amiable Character he had given her in his Sermon before the House of Commons, on the 8th of March 1703-4.

SIR Jonathan Trelawney, the Lord Bishop of Exeter, made him Archdeacon of Totness, and Canon-Residentary of Exeter, 1707.

SIR John Trevor, a great Discerner of Men and their Abilities, was so struck with his Fame, and charmed with his Eloquence, that he made him Preacher of the Rolls Chapel in 1709.

THE Convocation of the Clergy chose him unanimously their Prolocutor 1710, in thankful Remembrance of what Honour he had done them, when he magnified their Office, and evinc'd the Dignity of the Priesthood in a florid Discourse before the Sons of the Clergy, not many Months before.

IT is certain that his elegant and pathetick Sermon upon the Death of Prince George, designed to move the Passions, and calculated for the Consolation of the Queen, had this Effect, that it gained him the Deanery of Christ-Church in 1711; notwithstanding the Competition of Dr. Smallridge, no contemptible Candidate, and the warm Applications that, by Men of Power and Authority, were made in his Behalf; and 'tis not unlikely that the Remembrance of the same Sermon pleaded in his Favour, and mightily befriended the Earl of Oxford's Recommendation of him: When the Queen was pleased, in the Year 1713, to promote him to the Bishoprick of Rochester, the Height of his Preferment, but not of his Ambition, for it was the Primacy of all England that he aimed at, and, had not the Queen died as she did, 'twas very likely he would have obtained it.

AFTER the Accession of his Majesty King George I. most of the Party with whom the Bishop of Rochester had joined himself, made Tenders of their Services to him; which, when they found not so well received as they imagined they would have been, and being destitute of all Hopes of attaining their Employments again, resolved upon other Measures, and betook themselves to another Master. The Earl of Mar

went into the Highlands of Scotland, and there began a formal Rebellion. Foster in Northumberland was actually in Arms, and many more Conspirators were ripe for an Insurrection: The Pretender's Declaration, artfully penned enough, and adapted to the prevailing Discontents of the Nation, was posted up in most Market-Towns, and in some Places his Title proclaimed. In this Juncture of Affairs, 'twas thought needful, by most Bodies of Men, to give the Government all possible Assurance of their Fidelity and Allegiance; and accordingly there was published a Declaration of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops in and near LONDON, testifying their Abhorrence of the present Rebellion, and an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care, to be zealous in the Discharge of their Duties to his Majesty King George.

BUT this Declaration the Bishop of Rochester refused to sign, and drew a very worthy and well-affected Prelate, Bishop Smallridge, into the same Refusal. "What! shall I sign a Paper, says he with himself, for the Benefit of those that will do nothing for me? Shall I recognize the Title of him that has already discarded me from his Favour and good Esteem? Shall I discountenance an Undertaking that may, perhaps, turn up Trump for me at last? What will my good Friend the D. of Or—d say, if he should come and see my Hand to this infamous Libel? How will he upbraid my Pusillanimity and Want of Gratitude, to enter into any Combination against him? And how must the Pretender look upon those that do all this, that pray against him, that address against him, that swear against him, and abjure him upon every Turn? At other Times there may be a Dispensation for these Things; but this is a Critical Juncture, and none knows who may be uppermost, and therefore e'en fight Dog fight Bear". *Ergo propria in pelle quiescam.* This certainly was the hidden Language of the Man, and the true Reason of his not coming into the Declaration, though the pretended one was, a just Offence taken at some unbecoming Reflections cast upon a Party that were not inferior to any in Point of Loyalty, as he said. The Passage is this: *We are the more concerned, that both the Clergy and People of our Communion should shew themselves hearty Friends to the Government upon this Occasion, to vindicate the Honour of the Church of England, because the chief Hopes of our Enemies seem to arise from Discontents artfully raised amongst us, and because* "some who have valued themselves, and have been too much valued by others, for a pretended Zeal for the Church, have joined with the Papists in these wicked Attempts"; *which, as they must ruin the Church if they succeed, so they cannot well end without great Reproach to it, if the rest of us do not clearly and heartily declare our Detestation of such Practices.*

THE Reader may judge, whether there be any Thing in these Words so exceptionable, as to countenance such a Behaviour, at such a Time; had there not been some other Purposes to be served by such an Act of Disloyalty?

THAT Rebellion, however, was happily quelled by his Majesty's wife Counsels, and successful Arms, after which the Land was for some Time at rest; but in the Year 1722, a Discovery was made of a black and dangerous Conspiracy, carried on by Persons of Figure and Distinction here at home, in Conjunction with Traitors abroad, in order to place the Pretender on the Throne of these Kingdoms. The Government had sufficient Reason to suspect Dr. Atterbury, who had been at the Head of the Protesters, to be no small Agent in this Conspiracy, and did therefore order him to be

be apprehended. To this Purpose two Officers, the Under-Secretary and a Messenger, (as we have the Matter recounted in a Letter to *Paris*, supposed to be wrote by *Kelly*) on *August* 24, 1722, went, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Bishop's House at *Westminster*, where he then was, with Orders to bring him and his Papers before the Council. He happened to be in his Night-Gown when they came in; and being made acquainted with their Business, he desired Time to dress himself: In the mean Time his Secretary came in, and the Officers, &c. went to search for his Papers; in the sealing of which, the Messenger brought a Paper which he pretended to have found in his Close-Stool; and desired that it might be sealed up with the rest. His Lordship observing it, and believing it to be a forged one desired the Officers not to do it, and to bear Witness, that the Paper was not caught with him; but notwithstanding they did it; and though they behaved themselves with some Respect to him, yet they allowed the Messengers to treat him with the utmost Insolence, who pulled and hauled him about, and said, if he did not make more haste, and put on his Shirt, &c. they would carry him away naked as he was: Upon which, he desired his Secretary to see his Papers all sealed up, and went himself directly to the Cock-Pit, where the Council waited for him. How this agrees with what the Author of the *Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England* tells us, is not to be conceived, unless we can imagine that those who were appointed to secure him and his Papers, and at the same Time commanded to treat him with all the Respect he treats of, forgot the Orders of their Superiors, and fell into unwarrantable ill Usage of him, of their own Accord. However this was, when he before came the Council he behaved with a great deal of Calmness, and they with much Civility towards him: He had Liberty to speak for himself as much as he pleased, and they listened to his Defence with a great deal of Attention; and, what is more than ordinary in such Cases, after he had withdrawn he had twice Liberty to re-enter the Council-Chamber, to make for himself such Representations and Requests as he thought proper. 'Tis said, that while he was under Examination, he chanced to make Use of our Saviour's Answer to the *Jewish Council*, while he stood before them: *If I tell you, you will not believe me; and if I also ask you, you will not answer me, nor let me go*, Luke xxii. v. 67, 68. which some accounted an arrogant Assumption in him, and a Kind of Indignity put upon the Council. After three Quarters of an Hour's Stay at the Cock-Pit, he was sent to the *Tower* privately, in his own Coach, and without any Manner of Noise or Observation: But if his Account may be credited, the Usage he met with was not so commendable as might be wished, for his Complaint to the House of Lords is this ——— "I have been under a very long and close Confinement, and have been treated with such Severity, and so great Indignity, as, I believe, no Prisoner in the *Tower* of my Age and Function, and Rank, ever was; by which Means, what Strength and Use of my Limbs I had when I was first committed in *August* last, is now so far declined, that I am very unfit to make my Defence against a Bill of such an extraordinary Nature: The great Weakness of Body and Mind under which I labour, such Usage, such Hardship, such Insults, as I have undergone, might have broken a more resolute Spirit, and much stronger Constitution than falls to my Share". And, in that Letter of his, which was intercepted 25 *February*, 1722-3, there is a Passage of very dark and ambiguous Import: "You may, says he

"to his Friend, when you see *Br———*", impart the Story of that Villany to him, and desire his Advice upon it; at what Time, and in what Manner it may be proper for me to bring that Matter on the Stage, and shew what extraordinary Methods are taken to get at me, and beg the Lord's Protection in the Case against such Practice. I hope *William* has not given in to it, and then my Way will (some Time or other) be clearer towards a Complaint, whenever it is proper; I think the Rascal, my Neighbour, may be summoned before the Lords, and made to tell who employed him to proffer such Sums, and be punished by them for such Practices". Who the Person is that he stigmatizes with this odious Character, is not so apparent; no one, certainly, that the Government employed or authorized to use him ill, much less to oppress, by Methods of Violence and Corruption, as he, in the Warmth of his Resentment seems to insinuate; that Thought is abhorrent to Men of Honour and Integrity; however, an unhappy Misunderstanding between him and Colonel *Williamson*, the Deputy-Lieutenant of the *Tower*, from his very first Commitment, might foment a Jealousy and Suspicion in him of I know not what; but let that pass. The Commitment of a Bishop upon a Suspicion of High Treason, as it was a Thing rarely practised since the Reformation, so it occasioned various Speculations among the People. Those that were the Bishop's Friends, and pretended to the greatest Intimacy with him, laid the whole Odium of the Matter upon the Ministry. They knew the Bishop so well, they said, his Love to our Constitution, and Attachment to the Protestant Succession, his professed Abhorrence of Popery, and settled Contempt of the Pretender, such Caution and Prudence, and Circumspection in all his Actions, would never allow him to engage in any Attempt of subverting the Government, so hazardous in itself, and so repugnant to his Principles, and therefore they imputed all to the Malice and Management of a great Minister of State or two, who were resolved to remove him, on Account of some Personal Prejudices, as well as the constant Molestation he gave them in Parliament, and the particular Influence and Activity he had shewn in the late Election; and in this Persuasion they continue still, obstinate, and more confirmed, since *Kelly*, at the Bar of the House of Lords, has solemnly acquitted him from any Knowledge of the Conspiracy, or criminal Correspondence with him, and resolved all into pure Invention and Contrivance of *Neynoe*, a Wretch bribed with Money and fair Promises to devise a Plot, and supposititious Letters, that others might have a Handle to pull down the Pride of that haughty Prelate, and squeeze other innocent Persons, as he expresses it. Those that were Friends to the Ministry, were of a contrary Opinion, that the Bishop was secretly a Favourer of the Pretender's Cause, and had formerly been tampering with Things of that Nature, even in the Queen's Time, and while his Party was excluded Power; but, upon their Re-admission, relinquished that Pursuit, and his Confederates therein, and became a good Subject again: They urged, that the Influence which the late Duke of *Ormond* had over him, assisted with his own private Ambition and Revenge, might prompt him to many Things, contrary to his declared Sentiments, and inconsistent with the Cunning and Caution, which, in other Cases, he was Master of: And, to obviate the Difficulty of the Pretender's Bigottry, and his Aversion to Popery, they talked of a certain new-invented Scheme of his, not to receive the Pretender, whose Principles were incurable, but his Son only, in-

to the Kingdom; that he was to be educated a Protestant in the Church of *England*, and the Bishop made Guardian and Lord Protector during his Minority; a prodigious Design, and not unlike the ambitious Spirit of the Man, though he had not the Luck to accomplish it!

THESE, and many more Speculations, amused the World at that Time, and Men judged according as their Affections ran, till a Report from the Committee of the House of Commons was published, which set the Conspiracy in a right Light. What the Bishop is chiefly charged with in that Report, is, carrying on a traiterous Correspondence Abroad, in order to raise an Insurrection in the Kingdom, and to procure foreign Forces to invade it; and, to support this Accusation, there are three Letters produced, to General *Dillon*, the late Lord *Mar*, and the Pretender himself, under the feigned Names of *Chivers*, *Musgrave*, and *Jackson*, which are of a dangerous Nature. These Letters themselves may be seen in the Report of the Secret Committee, and were the chief Foundation of the Resolution taken in the House of Commons on *March 11. That Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a wicked and detestable Conspiracy, for invading these Kingdoms with a Foreign Force, and for raising Insurrections and a Rebellion at Home, in order to subvert our present Happy Establishment in Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender upon the Throne.*

THIS Procedure, to punish by Way of Bill, occasioned many warm Debates in the House of Commons: Those that opposed it, made use of such Arguments as these: — That, by the Rules of natural Justice, Laws should be first made for the Direction of Men's Obedience, before they can be deemed guilty; that where there is no antecedent Law, there is properly no Transgression; and to punish therefore by a Law, made after the Offence committed, was repugnant to Reason, and contrary to Justice. That Bills of Attainder were always Blemishes to the Reigns wherein they passed, and might be detrimental to the Interest and Security of his Majesty's Government; that they were injurious to the Judicial Power of the House of Lords, and destructive of the Use of Juries, the distinguishing Privilege of the People of this Nation; prejudicial to the known Liberty and Safety of an *English* Subject, and never to be used but in Cases of extreme Necessity, and where the Preservation of the State plainly required; as, in the present Case, there was not that Call and Necessity: That the greater the Crime and Accusation against any Person was, the clearer and more convincing should the Evidence against him be: That anonymous and decyphered Letter, forced Constructions, Hear-says, and Inuendo's, were no Conviction of the Bishop's Guilt; no Grounds to support the Allegations in the Preamble of the Bill, *For inflicting Pains and Penalties upon him; no Evidence that could be accepted in any other Court of Judicature; but a Case, which if admitted, would be a fatal Precedent, such as might in Time come home to them all, and make their latest Posterity rue.*

THOSE that argued for the Bill, alledged, That this was a Case of the utmost Necessity, and wherein the Security of the Government was highly concerned. That the Conspiracy in itself was dangerous, as well as detestable; big with Mischiefs of all Kinds, and destructive of every Thing that was valuable among us. That the Conspirators had carried it on with the utmost Cunning as well as Wickedness, and skreened and secured themselves under the Shelter of the Law. That tho' there appeared no legal Evidence against them, yet there was such a Com-

plication of Criminal Circumstances, as amounted to the Force, though not the Formality of Evidence; and such, as in the Judgment of the Legislature (which was not tied down to the common Rules of other Courts) might be reputed a reasonable Conviction; that, in short, there was no other Way of bringing Offenders, notoriously guilty, though artfully disguised, to condign Punishment; and yet to let them escape, would be giving Comfort and Encouragement to such Practices for the future, and promising Indemnity to Clandestine Treason. That this Way of proceeding has always been allowed in Cases of the like Nature; in the Case of Sir *John Fenwick*; in the Case of the intended Assassins of King *William III.* and, if used, cannot fail of having more Advantages to the State, than pernicious Consequences attending it. That, if ever it was needful, now is the Time to appear strenuous in the Cause of the present Establishment, and to defeat the Designs of the Pretender and his Agents for ever, by letting them see that there is no Design, though never so deeply laid, and covertly carried on, that can escape the Vigilance of the Ministry, or any Person, though never so high in Station, or sacred in Function, (let him hide his Deeds of Darkness in what Obscurity he pleases) but must expect to be punished, when once he is detected. That the Bishop, in particular, who had been so troublesome to the Government and turbulent in his Proceedings, who had added Perjury and Perfidy to his undutiful Behaviour, and by his ill Example impaired in others a due Sense and Consideration of Publick Oaths, ought least of all to expect Favour and Indulgence, but rather more Rigour and Unrelenting Severity, as his Guilt had been more heinous, his Example more pernicious, and his Obligations to act otherwise more numerous and coercive.

THESE were the Arguments, which, at that Time, prevailed both in the House and elsewhere; and accordingly a Bill was brought in on *April* the 4th, to inflict certain Pains and Penalties on *Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester*, and a Copy of the Preamble, wherein all the Chief Charges against him were contained: "As
" that he had been deeply concerned in forming, &c. a wicked and detestable Conspiracy,
" and had been a principal Actor therein; that
" he had done this, by traiterously consulting
" and corresponding with divers Persons here, to
" raise an Insurrection in this Kingdom, and
" procure Foreign Forces to invade it: That he
" had done this, by traiterously corresponding
" with the same wicked Intent, with the Pretender himself, and other Persons Abroad employed by him, knowing them to be so employed: That his Design in all this was to
" depose his Majesty King *George*; to subvert
" our present Constitution both in Church and
" State, and to place a Popish Pretender upon
" the Throne; in Consequence to deprive us of
" our Religion, Laws and Liberties; to involve
" us in Blood and Ruin, and to subject us to
" the Bondage and Oppression of *Romish* Superstition and arbitrary Power.

THESE Charges and Accusations against him were sent by the Serjeant at Arms, and Notice withal given him, that he had the Liberty of Counsel and Solicitors granted him, and all other Things necessary for his Defence.

THE Bishop, 'tis plain, both by his intercepted Letter at the *Tower*, and his own Acknowledgment to the Lords, expected nothing more than an Impeachment to be lodged against him, but never prosecuted, as in the Cases of the Lord *Danby*, and the Earl of *Oxford*; but when he perceived that the Commons intended to proceed against him by Bill, and to treat him with

with a more unavoidable and expeditious Severity than he imagined, he was a little surprized at first, and seemed to express the Symptoms of such a Fear, as may, in some sudden and unexpected Cases, be incident to the boldest Man. He recovered himself, in a short Time, and, with a Resolution to make the best Defence he could, but such as was consistent with his Honour and Dignity, he sent his Petition to the House of Lords *March* the 29th, praying for their Direction and Advice, as to his Conduct in that Conjunction, and what their Lordships Opinion might be, in Relation to a standing Order, *Prohibiting, on a Penalty, any Lord to appear, either in Person, or by his Counsel, before the House of Commons, to answer any Accusation there,*

THE Debates among the Lords, upon this Occasion, were many; the Privileges peculiar to their House were largely insisted on, and the late Intrenchments made upon them, by the Commons, loudly complained of; but, at last, it was carried by a great Majority, that the Bishop, being only a Lord in Parliament, and no Peer, might, without any Diminution to the Honour of that House, appear in the House of Commons, if he thought fit, and in what Manner he thought fit, to make the best Defence and Vindication that he could. The Bishop, however, was not well pleased with this Concession, nor willing to try his Fate where he thought himself injured and pre-judged already, and therefore sent a Letter on *April* the 4th to the Speaker of the House of Commons, acquainting him with the Reasons that had determined him, not to give that House any Trouble concerning a Bill therein depending against him, but he should be ready to make his Defence and Plea against it, when it came to be argued in another House, whereof he had the Honour to be a Member. It so happened, that a Letter, which fell into the Ministry's Hands, was sealed with the Seal of an Impression very much like, if not the very same, with the Seal which had been observed on a certain criminal Letter, for which he was accused. This was a Circumstance not to be neglected, because it might conduce to ascertain those Letters to be his, as well as confirm some other Instances that pointed at his Guilt; and thereupon Orders were immediately sent to the *Tower*, to seize all the Seals that were found about him or his Servants, and to bring them instantly away, to have their Impressions compared. Col. *Williamson*, in this, did no more than he was commanded; but, on the 5th of *April*, the Bishop sent a Petition to the House of Lords, complaining, That the said *Williamson*, assisted by Persons under his Authority, had, by Violence, searched him, carried away two Seals, and seized a Paper in his Pocket, which was a Letter to his Solicitor; searched his two Servants likewise, and taken away a Seal from one of them; and thereupon praying, that, as a Lord of Parliament, and Member of that House, he might have Relief and Protection.

WHAT made this Complaint the more remarkable, was, his having a Bill depending against him in the House of Commons at this Time, and the Benefit of Counsel and Solicitors allowed him for making his Defence. It seemed a little hard, therefore, and unreasonable, that his Letter to his Solicitor should be seized, or any Thing forcibly wrested from him, that related to his Vindication: A Violation of the Rules of natural Justice, as well as the fundamental and known Laws of the Realm, some called it, that any Person, and more especially a Lord of Parliament, being under Imprisonment and Accusation of High Treason, should, by Terror, or other Violence, be, in any Degree, disturbed in, or disabled from

making his Defence; but the Thing being judged necessary at that Time, and directed by the Ministry, to enable them to make a farther Discovery, the Petition was dismissed by a great Majority, and the Commons proceeded with their usual Zeal and Vigour, till, on the 9th of *April*, they passed the Bill against him, which enacts, "That after the first of *June* 1723, he "shall be deprived of all his Offices, Dignities, "Promotions, and Benefices Ecclesiastical whatsoever; and that, from thenceforth, the same "shall be actually void, as if he were naturally "dead; and that he shall, for ever, be disabled, "and rendered incapable from holding or enjoying any Office, Dignity or Emolument, within this Realm, or any other his Majesty's Dominions; as also from exercising any Office, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual whatever; that he "shall suffer perpetual Exile, and be for ever "banished this Realm, and all other his Majesty's Dominions; that he shall depart out of "the same by the 25th of *June* next; and if he "return into, or be found within the Realm, "or any other his Majesty's Dominions, after the "said 25th of *June*, he, being thereof lawfully "convicted, shall suffer as a Felon, without "Benefit of Clergy, and shall be utterly incapable of any Pardon from his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors. That all Persons who shall be "aiding and assisting to his Return into this "Realm, or any other his Majesty's Dominions, "or shall conceal him within the same, being "lawfully convicted thereof, shall be adjudged "guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. "That if any of his Majesty's Subjects (except "such Persons as shall be licensed for that Purpose under the Sign Manual) shall, after the "25th of *June*, hold any Correspondence in "Person with him, within this Realm, or without; or by Letters, Messages, or otherwise, "or with any Person employed by him, knowing such Person to be so employed, they shall, "on Conviction, be adjudged Felons without "Benefit of Clergy: And, lastly, That Offences against this Act, committed out of this "Realm, may be tried in any County within "Great Britain.

THESE were the several Pains and Penalties which passed into an Act against Dr. *Atterbury*, the 9th of *April*; and the same Day Mr. *Yonge* was ordered to carry it to the Lords, and desire their Concurrence. After many long and earnest Debates on both Sides, the Lords, on the 16th of *May*, 1723, passed the Bill by a great Majority of Voices, viz. 83 to 43; and on the 27th of the same Month the King came to the House and gave the Royal Assent.

'Tis reported the King passed this Bill with some Regret, being much concerned, as he said; that there should be any just Occasion of dooming to perpetual Banishment, a Bishop of the Church of *England*; a Man of such eminent Parts and Learning, and one who had been so nearly attendant on him at his Coronation. To alleviate however, in some Measure, the Severity of this Sentence, and that he might not be entirely cut off from the Comforts of his Children, and Conversation of his Friends, he permitted his Daughter to attend him in his Travels; and thro' the Hands of her Husband, allowed him a Correspondence and Intercourse with his native Country.

DR. *Atterbury* had now nothing else to do but to settle his Affairs, and dispose of his Effects and prepare for his Departure. This Indulgence of the King had made him easy; and though it was thought proper, for some Reasons, to detain him in Custody, during his Stay, yet his Friends, from the Time that his Hearing before the House of Lords was over, had free

free Access to him; and their Liberality on this Occasion was profusely great, supplying the Defects of his Fortune, and enabling him to live in a strange Country, without any Danger of Distress: So that when the two great Stings of Banishment, Want of Money, and Want of Intercourse with the World, were happily removed, he took Leave of his Friends (who, the Day before, came in great Numbers to bid him their last Adieu) with a great deal of Serenity and seeming Resignation; and, on June the 18th, between Twelve and One at Noon, was carried in a Chair from his Apartment in the Tower to the Water Side; and thence in a Barge appointed to wait on him (wherein were Mr. Morrice and his Wife, Col. Williamson, and Capt. Lawrence, Commander of the Man of War that was to carry him over) he fell down with the Tide, and, going on board the aforesaid Ship, was conveyed to France, where here remained till the Time of his Death, which was A. D. 1733.

SAMUEL BRADFORD.

THIS Gentleman, upon the Deprivation of Dr. Atterbury, was translated from the Bishoprick of Carlisle to that of Rochester, and made also Dean of Westminster; he was accounted a Man of good Learning and great Moderation, was Master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge, and Rector of St. Mary le Bow in Cheapside, before he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle. On the Revival of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, he was Dean of that Order, as being Dean of Westminster. He died on the 17th of May, 1731.

JOSEPH WILCOX,

THEN Bishop of Gloucester, succeeded, and is at present Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of this Collegiate Church.

The PARISH of St. MARGARET.

THE Parish Church of St. Margaret, some Time within the Abbey, was, by Edward the Confessor, removed and built without for the Ease of the Monks.

THIS Church continued till the Days of King Edward I. at which Time the Merchants of the Staple, and Parishioners of Westminster, built all a-new, the great Chancel excepted, which was built by the Abbots of Westminster.

It was likewise re-edified, for the most Part, in the Reign of King Edward IV. especially the South Isle, by the Piety of the Lady Mary Billing; and her second Husband, Sir Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England, in that King's Time; in which Isle there is a fair Marble Monument of the said Dame Mary Billing, who was first married to William Cotton, then to the said Sir Thomas Billing, and lastly to Thomas Lacy, and erected this Monument to the Memory of her three Husbands, with whose Arms she hath adorned it; and for her own Burial, wherein she was interred in the Year 1499.

In the Controversy which happened in the Year 1222, between Eustace, Bishop of LONDON, and the Chapter of St. Paul's on the one Part, and William the Abbot, and the Convent of Westminster on the other, about the Matter of Jurisdiction in Westminster, and other Places in the County of Middlesex; and it being referred to Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury,

and others, as Arbitrators, to put a final End and Determination to that Controversy, as you may read in what is written by Newcourt of the said Bishop Eustace; they declared, *inter alia*, that this Church of St. Margaret, and the whole Parish, particularly describing the Limits thereof, and all the Chapels with the same, with the Tythes and Appurtenances; as also all the Clergy and Laity therein dwelling, were free from all Episcopal Jurisdiction of the Bishop of LONDON, and his Officials, and the Church of St. Paul, without any Exception. The declaratory Sentence may be seen at large in *Wharton de Episcopis LONDON*, p. 247, &c.

THIS Church is a *Gothick* Building upon Stone Arches, it was repaired and beautified Anno 1651; and again, being altered mostly at the Charge of Persons of Quality, and others, in the Year 1682. The North Gallery was built Anno Domini 1641, and the South Gallery at the sole Charge of Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bar. Anno 1682, who gave the same for the Benefit of the Poor of this Parish. The Steeple is now rebuilding, upon a Report being spread that the Tower was in Danger of falling; but it is the Opinion of a very ingenious Architect, that this was without any Foundation; and that the Materials were as sound as the first Day they were laid, except some Decay in the Montins to the Bell Windows, and the Battlements of the Tower, which a small Expence would have repaired; and if the Surface of the Tower had been sculp'd, by taking off the Outward half an Inch, or thereabouts, it would not only have appeared with the same Beauty, and been as strong as the Day it was first finished, but would, in all Probability, have remained so for as many Years to come, as it hath done already.

MONUMENTS.

ON an antient Monument in Brass, at the upper End of the North Isle, is thus written:

Sacrum doloris.

Shall Teares, the silent Messengers of Death,
Dissolve their Streames into a Sea of Moane?
No, no, in vain you sacrifice Reliefe,
Over his Tombe, with Eyes, with Voice with Groane.

For Cole (assign'd by God the Poore to pity,
The Widow's Comfort, and eke the Orphan's Sire)

Who tun'd each String of Hate to Love's sweet Ditty,

Is dead. Ah me! will Death the Best desire?
Remorselesse Death, thy Wrath in him is ended,
Maugre thy Darts, his Praises cannot dye;
Thou has his Body, but his Soul ascended
Into the Place of Joy's Eternity.

And tho' his Corps interr'd lies dead in Grave,
Yet still his Virtues Life and Being have.

An. Dom. 1597.

In Parliament, a Burgess Cole was placed,
In Westminster the like for many Years,
But now with Saints above his Soul is graced,
And lives a Burgess with Heaven's Royal Peers.

O blessed Change! from Earth, where Death is King,

To be united there where Angels sing.

Ejusdem in eundem

Terra tegit Corpus, meus scandit ad Æthera Cœli,
Fama virens floret, Cætera mors rapuit.

Thus in English:

The Grave my Body, Heaven my Soule doth keepe,

The World my Fame, the rest in Death doth sleep.

MARGA-

MARGARET COLE posuit.

IN another Column of the same Table :

This Monument unites two constant Lovers;
He that is dead, and her that lives in Death :
His Body she, his Spouse, in Honour covers;
Wishing her Days were shorten'd with his Breath.
But she must live, yet living shall be mated,
With him in Death, while Death her Life hath dated.

Full twenty Years and odde, their League was firm,

Witness the World, their Children and their Love ;
Nothing but Death by Death should give the Tearme

Of Farewel to their Faith by false Remove.
Of Breach of Concord no Tongue can accuse them,

Unless base Envy by her Saints abuse them.
O envy not the Dead, but die to Sin,
Expect the Harvest of this dead Man's Bliss,
Desire the Crown which Envy cannot winne,
Amend in you, not others, what's amiss ;

Sad Death shall be your Herald to procure
Rest to your Soules, with Christ for to endure.

Margaret in Woe, distill those Tears to Comfort,

And in thy Childrens Love redress thy Anguish :
Three live with thee, then love their Consort,
No longer in thy Husband's Sorrow languish.

But imitate thy Cole in Virtue's Laws,
That thou may'st live where Virtue pleads her Cause.

THIS Monument is in the North Isle, and hath this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Lady Dorothy Stafford Knight, Daughter-in-Law to Henry Lord Stafford, the only Son of Edward the last Duke of Buckingham : Her Mother was Ursula, Daughter to the Countesse of Salisbury, the only Daughter to George Duke of Clarence, Brother to King Edward the Fourth. Shee continued a true Widow from the Age of 27 till her Death. She served Queen Elizabeth 40 Years, lying in the Bed-Chamber, esteemed of her, loved of all, doing Good, all she could, to every Body, never hurted any ; a continual Remembrance of the Suits of the Poor. As she lived a religious Life, in great Reputation of Honour and Virtue in the World, so she ended in continual fervent Meditation and hearty Prayer to God ; at which Instant, as all her Life, so after her Death, she gave liberally to the Poor, and died aged 78, the 22d of September, 1604 ; in whose Remembrance Sir Edward Stafford, her Son, hath caused this Memorial of her to be in the same Forme and Place as she herselfe long since required him.

ON a Monument on the North Side of the Chancel is this Inscription :

To the Memory of Robert Peter, Esquire, Auditor of the Receipt, her first Husband, who gave to the Use of the Poor of this Parish, one hundred Pounds : And of Edward English, her second Husband, a Gentleman, kind, courteous, and of great Hospitality, who gave twelve Pounds in Annuity for ever to the same Use.

Margaret their loving Wife, Daughter of Sir John Tyrill of Gipping, Knight, who likewise hath bequeathed one hundred Pounds for the purchasing of one Yearly Annuity of twenty No-

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bles for ever to the foresaid Poor ; lamenting their Death, and for Testification of her dutiful Love, hath erected this Monument.

ANOTHER Monument in the same Isle, with this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Arneway, buried the 8th of September, Anno Dom. 1603. And Margaret Arneway, his Wife, who was buried the 9th of August, Anno Dom. 1596. near the other.

IN a fair Plate is this following Epitaph :

A Memorial on the Death of John Varnam, Gardiner, who deceased the xi. Day of December, 1586, *Ætatis suæ* 46.

O mortal Man that lives on Earth,
consider well thy End ;
Remember that thou must depart
when God for thee doth send ;
This Life is but a Pilgrimage,
so soon it doth decay,
And all the Riches of this World
shall fade and pass away.

As by Example daily shew'd
before our Eyes we see,
That Rich and Poor to Earth are brought
for their Iniquity.
Let us that live on Earth behind
to God for Mercy call,
With woeful Heart and wringing Hands
and he will blese us all.

And now to speak of this good Man,
John Varnam called by Name,
Who in his Life he lived well
by Labour, Travaile, and Paine :
In helping of the Fatherless
and Widows very poor,
And setting ever them on Worke
which went from Door to Door.

A Gardiner by Art he was,
great Skill he had therein,
And prospered well in all his Life,
with every living Thing
That he at all Times took in Hand,
to God be given all Praise,
That did increase this honest Man
with Riches many Ways.

The Poor they had great Work of him,
by weeding of his Ground,
And he to them was well content
to leave Assurance sound
Of Land and living to releave
The Fatherless in Need,
So he confirmed this his Mind
by Will it was decreed.

Agnes Varnam left behind
his loving Wife most sure,
By her he had four Sons likewise
four Daughters, Virgins pure,
Who all being dead, and none alive,
by Elizabeth by Name,
And, in Remembrance of his Life,
they have set up this fame.

He willingly did yeeld himselfe,
in God was all his Trust ;
And in the last Houre of his Death,
he shew'd his Faith most just,
To leave this World most cheerefully,
desirous to depart ;
Asking Forgiveness of the World,
and forgiving with his Heart,

To those which he at any Time
in Deed or Word offended :
Most joyfully his Soule was then
unto the Lord commended.
And thus he left his mortal Life,
in Briefe, to tell you plaine ;
Hoping in Heav'n to be receiv'd,
for ever to remaine.

IN the same Isle, in the Body of the Church,
is this Inscription :

Cornelius Vandun lieth here, borne at Breda
in Brabant, Souldier with King Henry at Tur-
ney, Yeoman of the Guard, and Usher to King
Henry, King Edward, Queen Mary, and Queen
Elizabeth : Of honest and virtuous Life, a care-
ful Man for poore Folke. Who in the End of
this Towne did build for poor Widowes twenty
Houses of his owne Cost.

ROUND about his Figure, wrought as in his
Guards Coat, these Words :

Obiit Anno Dom 1577. Buried the 4th of Sep-
tember. *Ætatis suæ* 94.

AT the upper End of the South Isle in the
Chancel, as follows :

Frances Haughton, in Token of her Love to her
Husband, caused this Monument to be erected.

Here resteth in assured Hope to rise in Christ,
the Body of Hugh Haughton, the fourth Son of
Thomas Haughton of Haughton, in the County
of Chester, Gentleman. Who married Frances,
Daughter of William Coothe of Sherbourne, in
the County of Dorset, Gentleman, and by her
had Issue two Daughters, Elizabeth and Frances.
He departed this Life the 17th Day of October,
1616. Aged 50 Years. And Elizabeth depart-
ed this Life the 28th of August, 1615, aged seven
Years, and lyeth here also interred.

ON an antient Brass Monument, close by the
other, is thus written :

Give Thanks to God for Edward Courtney,
Esquire, Sonne and Heire to Sir Peter Court-
ney of Devonshire, Knight, who living a Life
agreeable to his Estate and Stocke, ended the
same like a faithful Christian, the 27th Day of
November 1566, and is buried before this
Stone.

ON another near to that, is thus written :

Here lyeth the Body of Alexander Tomkins,
the fifth Sonne to Richard Tomkins of Moming-
ton upon Wye, in the County of Hereford,
Esquire, who was buried in August, in the Year
of our Lord God 1615.

ON another near to that is thus written :

Underneath lyeth the Body of James Tomkins,
second Sonne to James Tomkins of Momington
upon Wye, in the County of Hereford, Esquire,
buried in December, in the Year of our Lord
God 1613.

CLOSE to this a very fair Monument in the
South Wall of the Chancel, thus written on :

Here-under is entombed Blanch Parry, Daugh-
ter to Henry Parry of New-Court within the
County of Hereford, Esquire, chief Gentlewo-
man of Queen Elizabeth's most Honourable

Privy-Chamber, and Keeper of her Majesty's
Jewels, whom she faithfully served from her High-
ness's Birth ; beneficial to her Kinsfolk and
Countrymen, charitable to the Poor, insomuch
that she gave to the Poor of Bacton and Newton
in Herefordshire seven Score Bushels of Wheat
and Rye yearly for ever, with divers Sums of
Money to *Westminster*, and other Places, for
good Uses. She died a Maid in the 82d Year
of her Age, the 12th of February, 1589.

ANOTHER fair Monument in the same Isle in
the Chancel, thus written on :

Here-under resteth, in Expectation of a glo-
rious Resurrection, the Body of Thomas Bond,
Gentleman, some Time a Burgesse of this City of
Westminster ; and also the Bodies of Ellen his
Wife, of Thomas Bond their Sonne, and of Ellen
their Daughter.

To the Memory of whose Christian Vertues,
their dutiful Sonne and loving Brother John Bond,
hath erected this Monument.

A Father, Mother, Sonne, and Daughter deere,
Cover'd with Earth, their Corps be buried here :
Two aged died, and two in Prime of Strength,
To teach that Death will conquer all at length :
A vertuous Life they liv'd, made Christian Ends,
And now a Crown of Glory them attends.

AT the four Corners of this Monument are these
Inscriptions :

Thomas Bond, the Father, dyed the 7th of
April, 1616.

Ellin Bond, the Mother, dyed the 31st of May,
1628.

Thomas Bond, the Sonne, dyed the 26th of
May, 1627.

Ellin Butts, the Daughter, died the 12th of
August, 1625.

ON a fair Stone, in the Middle of the Chan-
cel is thus written :

Here resteth in God the Body of Anna Ellis,
borne in Denmarke, who served our gracious
Queene Anna in her Bed-Chamber, was mar-
ried to Master Thomas Seringe, her Majesty's
Chaplain, the 28th of April, in the Yeere of
our Lord God 1598, and died at Westminster
the 26th of February, 1608, unto whom God Al-
mighty give a joyful Resurrection.

Mœrentis musa Mariti.

*Astri tuam foveant Animam, bona fama sepulta
Restet in his terris, capiat tandem omnia Cœlum.*

Johannes Seringius, Thuringius.

A fair Monument at the lower End of the
North Isle in the Wall, thus written on :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Edward Rey-
nolds, Esq; late Clarke of his Majesty's Privy
Seale, and Register of the Court of Requests ;
who departed this Life the 18th Day of Decem-
ber, Anno Dom. 1623. By him also lyeth the
Body of his Brother, Master Owen Reynolds,
who deceased the 16th of April 1610. To whose
Memories, Edward and Launcelot Reynolds,
Gentlemen, have here placed these ensuing
Verses, made by the said Edward Reynolds in
his Life-time.

Gloria,

Gloria, vita, decor, thesaurus fama voluptas,
 Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
 Fumus, bulla, iris, fax, ventus, dulce venenum,
 Vanescit, perit, arefcit, liquefit, fugit, angit.
 Orbe nihil toto stabile est, cito corrueat orbis,
 Et vasti in nihilum vanescet fabrica mundi.
 Sola fides firmam parit, æternamque Coronam,
 Sola fides Christi meritis, sunt cætera nugæ.

Hæc vixi, hæc morior fide, mihi Christus in vita,
 & morte lucrum.

IN the Middle of the same Isle, in the Wall,
 is a fair Monument, thus written on :

M. S.

Hic sepultus jacet Johannes Corbettus de
 Sprowston, in Com. Norf. Baronettus. Qui ux-
 orem duxit piissimam Annam, filiam Arthuri
 Capel de Hadham, in Com. Hartford Militis.
 Ex qua suscepit filios tres totidemque filias, vi-
 tam vixit integerrimam, Rei assertor publicæ,
 Christianæ columnæ, Mecænas literariæ, hinc
 migrans, Anno Dom. Millesimo Sexcentesimo
 Vigesimo Septimo (Ætatis trigesimo Septimo)
 die decimo nono Januarii. Abunde illud sup-
 plevit, in quo Marmor deficit, famam & memo-
 riam indeptus terris diutius, ac Cælo in æternam
 victuram.

{ Johannes Corbettus miles
 { Sanctus ne is homo & liber
 { Et Sanctus iste homo liber.

Sir John Corbett, Baronet.

ANOTHER in the same Wall, thus inscribed :

D. M. M. S.

Joannes Mackulio
 de Merton, D. N.
 Scoto - Britannus
 Magni Hetrurix Ducis
 Archiater quondam
 Nec non
 In Sapientia illustris, Pisis
 Cathedræ Doctor.
 Dein
 Magnæ Britannix Regis
 Medicus, Medicorum sui seculi
 Æsculapius, Therapeutices,
 promus-condus, conditumque prodigium
 Mortales, huic Cippo in Spem
 Resurrectionis, vitæque melioris
 Reliquit exuvias
 Reparata Salutis 1622.
 Ætatis suæ 46, Mense.

Nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet.

ON the same Wall, in a Table, is this Epi-
 taph :

In the Memory of the late deceased Virgin,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Hereicke.

Sweet Virgin, that I do not set
 Thy Grave Verse up in mournful Jet,
 Or dappled Marble, let thy Shade
 Not wrathful seem, or fright the Maid,
 Who hither at her weeping Howres,
 Shall come to strew thy Earth with Flowers :
 No, know, blest Soule, when there's not one
 Remainder left of Brasse or Stone ;
 Thy living Epitaph shall be
 Though lost in them, yet found in me :
 Deare, in thy Bed of Roses then,
 Till this World shall dissolve (as Men)
 Sleepe, while we hide thee from the Light,
 Drawing thy Curtains round ——— Good night.

ON a Table, hanging at the upper End of the
 South Isle, is thus written :

IN Memory of the right vertuous and beau-
 tiffull Gentlewoman Mistresse Margaret Radcliffe,
 Daughter to Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, one of
 the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who
 died at Richmond the 10th of November, and
 was here buried with Solemnity the 22d of the
 same Month, Anno Dom. 1599.

An. Reg. Eliz. 41.

Tell thou my wailing Verse, and mourning Show,
 What beauteous Frame lies here interred below,

Here underneath entomb'd a Dazie lies,
 The Pride of Nature, with Perfection fill'd ;

O Woe, whom Zephyres blasts can ne'er make
 rise,

Being by Death's black Storms untimely kill'd.

Ratcliffe's thy Name ; the Glory of the Court ;
 Vertue and Beauty strove t'adorn thee most ;

Though here inclos'd, yet Fame shall still
 report

Thy Virtue's Praise, thy Grace's Time shall
 boast ;

Thou dy'd'st a Virgin pure, and spotless Liver ;
 Grief caus'd thy Death, Death makes thee live
 for ever.

If any ask, who sigh'd this sad Complaint ?

Say, one that liv'd, that lov'd, that joy'd, now
 faint.

THERE is another handsome Monument at the
 upper End of the Chancel, erected to the Me-
 mory of Sir Francis Egioke, of Egioke in the
 County of Hereford, Baronet, who died at Ux-
 bridge the 21st of November, 1622.

THIS Monument is near unto another, having
 this Inscription :

Here lyeth entombed Mary Lady Dudley,
 Daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham,
 in his Time Lord High Admiral of England,
 Lord Chamberlaine, and Lord Privy Seale. Shee
 was Grand-childe to Thomas Duke of Norfolk,
 the second of that Sur-name, and Sister to Charles
 Howard Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Ad-
 miral of England. By whose prosperous Direc-
 tion, through the Goodness of God, in defend-
 ing his Handmaid Queen Elizabeth, the whole
 Fleet of Spaine was defeated and discomfited.

Shee was first married to Edward Sutton Lord
 Dudley, and after to Richard Mountpesson, Es-
 quire ; who, in the Memory of her Vertues, and
 last Testimony of his Love, erected this Monu-
 ment. Shee slept in Christ Jesus in the Yeere of
 our Lord 1600, the 21st of August, attending
 the joyful Day of her Resurrection.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the
 North Isle, with this Inscription :

Here in Peace resteth the Body of Thomas
 Seymour, second Sonne to the Right Honourable
 Edward Earle of Hartford, and Isabel his Wife,
 eldest Daughter to Edward Meley of Katesby in
 the County of Northampton, Esquire ; which
 said Thomas departed this Life the 8th Day of
 August 1600 ; and the said Isabel the 20th of
 August 1619, in the true Faith of Jesus Christ,
 and in the blessed Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

ON a fair Marble in the Chancel is thus
 written :

Depositum

Mariæ Filix unicæ Thomæ Egerton, Militis,
 Baronis de Ellesmere, Cancellarii Angliæ ; Fran-
 cisci Leigh Militis fidelissimæ, optime meritæ, ac
 unicæ dilectæ conjugis, quæ tertio die Aprilis,
 Anno

Anno Dom. M.DC.XII. Ætatis suæ 36. post partum Filiorum 4. Filiarum 5. in puerperio Filia 6. Spiritum Deo, Corpus sepulchro liquit, in Christo obdormiens; Cui Fide, Spe & Charitate, Constantissime vixit. Pudicitia, Pietatis, & Veneritatis Rarissimum decus.

Non obiit sed abiit.

Annæ, uxori suæ amantissimæ & optimæ, Filia Willielmi Barlowi, Episcopi Ciceſtrenſis & Agathæ Welsborne, generosæ conjugis ejus, diem suum quinto idus Decembris, Anno Domini 1597, obeunti Westmonasterii, quo virum ad Parliamentum comitabatur, Harbartus Westfalingus, Episcopus Herefordienſis, susceptis ex ipsa quinq; liberis; Harbarto, qui duxit Franciscam Rudhall generosam, Anna quæ Gulielmo Jeffereys, Ar. Margaretta, quæ Richardo Eedes. Wigornia Decano; Elizabetha, quæ Roberto Walweyne generoso; & Francisca, quæ Francisco Jenkes generoso nupta est.

In memoriam virtutis, & amoris ipsius posuit.

IN the same Church is a new Monument lately erected in the North Isle, and this Inscription on it:

In Expectation of a joyful Resurrection, neere this Place resteth the Body of Robert Golding, Gentleman, borne in this City of Westminster, and some Time Chiefe Burgesse thereof: His Honesty and charitable Life, gained good Esteem; his Age drew and deserved Respect of all. And in the House where he took Beginning in his Infancy, he most peaceably and piously ended his Days on the 22d of November 1629. Being always careful of his Wayes, charitable to the Poore, and very judicious and ready in discharging of all Offices incident to the Civil Government of this City, wherein he fully proceeded long before his Death. He lived to see the Change of foure Kings and Queenes: And yet in assured Hope of never-changing Blisse, by the meritorious Passion of his only Mediator Christ Jesus, hee never altered or changed from the now truly professed Religion, wherein he most constantly died in the 78th Year of his Age, leaving behinde him two Sons and three Daughters.

To whose pious Memory William Golding, his eldest Sonne, and sole Executor, hath, at his own Charge, erected this Monument, June 1631.

THE Monuments of later Date in this Church of St. Margaret's, are these that follow:

IN the Chancel:

For Pet. Newton, Esq; who served K. James, Prince Henry, King Charles I. and Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, 1660.

Tho. Hanbury, A. M. Son of Edward Hanbury, of Kelmarsh in the County of Northampton, 1685.

SOUTH Isle, on the lowest Pillar:

Hic juxta reconditur quod mortale fuit Reverendi in Christo Patris Laurentii Womach, Epi. Menevensis, &c. 1685. Nec non filia suæ unica.

John Gregory, Son of Will. Gregory of Stockworth in Lincolnshire, Esq; 1675.

James Harrington, Esq; eldest Son of Sapcotes Harrington, Knt. 1677.

John Bert, Esq; Protonotary of the King's Palace at Westminster, 1638.

Ann Hund, Wife of Reuben Hund, 1634.

Abraham Williams, Vectensis. Oxonii Studuit, Belgii Incola, Legato Winwoodo a Secretis, Eques Auratus, &c. 1653.

SOUTH Isle.

Mary Brocas, Daughter of Will. Brocas of Heddingworth, in the County of Leicester, Esq; 1654.

Sir Richard Corbert of Longnor in the County of Salop, Bart. 1683.

Charles Bret, Esq; one of the Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, 1682.

NORTH Isle.

Richard Willis, Esq; 1640, departed at the Star-Chamber in Westminster; and Elizabeth his Wife; and Elizabeth, Daughter to Richard Willis, 1674.

Maurice Emmet of this Parish, Esq; 1694.

Sir Henry Pomroy, Knt. 1683; and Jane his Wife, Daughter of one of the antient Family of the Prideaux, 1682-3.

Richard Taylor of this Parish, Gent. 1676; also five Sons and six Daughters by Eusebia his Wife, and four Grandchildren.

Henry Martin, Husband to Sarah their Daughter.

Anne Butler, (and Thomas and Gregory Butler, her Sons) Wife of Gregory Butler of Oldacres in the Bishoprick of Durham, Esq; 1668.

Richard Nott, 1696, aged 11 Years; his School-Fellow, Walter Thomas made his Epitaph, viz.

Dear to his Parents here doth lye
A Youth admired for Piety:
His Years Eleven, yet knew more
Of God, than many of Threescore,
&c.

Sacred to the Memory of that great Example of Piety Emery Hill, late of this Parish, a worthy Benefactor, 1677.

James Palmer, B. D. a good Benefactor, deceased 1659.

AGAINST a Pillar near the Communion Table:

Hic situm est quod mori potuit Samuelus Langford, Armigeri, &c. puris manibus in fisco Regis vixit, &c. 1691.

Anne Langwith, late Wife of John Langwith, 1691.

Elizabeth Tayler, Wife of Henry Tayler, 1680.

Juxta hoc marmor sita est Maria Arnold, Uxor Johannis Arnold, &c. 1701. She died in Child-Bed.

John Macullo, Secretary to the Auditor of the Exchequer, 1634.

Nicholas Dering of the County of Dorset, Gent. 1688.

SOUTH Isle:

Susan Gray, Daughter of Henry Gray of Enfield, in the County of Stafford, Esq; 1654.

Tho. Flowerdew, Vintner, free of the Haberdasher, LONDON, 1637; William Flowerdew, his Son, 1641.

NORTH Wall at the lower End of the Church:

Here lyeth interred the twice vertuous and thrice religious Gentlewoman, Frances, Wife to John Nappers, in the County of Dorset, Esq; 1624.

THERE

THERE are flat Stones in the Body of the Church; for

Henry Swindel, 1691. Thomas Kifford; one of the Ushers of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, 1684, and Judith his Wife, 1700. Thomas Grosse, 1683, and his Wife. Barbara Broughton, Spinster, 1680.

Edward Story, Esq; Volary-Keeper to King Charles II. 1684. Stanlake, also twice inscribed upon this Stone.

IN the Chancel :

Elizabeth Kirkwood; Daughter to John Kirkwood, 1677.

Beaupre Nowers, 1690, and Hester Nowers, his Mother, 1700.

Two Children of John Gregory, Gilbert and Gratian,

IN the Church-Yard, North of the Church, a Monument, for

Alexander Davis of Ebury in the Country of Middlesex, Esq; 1665.

AGAINST the South Wall of the Church, outwards :

Edmund Harper, 1652, aged 94, and Joan his Wife, 1629, aged 70.

Joseph Harper, 1651.

Edward Richardson, Son of Abel Richardson, Gent. and Elenor his Wife, 1651.

William Robinson, 1674, and Joan his Wife, 1675.

THE Charities given to this Parish may be known by some Memorials thereof, written partly upon Monuments of the Benefactors, and partly upon a large Table set up in the West Wall of the Church.

Mr. Emery Hill, Inhabitant of this Parish, besides what he gave in his Life-Time, left by his Will at his Death :

First, The Revenue of several Houses in Westminster for ever, for the Use of the poor Children of the King's Hospital in Tothill-Fields, of which he was one of the Governors.

Secondly, The Sum of 100 l. for the Building of three Alms-Houses in Petty-France.

Thirdly, 7 l. per Ann. for the teaching the poor Children.

Fourthly, 100 l. for a Stock of Coals for the Poor of the Parish, for ever.

Fifthly, 50 l. to the Children of Christ's Hospital in LONDON.

Sixthly, A bountiful Gift for the setting up poor decayed Tradesmen.

Seventhly, He left a plentiful Provision for the building of 12 Alms-Houses, a Chapel and School, for six poor Men and their Wives, six poor Widows, and teaching 24 Children, with sufficient Maintenance for the same, for ever.

More, 50 l. for the Use of the Poor of the Company of Brewers.

Besides several other charitable Bequests.

James Palmer, B. D. born in this Parish, Anno 1581, and died 1659; five Years before he died, erected 12 Alms-Houses in this Parish; a Chapel, and an House for a School-Master, and a School-Room, for teaching of 20 poor Children; he placed six poor Men and six poor Women in them; he came and preached to them twice every Week, during his Life and Health,

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and settled 80 l. per Ann. Freehold Land upon them for ever, and to buy the Children Books, and for Repairs of the said Houses, and for paying the School-Master.

OVER the West Door is a Table inscribed :

The Royal Gift and charitable Benevolence of King Charles II. towards the Relief of the Poor of this Parish, payable out of the Exchequer, and established by Privy-Seal, dated 12 Febr. 1676, 50 l. per Ann. erected the 29th of May, 1677.

A Table of Benefactors to the Poor of this Parish, and to the Children of the Hospital of the same Parish, founded by King Charles I. viz. since the Year 1558.

D O N O R S.

Cornelius Van Dun gave 20 Alms-Houses and one Plat of Ground to them belonging, held by Lease for many Years unexpired.

John Vernham, for the Poor's Relief, certain Tenements held by Lease for Years unexpired.

William Lambe, two Tenements for 40 Years unexpired.

Richard Castle, towards perpetual Relief of the Poor, 12 l.

Edmund English, yearly, 12 l.

John Powel, yearly, 1 l.

Lewis Owen, weekly for ever, 1 s.

Henry Forest, a liberal Benefactor, for Education of Orphans, yearly, 12 l.

William Heather, Doctor in Musick, to the poor Children in the Hospital in Tothill-Fields, founded by King Charles I. 100 l.

Cornelius Van Dun, towards the Relief of the Poor here in Money, 20 l.

Ralph Baldwin, and other the Inhabitants of the Parish, for the like Use, 10 l.

Thomas Ewins; towards the Poor's Relief, 10 l.

John Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, 10 l.

Robert Peters, 100 l.

Will. Bagnal, 150 l.

William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, towards the perpetual Relief of the Poor, 10 l.

Blanch Parry, 20 l.

Maurice Pickering, a bountiful Benefactor, 200 l.

Margaret English, 100 l.

Rob. Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer, and High Steward of this City, 100 l.

Sir Thomas Heyes, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, for the like perpetual Maintenance of the Poor, 100 l.

Joan Hughs, 100 l.

William Lord Paget, in his Life-Time a bountiful Benefactor, towards a perpetual Maintenance of the Children of the Hospital in Tothill-Fields, 200 l.

Thomas Gawen, by his last Will, towards the Maintenance of the same Children, in Lands and Houses, per Ann. 72 l.

Samuel Baker, for Relief of the Poor, 100 l.

Nicholas Butler of this Parish, Gent. to 200 poor People of this Parish, to be distributed by 12 d. a-piece, 10 l.

By him more, to be distributed to 20 poor House-Keepers, 20 l.

More by him, to be distributed by 10 s. or 20 s. a-piece, to poor, lame, blind, or bed-ridden People of this Parish, 20 l.

More by him, towards the Repair of the Alms-Houses in the Parish, 100 l.

More by him, towards a Stock, to set the Poor at Work, 50 l.

More by him, to the Hospital in Tothill-Fields, three Houses in King-street, held by two Leases of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to the Value of 500 l.

More to the said Hospital, to buy the Children and School-master black Coats and Caps, twenty Pounds.

More towards the better Maintenance of the poor People in the Alms-houses erected by James Palmer in Tothill-Fields, five Houses held by four Leases from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of the Value of 200 l.

Item, To the Governors of the said Alms-houses, to renew the said Leases, 50 l.

Item, To buy the poor People in the said Alms-houses, and the School-master, Gowns, 20 l.

Item, For the building two or three Alms-houses, and the purchasing of Lands for the Maintenance of the Families that shall be therein placed, 500 l.

Thomas Hanwel, for the Maintenance of a Sermon preached upon every Good Friday at the New Chapel, 25 l.

Elizabeth Hambden, towards the Relief of the Poor of this Parish, 250 l.

Jane Grinsel, Wife of Humfrey Grinsel, for putting forth poor Children Apprentices, per Annum 12 l.

Sir Henry Herbert, Kt. towards a Stock for keeping the Poor at Work, 20 l.

Sir Robert Long, Bart. towards the Relief of the poor Children at the King's Hospital, 100 l.

And towards the Poor of the Parish, 40 l.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, value about 400 l. per Annum. But the Rector receives for Tythes 31 l. 18 s. 10 d. that is, for Garden-Ground, 12 l. 5 s. 4 d. for Pasture-Ground 17 l. 4 s. 4 d. for Meadow-Ground 2 l. 9 s. 2 d.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Hargrave*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Widmore*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, at Ten in the Morning, and Six in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are one on *All Souls Day*, and a Charity Sermon on the second *Sunday* in *January*, for the Benefit of the Children belonging to the *Grey-Coat* Hospital.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	1 Deputy Steward.
	1 High Bailiff, and his Deputy.
2 Church-wardens.	7 Burgeses.
6 Overseers and Collectors for the Poor.	7 Assistant Burgeses.
	13 Constables.
	8 Inquests.
The PEACE-OFFICERS and others are,	4 Surveyors of the High Ways.
	2 Surveyors of the Streets.
1 High Steward, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Arran.	16 Scavengers.

IN St. *Margaret's Westminster* Parish are three Charity-Schools, set up for Poor Children. Upon a Proposal made by the Trustees of these Schools, the Church-wardens have allowed them a large House belonging to the Parish, Rent-free for seven Years; and have given them as many of the Parish-Children (with the usual Pensions they gave to their Nurses) as the Trustees would undertake to maintain and employ with Work. Whereupon they took in the fifty poor Boys that belonged to their Charity-School, and at several Times since fifty more Boys and Girls, upon the Parish Account, and have set them all

to Work, some to Spinning of Wool, others to mending and making of Shoes; others to Sewing, Knitting, &c. and the Income of the Charity and their Earnings, have been sufficient to find them Diet, Lodging, and all other Necessaries, with an Overplus of some small Matter towards a Stock to put the said Children out Apprentices.

Not far off, in *King-street*, stood another ancient Parish Church, dedicated to the *Holy Innocents*, as appears by these Extracts following, taken out of the Records belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Hæc est finalis Concordia, facta in Curia Dni. Regis apud Westmer. die Mercurii, in festo Sti. Martini, Anno Regni Regis Ricardi decimo, coram E. Eliensi, P. Dunelm. Episcopis, Galfrido filio Petri, Willo. de Ste. Marie Ecclia. Willo. Brewer, Rico. de Heciet, Reginald. de Argenton, & aliis Dni. Regis fidelibus, ibid. tunc presentib. Inter Stephanum de Turnham, & Edelinam uxorem ejus, petentes, &c. Et Abbatem Westmer. tenentem de una virgata terre, & dimid. & duabus Hidis tre. cum pertinent. in Patrichesie (in Com. Surr.) unde recognitio de morte Antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in prefat. Curia Sciit. qd. predict. Stephanus & Edelin. remiserunt, & quiet. clamaver. de se & heredib. suis totum ejus & clam. qd. habuerunt in predict. terra, eid. Abbati & successorib. in perpetuum.

Et pro hac remissione, &c. Abbas dedit predict. Stephano & Edeline quandam terram in Westmer. contra Ecclesiam Sanctior. Innocentium. Cujus Latitudo versus vicum continet xxxi ulnas; & in medio continet xxxvii ulnas, & versus Thamesiam continet in Latitudine xxxiiii ulnas, & in Longitudine quicquid continetur inter vicum de Westmer. & Thamiam. Tenend. eis. Stephano & Edeline, & heredib. eorum de predict. Abbate & ejus successoribus in perpetuum, reddendo inde annuatim in Festo Sti. Michis. eidem Abbati & success. unam libram piperis, vel sex denarios pro annu. servitio, &c.

Vide Original. inter fines diversor. Comitatus tempore Rs. Rici primi, in Curia Receptionum Secii. Reg. ap. Westmer.

THE Land which is here granted, is said to be against the Church of St. *Innocent's*, and runs down to the *Thames*, and in *Westminster-street*: So that the Church must have stood not on the East Side of *King-street*, but on the West.

Alius Finis levat. anno 3tio Reg. Henrici 3tii in Com. Midd. in Vico Innocentium: Et alius, in Parochia Sanctorum Innocentium eodem anno. Finis terrarum ex opposito Ecclie. Sanctorum Innocentium ibidem.

THIS Church (as is guessed) now is defecrated, and made Use of for a Wine-Cellar, belonging to the Quaker's Tavern in *Thieving-lane*. The Front is at the farther End of the Great Sanctuary, the whole Cross being the Form of the oldest Churches.

NEXT to the famous Monastery of St. *Peter* was the King's Palace.

THE Grandeur of the Royal *British* Court and Palace, in ancient Times, may appear in the Quality as well as the Number of the Officers and Persons, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, belonging to it, viz. a Lord High Almoner, a Dean of the Royal Chapel, a Clerk of the Closet, Chaplains in Ordinary forty-eight, four waiting each Month in their Turns; Lords and other of his Majesty's Privy Council; to which belong several Clerks, ordinary and extraordinary; Lord High Steward of his Majesty's Houthold, Treasurer

surer of the Household, Comptroller of the Household, Cofferer, Master of the Household, Clerks of the Green-Cloth, two; Clerks Comptrollers, two; Knight-Marshal, Serjeant-Porter, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Vice-Chamberlain, Secretary to the Chamberlain, Clerk to the Lord Chamberlain, Lords of the Bed-chamber, Groom of the Stole, and First Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, Grooms of the Bed-chamber, Pages of the Back-stairs, Cup-bearers, four Carvers, four Gentlemen Sewers, Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters, Grooms of the Privy Chambers, Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarterly Waiters, Yeomen of the Removing Wardrobe, Clerks of the Wardrobe, Master of the Robes, Treasurer of the Chamber, Master of the Jewel-house, Historiographer, Poet-Laureat, Principal Painter, Surveyor of the Royal Gardens and Water-Works, Keeper of the Library, Master of the Ceremonies, Assistant Master, and Master Groom-Porter; Master of the Revels, Master of the Tennis-Court, Knight-Harbinger, Master of the Musick, Physicians in Ordinary, Apothecary to the Person, Apothecary to the House, Serjeant-Surgeons, Surgeons to the House, Chief Justice in Eyre North of *Trent*, Chief Justice in Eyre South of *Trent*, Chief Ranger of *St. James's Park*, Chief Ranger of *Hyde-Park*, Out-Ranger of *Windsor-Forest*, Keepers of *Windsor Park*, Great and Little *Greenwich Park*, *Hampton-Court Park*, *New Forest*, and *Sherwood Forest*; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Houses, Castles and Lordships, and Surveyor of his Works; Pay-master of the Works, Comptroller of the Works, House-keepers at *White-hall*, *Windsor*, *New-market*, Palaces of *Westminster*, *St. James's*, *Hampton-Court*, and *Kensington*. Servants to the King in the Way of Trade; Goldsmith, Jeweller, Serjeant-Painter, Perfumer, Hatter, Druggist, Distiller, Perspective and Optick Glass-maker, Master Bricklayer, Locksmith, Printer, Book-feller, Binder and Stationer, Watch and Clock-Maker, Joiner of the Privy Chamber, Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse, Gentleman of the Horse-Equerries, Master of the Great Wardrobe, his Deputy, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Check, Pay-master, Gentleman-Harbinger, Ensign, Principal Secretaries of State, three; Under-Secretaries, five; Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Clerks of the Privy Seal, Clerks of the Signet, Commissioners of the Treasury, Secretaries of the Treasury, Chief Clerks, Solicitor of the Treasury, Chancellor, and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Auditor, his Deputy, Clerk of the Pells, Tellers of the Exchequer. All these are Officers of the King's principal Palace, which was anciently situated in *Westminster*.

OF what Antiquity, it is uncertain: But *Edward* the Confessor held his Court here, as appears by the Testimony of sundry; namely, of *Ingulphus*, as hath been said before. The said King had his Palace, and for the most Part remained there; where he also ended his Life, and was buried in the Monastery which he had built. It is not to be doubted, but that King *William I.* as he was crowned there, so he built much at this Palace, for he found it far inferior to the Building of princely Palaces in *France*.

AND it is manifest, by the Testimony of many Authors, that *William Rufus* built the great Hall there about the Year of Christ 1097. Amongst others, *Roger of Windover*, and *Matthew Paris*, do write, that King *William*, being returned out of *Normandy* into *England*, kept his Feast of *Whitsontide* very Royally at *Westminster*, in the new Hall which he had lately built; the Length whereof (say some) is 270 Feet, and 74 Feet in Breadth.

AND when he heard Men say, that this Hall was too great, he answered and said, *This Hall is not big enough by the one half, and is but a Bed-chamber, in Comparison of what I mean to make.*

A diligent Searcher (saith *Matthew Paris*) might find out the Foundation of the Hall which he was supposed to have built, stretching forth from the River of *Thames* even to the Common Highway.

THIS Palace was repaired about the Year 1163, by *Thomas Becket*, Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great Celerity and Speed, which before was ready to have fallen down.

It seems to have gone to Decay in the Times of King *Edward IV.* King *Richard III.* began the Repairs of it, and gave for an Order to *Thomas Tyrrel*, Keeper of the Park of *Wildegolet* in *Essex*, to suffer no manner of Person to embezel or purloin, or carry away out of the said Park, any Timber, Boards, Laths, Shingles, or any other Stuff, ordained for the Works at *Westminster*, and other Places; but suffer such as they should send thither, to fell and carry away as much Stuff as they shall think behoveful for the said Work, *Anno 2do, 16 March, Westminster.*

THIS hath been the principal Seat and Palace of all the Kings of *England* since the Conquest; for here they have, in the great Hall, kept their Feasts, of Coronation especially, and other solemn Feasts, as at *Christmas*, and other Times. For Proof whereof, *Stow* says he finds it recorded, that in the Year 1236, and the 20th of King *Henry III.* on the 29th of *December*, *William de Haverbull*, the King's Treasurer, is commanded, that, upon the Day of the Circumcision of our Lord, he should cause 6000 poor People to be fed at *Westminster*, for the State of the King, the Queen, and their Children. The Weak and Aged to be placed in the great Hall; and, in the lesser, those that were more strong and in reasonable Plight. The Children, in the King's and Queen's Chambers: And when the King knew the Charge, he would allow it in the Accounts.

IN the Year 1238, the same King *Henry* kept his Feast of *Christmas* at *Westminster*, in the great Hall; so did he in the Year 1241, where he placed the Legate in the most honourable Place of the Table, *viz.* in the Middle, which the Noblemen took in evil Part.

THE King sat on the Right Hand, and the Archbishop on the Left, and then all the Prelates and Nobles, according to their Estates; for the King himself did set the Guests.

THE Year 1242, he likewise kept his *Christmas* in the Hall.

ALSO in the Year 1243, *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, the King's Brother, married *Cincia*, Daughter to *Beatrice*, Countess of *Province*, and kept his Marriage Feast in the great Hall at *Westminster*, with great Royalty and Company of Noblemen, insomuch that there were told (*triginta Millia*) 30,000 Dishes of Meat at that Dinner.

IN the Year 1256, King *Henry* sat in the Exchequer of this Hall, and there set down Order for the Appearance of Sheriffs, and bringing in of their Accounts; there was five Marks set on every Sheriff's Head for a Fine, because they had not distrained every Person that might dispend 15 *l.* Land by the Year, to receive the Order of Knighthood, according as the same Sheriffs were commanded.

ALSO the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *LONDON*, being accused of Oppression and Wrongs done by them, and submitting themselves in this Place, before the King sitting then in Judgment upon that Matter, they were condemned to pay their Fines for their Offences committed;

committed ; and farther, every one of them discharged of Assize and Ward.

IN the Years 1268 and 1269, the same King kept his *Christmas* Feasts at *Westminster*, as before ; and also in the same Year 1269, he translated (with great Solemnity) the Body of King *Edward* the Confessor, into a new Chapel at the Back of the high Altar ; which Chapel he had prepared of a marvellous Workmanship, bestowing a new Tomb or Shrine of Gold.

AND on the Day of his Translation, he kept a Royal Feast in the great Hall of the Palace. Thus much for the Feasts of old Time in this Hall.

WE read also, that in the Year 1236, the River *Thames* overflowing the Banks, caused the Marshes about *Woolwich* to be all on a Sea, wherein Boats and other Vessels were carried by the Stream ; so that, besides Cattel, the greatest Number of Men, Women, and Children, Inhabitants there, were drowned. And in the great Palace of *Westminster*, Men did row with Wherries in the Middle of the Hall, being forced to ride to their Chambers.

MOREOVER, in the Year 1242, the *Thames* overflowing the Banks about *Lambeth*, drowned Houses and Fields, by the Space of six Miles ; so that, in the great Hall at *Westminster*, Men took their Horses, because the Water ran over all.

A great Fire happened on the King's House at *Westminster*, An. 1263, in the King's Absence ; of which *Henry de Sandwich*, Elect of LONDON, sent him Word in Condolance, viz. " That hearing of the Burning of his Houses " at *Westminster*, he much grieved, as knew the " most High, fearing lest it might disturb his " Mind, when it should be made known to him ; " and might change the State of his Body, and " make it worse than it was ; which he prayed " God to mend and preserve". King *Henry* was now, it seems, abroad, perhaps in *France*, and not current in the Health of his Body, no more than in his Mind, by Reason of the Disturbance made by his Barons.

This Palace was (in the Year 1299, the 27th of King *Edward* I.) burnt by a vehement Fire, kindled in the lesser Hall of the King's House, the same with many other Houses adjoining, and with the Queen's Chamber, were consumed, but after that repaired.

IN the Year 1313, the 31st of King *Edw.* I. the King's Treasury at *Westminster* was robbed ; for which, *Walter*, Abbot of *Westminster*, with 49 of his Brethren, and 32 others, were thrown into the Tower of LONDON, and indicted of the Robbery of 100,000 *l.* but they affirming themselves to be clear of the Fact, and desiring of the King speedy Justice, a Commission was directed for Enquiry of the Truth, and they were freed.

IN the Year 1316, King *Edward* II. did solemnize his Feast of *Pentecost* at *Westminster*, in the great Hall, where, sitting Royally at the Table, with his Peers about him, there entered a Woman adorned like a Minstrel, sitting on a great Horse, trapped as Minstrels then used ; who rode round about the Tables, shewing Pastime, and, at length came up to the King's Table, and laid before him a Letter ; and forthwith turning her Horse, saluted every one, and departed. The Letter being opened, had these Contents :

" Our Sovereign Lord the King hath nothing " courteously respected his Knights, that in his " Father's Time, and also in his own, have put " forth their Persons to divers Perils, and have " utterly lost, or greatly diminished their Sub-

stance, for the Honour of the said King ; and " hath enriched abundantly such as have not " borne the Weight (as yet) of the Business, &c.

THIS great Hall was begun to be repaired in the Year 1397, by King *Richard* II. who caused the Wall, Windows, and Roof, to be taken down, and new made, with a stately Porch, and divers Lodgings of a marvellous Work, and with great Costs ; all which he levied on Strangers banished, or flying out of their Countries, who obtained Licence to remain in this Land by the King's Charters, which they had purchased with great Sums of Money, (*John Boterell* being then Clerk of the Works.)

THIS Hall being finished in the Year 1399, the same King kept a most Royal *Christmas* there, with daily Justings and Runnings at Tilt ; whereunto resorted such a Number of People, that there were every Day spent 28 or 26 Oxen, and 300 Sheep, beside Fowl without Number. He caused a Gown for himself to be made of Gold, garnished with Pearl and precious Stones, to the Value of 3000 Marks. He was guarded by *Che-shiremen*, and had about him commonly 13 Bishops, besides Barons, Knights, Esquires, and others, more than needed ; inasmuch, that to the Household came every Day to Meat, 10,000 People, as appears by the Messes told out of the Kitchen to 300 Servitors.

THUS was this great Hall, for the Honour of the Prince, oftentimes furnished with Guests, not only in this King's Life-Time, (a prodigal Prince) but in the Time of others also, both before and since, though not so usually noted. For when it was said, the King held his Feast of *Christmas*, or such a Feast at *Westminster*, it may well be supposed to be kept in this great Hall, as most sufficient for such a Purpose.

IT is noted by *Robert Fabian*, the Chronicler, (some Time a Citizen and an Alderman of LONDON) that King *Henry* VII. in the 9th of his Reign, holding his Royal Feast of *Christmas* at *Westminster*, on the Twelfth-Day, feasted *Ralph Austrey*, then Mayor of LONDON, and his Brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great Number : And, after Dinner, dubbing the Mayor Knight, caused him, with his Brethren, to stay and behold the Disguisings, and other Disports, in the Night following, shewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and staged about on both Sides ; which Disports being ended in the Morning, the King, the Queen, the Ambassadors, and other Estates, being set at a Table of Stone, 60 Knights and Esquires served 60 Dishes to the King's Mess, and as many to the Queen's, (neither Flesh nor Fish) and served the Mayor with 24 Dishes to his Mess, of the same Manner, with sundry Wines in most plenteous wise : And finally, the King and Queen being conveyed, with great Lights, into the Palace, the Mayor, with his Company in Barges, returned, and came to LONDON by Break of the next Day. Thus much for the building this great Hall, and feasting therein.

AT the upper End of this Hall was a long Marble Stone of 12 Feet in Length, and three Feet in Breadth. And there also was a Marble Chair, where the Kings of *England* formerly sat at their Coronation-Dinners, and at other solemn Times, the Lord Chancellor ; but now not to be seen, being built over by the two Courts of *Chancery* and *King's-Bench*. At this Marble Stone divers Matters used to be transacted. Here *Henry de Cliff*, Clerk of the Rolls, took his Oath in the Presence of the Lord Chancellor.

IT moreover appeared, that many Parliaments have been kept there ; for it is noted, that in the

the Year 1397, the great Hall at *Westminster* being out of Repair, and therefore, as it were, new built by King *Richard II.* (as it is afore shewed;) the same King *Richard*, in the mean Time, having Occasion to hold a Parliament, caused (for that Purpose) a large House to be built in the Middle of the Palace-Court, betwixt the Clock-Tower and the Gate of the old great Hall. This House was very large and long, made of Timber, covered with Tile, open on both Sides, and at both Ends, that all Men might see and hear what was both said and done. The King's Archers, in Number 4000 *Cheshire* Men, compassed the House about with their Bows bent, and Arrows nocked in their Hands, always ready to shoot; they had *Bouch of Court* (*viz.* Meat and Drink) and great Wages of Six-Pence by the Day.

THE old great Hall being new built, Parliaments were again there kept as before; namely, one in the Year 1399, for deposing of King *Richard II.*

AND now, of a long Time, the Place of the Sitting of the Parliament remains at the King's said antient Palace; the Lords in a fair Room, and the Commons in that which was formerly *St. Stephen's Chapel*.

THE Parliament is the highest and most absolute Court of Record in the Kingdom; the Power and Authority thereof, a great Statesman in former Times, as well as of excellent Learning and Knowledge in the Manner of the Government of *England*, thus sets down: That which is done by this Consent (*viz.* of the two Houses, and the Prince himself, in Presence of both Parties) is firm, stable, and *sanctum*. It abrogates old Laws and makes new; gives Order for Things past, and for Things hereafter to be followed; changes Rights and Possessions of private Men; legitimates Bastards; establishes Forms of Religion; alters Weights and Measures; gives Forms of Succession to the Crown; defines doubtful Rights, whereof is no Law already made; appoints Subsidies, Tailles, Taxes, and Impositions; gives most free Pardons and Absolutions; restores in Blood and Name; and as the highest Court, condemns or absolves them whom the Prince will put to that Trial. And, to be short, all that the People of *Rome* might do, either in *Centuriatis Comitibus*, or *Tributis*, the same may be done by the Parliament of *England*, which represents and has the Power of the whole Realm, both the Head and the Body.

THE Acts of Parliament, publick or private, are kept and remain in the Custody of the Clerks of the Parliament.

A great Part of this Palace at *Westminster* was once again burnt in the Year 1512, the 4th of *Henry VIII.* since which Time it has not been re-edified: Only the great Hall, with the Offices near adjoining, are kept in good Reparations, and serves, as afore it did, for Feasts at Coronations, Arraignments of great Persons charged with Treasons, keeping of the Courts of Justice; but the Princes have been lodged in other Places about the City, as at *Baynard's Castle*, at *Bridewell*, and *Whitehall* (some Time called *York-Place*) and some Time at *St. James's*.

THIS Royal Hall has, of later Times, been used for the hanging up Trophies taken from the Enemy, in Sign of Victory. A noted Author says, he remembers when he was a Boy, that he saw the great Hall hung full on one Side with Colours and Standards taken from the *Scots* at *Worcester* Fight; but upon King *Charles II's* coming to his just Right, all taken down.

ON *Wednesday* the 3d of *January*, 1704, were brought from the *Tower*, through the City, and

passed by the *Exchange* about 'Change-Time, 34 Standards and 128 Colours, taken from the *French* at the Battle of *Bleinheim* in *Bavaria*, attended by Horse-Grenadiers, one Troop, a Detachment of the Troop of Horse-Guards, and many other Soldiers.

THEY were brought through *Pall-Mall*, and so through *St. James's Park*, where the Queen and his Royal Highness took a View of them, and so conveyed to *Westminster Hall*, where they were hung up, and do fill both Sides of the Hall: The Motto's of some of them shewing the boasting and somewhat blasphemous *French* Spirit, were these:

Ingenito solem veneratur amore.

Jovis obruit Hostes.

Vittoria pinget.

Arduus ad solem.

Alter post Fulmina Terror.

In Regnum pugnas.

Pugnatur pro Deo & Rege.

In lillii fortior.

THIS great Hall has been the usual Place of Pleadings and Administration of Justice, whereof somewhat is to be noted.

IN Times past, the Courts and Benches followed the King, wheresoever he went, as well since the Conquest as before, which Thing at length being thought cumbersome, painful, and chargeable to the People, it was in the Year 1224, the 9th of King *Henry III.* agreed that there should be a Standing, or common Place appointed, where Matters should be heard and judged, which was in the great Hall at *Westminster*.

IN this Hall he ordained three Judgment-Seats, *viz.* at the Entry on the Right Hand, the *Common-Pleas*, where Civil Matters are to be pleaded, especially such as touch Lands or Contracts. At the Upper End of the Hall, on the Left Hand, or South East Corner, the *King's-Bench*, where Pleas of the Crown have their Hearing: And on the Right Hand, or South West Corner, sits the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, and with certain other of the eleven Men (learned for the most Part in the Civil Law, and called *Masters of the Chancery*) who have the King's Fee.

THE Times of Pleading in the Courts are four in the Year, which are called *Terms*.

THE first is *Hilary Term*, which begins the 23d of *January*, if it be not *Sunday*, and ends the 12th of *February*.

THE second is *Easter Term*, and begins 17 Days after *Easter Day*, and ends four Days after *Ascension Day*.

THE third Term begins six or seven Days after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* Fortnight after.

THE fourth is *Michaelmas Term*, which begins the 23d of *October*, if it be not *Sunday*, and ends the 28th of *November*.

AND here it is to be noted, that the Kings of this Realm have used sometimes to sit in Person in the *King's-Bench*, namely, King *Edward IV.* in the Year 1462, in *Michaelmas Term*, sat in the *King's-Bench* three Days together, in the open Court, to understand how his Laws were ministered and executed.

WITHIN the Port or Entry into the Hall, on either Side, are Ascendings up into large Chambers, without the Hall adjoining thereunto; wherein certain Courts are kept, namely, on the Right Hand is the Court of the *Exchequer*; a Place of Account for the Revenues of the Crown: The Hearers of the Account have Auditors under them; but they which are the Chief for Accounts of the Prince, are called *Barons of the Exchequer*,

exchequer, whereof one is called the *Chief Baron*; the greatest Officer of all is called the *High Treasurer of England*. In this Court are heard those that are Delators (or Informers) in popular and penal Actions, having thereby Part of the Profit by the Law signed to them.

THE great Officers and Judges, and other Ministers of this Court, are thus set down by that great Lawyer *Coke*, in his *Institutes*.

I. The Lord Treasurer of *England*; which Office he has by the Delivery of a White Staff, at the King's Will and Pleasure; formerly by Delivery of Golden Keys. II. The Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; this Office he has by Letters Parents. III. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, that keeps the Seals. IV. Capital Baron, and the other Barons. V. The Under-Treasurer; he names the two Praisers of all Goods, seized, or not customed, and orders whether the Party shall have them at the Praise, or not: He appoints the Steward, Cook, and Butler, for the Provision of the Star-Chamber; and in the Vacancy of the Treasurer, does all Things in the Receipt that the Treasurer does.

THE Office of the Lord Treasurer appears by his Oath, that stands in eight Articles. I. That well and truly he shall serve the King and his People, in the Office of Treasurer. II. That he shall do Right to all Manner of People, Poor and Rich, of such Things as concern his Office. III. The King's Treasure he shall surely keep and dispend. IV. He shall truly counsel the King. V. The King's Council he shall *layn* (an old *French* Word, to *hide*) and keep. VI. He shall neither know nor suffer the King's Hurt, nor his Disheriting, nor that the Rights of the Crown be decreased by any Means. VII. That he may not let it, he shall make Knowledge thereof clearly and expressly to the King. VIII. He shall do and purchase the King's Profit in all that he may reasonably do.

OTHER Officers of this Court are these: I. The Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*: To this Office belongs one of the Door-Keepers of the Receipt. II. Comptroller of the *Exchequer*. III. Remembrancer of the King, of the Treasury, of the First-Fruits. IV. Clerk of the Pipe. V. Five Auditors of the King's Revenue; with many other Officers.

THERE is a Court of *Equity* in the *Exchequer-Chamber*; the Judges of this Court are, the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor, and the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

IN this Court of *Exchequer*, if any Question be, it is determined after the Order of the Common Law of *England*, by twelve Men; and all Subsidies, Taxes, and Customs, by Account; for in this Office the Sheriffs of the Shire do attend upon the Execution of the Commandments of the Judges, which the Earl should do, if he were not attending upon the Prince in the Wars, or otherwise about him; for the chief Office of the Earl was to see the King's Justice to have Course, and to be well executed in the Shire, and the Prince's Revenues to be well answered, and brought into the Treasury.

IF any Fines and Amerciaments be extracted out of any of the said Courts upon any Man, or any Arrearages of Accounts of such Things as is of Customs, Taxes, and Subsidies, or other such like Occasions, the same Sheriff of the Shire does gather, and is answerable therefore in the *Exchequer*.

As for other ordinary Rents of Patrimonial Lands, and most commonly of Taxes, Customs, and Subsidies, there are particular Receivers and Collectors, which do answer it into the *Exchequer*.

THIS Court of *Exchequer* has, of old Time, (and since the Conquest) been kept at *Westmin-*

ster; notwithstanding sometimes removed thence by Commandment of the King for a Time, and after restored again; as namely, in the Year 1209, King *John* commanded the *Exchequer* to be removed from *Westminster* to *Northampton*, &c.

ON the Left Hand, above the Stairs, is the Dutchy Chamber, wherein is kept the Court for the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, by a Chancellor of that Dutchy, and other Officers under him.

THE Chancellor is assisted by his Majesty's Attorney of that Court; and two Judges of the *Common-Pleas* advise them for Matter of Question of Law. The Rolls and Records of this Court's Proceedings are in the Custody of the Clerk of the same, to whose Office they do appertain; but the King's Evidences, Leases, and Grants of the Dutchy Land, as well his Possession and Copyhold, as Fee-Simple and Fee-Farm, are in the Keeping of the Auditors, who are divers, but two most principal; one whereof for the Lands of the Dutchy on this Side *Trent*, and another for the Lands beyond *Trent*. There are divers Surveyors also of the Dutchy Lands, for the Survey of them.

THEN is there in another Chamber, the Office of the Receipts of the King's Revenue for the Crown.

THEN was there also the Star-Chamber, where, *The Star-Chamber.* in Term-Time, once every Week at least, which was commonly on *Friday*, and sometimes also on *Wednesday*, and on the next Day after the Term ends, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lords and other of the Privy-Council, and the two Chief Justices of *England*, from Nine o'Clock till Eleven did sit, (but this Court is now dissolved.)

THIS Place was called the Star-Chamber, because the Roof thereof was decked with the Likeness of Stars gilt. There were Plaints heard of Riots, Routs, and other Misdemeanors, which, if they were found by the King's Council, the Party Offender was censured by these Persons, which spoke one after another, and he was both fined and commanded to Prison.

IT was so called, either by Derivation from the old *English* Word *Steoran*, which signifies to *steer*, or rule, as doth the Pilot of a Ship; because the King and Council did sit here, as it were, at the *Stern*, and did govern in the Ship of the Commonwealth: Some derive it from *Stellio*, which signifies that starry and subtil Beast so called; from which comes the Word *Stellionatus*, that signifies *Cousenage*; because that Crime was chiefly punishable in this Court by an extraordinary Power, as it was in the Civil Law; or, because the Roof of this Court was garnished with gilded Stars, as the Room itself was starry, or full of Windows and Lights: In which Respect, some of the *Latin* Records name it *Camera Stellata*; the *French*, *Le Chambre Des Estoilles*; and the *English*, *The Starred Chamber*.

THIS Starred Chamber antiently was the Council-Chamber, within the King's Palace of *Westminster*, where the King's Council sat; and here the Kings used to sit personally in Council, being the ordinary Council-Chamber, whensoever he did lie and sojourn at his Palace at *Westminster*, with Deliberation, as well of Matters of State, as for decreeing extraordinary Suits and Causes of Complaint.

THIS Court was of much antienter Erection than the Beginning of King *Henry VII.* in which some Men being much deceived, have asserted to be the first Original of it, because of his Statue in his third Year concerning it.

IN former Time it was of great Use for punishing of Riots; and they were often committed by Noblemens or Gentlemens Servants, too common in those Days, by Reason of Quarrels begun by their Lords and Masters. For the remedying

dying of which, Orders were made in this Court, in the Beginning of King *Henry VII.* by the King, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal here assembled, which was thus as it stood in the Record.

In Camera Stellata, An. 1^o & 2^o Regn. Reg. Henrici Septimi.

The KING.

Names of the Coun-
fellors of the Spiri-
tuality.

*Elien,
Wigorn,
Norwicen,
Lincoln,
Mr. Fox,
Mr. Morgan,
Mr. Aynsworth,
Mr. Baylie,
Mr. Gunthorp,*

Names of the Coun-
fellors of the Tem-
porality.

*Lincoln, Derby, Not-
tingh. Hunt. Lisley,
Wellis, S. Jones, Or-
mond, Dinham, Beau-
champ, De la War,
Audley, Matrevers, Sir
Tho. Bourchier, Doun,
Joh. Gilford, Rich.
Gilford, Bray, Lovel,
Naunfaut, Ratcliff,
Hody, Cornborough, Dy-
mock, Toketts.*

IT is concluded and agreed, That every Lord and Gentleman, if any of his Servants make a Riot, or other Excess, the Master of the same Trespasser shall have in Commandment to bring forth the same Servant: And if he so do not, to abide such Direction and Punition, as by the King and his Council shall be thought convenient. And over that, if the same Riot, or Excess arise by Cause or Occasion of any Quarrel or Displeasure concerning the Master of him that so exceedeth, the same Master shall answer for the same Excess suchwise as shall be thought to the King and his said Council expedient.

A **N**O **T**H **E**R Order to the same Purpose was made under Queen *Elizabeth*, thus:

In Cam. Stellat. coram Concil. ibm xxix^o die Jan. An. xvi. Dne. ure. Elizabeth. Rne.

IT is ordered, That in all Matters of Riot hereafter, where the same is committed by the Servant by the Master's Procurement, or by any other principal Rioter, the Fine taxed upon the Servant, or him so procured, shall be paid by the Master, or principal Rioter; or else the Master or Principal shall bring forth the Servant, or Persons so procured, to be committed to the *Fleet* for their Offence; which doing, they shall be discharged of the said Fines, and the Servant or Person procured, shall remain in the *Fleet*, till he have found Sureties for his Fine so taxed into the Exchequer. And all Rioters convict not to be enlarged before their Fines paid, or Sureties put in for the Payment thereof, as before, into the Court of Exchequer.

AN **D** as Cognizance was taken of Riots here, so also of Forgeries. Several Instances there were of the Punishment of Pillorizing Inflicted for this Crime by the Star-Chamber, in the Times of King *Henry VIII.* Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*.

TH **I**S Court was held in the Terms, and the Star-Chamber Days in *Hilary Term*, were six; in *Easter Term*, eight; in *Midsummer Term*, six; and in *Michaelmas Term*, sixteen.

WH **E**N this Court sat, the Nobility, and Persons of Quality, Judges of it, used commonly to dine together at the Prince's Cost. In the Year 1587, the Queen's Charge for the Dinners were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In <i>Hilary Term</i>	103	13	6
In <i>Easter Term</i>	138	04	8
In <i>Midsummer Term</i>	103	13	6
In <i>Michaelmas Term</i>	276	09	4
	622	01	0

TH **E**S **E** Expenses were paid by the Under-Treasurer, who appointed a Steward of the Star-Chamber; and he, among other Duties incumbent, had a Right to the Lord's Diet here, as belonging to his Office; and his Fee was payable out of the Receipt. The Names of some of these Stewards were:

*Sebastian Hilary, an. 14 H. 8.
Richard Brown, an. 28 H. 8.
William Staunton, an. ult. Edw. 6.
John Dodington, an. 14 Eliz.
Francis Guilpin, an. 27 Eliz.*

TH **E****V** had a Right to be continued in their Places, however the Under-Treasurer was changed: Concerning which, when some Doubt was raised while *Guilpin* was Steward, a Prescription was shewn of seventy Years in his Behalf. Let this suffice for this antient Court of Star-Chamber, now dissolved.

TH **E**N, at the upper End of the great Hall, by the King's Bench, going up to a great Chamber, called the *Whitehall*, was kept the Court of Wards and Liveries. This Court was founded 32 *H. 8.* and called, *The Court of the King's Wards*. The Office of the Livery was annexed to the Court of Wards, 33 *H. 8.* and adjoining thereto was the Court of Requests.

BO **T**H these are now dissolved: But we shall say a few Words concerning this last named Court. In this, all Suits made to the King or Queen, by Way of Petition, were heard and ended. This was called also, *The Poor Man's Court*, because there he should have Right without paying any Money. And it was likewise called, *The Court of Conscience*. The Judges of this Court were called, *The Masters of Requests*, one for the Common Laws, and the other for the Civil Laws. *Stow* says, that he finds it was a Court of Equity, after the Nature of the Chancery, but inferior to it. There were Judges of it; commonly the Lord Privy Seal was Chief: And there were Masters of Requests that were ordinary Judges. The Judges were commonly Divines, Civilians, Knights, and Gentlemen. This Court began 8 *H. 7.* For the Hearing of Causes in this Court, from the eighth Year of that King, and so downwards, some of the first were these:

The Bishop of <i>Bath</i> ,	
Privy Seal.	<i>Warham</i> , afterwards
The Bishop of <i>Roff</i> .	Archbishop.
Elect.	<i>Lovel</i> .
<i>Janne</i> , afterwards Bi-	<i>Reed</i> .
shop of <i>Norwich</i> .	<i>Dymock</i> .
<i>Baylie</i> .	<i>Mr. Arundel</i> .
<i>Middleton</i> .	<i>Guilford</i> .
<i>Blyth</i> .	

In the Ninth of *Henry VII.*

Lord Privy Seal.	<i>Warham</i> .
Dean of the Chapel.	<i>Richard Bray</i> , Knt.
Lord <i>Daubeney</i> .	<i>Empson</i> .

TH **E** same Year of the King there was a Change, and others appointed, viz.

Lord

Lord Privy Seal.	Lord Steward.
Bishop of <i>Sarum</i> .	<i>Bray</i> .
Bishop of <i>Roff</i> .	<i>Lovel</i> .
Dean of the Chapel.	<i>Reed</i> .

THE same ninth Year of the King they were changed again; that is, as it seems, for another Term, *viz.*

Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Earl of <i>Kent</i> .
Bishop of <i>Sarum</i> .	<i>Bray</i> .
Bishop of <i>Rockester</i> .	<i>Lovel</i> .
Dean of the Chapel.	<i>Reed</i> .
Dr. <i>Sheffield</i> .	<i>Mordaunt</i> .
Dr. <i>Mayowe</i> .	

AGAIN, the same ninth Year, another Set of Judges of the Requests, *viz.*

Bishop of <i>Bath</i> , who was Lord Privy Seal.	<i>L. Dawbeney</i> .
Bishop of <i>Exeter</i> .	<i>L. De Brooke</i> .
Bishop of <i>Roff</i> .	<i>L. Will. Hufsey</i> .
Lord Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem.	<i>Rob. Reed</i> .
Andrew Dymock.	<i>John Kingmel</i> .
Reginald Bray,	Dr. <i>Janne</i> .
Rich. Guilford,	Dr. <i>Ainsworth</i> .
Tho. Lovel,	Dr. <i>Warham</i> .

COMMONLY the Court-Bishops and Chaplains, and other great Courtiers, were these Judges and Masters.

HERE is now the House of Lords, where the Lords Spiritual and Temporal meet and sit in Parliament-Time.

ADJOINING to the House of Lords are the Princes Chambers. Here was the first Meeting of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the Augmentation of poor Livings. Who these Governors are, appears from the said Queen's Letters Patents, dated Nov. 3, 1704, whereby she incorporated all the Lords of her Privy Council, the Lords Lieutenants, and *Custodes Rotulorum*, the Bishops, and all Deans of Cathedrals in the Kingdom of *England*, the Judges, and Queen's Council learned in Law, the Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of both Universities, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of LONDON, and all Mayors of Cities in the Kingdom of *England*, by the Name and Title of, *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*.

UNDER the Hall are certain subterraneous Apartments, which are called, one *Paradise*, and another *Hell*; consisting of Tenements, Houses, and Mansions: Which, with other Tenements and Lands, were held in King Edward VI's Days by one William Fryes. These were given by that King to Sir Andrew Dudley, Brother to the Great Duke of *Northumberland*, with other Lands and Tenements in *Westminster*, to him, for the Term of his Life, *An. Regn. 3.* in Consideration of Services.

BESIDES this Treasury for Money, there was within the Palace another Treasury of Records, relating to the Kingdom's publick Affairs, preserved in certain Chambers and Rooms. Here are repositied many antient and precious Records. As within the Place called particularly, *The Treasury*, where once the Court of Wards was kept, are the Records of Leagues with the Realms of *Arragon*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, and some of *France*, and other Places. Also, there are many Records relating to the casting off the Bishop of *Rome's* Authority in this Kingdom of *England*; and the Subscriptions of almost all the Priests of the Realm to the King's Supremacy: And the

Books of the Orders of St. *George* and St. *Michael*: The Covenants of Marriage between King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*; and sundry Books of foreign Accounts, and other Matters of State.

ALSO, within the Abbey of *Westminster* (that we may lay these Things together) there was an older Treasury than that of the Palace, which was called, *The Old Treasury*, a Place always designed for the Custody of the Leagues of the Kingdom. It was vaulted with Stone, and had Chests and Presses that were empty.

THERE is also another Treasury within the Abbey of *Westminster*, vaulted also with Stone, and so out of Danger of Fire, but it wanted Reparation both in Glass and Lead. Here were kept all, or the most Part of the Records of the King's Bench and Common-Pleas, Fines, Writs, and Affizes, of all the Kings since the Conquest, until the most Part of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* fairly arrayed up in Chests for that Purpose.

ALSO in the Custody of the Lord Treasurer and the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, were abundance of Records in Bags; as Records of Pleas and Preambulations, and Inquisitions of Forests; Records of many Mens Lands in the Realm of *England* and *Wales*; as namely, Court Rolls, Auditors Accounts, Accounts of sundry *French* Counties; also Deeds of Purchase, made by sundry of Queen *Elizabeth's* Progenitors, for sundry their Honours, Manors, and Lands.

CONCERNING these Records, &c. it was moved for the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, by some certain Person well versed in them, that whereas these were put up in Bags together confusedly, whereby, when a Search was made among them, it was an easy Matter for a Stranger, finding a Roll, or Leaf, inconvenient and against them, to convey it away, as it seemed the like had been done; which could not be missed, because there was no certain Note how many Rolls there be: And furthermore, the often tossing, ruffling, searching, and lapping up of the same Rolls, had so soiled and worn many of them, as they could not be well read: For avoiding of which Inconveniencies, it might please his Lordship to appoint one to peruse the same Rolls, and to array them into Shires and certain Forests; and the same to put into Bags severally, writing thereon the Country, the Forest, and the Number of Rolls, and how many Leaves every Roll contains; that this would be a great Preservation of them, and a ready Help to find any Thing, upon Commandment of the Court of *Exchequer*, or otherwise upon Occasion: The same Person advised, that the old Records remaining in the Palace Treasury, being a Place subject to Danger of Fire, might be removed thence into the old Treasury within the Palace of *Westminster*, a Place designed for the Custody of the same, and where they might be more secure, being vaulted with Stone.

THE Original Paper, wherein the aforesaid Motion was made to the Treasurer (which was *Anno 1573*) may deserve to be here inserted, *viz.*

Matters moost necessary to move the Right Honorable my Lord Theasaurour, and the Chamberleyne of Theſchequier in, for the reducyng of her Majesties Records, being in theire Custodie, into muche better Suretie, and speedier Redynes in search, upon Commandment, &c.

IMprimis, That the Records of Leagues with the Realmes of *Arragon*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, some of *Fraunce*, with others now remeyng in the Theasaurie within the Pallace of *Westminster* (where the Courte of *Wardes* was) beinge subjecte to the Daunger of Fyre, maye be removed into th' olde Theasaurye within the Abbaye

Abbaye of *Westminster*, a Place always designed for the Custodie of the same Leagues, and vaulted with Stone, whereby that semithe (yf it so please God) that theye be without Danger of Fire, and where there is Rome enough for them in Chests and Presses that be now emptye.

Also, there are in the same Theaurie in the Pallace, sundrye Records, mentyoning the deposinge of the Bishop of *Rome*; and Bookes, of Subscription of the mooste Part of the Preestes thorough the Realme to the Kinges Supremacye, &c. Also Bookes of the Order of *St. George* and *St. Michael*. The Covenantes of Marriage betwixt Kinge *Philip* and Queen *Marie*, with other Mattres of States, which weere very needfull to be calendred, and to be layed up in the Theaurie among the Leagues, for their better Suertye.

Also, there are certeyne old Fynes in the Custodie of Cirographer at *Bridewel* Church, there kept secreatlie, where in Righte the same Fynes ought to be in the keeping of the Lorde Thesaurour, and the Chamberlynes of Theschequier: In which Respect yt myght please your Lordship to call the said Cirographer before you; and to know by what Righte he keapeth the same; and thereupon to geve Order for their Removings, if it shall so seme convenient and lawfull.

Also, it appeareth by Indentures and Writtes, remeyninge in the Custodie of the said Lord Thesaurour and Chamberlynes Deputies, that the Records of the *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*, Fynes, Writtes and Assize, ought to be in the Custodie of the said L. Thesaurour and Chamberlynes; and according to the same, are all, or the mooste Parte of the last said Records of all the Kings since the Conquest, untill the moost Part of the Reigne of King *Henry VII.* in the keaping aforesaid, in another Theaurie, within the Abbaye of *Westminster*, faire arrayed up in Chestes for that Purpose, where there is Rome enough in Chestes provyded for the reste, if they might be brought in. The same Theaurie is also vaulted with Stone, whereby the said Records should be in gretter Saifetie. It wanteth Reparatyons both in Glasse and Leade. It may please your Lordship to have spedie Regarde thereunto.

Also, where the Recordes of Pleas, Perambulations, and Inquicyons of Forrestes, are presentlie put al up together into Bagges, confusedlie, whereby when a Search is made amongste them, it is an easy Thing for a Straunger, fynding a Role or Leaf, inconvenynt, and agaynst him, to conveye yt awaye, (as yt semethe the like hath bene done) which cannot be missed, because there is no certen Note how many Roles there bee, &c.

And furthermore, the often tossing, rufflynge, searching, and lappinge up of the same Roles, hath, in Effect, so obfusked and worne many of them, as they cannot be well red: For avoiding of which Inconveniences, if yt please your Lordship to appointe one to peruse the same Roles, and to araye them into Shires and certen Forrestes; and the same to be put into Bagges severallye, wrytynge thereon the Countye, the Forreste, and Nombre of the Roles, and how manye Leaves every Role conteyneth: This (we saye) would not only bee a great Preservacyon of the same Records, when no mo Roles should bee opened than concerned the Forrestes, which should be searched, but also would be a redye Helpe to fynde any Thing upon Commaundemente of the Courte of the Eschequier, or otherwyse upon Occacyon.

Also, there are foundrye Records of many Mens Lands in the Realme of *England* and *Wales*, as namelye, Court Roles, Auditors Accompts and Parcos, Mises, Accomptes of foundrye *Frenche* Counties; and also Deeds of Purchase, made by foundrye the Queens Majestie Progenitours, for foundrye their Honours, Manours and Lands, which were very convenient to be perused, and a Repertorie thereof to be made for the spedie fynding thereof upon Commaundement.

The lyke to be donne with foundrye Bookes of Forreyne Accompts, remeyninge in the foresaid Theaurie in the Pallayce.

Also, it appeareth by foundrye Recordes, remeyninge in the said Theaurie, that there hath bene geven Allowance unto the Clerkes and Deputies of the said Lord Thesaurour and Chamberlynes, for the arrayinge and removing of the Recoordes of the *Tower*, and now latelye in Queen *Marie's* Tyme, the old Lord *Stafforde* (beyng one of the Chamberlynes of Theschequier) complained unto the Councell, that in Mr. *Boyer's* Time certen of the same Records in the *Tower* were imbecelled, alledging how dangerous a Thing it is to the Queen and to the Realme, that the same were under one Kaye; whereupon the said Lord *Stafforde* had a Kaye appointed him with Mr. *Boyer*, which he kept a longe Tyme.

WITHIN this Palace also, towards the South West Side of it, was the Augmentation Office, occasioned by a Court of Augmentations, which was set up by Act of Parliament, upon the Dissolution of Monasteries, whereby those religious Houses, and the Revenues of them were granted to the King. In this Office, being an antient capacious Place, are kept all the Deeds, Instruments and original Writings belonging to the Abbeyes, Priories, &c. and the several Surrenders and Resignations of the respective Abbots and Priors, with the Values of the Lands and Rents of those Foundations; whence much Light may be given into Church Lands, Vicarages, and such like.

THIS Court of Augmentations was erected by Authority of Parliament, 27 *Henry VIII.* consisting of a Chancellor, Treasurer, Attorney and Solicitor, and all Lands, &c. belonging to the Monasteries, and purchased Lands, were within the Survey and Governance of this Court. This was dissolved, and a new Court of Augmentations was erected by the Letters Patents of the King, 38 *H. VIII. Q. Mary*, in the first of her Reign, did, by Letters Patents dated *Jan. 23*, dissolve the said Court, according to Power given her by Act of Parliament holden the same Year: And the next Day, by other Letters Patents, united the same to the *Exchequer*; which was utterly void, because she had dissolved the same before: And so resolved all the Judges, *Dier. 4. Eliz. 16.*

St. STEPHEN's Chapel.

THEN for *St. Stephen's* Chapel, of old Time founded by King *Stephen*; King *John*, in the seventh of his Reign, granted to *Baldwinus de London*, Clerk of his Exchequer, the Chapelship of *St. Stephen's* at *Westminster*, &c.

This Chapel was againe since, of a far more curious Workmanship, new built by King *Edward III.* in the Year 1347, for thirty eight Persons, in that Church, to serve God; to wit, a Dean, twelve secular Canons, thirteen Vicars, four Clerks, five Choristers, two Servitors; to wit, a Verger, and a Keeper of the Chapel. He built [Lodgings] for them from the House of Receipt, along nigh to the *Thames*, within the same Palace, there to inhabit. And since that, there were also Building for them, betwixt the Clock-House and the *Wool-staple*, called the *Wey-House*, still called *Chanon-Row*.

[*Philip*, Wife of this King; also was a great Benefactor to the Chanons of this Chapel.]

HE also built to the Use of this Chapel (tho' out of the Palace Court) some Distance West, in the little Sanctuary, a strong Clochard of Stone and Timber, covered with Lead, and placed therein three great Bells, since usually rung at Coronations, Triumphs, Funeral of Princes, and their Obits. Of those Bells Men fabuled, that their Ringing fowed all the Drink in the Town. More, that about the biggest of which was written;

*King Edward made mee
thirty thousand and three
Take me down and weigh mee,
and more shall ye find mee.*

BUT these Bells being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty Thousand.

THE said King *Edward* endowed this Chapel with Lands to the yearly Value of five hundred Pounds. Doctor *John Chambers*, the King's Physician, the last Dean of this College, built thereunto a Cloister of curious Workmanship, to the Charges of eleven thousand Marks. This Chapel, or College, at the Suppression, was valued to dispend, in Lands, by the Year, One thousand eighty five Pounds, ten Shillings, five Pence, and was surrendered to King *Edward VI.*

THERE is to be seen in the *Monasticon*, King *Edward III.*'s Charter for *St. Stephen's* Chapel: And by Patent, dated 22. of his Reigns he gave it to his great House in *Lumbard-street*, LONDON, with some Advoufons. By another Patent, 32. of his Reign, he gave the Dean and Canons a Tower in *Bokelesbury*, LONDON, called *Sewtes Tour*, with the Appurtenances. In the 43. of his Reign, he gave them another House in LONDON, called *The Reol*. And in further Augmentation of the said Foundation, he granted them all the Ground from the said Chapel Northward, to the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, between *Westminster-Hall* and the *Thames*, for making a Cloister and other necessary Buildings; with free Entrance Day and Night at the Gate adjoining to the King's Bridge: Also a Chamber within the said Gate, formerly belonging to his Clerk of the Kitchen, with the Houses formerly used for Stables of War-Horses, and other Horses; and with a free Passage to the said Chapel, by Day-light, through the Great Hall. And lastly, he exempted the said Dean and Canons, and all their Lands, from the Payment of any Aids or Taxes whatsoever. *Richard II.* compleated the full Endowments of this College, by settling on it divers Lands and Manours in *Kent*, according to the Direction and Desire of his Grandfather in his Testament.

It was called The Free Chapel of *St. Mary* the Virgin and *St. Stephen*. The Dean was commonly of great Confidence with the King, and often preferred to some Bishoprick. Such was *Sampson*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. It was richly endowed, but the Revenues were made away, and alienated upon the Dissolution of religious Houses. Among which was a Messuage, called *The Helmet*, in *King's-street*, belonging to it, which was granted to *Richard Audely* and *John Rede*, in the 2. *Edw. VI.* There were also certain Manours and Lordships belonging to it, called The Manours and Lordship of *Esstetisford*, alias *Asstetford* in the County of *Kent*; which, with other Lands, were sold to Sir *Anthony Aucher* and *Henry Polstred*, Esquires, in 3. *Edward VI.*

SINCE the Dissolution, the same Chapel hath served as a Parliament-House: The High Court of Parliament, consisting of Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of Parliament, was formerly in the Chapter-House of the Abbot of *Westminster*: And this continued till the Statute of 1. *Edw. VI.* which gave to the King Colleges, Free-Chapels, &c. Whereby the King enjoyed to his own Use this antient Free-Chapel of *St. Stephen*. Since which Time it hath served, by the King's Permission, for the House of Commons to sit in.

By this Chapel of *St. Stephen* was some Time one other smaller Chapel, called, *Our Lady of the Piew*: To the which Lady, great Offerings were used to be made. Amongst other Things, King *Richard II.* upon the Coming of the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, with his Rout of *Kentish* Men in Arms to LONDON, went first to *Westminster*, to the High Altar there, and offered; and, after that, confessed himself to an Anchorite, and then betook himself to this Chapel of our *Lady in the Piew*, and there said his Devotions, and then went to *Smithfield* to meet this Fellow and his Company.

AFTER the Overthrow of *Wat Tyler*, and other the Rebels, in the fourth of his Reign, he went to *Westminster*, and there giving Thanks to God for his Victory, made his Offering in this Chapel; but, as divers have noted, namely, *John Pigot*, in the Year 1252, on the 17th of *February*, by Negligence of a Scholar, appointed by his School-master to put forth the Lights of this Chapel, the Image of our Lady, richly decked with Jewels, precious Pearls and Rings, more than any Jeweller could judge the Price of, (for so says my Author) was all this Apparel, Ornaments, and Chapel itself, burnt; but since again re-edified by *Anthony Earl Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, and the *Isle of Wight*, Uncle and Governor to the Prince of *Wales*, that should have been King *Edward V.* &c.

THERE is a Warrant from King *Richard III.* to this Tenor: Sir *John Cave*, Priest, Keeper of our *Lady of Piew*, an Annuity of ten Marks, until the Time he be better promoted.

IN the Passage out of *Westminster-hall* into the *Old Palace-yard*, a little beyond the Stairs going up to *St. Stephen's* Chapel, (now the Parliament-House) on the Left Hand, was the House belonging to the antient and noble Family of the *Cottons*; wherein was kept a most inestimable Library of Manuscript Volumes, famed both at Home and Abroad.

THIS choice Library in *Cotton-house*, had for its first Founder Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Connington* in the County of *Huntingdon*, Bart. who, at his own great Charge and Expence, and by the Assistance of most learned Antiquaries of the Time, collected and purchased (as it runs in the Act for the Settlement of this Library) the most useful Manuscripts, written Books, Papers, Parchments, Records, and other Materials in most Languages; of great Use and Service for the Knowledge and Preservation of our Constitution both in Church and State. Which Manuscripts, and other Writings, were procured as well from the Parts beyond the Seas, as from several private Collectors of such Antiquities within the Realm, and are generally esteemed the best Collection of its Kind now any where extant.

THERE was therefore, for the Preservation of it for After-times, an Act of Parliament, made 12 and 13 *Will. 3.* for settling and preserving the said Library in the House at *Westminster*, called *Cotton-house*, in the Name and Family of the *Cottons*, for the Benefit of the Publick. This Library hath been preserved with the utmost Care and Diligence, by the late Sir *Tho. Cotton*, Son of Sir *Robert*, and Sir *John Cotton* of *Westminster*, his

his Grandson; and very much augmented and enlarged by them. The said Sir *John*, in Pursuance of the Desire and Intention of his Father and Grandfather, was content and willing that the said Mansion-House and Library should continue in the Family and Name, and not be sold, or otherwise disposed and imbezzeled; and should be kept and preserved by the Name of the *Cottonian Library*, for publick Use and Advantage.

AND so, by the said Act, immediately upon the Death of Sir *John Cotton*, it was, together with the Mansion-House, Garden, &c. settled and vested in Trustees, who were to take Care of the said Library, and appoint Orders and Rules for the reading and using the same, and for the better Preservation of Books: And to nominate and appoint a good and sufficient Person, well read in Antiquities and Records, to have the immediate Care and Custody of it, and to give Security to the Value of 500 *l.* by Recognizance with certain Sureties, that none of the Manuscripts, written Books, &c. should be lost or imbezzeled; and likewise to take an Oath before the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to use his utmost Care and Endeavour for preserving the same. That the said House, with the Appurtenances and Library, be never subject or liable to any Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, or any other Incumbrances. The Trustees to be the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper for the Time being, the Speaker of the House of Commons for the Time being, Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Hatley*, St. *George* in the County of *Cambridge*, Knt. *Philip Cotton* of *Connington* in the same County, Esq; *Robert Cotton* of *Giddin* in *Huntingdonshire*, and *William Hundbury* of the *Inner Temple*, LONDON, Esqrs; And in Case of the Decease of the last four Persons, the said *John Cotton*, or other Heir Males of the said Family, who shall be in Possession of the Mansion House, shall nominate or appoint one or more fit Persons to succeed him or them. And that all Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Devises, or other Alienations whatsoever, of any of the Manuscripts, Parchments, &c. or other Memorials, in the Schedule now remaining in the said Library; and also all Coins, Medals, and other Rarities, therein contained, are hereby declared to be absolutely void, and of none Effect. That within six Months after the Library-Keeper shall undertake the said Office, he shall cause another Schedule to be made in Parchment, which shall contain the Names and Titles of all the said Manuscripts, &c. and all the Number of Pages and Folio's thereunto belonging, and cause the same to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

THERE was a new Catalogue of this Library printed at the *Oxford Theatre*, Anno 1696, from a careful and serious Review thereof, taken by *Tho. Smith*, D. D. prefixing the Life of Sir *Robert Cotton*, the learned Founder, and an History and Survey of the said Library.

THE said Palace, before the Entry thereunto, had a large Court, and in the same a Tower of Stone, containing a Clock, which struck every Hour on a great Bell, to be heard into the Hall in Sitting-time of the Courts, or otherwise: For the same Clock, in a Calm, could be heard into the City of LONDON. King *Henry VI.* gave the Keeping of this Clock, with the Tower, called *The Clock-house*, and the Appurtenances, unto *William Walsby*, Dean of St. *Stephen's*, with the Wages of Six-pence the Day, out of his Exchequer.

It was first built and furnished with a Clock out of a Fine which one Justice *Ingham* was obliged to pay, being 800 Marks, for erasing a Roll: For that a poor Man being fined in an Act of Debt at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the said Justice, moved with Pity, caused the Roll to be erased, and

made it 6 *s.* 8 *d.* This Case Justice *Southcote* remembered, when *Catlyn*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, would have ordered a Rasure of a Roll, *Southcote*; being one of the Judges of that Court, utterly denied to assent to it, and said openly, *That he meant not to build a Clock-house.*

By this Tower stood a Fountain, which, at Coronations and great Triumphs, was made to run with Wine out of divers Spouts.

ON the East Side of this Court was an arched Gate to the River *Thames*; with a fair Bridge and Landing-place, for all Men that had Occasion.

ON the North Side was the South End of St. *Stephen's-alley*, or *Chanon-row*, and also a Way into the *Old Wool Staple*: And on the West Side was a handsome Gate, began by K. *Richard III.* in the Year 1484, and was by him built a great Height, and many good Lodgings in it; but left unfinished, and was called, *The High Tower at Westminster.*

IN the Palace-yard were antiently Pales, within which were two Messes, the one called *Paradise*, and the other called the *Constabulary*; both which were granted to *John Duke of Bedford*, 13 *Hen.* 6.

THE Keeper of the Palace of *Westminster* was also customarily the Keeper of the Prison of the *Fleet*. This Place *Edmund de Cheney* had granted to him, with the Fee, 5 and 13 *Edw.* 3.

THUS much for the Monastery and Palace may suffice. And now we will speak of the *Gate-house*, and of *Tothill-street*, stretching from the West Part of the Close.

THE *Gate-house* is so called of two Gates, the one out of the College-Court toward the North, on the East Side whereof was the Bishop of LONDON's Prison, for Clerks convict: And the other Gate adjoining to the first; but towards the West, is a Jail or Prison, for Offenders thither committed. *Walter Warfield*, Cellerer to the Monastery, caused both these Gates (with the Appurtenances) to be built in the Reign of King *Edward III.*

ON the South Side of this Gate, King *Henry VII.* founded an Alms-house for thirteen poor Men, one of them to be a Priest aged five and forty Years, a good Grammarian; the other 12 to be aged fifty Years, without Wives. Every *Saturday* the Priest to receive of the Abbot, or Prior, four Pence by the Day, and each other two Pence Half-penny by the Day for ever, for their Sustenance: And every Year to each one a Gown and a Hood ready made. And to three Women that dressed their Meat, and kept them in their Sickness, each to have every *Saturday* sixteen Pence, and every Year a Gown ready made. More to the thirteen poor Men yearly fourscore Quarters of Coals, and one thousand of good Faggots to their Use. In the Hall and Kitchen of their Mansion, a discreet Monk to be Overseer of them, and he to have forty Shillings by the Year, &c. And hereunto was every Abbot and Prior sworn.

AND the said King, in his last Will, mentioning this Hospital, assured to the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, for the Maintenance thereof, in Lands, to the yearly Value of one thousand Marks.

NEAR this House Westward was an old Chapel of St. *Anne*, over-against which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry VII.* erected an Alms-house for poor Women. Which was afterwards turned into Lodgings for the singing Men of the College. The Place wherein this Chapel and Alms-house standeth, was called the *Eleemosynary* or *Almonry*, now corruptly the *Ambry*; for that the Alms of the Abbey are there distributed to the Poor.

AND

AND therein *Islip*, Abbot of *Westminster*, first practised, and erected the first Press of Book-Printing that ever was in *England*, about the Year of Christ 1471. *W. Caxton*, Citizen of LONDON, Mercer, brought it into *England*, and was the first that practised it in the said Abbey. After which Time, the like was practised in the Abbeyes of *St. Augustine* at *Canterbury*, *St. Alban's*, and other Monasteries.

FROM the West Gate runneth along *Tothill-Street*. Wherein was a House of the Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*; and on the other Side, at the Entry into *Tothill Field*, *Stourton House*, which *Giles*, the last Lord *Dacre* of the South, purchased and built new. Whose Lady and Wife *Anne*, (Sister to *Thomas* Lord *Buckhurst*) left Money to her Executors, to build an Hospital for 20 poor Women, and so many Children to be brought up under them; for whose Maintenance she assigned Lands, to the Value of one hundred Pounds by the Year. Which Hospital her Executors built in the Field adjoining.

FROM the Entry into *Tothill Field*, the Street is called *Petty France*: In which, and upon *St. Hermit's Hill*, on the South Side thereof, *Corne-*

lius van Dun (a *Brabander* born, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry VIII.* King *Edward VI.* Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*) built twenty Houses for poor Women to dwell, Rent-free: And near hereunto was a Chapel of *Mary Magdalen*, now wholly ruined.

IN the Year of Christ 1256, the 40th of *Henry III.* *John Mansell*, the King's Counsellour, and a Priest, did invite to a stately Dinner the Kings and Queens of *England* and *Scotland*, *Edward* the King's Son, Earls, Barons, and Knights, the Bishop of LONDON, and divers Citizens. Whereby his Guests did grow to such a Number, that his House at *Tothill* could not receive them, but that he was forced to set up Tents and Pavilions, to receive his Guests; whereof there was such a Multitude, that seven hundred Messes of Meat did not serve for the first Dinner.

THERE was antiently an House in *Westminster*, called *The Mote*, (but where it stood is not known at present); it is called in the Records, *Le Mote in Villa de Westminster*, granted to *John Stonere*, 13 *Rich.* 2.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Government of the City of WESTMINSTER.

THE City of *Westminster*, for Civil Government, is divided into twelve several Wards: For the which, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, or the High Steward, do elect twelve Burgesses, and as many Assistants, that is, one Burgess, and one Assistant, for every Ward. Out of the which twelve Burgesses, two are nominated yearly, upon *Thursday* in *Easter Week*, for Chief Burgesses, to continue for one Year next following, who have Authority given them by the Act of Parliament in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*, to hear, examine, determine, and punish, according to the Laws of the Realm, and lawful Customs of the City of LONDON, Matters of Incontinency, common Scolds, Inmates, and common Annoyances; and likewise to commit such Persons as shall offend against the Peace, and thereof to give Notice within twenty-four Hours to some Justice of Peace within the County of *Middlesex*.

WE shall give some farther Account of this Government, particularly as it was in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*: The Burgesses, which were also called Headboroughs, and their Assistants, Answer to the Aldermen of the Wards of LONDON, and their respective Deputies. The Wards belonging to each Burgess or Headborough were not called as they are in LONDON, by some certain fixed Name, but after the Names of the Burgesses that were appointed over them. And here we shall first shew how the twelve Wards of *Westminster* were bounded, and the Constables belonging to each; and then the Manner of chusing Burgesses, and their Assistants, with other Officers, for the better governing of the Wards.

IN *St. Margaret's* Parish were eight Wards; in *St. Martin's*, three; and in *St. Clement's* and the *Strand*, one; which were thus bounded, beginning with those in *St. Margaret's* Parish: The first Ward was from *St. Stephen's Alley* to

the Sanctuary Gate on the East Side of *King-Street*, the *Round Woolstaple* only excepted. Of this Ward *John Dodington*, Gent. was Headborough; and it was commonly called *John Dodington's* Ward. The second Ward was from the Clowson to the Sanctuary Gate, on the West Side of the same Street, and *St. Stephen's Alley*. Of this Ward *John Fisher*, Yeoman, was Headborough, and commonly called *John Fisher's* Ward. The third Ward was from the Queen's Majesty's Gate in *King-street* to the Clowson on the West Part, and to *St. Stephen's Alley* on the East Part of the said Street. Of this Ward, *William Staunton*, Gent. was Headborough, and commonly called *William Staunton's* Ward. The fourth Ward was *Thieving-lane* and *Longditch*. Of this Ward, *John Savage*, Yeoman, was Headborough, and it was commonly called *John Savage's* Ward. The fifth Ward was the new Palace, and *Long Woolstaple*. Of this Ward, *Richard Garret*, Ale-brewer, was Headborough, and it was called *Richard Garret's* Ward. The sixth Ward was the Old Palace, *Round Woolstaple*, and the *Bowling-alley*. *John Jennings*, Inn-keeper, was Headborough of this Ward, and it was called *John Jennings's* Ward. The seventh Ward was *Tothill-street*, and *Petty France*. *Thomas Clarke*, Cook and Servant to her Majesty, was Headborough of this Ward, and called it *Thomas Clarke's* Ward. The eighth Ward was the Sanctuary. This Ward was called the Sanctuary Ward. *John Collier* was called Headborough of this Ward. And then there were three Wards more in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and the Headboroughs were as follow: The first Ward here, being the Ninth in Number, was from the Mansion-House of *John Shortridge*, called the *Goats's-head*, unto the House of *Thomas Fowel*, over-against *Durham-place*, on the Land-side, and from the House of *Robert Mansfield*, over-against *St. Martin's-lane*, unto *Durham-place* on the Water-side. Of this Ward,

Ward, *Thomas Fowler*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was *Thomas Fowler's* Ward. The second Ward in this Parish, being the tenth Ward in the City of *Westminster*, was from the House of *Thomas Fowel*, over-against *Durham-place* unto the Lord Treasurer *Burghley's* House, on the Land-side; and from *Durham-place* unto *Ivy-Bridge*, on the Water-side of this Ward; *John Colbrand*, Gent. was Headborough, and it was called *John Colbrand's* Ward. The third Ward in this Parish, being the eleventh in Number, was from the *Goat's-head* aforesaid unto the *Mews* on the Land-side; and from the *Mews* to the Timber-yard on the Land-side; and from the said *Mansfield-house* unto the Wall called *Scotland-wall*, on the Water-side; of this Ward; *Davy Powel*, Gent. was Headborough.

THE twelfth and last Ward was in the Parish of *St. Clement's* and *Strand*, within the Liberty of *Westminster*. The Bounds of this Ward were from *Temple-bar* to the *White Hart* in the *Strand*. *Christopher Gibson*, Inn-keeper, was the Headborough of this Ward, and it was called as the rest, by his Name, viz. *Christopher Gibson's* Ward.

To this City and Liberties belong one High Constable, and to these twelve Wards thirty Petty Constables; that is, to the first Ward, two; to the second, three; to the third, three; to the fourth, three; to the fifth, one; to the sixth, two; to the seventh, five; to the eighth, four; to the ninth, two; to the tenth, one; to the eleventh, one; to the twelfth, which contains *St. Clement's* and the *Strand*, three.

IN Case any Ward fell vacant by the Death of the Headborough, or otherwise, the Court usually held in *Easter Week*, presented three Persons, Inhabitants of the said Ward, to the High Steward, to choose one of the three, according as he thought good; and it was done by them in these Words in Writing, as is found in the Year 1585. "May it please your Honour to be informed, that whereas at this present there is wanting one of the Headboroughs, and so hath continued since the Death of *Richard Gibbes*; for the Supply whereof may it please your Honour to accept any of these three Persons, whose Names follows." [And then the Names and Qualities of them are set down.]

THE Way of choosing Assistants, was, that the Names of three Persons resident in each respective Ward, were written down, and presented likewise to the High Steward, for Choice by him to be made of one out of the three for each Ward.

AND an High Constable being also to be elected at the aforesaid Court, three fit Persons were likewise presented to him to choose one; and in this Form of Words written: Also there is to be elected and chosen for the said City and Liberties, one other to be High Constable in Place of ——— *Staunton*. "May it therefore please your Honour to accept one of these three Persons, whose Names follow." [And their Names and Qualities are subscribed.]

AT the same Court, after the twelve Burgeses were elected, then out of them two were elected, which are called *Chief*, or *Head Burgeses*.

THERE is also a Chief Officer, which is called the Bailiff of *Westminster*, who hath his Deputy.

The present Government of WESTMINSTER.

THE City of *Westminster* it self consists but of one Parish, called *St. Margaret's*, which is of large Extent; but the Liberties comprehend nine Parishes beside, viz. *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. James's*, *St. George's in Hanover-square*, *St. Anne's*, *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St. Mary Savoy*, *St. Mary le Strand*, *St. Clement Danes*, and *St. John Evangelist* in *Westminster*. For the

Government of both the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *St. Peter*, are invested with Ecclesiastical and Civil Jurisdiction, and not only within the said City and Liberties, but likewise within the Precincts of *St. Martin's le Grand*, near *Cheapside*, LONDON, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted as well from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of LONDON, as from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of Laymen, elected for that Purpose from Time to Time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

OF these Magistrates, the Principal is the High Steward, usually one of the Prime Nobility, who is chosen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds this Office *durante vita*, the Nature of it being not much unlike the Chancellorship of an University: But upon his Death and Resignation, a Chapter is called for the Election of another, in which the Dean sits as High Steward, till the Election is over. The Deputy Steward, or Under Steward of *Westminster*, is likewise an Officer of great Note, chosen by the High Steward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

He holds this honourable Office *durante vita*, and, as it were, supplies the Place of a Sheriff; for he keeps the Court-Leet, or Town-Court, with the other Magistrates, and is always Chairman at the Quarter-Sessions. Next to him is the High-Bailiff, an Officer of Honour, named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High Steward, holding likewise for Life: He summons the Juries, manages in chief the Election of Members of Parliament for the City, and has all the Bailiffs of *Westminster* subordinate to him. In the Court-Leet he sits next to the Stewards. All Fines, Forfeitures and Strays belonging to him, which makes his Place beneficial; but is commonly managed by a Deputy Bailiff, a Person well versed in the Law.

THERE are also sixteen Burgeses for the City, and nine for the Liberty, and each of them has an Assistant, whose Office is much like that of the Aldermen of the City of LONDON, every one having a proper Ward under his Jurisdiction; out of their Number two are elected by the Title of Head Burgeses, one for the City, and the other for the Liberties, who take Place in the Court Leet, next to the Head Bailiff. Then there is an High Constable, chosen as the said Burgeses, by the Court Leet, who has all the other Constables under his Direction, and usually continues two Years in his Office.

FOR Ecclesiastical Causes and Probat of Wills there is a Royal Jurisdiction, under a Commissary, from whom no Appeal must be, only to the King in his High Court of Chancery.

Ecclesiastical Government:

Joseph Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean.
The Rev. Mr. *Edward Willis*, Subdean, together with eleven other Prebendaries:
Chapter-Clerk, *Daniel Gell*, Esq;
The Receiver, *Owen Davies*, Esq;

Civil Government:

The Right Hon. *Charles* Earl of *Arran*, High Steward.
His Deputy, *John Cotton*, Esq;
High Bailiff, *David Patton*, Esq;
His Deputy, *Samuel Baldwyn*, Gent.

Chief Burgeses:

Mr. *Edw. Hampstead*, Mr. *Will. Leeson*,
Mr. *Tho. Churchill*, Mr. *Will. Baker*,
Mr. *William Skelton*, Mr. *James Steadman*,
Mr. *...*

Mr. Philip Davis,	Mr. John Mackreth,
Mr. Will. French,	Mr. Samuel Copley,
Mr. Richard Croft,	Mr. Jeremiah Ridge,
Mr. Thomas Cuthbert,	Mr. Thomas Green.
Mr. Edward York,	

Assistants.

Mr. Thomas Carne,	Mr. Thomas Powel,
Mr. Thomas Nowel,	Mr. George Hall,
Mr. John Partridge,	Mr. John Hodgson,
Mr. Richard Ellys,	Mr. Tho. Richmond,
Mr. Roger Jackson,	Mr. Richard Bridge,
Mr. John Williams,	Mr. Geo. Shakespear,
Mr. Charles Napier,	Mr. James Gordon,

Mr. Arthur Rawlinson, Oilman, High Constable.

THE Senior Assistant Burgefs is always chosen High Constable, at the *Easter Court-Leet*, and holds his Office for a Year or longer: All the Petty Constables in *Westminster* are in Subordination to him.

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Humphrey Drew.

Coroner, Robert White, Gent.

appointed by the Dean and Chapter, and holds his Office for Life.

THE City and Liberty of *Westminster* have their Common Jail, the Keeper whereof is appointed by the Dean and Chapter.

THEY have likewise their General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace and Jail-Delivery.

Peter Forbes, Esq; is Clerk of the Peace, and appointed by the *Custos Rotulorum*.

His Deputy, Samuel Benson, Gent.

Assistant, Mr. Higgs.

AND now to gather up a few Things relating to this City in former Times: Certain Orders were taken at a Court-Leet holden at *Westminster* the 8th Day of *October*, in the 25th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Right Hon. William Cecil, of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and High Steward of the City and Liberties of *Westminster*; and the Right Worshipful Mr. Gabriel Goodman, D. D. and Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in *Westminster*, with the Assents and Consents of Richard Gybbes, Thomas Fowler, John Colbrand, &c. Headboroughs of the same City and Liberties, to be observed, performed and kept by the Butchers and Poulterers, as well inhabiting within the said City and Liberties, as all others that should at any Time hereafter utter or sell any Flesh-meat or Poultry-wares within the said City.

First, That there should be chosen, at the Court holden for the said City yearly, and every Year hereafter, two or more discreet and honest Inhabitants, being Residents within the said City and Liberties, Butchers or others, as should be thought most meet, by the Advice, Consent, and Agreement of the said Court; which being elect and sworn, should well and duly, every Market Day, and oftner, as Need should require, search, view, oversee, and peruse all the Butchers and Poulterers, and others, that should put to Sale any Flesh-meat, or Poultry-ware, as well in their several Shops, as also in the Markets: To the Intent that they might not sell any Flesh, or Poultry-ware, but only such as should be wholesome and good for Man's Body: And if they should find any corrupt or unwholesome Flesh, or Fish-meat, or Poultry-ware to be sold or put to Sale, then it should be lawful for them to take it away, and to give it presently among the poor Inhabitants of that Parish where the said Offence should

happen to be committed; to be done by the Advice of the Bailiff of the said City, or his Deputy, or one of the Headboroughs.

Item, No Butcher, Poulterer, or Fishmonger, should hang, or lay forth upon their Stalls, any of their Flesh, Fish, or Poultry upon any *Sunday*, or other usual Holiday; nor upon any other Day not usually accustomed within the City of *London*; nor to let their Shop Windows stand open after the Hour of Eight of the Clock in the Forenoon, upon any *Sunday*, or any other usual Holiday, upon Pain to forfeit 3 s. 4 d.

Item, No Butcher to kill any Bull, to the Intent to sell the same, except every such Bull were first chased and baited, presently before the Killing, upon Pain of 3 s. 4 d.

Item, No Butcher to sell or put to Sale any Pieces of Flesh-meat upon the *Saturday*, which happened to be left upon the *Thursday* before, only except the same be a whole Quarter of Beef, upon Pain for every such Piece sold or put to Sale, to pay 2 s.

Item, No Butcher or Poulterer, nor any other Person, to put to Sale their Meat or Poultry-ware, but only in their open Shops, and in the common and usual Market-place, and upon the usual Market Day, viz. *Saturday*, upon Pain to forfeit all such Meat and Ware, and the same to be employed to the Use of the Poor. Notwithstanding this Article, it might be lawful for any Butcher inhabiting within the Parish of St. Margaret's, and not having any Shop in *King-street*, to keep a Standing in the Market-place in *King-street*, every *Monday*, and there to put to Sale their Flesh-meat.

Item, No Butcher nor Poulterer, during such Time as they have any Shops in *King-street*, not to keep any Standing, nor put to Sale any Flesh or Poultry in the Market-place, but only in their Shops. No Butcher to kill any Flesh-meat out of their Slaughter-house or Shop, in the common Street, nor to scald any Hogs in any of the common Streets and Highways; nor to kill and put to Sale any Pork before the Feast of *All Saints*. And if any should do to the contrary in any of the said Premises, to forfeit for every such Offence 3 s. 4 d.

Item, No Butcher to pelt or propt any Veal, or cut up the Lean of the Veal with the Kidney, upon Pain to forfeit every Time 12 d.

Item, No Butcher to kill any Yow after the Feast Day of St. Andrew, until the Week next before the Feast of *Easter*, upon Pain to forfeit, for every Yow so killed, 12 d.

Item, No Butcher, nor any other, to kill and put to Sale any Lamb, after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord, nor blow nor stoppe the Kidney of any Lamb, upon Pain to forfeit 12 d.

Item, If any Butcher or Poulterer, their Wives, Families, or Servants, shall hereafter disobey or misuse those Persons now authorized, or hereafter to be authorized, for the Search and Survey, as aforesaid, in the executing of their said Office, every such Person, so offending, to forfeit for every Time 10 s.

Item, No Butcher, his Wife or Servants, to cast or lay, either in the common Street, or common Sewer, the Head, or Chawld-bone of any Ox, Cow, Bull, or other Beast; neither the Offal of Sheep, or other Beast; neither the Horns of any Beasts, upon Pain to forfeit for any such Offence 12 d.

Item, The Bailiff of the said City, or his Deputy, when, and as often as the said Offences should happen to be committed, and found by Verdict, or otherwise, upon sufficient and apparent Proof, to collect, receive, and take of every such Inhabitant, and others offending in any of the Premises, the Penalties and Sums of Money:

Money : And, according to the Rates aforesaid, the one Moiety to be to the Use of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and the other Moiety to the Use of the poor People of that Parish where any of the said Offences shall be committed.

AND if any Person offending in the Premises, refuse to make Payment to the said Bailiff or his Deputy, according to the Rates as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for him to distrain so much of the Goods Chattels of every such Person offending, as shall be sufficient for the answering of the same according to the said several Rates; and the said Distress to take, drive, or bear away, and the same to detain and keep, until such Time as he be fully satisfied and paid according to the Intent, Effect and true Meaning of these Presents.

NOW to add a few Things concerning the State of the Poor of this City and the Liberties in former Times, and what the Expences were by the Inhabitants in the several Districts thereof for their Maintenance, and what Care hath been taken for erecting Work-houses and Hospitals, for the poorer Sort, whether Beggars, Vagabonds, or antient decayed People and poor Children.

HERE follows a brief Abstract of the particular yearly Receipts and Payments for the Poor as well of the City of *Westminster* and Liberties of the same, as also of the Parishes of *St. Clement's Danes* and *Strand*, Parcel of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*; made November 14, 1572.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the poor People within the Parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, 115 l. 5 s. 5 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipt of the Parishioners within the said Parish for the Relief of the said Poor, 119 l. 5 s. 4 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, amounted to 29 l. 8 s.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipt of the Parishioners within the said Parish for the Relief of the said Poor, 27 l. 1 s. 8 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Parish of *St. Clement's Danes* amount to 32 l. 1 s. 4 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipts of the Parishioners within the said Parish, for their Relief, 32 l. 18 s. 2 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the Poor within the Parish of *Strand*, alias *Savoy*, amounted to 10 l. 16 s. 8 d.

The Sum Total of the Receipts of the Parishioners within the said Parish for the same, 10 l. 15 s. 1 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Charge of the poor People within the *Savoy* Rents, amounted to 3 l. 9 s. 4 d.

The Sum Total of the Yearly Receipts of the Inhabitants within the said Rents, for their Relief 4 l. 6 s. 8 d.

So that the Sum Total of all the Yearly Charge of the Poor aforesaid, within the several Parishes aforesaid, viz. in the City of *Westminster*, and the Liberties thereof, for the Year 1572, amounted to 190 l. 13 s. 4 d.

And the Sum Total of all the Yearly Receipts of the several Parishes aforesaid in the said City and Liberties, for the Use of the poor People aforesaid, was 194 l. 7 s.

WHENCE, among other Observations that may be made hence, this is one, how by the vast Increase of the Charges for Maintenance of the pre-

sent Poor in these Parts, may be conjectured the vast and prodigious Increase of the Inhabitants within an 160 Years, or little more.

THE following Account was brought in to the Lord *Burghley*, High Steward of *Westminster*, of the Quantity of Corn and Meal weekly brought, uttered and sold in the Markets at *Westminster*; and of such Meal as is brought, uttered and sold to the several Bakers at their several Houses; Dec. 8. Ann. Reg. Eliz. 29. 1586, and in a Time (as it seems) of Dearth.

Sum Total of all the Wheat Meal, uttered and sold in Bread by the said Bakers weekly during the Term Time, CLVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Wheat-Meal uttered and sold in Bread by the Bakers weekly, out of the Term Time, as aforesaid, LXXXXVI Quarters.

Sum Total of all the Meal uttered and sold weekly as aforesaid, CCLII Quarters.

Sum Total of the Meal and Bread sold in the Market, and the Meal in the Chandlers Shops weekly, XII Quarters.

Sum Total of all the said Meal uttered and sold weekly, CCLXIV Quarters.

Memorand. That there be sundry of the Inhabitants of the said City (who usually from Time to Time do make their own several Provisions of Meal, as well of Wheat as of Rye, and do bake and make Bread of the same for their several Households); the Sum thereof is great, but the Certainty and Number of the same is not perfectly known.

Memorand. The said Bakers, nor any of them will confess, that they bake or put to Sale any Bread made of Rye, but only of Wheat, as aforesaid: And as touching any Store of Corn or Meal as yet it doth not appear, that the said Bakers have any other Provision, but as they from Time to Time make their Provision as aforesaid: And that they do pay for every Bushel of Wheat-Meal, bought as aforesaid, 5 s. 8 d. and sometimes more.

IN the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, about the Year 1560, for the employing of the Idle Poor, and for the relieving of the honest Poor, decayed through Age or Misfortunes, an Hospital was propounded to be erected: Whereof Sir *William Cecyl*, Knt. Secretary of State, and High Steward of *Westminster*, was a great Mover. The Way thought on for raising Money to do it, was by a voluntary Contribution of the Inhabitants: And that every Constable should be authorized to gather in their Wards as they could obtain willingly for such an Use; and that those they found backward, and refusing to give, should have their Names taken, and to make Use of a Statute upon them, namely, to fells them 12 d. for every Day's Absence from the Church at the accustomed Service there performed: And, moreover, to take by Way of Loan, a Portion of Money to this Use, to be repaid by a reasonable Space, as should be convented and agreed upon.

That 40 l. at least might reasonably be expected of *Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, who being Dean of *Westminster* in King *Edward VI's* Time, had voluntarily promised that Sum for the said Use.

That there should be appointed certain Assistants, as one Prebendary, four Headboroughs, seven Constables, and five Commoners, to be Overseers of the said Hospital, privy to all Things in the House, both of receiving and laying out.

Then for the Works of such as should be taken into the House: That old Women, or middle Aged

Aged, that might work, and went a Gooding, should be Hatchilers of the Flax; and one Matron over them.

That common Hedgers, and such like lusty naughty Packs, should be set to Spinning: And one accordingly to be set over them.

That Vagabonds, such as were stout, stubborn, and strong, should make clean the Streets; some to carry away with Wheelbarrows, as the rest did fill them.

Among whom, if any chanced to be Taylors or Shoe-makers, these to be likewise set to their Stitch, to work for the Household.

That young Springals, of whom might be good Hope hereafter, should learn to weave, by one of the Science, who should have a Stipend, and be as Master to them.

Likewise, that Children that were above six, and not twelve Years of Age, should be set to wind Quills to the Weavers.

BUT what Issue and Effect this good Proposal had, is uncertain. Many Years after, Gregory Fines Lord Dacre, and Anne his Wife, intended the founding of an Hospital in *Westminster*, for which Queen Elizabeth granted Letters Patents to confirm it. This was to have been for the good Education and Nurture of poor Children and Boys, born and to be born within the Parish of St. Margaret in the said City; and for the Relief and Nourishment of poor aged People, and lame and diseased Persons, and for the Correction and Restraint of sturdy Beggars, and idle Vagabonds within the City and Liberty, and Precinct of the same, and within the Parishes of St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy, and St. Clements Danes. That by this Means poor Children deprived of their Parents, being well educated and instructed, when they shall attain to elder Age, may learn honest Arts and Trades, whereby they may themselves live honestly, and get their own Living: And likewise, that infirm, aged People, weak, lame, and sick Persons, might want nothing necessary to their Life; and other being strong in their Limbs, might be compelled to Labours, and to honest and wholesome Works and Exercises, whereby they might maintain and cherish themselves and others, for the Profit and Benefit of the Commonwealth, and not be permitted to live idly, and wander about the Streets and beg, to the great Offence and Trouble of the Nobles, honourable Persons, Justices, Judges, and Officers of the Queen and her other Subjects, frequently passing towards *Westminster*, and returning thence, as well in Time of Parliament, as of the Terms.

THIS Hospital was in the Letters Patents to be called, *The Hospital of Jesus*, in the Parish of St. Margaret in *Westminster*. And was by Virtue thereof, to be governed by eight discreet and honest Men, who should be called, *The Masters the said Hospital of Jesus*. The first Masters whereof to be nominated by the said Gregory Lord Dacre, and Anne his Wife, or their Executors, after the Foundation thereof. And the said Masters, and their Successors, to be one Body Corporate and Politick for ever, and to have a common Seal. And upon the Death of any of these eight, or Vacancy of any of their Places, the Survivors and those that remain, might nominate and elect others out of St. Margaret's Parish to succeed: And upon their not so nominating and electing in six Months, the Dean of *Westminster* to put in one or more fit Person or Persons.

THAT moreover the said Gregory Lord Dacre, and Anne his Wife, might make Statutes and Laws for the Government of the said Hospital, with the Consent of the Dean of *Westminster*, or

Bishop of London. Four Acres of Land, besides Gardens and Orchards, allowed to be laid to the said Hospital; and the value of five hundred Marks in Manours, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rectories, Tithes, or other Hereditaments, for the sustaining and Maintinance of it. This Hospital was founded in *Totehill Fields*, where it still is; but the present Use of it different from the Contents of these Letters Patents, as will be seen afterwards.

THERE belonged to the Inhabitants of *Westminster* divers peculiar Privileges and Liberties, which one Thomas Bland, an Under-Sheriff, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign invading, viz. 1593, complaint was made thereof to the Lord Burghley, the High Steward: What those Liberties were, and what the Wrongs done thereunto were, the two or three following Papers will shew.

ARTICLES objected against Thomas Bland, Under Sherife of Middlesex, for Wrongs done against the Libertie of Westminster, 22 May, 1593.

1. Item, That the said Undersherife refuseth to make Warrants upon Writts unto him directed, being thereunto required: Whereby the Baliffe is damified, and the Plaintiff hindered.

2. Item, That he resteth by himselfe and his Officers, in both Pallaces at *Westminster*.

3. Item, That he chardgeth Prisoners in the Gatehouse with Writts, the Prison being within the Libertie of *Westminster*, and wholly to the Use of the Officers there.

4. Item, That he removeth out of the same Prison by Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, Prisoners committed by the Baliffe.

5. Item, That upon a *Capias ut legat*. he arresteth within the Libertie by special Baliffes, notwithstanding that the Graunt made and confirmed by her Majestie, to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*; wherein Authoritie is given to the Baliffe, to execute and retorne all Bills, Warrants, Precepts, and Writts, although they concerne any Way the King's Person; and that it shall not be lawfull for any Steward, Marshall, or Sheriffe, to enter, for any Cause, without Licence of the Officers for the Time being, as more at large appeareth in the Graunt.

And these are the Causes that he mainteyneth, and partly to be answered in the *Common Pleas*.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England.

MAIE it please your good Lordship, to be informed, that Thomas Bland, now Deputie Sheriffe of the Countie of Middlesex, hath, within three Daies paste, called in Question, before the Judges of the *Common Pleas*, your Lordship's Authoritie within the Libertie of *Westminster*; and summoned me, as Deputie to your Lordship's Baliffe there, to hear and answer his Objections; which I cannot do, without your Lordship's Pleasure therein knowne. And forasmuche as the like Enterprise hath not been done by any Undersheriffe that I can learne of, since her Majestie came to the Crowne, nor any Time before, for the Space of one hundreth Yeres. It maie therefore please your Lordship, in respect that the Baliffe of *Westminster* hath the executing and retorning of all the King's Writts by speciall Wordes, to direct your honourable Letters to the said Undersheriffe; that he may surcease his Suite at his Perill untill further Councell maie be taken of

of the Cause : Or else such further Order as unto your Lordship's Wisdom shall be thought meete.

Your Lordship's most bounden,

RALPHE DOBBINSON.

UPON which Petition, the Lord Burghley made this Order : " To repaire to Mr. Sergeant Owen, whom I pray to report to me his Opinion touching this Cause.

W. BURGHLEY.

Lastly, let me subjoin the Act or Acts of Parliament for the standing Government of this City.

IN the 27 Eliz. was an Act of Parliament made for the good Government of the City and Burrough of *Westminster*. This was but temporary ; but it continued from one Parliament to another, until the 17 Car. I. then to continue till some Act of Parliament should be made touching the Continuance or Discontinuance of this and other Acts and Statutes made in the 3d of the said King. The Act 27 Eliz. was printed Anno 1678, the Contents whereof are, " That this City and Burrough, and the Liberties thereof, be for ever hereafter severed and divided, as it hath been accustomed, into twelve Wards. That the Dean of *Westminster*, or High Steward, or his Deputy, yearly, on *Thursday* in *Easter* Week, for ever, do nominate or elect twelve sufficient Persons to be Burgeses ; and they to be Merchants, Artificers, or others using any Trade within the City or Burrough, or other Persons as are willing thereunto. The Dean and High Steward, or his Deputy, to appoint the Government of a Ward to every one of the said Burgeses. They to continue for one Year : And so from Year to Year, during their natural Lives ; except for some Offence or Mismanagement : Then to be displaced by the Dean or High Steward. Any Person resiant, refusing to accept the said Room, to forfeit 10 l. to the Use of the Poor, to be levied by the Bailiff of the Liberties of the Dean and Chapter, by Way of Distress. The Burgeses to take the Oath of Supremacy, and a Corporal Oath, to do and execute all Things to them appointed and authorized by this Act. The Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, with the Burgeses, or the better Part of them, within ten Days after the Election of the said Burgeses, to nominate twelve other able Persons within the same Burrough, Merchants, Artificers, &c. to be Assistants to the twelve Burgeses. They to accept the same Charge, upon Forfeiture of 5 l. to be employed as before ; and to take the like Oaths as before said. Unto every of the twelve Wards, one of these Assistants to be appointed. The said twelve Burgeses and twelve Assistants, and every two of them, within the several Wards to them appointed, to deal in every thing as Aldermen's Deputies in LONDON do, or may do. These Assistants to continue in their Places one whole Year. If any of the Burgeses or Assistants die, or otherwise upon reasonable Cause be removed, then the Dean, High Steward, or his Deputy, from Time to Time to nominate and appoint other meet and able Persons of State, Faculty, and Quality, as afore said, to supply the Place, to continue in the same until *Thursday* in *Easter* Week. On that Day, the Dean, High Steward, or his lawful Deputy, to appoint two Persons out of the said Burgeses, to be called or known by the name of the two Chief Burgeses, to continue one Year. And this upon pain of 10 l. to be paid as afore said. The Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, the two Chief Burgeses, the ten Burgeses, or any three

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" of them, whereof the Dean, High Steward, or Deputy, to be one, and, one of the Chief Burgeses to be another, may hear, examine, determine, and punish, according to the Law of the Realm, or laudable and lawful Customs of the City of LONDON, all Matters of Incontinency, common Scolds, and of Inmates, common Annoyances, &c. And to have Authority to commit to Prison such Persons as within the said City offend against the Peace, and within 24 Hours to give Notice of it to some Justice of the Peace of the County. All good Orders, and Ordinances, made by the Dean and High Steward, with the Assistance of the Burgeses, concerning the Government of the said Inhabitants, not repugnant to the Queen's Prerogative, nor the Laws of the Land, shall stand in full Force and Strength. Nothing in this Act to be prejudicial to the Steward, Marshal, or Coroner of the Queen's Household, nor to the Authority of Justices of Peace, nor to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, nor to the High Steward there, or his Deputy, nor to the Mayor, Society, and Clerk of the Staple, High Constable, Bailiff of the Liberty, Town Clerk, or Clerk of the Market : Nor any Search to be made by any other Officer in the City of *Westminster*.

" If the Dean of *Westminster*, and the High Steward, or his Deputy, be remiss and negligent in chusing and nominating the Burgeses at the Time limited, then it shall be lawful for two Justices of the Peace of *Middlesex* to nominate and chuse the said Burgeses : Who being so chosen, shall occupy and enjoy the said Rooms upon Pains afore said. These Burgeses not compellable by this Act to remain in their Place above one Year next after such Choice. And such Persons as have paid any Sums of Money for Refusal, shall not be nominated again to any the said Place, within the space of five Years next following. The Chancellor or Steward of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* to have Power as the Dean of *Westminster*, &c. within that Dutchy Liberty. This Act not to extend to the College or Cloze of *Westminster*, for any Offence within the Circuit thereof. The Burgeses not to hear or determine any thing without the Consent of the said Dean, or High Steward, or Deputy. The Searchers of the Sanctuary of *Westminster* shall have, within the said Sanctuary, the Execution and serving of all Proceses, Commandments, and Warrants, and the Attachment and Apprehension of all Manner of Offenders within the Sanctuary, and within the Scite, Circuit, and Precinct thereof.

The present State of the City of WESTMINSTER.

WE are now to shew the modern and present State of this City, which is grown vastly populous, and improved within these hundred Years. For whereas antiently it was about a Mile from LONDON, Fields lying between, except Houses thinly built in the Road from one City to the other, now all is built contiguously, in Length and Breadth containing a great Compass, and that with very noble and magnificent Structures. This City is of great Renown, containing two Royal Palaces, namely, St. James's, and Somerset-house, the ordinary Places of Residence for the Kings and Queens of England ; likewise many other noble Palaces for the Habitation of the Peers, and Persons of the highest Rank in the Kingdom : Famous also for the Tribunals, and publick Courts of Justice, where the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Chief Justices, and the rest of the King's Judges sit, to hear and determine the Causes of the People of the Land, according

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cording to Equity and Truth, and the Laws, Statutes, and original Customs: And, lastly, a City of peculiar and extraordinary Honour for the Parliament-Houses of Lords and Commons situate here; whereby is occasioned a frequent Resort hither of all the great Estates of the Kingdom.

WE shall now describe the several Parts, Parishes and Places as they now are:

St. Margaret's.

THIS Parish is of large Extent, and bounded mostly by the Parishes of St. Martin's in the Fields, and St. John Evangelist. It has in it the following Streets, Lanes, &c.

IN Petty France Division are: *Chapel-street, Dacre-street, Castle-yard, White-bart-yard, Pipe-alley, St. Ermin's-hill, the Broad-way, Petty France, Codpiece-court, George-and-Plough-yard, Gardener's-lane, Pump-alley, Smith's-court*; Part of *Knight's-bridge*; Part of *Kensington, Edward's-court, Horse-shoe-alley, Hopkin's-row, Kitter's-yard, White-bart-lane, Castle-lane, Powder-beef-court, Mustard-court, James's-street, Ship-yard, Queen's-square.*

In Sanctuary and Deanry Ward, are:

Part of *King-street, Little-sanctuary, Broad-sanctuary, Green's-alley, Love-lane, St. Margaret's-church-yard, Dean's-yard, part of Stable-yard, part of College-street.*

In Long Ditch Ward, are:

Thieving-lane alias *Bow-street, Bell-alley, Star-alley, Rose-court, Broken-cross, Long-ditch, Ogleby's-court, Angel-court, Prince's-court, Queen-street, Park-prospect, John-street, Bennet's-street, Cork-cutter's-alley.*

In King-street West Ward, are:

Part of *King-street, George-yard, Blue-Boar-head-yard, Gardener's-lane, Bowman's-court, Cherry-court, part of Charles-street, part of Duke-street, Dalahay-street, Stephen's-alley, Canon-row, commonly called Chancel-row, Bennet's-court, Derby-court, Dorset-court, Manchester-court, White-Horse-court, Clincard's-alley.*

In King-street North Ward are:

Part of *King-street*; Part of *Duke-street*; Part of *Charles-street, Crown-court, Bell-yard, Sea-alley, Axe-yard, Duffin's-court, Downing-street, Privy-garden, Tilt-yard, Battersby's-court, Pensioners-alley, Brewers-yard, and Rhenish-wine-yard.*

In Tothill-street North Ward are:

Tothill-street, Wyatt's-alley, Dartmouth-street, Carteret-street, Park-street, Broad-way, Little Almonry, Dukes-court, Great Almonry, New-way, and New Tothill-street.

In New Palace-yard Ward are:

Union-street, New Palace-yard, Westminster-market, Wool-staple, St. Margaret's-lane, Fish-yard, Old Palace-yard; Part of *Dirty-lane*, properly called *Lindsey-lane*; Part of *Parliament-stairs*; Part of *College-street.*

NUMBER of Houses in this Parish are about 2350.

King-street begins at the Confines of the Palace of *Whitehall*, and leads from thence to *Westminster Abbey*: And by a turning Passage Eastward through the *Gatehouse*, leads into the *New Palace-yard*; which is a spacious Place, convenient for the Reception and Standing of Coaches in the Term-time, and Sessions of Parliament; and is graced with Buildings well inhabited. Here is the common Entrance into *Westminster-*

hall, where the Judges sit; and here is *Westminster-bridge*, for taking Boat, for such as are minded to go to LONDON, or elsewhere, by Water. On the South is a narrow Passage into *Channel* [or *Chanon*] *Row*. Out of this *New Palace-yard* is a Passage on the West through *St. Margaret's-lane*, North into the *Old Palace-yard*, a spacious Place, also well built. Here, toward the East, the Lords of Parliament, brought in their Coaches or Chairs, go up to their House, as do the Kings and Queens, when they go to Parliament. More on the Left Hand is a narrow and darkish Passage, in which is *Cotton-house*; wherein was kept that invaluable Collection of Manuscripts, known by the Name of the *Cotton Library*. A little farther in this Passage on the Left, is a Pair of Stone Stairs leading up to *St. Stephen's Chapel*, now the House of Commons. By the same Passage we are led into *Westminster-hall*, entering Northward. In this *Old Palace-yard*, in the North-West Corner, is an House, where the Originals of the Rolls of Parliament are repositied. Westward from this *Palace-yard* is a Passage along by *King Henry VII's Chapel* into *Westminster Abbey*, by the little East Door.

King-street is better inhabited than built, the Houses being generally built after the old Way, with Timber and Plaster, and the Street somewhat narrow, which causes Stoppage sometimes by Reason of Multitudes of Coaches passing backwards and forwards; for it is a very great Thorough-fare, being the common Passage to *Westminster-hall*, and the Parliament-house. And, for the Accommodation of such as come to Town in the Terms, here are in this Street some good Inns for their Reception, and not a few Taverns for Entertainment, as is not unusual in Places of great Confluence.

ON both Sides of this Street are several Alleys and Courts, and we shall begin with those on the East Side, next the *Gatehouse*.

THE said *Gatehouse* is a Prison for the Liberty of *Westminster*, the Prison being some Years since removed from the old *Gatehouse* by *Tothill-street*, this being more convenient. The Market, called *King-street*, or *Westminster Market*, a large open Place, with a Market-house in the Midst, with Stalls and Shops round about, made use of by Butchers, Poulterers, and others, for Sale of Provisions, the Market being well served and resorted unto. *Whitehouse-yard* has a Passage into *Channel-row*; but since the last Fire that happened there, most of the Houses still lie in their Rubbish. *Ladies-alley*, very small and inconsiderable. *Stephen's-alley*, a handsome Street, it being the Passage for Coaches into *Channel-row*. The *Rhenish-wine-yard*, an ordinary Place, so called from the Rhenish-wine-house at the upper End, seated in *Channel-row*. *Brewers-yard*, a Passage for Carts to the Wood-wharf by the *Thames* towards the upper End, where it hath a Passage into *Channel-row*, indifferent good. *Pensioners-alley*, a very narrow Passage out of *King-street*; but the upper End, where it falls into *Brewers-yard*, is indifferent broad: Out of this Place there is a Door into the *Privy-garden* of *Whitehall*, generally kept open during the Sessions of Parliament, and in Term-times, by Favour; which much facilitates the Passage to *Westminster-hall* from *Whitehall*.

Channel, or *Chanon-row*, running from South to North, formerly called *St. Stephen's-alley*, as belonging to the Dean and Canons of *St. Stephen's Chapel*, who were there lodged; but afterwards became inhabited by divers of the Nobility and Gentry, having then good Houses, with Gardens towards the *Thames*; amongst which, was one belonging to the Earls of *Derby*, which was made use of in the Reign of *King Charles II.* for the Admiralty Office, now the greatest Part being converted

converted into Dwelling-houses, which are well inhabited, and bears the name of *Derby-court*, which goeth as far as the *Thames*, having a good Freestone Pavement, always cleanly kept, and lying something higher than *Channel-row*. Near where the Lord *Derby's* House stood, was another handsome House belonging to *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*; also another large House belonging to the *Montagues*, lately built into a very fine Court, which hath a handsome Freestone Pavement, and good Houses well inhabited, and bears the Name of *Manchester-court*, very pleasant towards the *Thames*. *Dorset-court*, built on the place where *Dorset-house* stood: It is a very handsome open Place, containing but six Houses, which are large and well built, fit for Gentry to dwell in; of which those towards the *Thames* have Gardens towards the Water side very pleasant, The *Woolstaple*, a very ordinary Place or Lane, but lying on the Backside of the new *Palace-yard*, unto which it hath a Passage out of *Channel-row*, and another into the Market, as also into *King's-street* by the *Gatehouse*: This Place was of greater Note when the *Woolstaple* was here kept than now it is, only now retaining its old Name: At the upper End of this Place, near the *Thames*, are the King's Alms-houses for eight Men, each having two Rooms, which they let out to profit, besides about 5 *l. per Ann.* *Bennet's-court*, a very handsome place, with good built Houses, well inhabited, with pretty Gardens before them, and hath a handsome Freestone Pavement to the *Thames* side; but the Entrance into this Court is narrow, and not ornamental, as those of *Derby* or *Manchester-courts*. The other side of *Channel-row* is but ordinary.

WE shall next speak of the Places on the West Side of *King's-street*, beginning with those next *Whitehall*, and the first that offers itself is,

Downing-street, a pretty open Place, especially at the upper End, where are four or five very large and well built Houses, fit for Persons of Honour and Quality; each House having a pleasant prospect into *St. James's-park*, with a Terras Walk. *Duffin's-alley*, which at present hath but a few Houses; but those are well built, and in time the whole Alley, without doubt, will be built. *Ax-yard*, a Place of no great Beauty for Buildings, having a very narrow and ill Entrance; but the Part towards *St. James's-park* is the best, as enjoying something of a Prospect into the Park: The Houses here are much used by Lodgers. *Sea-alley* of mean Account in all Respects. *Bell-court*, a pretty large Place, with good Buildings; at the upper End, ascending by Stone Steps, is *Rose* and *Crown-court*, a fine, large, and well built Place, the Houses fit for Gentry, with a good Freestone Pavement: The upper End of this Court cometh into *Duke-street*, and hath a Passage into *Charles-street*. *Gardiner's-lane*, of a great length, running up into *Duke-street*; a Place not over well built or inhabited: On the North side is *Poultry-yard*, very inconsiderable; and on the South side is *Bowman's-court*, a pretty handsome square, and well built Place; and on the other side is *Cherry-court*, an indifferent good Place; *Antelope-alley*, indifferent good; *Blue-boar-inn*, a place of good Custom, the Yard being large, with some Houses in it. *George-yard* and *Inn*, also a considerable large Place for Stablings, and hath a Passage, as hath the *Blue-boar-inn* into *De-la-hay-street*, adjoining to *Duke-street*. *Bell-alley*, but small and ordinary, the greatest Part at present not built. *Fountain-court*, very inconsiderable. *Thieving-lane*, so called, for that Thieves were led that Way to the *Gatehouse* by *Tutthil-street*, whilst the *Sanctuary* continued in force: This Place by some is called *Bow-lane*, from its turning passage into *Broken-cross* or *Long-ditch*, like

a bent Bow: The Houses are not over well built, and divers of its Inhabitants drive a Trade in second hand Goods: In this Lane are these Alleys, viz. *Eagle-alley*, also *Star-alley* or *Court*, with a Passage into *Scot's-alley*, *Froget's-alley*, all small Places of little Account. *Round-court*, a pretty handsome new built Place, which hath a Passage in *Thieving-lane*, and another into *Angel-court*.

BEHIND this North Side of *King's-street*, is *Charles-street*, a fine large Street, not many Years built, with good Houses well inhabited: And *Duke-street*, new built with good Houses well inhabited, especially that side towards *St. James's-park*, the back Windows having a pleasant Prospect thereon, and many of the Inhabitants have the Favour of a Door out of their Garden into the Park, which is no small Benefit.

At the South End of this Street was seated a large House, made Use of for the *Admiralty Office*, until it was thence removed to *Wallingford House* against *Whitehall*, as more convenient, and built at *King William's* Charge. This House was first built for the late Lord *Jeffreys*, Lord Chancellor to *King James II.*, and for his Accommodation the said King permitted a fair pair of Freestone Stairs to be made into the Park. Then passing by this House on the same Side, beginneth a short Street called *De-la-hay-street*, which falleth into *Long-ditch*, so called from the Ditch which almost encompassed this Part of *Westminster*; now all dried up, and converted into Streets and Houses: A Place of no great Account for Houses or Inhabitants.

IN this Street are these Courts and Alleys; *Prince's-court*, ascended to by Stone Steps, a very handsome open Place, with a Freestone Pavement, and having well built and inhabited Houses, especially on that Side that fronteth *St. James's-park*. *Angel-court*, a new built Place, with a Passage into *Round-court*, and thence into *Thieving-lane*. *Maiden-lane*, somewhat large, but not well built; at the upper End is a Passage up Freestone Steps into a pretty handsome Place, with good Buildings, called *Park-prospect*, as having a Prospect on the Park, and hath its Passage into it out of *Queen-street*. *White's-alley*, a long but inconsiderable Place. *Golden-lyon-court*, also very ordinary. *Ogilbey's-alley*, and *Red-cross-alley*, both very small Places.

THE *Broad Sanctuary*, formerly of more Note than at present, when it enjoyed the Privilege of a Sanctuary. It is a very handsome broad and open Place, adjoining to *St. Margaret's Church-yard*, from whence it is severed by a Wall, and hath the Prospect of the Abbey: At the West End is a Place called *Love-lane*, being against the old *Gatehouse*. About the Middle of this Place is a handsome Court called *Green's-alley*, which hath a Passage into *Thieving-lane*; and more Eastwards is the *Little Sanctuary*, which cometh into *King-street*, near *St. Margaret's Church*, an indifferently large Place, with well built Houses: Then is *St. Margaret's Church*, a very decent large Church, being the Parish Church, for the Use of the Inhabitants.

THE *Gatehouse*, West of *St. Peter's*, which gives Entrance into *Tutthil-street*, is a Place so called, of two Gates; the one out of the *College-court*, or *Great Dean's-yard*: On the East Side whereof was the Bishop of *London's* Prison for Clerks Convict; and the other Gate adjoining to the first, but towards the West of the Prison, for Offenders thither committed for the Liberty or City of *Westminster*.

ON the South side of this *Gatehouse*, *King Henry VII.* founded an Alms House for 13 poor aged Men that were single, and one of them to be a Priest, and a good Grammarian; and this Priest was to receive of the Prior or Abbot, every Sunday,

Sunday, 4 *d.* a Day for himself, and 2 *d.* ob. by the Day for every one of the 13 Men, for their Maintenance for ever; likewise every one to have yearly a Gown and a Hood: Besides, there was allowed to the 13 Men, 80 Quarters of Coals, and 1000 Faggots for their Fuel: To these 13 Men, there were three Women allowed to dress their Meat, and to attend them, and each to have, every *Saturday*, 16 *d.* besides a Gown every Year; and in the Hall and Kitchen, there was appointed a discreet Monk to be their Overseer, for which he was to have 40 *s.* a Year. These Alms Houses are now called the *King's Alms Houses*, and are for 12 Men and their Wives, each Man and his Wife having the Allowance of 6 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. besides Coals, &c.

NEAR unto this House, Westward, was an old Chapel of *St. Ann*, over-against which the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to *King Henry VII.* built an Alms House for — poor Women. Which was afterwards converted into Lodgings for the Singing Men of the College, now called the *Choiristers Rents*; which are so ruinous, that they are not inhabited. This Place, wherein this Chapel and Alms House stood, was called the *Eleemosynary*, now called the great *Almshouse*: For that the Alms of the Abbey were there given to the Poor; and here *Islop*, the Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Year 1471, set up the first Printing-Press that ever was in *England*; and after that, the like was done in the Abbeys of *St. Augustine* at *Canterbury*, also at *St. Albans*, and other Monasteries. This is a handsome open Place, with good Buildings, and hath a Passage into the *New-way* which leadeth into *Orchard-street*, another into the little *Almshouse*, which is an indifferent good Court, and another into *Tutthil-street*, thro' a small Alley called the *Paved-alley*.

Great-dean's-yard, a fine open Square, enclosed with Rails and Elm Trees; the East side is taken up with the Dean's House, the School, and other Buildings; and the South and West sides also with good Buildings: On the East side is the *Little-dean's-yard*, with a Passage into the Cloysters that belongs to the Abbey, a very handsome open Place, with good Buildings, inhabited by Gentry and Persons of Quality. And on the North Side is a Place called the *Stable-yards*, at the Entrance into which are good Houses, but that Part leading to *Orchard-street*, is taken for Stabling and Coach-houses, but near the Entrance is a new built Court, called *College-court*, with handsome genteel Houses, with a Freestone Pavement, which hath a Thorough-fare Passage; and Westward this *Dean's-yard* openeth itself into the *Bowling-alley* by the dead Wall, now called *Dean's-street*.

Tutthil-street hath good Buildings, and is well inhabited by Shopkeepers and others. In this Street are these Alleys and Places of Name; *Walker's-yard*, a very ordinary Place; *Swan-inn*, indifferent good; *Frying-pan-alley*, a small narrow Place; *Fleece-yard*, a good handsome Inn; *Threc-tun-alley*, a little small Passage into the *Great Almshouse*; *Cock-inn*, or *Yard*, a Place for Stabling.

Dartmouth-street, a very handsome open Street, graced with good Buildings, fit for the Reception of Gentry; the Upper End of it butts against *John-street*, being a Row of new built Houses.

MORE Westward in *Tutthil-street* is *Park-street*, the Upper End of which is a handsome open Square, with very good Houses, well inhabited, especially that Side that fronts *St. James's-park*, having a delightful Prospect therein, with the Conveniency of Doors out of their Gardens into the same; and here is a very fine Cock-pit, called the *King's Cock-pit*, well resorted unto. *George* and *Plough-yard*, an ordinary built Place.

Pipe-alley, a narrow Place, with ordinary Buildings. *White-hart-yard*, a good handsome Court, nigh unto which is *White-hart-lane*, an ordinary Place. *Green-dragon-court*, but mean and narrow. *Twiford-alley*, very ordinary.

Petty-france, a good handsome Street, which cometh out of *Tutthil-street*, and runneth into *James's-street*; and here, upon *St. Hermit's-hill*, *Cornelius Van Dun*, a *Brabanter*, one of the Yeomen of the Guards to *K. Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, built Alms-houses for 20 poor Women, each to have seven Groats a Week: And adjoining hereunto was a Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, long since converted to other Uses. *Kidder's-yard*, an ordinary Place. *Codpiece-court*, but indifferent. *Gardener's-lane*, a pretty handsome thorough-fare into *Tutthil-fields*, against more Alms-houses. *Ship-yard*, a pretty handsome Court. *Scotford's-alley*, hath a narrow Passage into *Tutthil-fields*.

Cabbage-lane, very long, but ordinary, at the Upper End of which is *Green's Brewhouse*, being a very low Place, with a handsome new Brick House, pleasantly seated in an open Air. In this Lane is *Powder-beef-alley*, and *Mustard-alley*, both very ordinary.

At the Upper End of *Petty-france*, is *James-street*, which runneth beyond *Tart-hall* (belonging to the *L. Stafford's*) unto *Buckingham-house*, pleasantly seated by *St. James's-park*: One Side of this Street hath good built Houses well inhabited, and the other Side the Wall of *St. James's-park*; and at *Stafford's House* the Bounds of this Parish ends; one Part being in this, and the other Part in the Parish of *St. Martin's-in-the-fields*.

Chapel-street, so called from the new Chapel there seated:

THIS Chapel belongs to the Parish of *St. Margaret's*. There is a South Window given by *Sir William Wheeler* having this Inscription:

Deo & huic Sacello Gulielmus Wheeler, Mil. & Baronettus hanc fenestram consecravat.

THE Vestry raiseth the Minister's Salary by taxing the Pews; so much upon those that sit in them. The last *Friday* in every Month is a Preparation Sermon for the Sacrament here preached.

MONUMENTS against the Wall, and on the Ground, for Persons here buried, are these:

In the Chancel, a flat Stone over *Charles Edgeworth*, Son of Captain *Ambrose Edgeworth*, 1699.

Thomas Russel, Esq; 1674; and *Mary Russel* his Daughter, 1671.

Middle Isle. Flat Stones upon *Sarah Mackreth*, Daughter of *Francis*, and *Jane* his Wife, 1699.

Patience Crowe, Daughter of *James* and *Sarah Crowe*, 1688.

Isabella Derham, Daughter of *Nicholas Darel* of *Kingsclere*, in the County of *Northampton*, *Esq;* 1695.

A Child of *Robert Heath*.

John Green 1683.

Sibylla, Wife of *Thomas Brumfield*, 1664.

Letitia Waters, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Stockdale*, of *Bilton-park* in *Yorkshire*, *Esq;* Relict of *Robert Waters*, of *Cundal* in *Yorkshire*, *Esq;* 1692.

William, the Son of *William* and *Catharine Bushel*, 1697; and *William Bushel* the Father, 1698. These have a Monument set up against the West-Wall.

North Isle. Flat Stones for *Alice Littlefield*, Wife of *George Littlefield*, 1690, and *George Littlefield*, 1700.

Thomas and *Sarah Dunk*, Children of *Thomas Dunk*.

James

James Mills, Son of John Mills, 1680, Also John Mills, the Father; 1691, and Susan the Mother, 1697.

Near the North-East door. Grace Daughter of Thomas Jekyl, M. A. Minister of this Church: Also, Thomas Jekyl, D. D. the said Minister.

Against the North Wall. Jane Catharine 'Squire. On whose immature Death the Father made these Verses.

The Grandame, the full fourscore Years and two, Wrought in this Vineyard: Left she nought to do. For you, my Babes, who had but just begun, To tread the Winepress, and your Work is done: Yet blessed be Jesus, who will freely pay, You even with those, who wrought out all the Day. In his safe Arms, I leave your Souls, who said, Being such to me, of such my Kingdoms made.

20 May,
1674.

Hugh 'Squire.

Also of his Son William, 1677.

Bereav'd I am of those; there was left one, But now he (tho' my Benjamin) is gone, And I must die, whose Lot 'tis now to have My gray Hairs go with Sorrow to the Grave. God is my Comfort still, when none survive, The News may come; Joseph is still alive: If not, yet God can turn all to the Best, Therefore my Soul, return unto thy Rest.

South Isle. Robert Blagden, 1697; and Joanna his Wife, 1694; and Elizabeth his Daughter, Wife of Thomas Long, Citizen of London, 1696; and Jonathan Blagden, their Son, 1699.

Jonathan Glover, Son of Thomas, 1703.

Mary Searche, Daughter of Robert Searche of London, Merchant, 1665.

This *Chappel-street* is a handsome broad Place with good Buildings, which falleth into *Stretton Ground*. Out of this Place is *Torment's-hill*, which leads to *Torment's-rents*, where there are some Alms-houses, and other ordinary Buildings, with Stable Yards and a Brewhouse. It falleth in *Tutbill-fields*; and there are Alms-houses for 28 poor old Women; the Gift of one Mr. Hill; but the Overseers of the Poor of this Parish, being left Trustees, they are call'd, *The Parish Alms-houses*.

Passing out of *Chappel-street*, more towards the Chapel, is a Place call'd *Tutbill-side*, which falls into *Tutbill-fields*, in this Place are these Alms-houses, viz. *Butler's Alms-house*, for four Men and their Wives, which have the Allowance of 10 s. the Month. And if either the Man or the Wife die, then the Survivor to continue in the same Room, with the Allowance of 5 s. a Month; These Alms-rooms are very neat built, with a pretty Garden-plot to each behind, and a handsome Wall before, in common to them, with a Row of Trees. And joining to this Alms-house, are Mr. *Wicher's* Alms-houses, very handsomely built, with a Chapel in the Midst, for reading of Prayers, and a Garden-plot behind to each, with a handsome Freestone Paved Walk, and a Row of Trees, as was to Mr. *Butler's*: It is for six antient Men, and to each the Allowance of 10 s. a Month, besides Coals and a blue Gown every two Years.

On the Back-side of these Alms-houses, are those of Mr. *Palmer's*, built in his Life, for six Men, and as many Women, all single Persons. And each to have the Allowance of 7 s. a Month, besides half a Chaldron of Coals, and a black Gown, with a Badge on it every two Years: There is also allowed, a Reader for Prayers to

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the Alms-People twice a Day, who hath a handsome Apartment for himself and his Wife, if any; together with a yearly Allowance in Money; and, besides his reading of Prayers, he is to teach about twenty Boys *gratis*: But what more he teaches, he is paid for; and these Boys have Black Gowns and Caps, which they are to wear when they are to attend at the Funerals of any of the Governors of this Hospital, to whom the Care of the Management is committed, according to the Donor's Will. And these Houses have Backsides or Gardens, with a handsome Walk, and a Row of Trees before them; the Chapel and School is in the Midst.

St. Margaret's-lane falls into the *Old Palace-yard*, a great Thorough-fare for Horse and Coach, to the Horse-ferry, and especially for Coaches, in the Time of the Sessions of Parliament, into the *Old Palace-yard*, to the House of Lords: Here is a Place on the East Side, called the *Fish-yard*; which is pretty square, but hath no good Buildings; and this Lane being but narrow, and so pestered with Coaches, which renders it dirty and incommodious, doth occasion it to be but ordinarily inhabited. Near the Entrance of this Lane, out of the *New Palace*, is a Place with a Free-stone Pavement, indifferent well built, which hath a narrow Passage into *King-street* by the *Horn-Tavern*, and another Passage into the *New Palace-yard*.

THE *Old Palace-yard* is a good large Place, fit for the Reception of Noblemens Coaches in the Time of Parliament, and has very good Houses round about, except that Part taken up by King *Henry VII's* Chapel into *St. Margaret's* Church-yard, which serves at such Times, when the Abbey is shut up.

THE next is the Parish of

St. Martin's in the Fields.

ALTHOUGH such large Portions of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields* have been, by Acts of Parliament, taken away from it, and proportioned out into three distinct Parishes; as, *St. Paul Covent-garden* long since, *St. James* and *St. Anne's* more lately; yet it remains a very great Parish, and too populous for one Church to receive the Inhabitants.

FOR an Account of the Saint to whom this Church is dedicated, see *Vol. I. Book III. pag. 686*.

THIS Church is said to be in the Fields because there were not any Streets, or Houses near it, when it was first built.

WE can give no Account when the last Church was founded, History being silent therein; it was very small till the Year 1607, when the Chancel was taken out of the Church-yard, and built on; and about that Time it was repaired and beautified. It was new beautified wholly in the Year 1688, and again in 1701. The Enlargement above-mentioned was done partly at the Expence of King *James I.* and Prince *Henry* his eldest Son, who was then the Glorious Hope of *England*; the rest at the Parish Charge. It was rebuilt by Act of Parliament, and finished *Anno 1726*, partly at the Expence of the Owners of Lands, Houses, and Tenements, and partly by the Inhabitants. At the West End are these Words in Capitals:

D. SACRAM.ÆDEM. S. MARTINI PAROCHIANI EXTRUI FECIT,
A. D. MDCCXXVI,

And underneath:

JACOBO GIBBS ARCHITECTO.

" THE Portico of this Church (says the Author of *A Critical Review of the Publick Buildings*) is at once elegant and august, and the Steeple above it ought to be considered as one of the most tolerable in Town: If the Steps arising from the Street to the Front could have been made regular, and on a Line from End to End, it could have given it a very considerable Grace; but as the Situation of the Ground would not allow it, this is to be esteemed rather a Misfortune than a Fault. The round Columns, at each Angle of the Church, are very well conceived, and have a very fine Effect in the Profile of the Building. The East End is remarkably elegant, and very justly challenges a particular Applause. In short, if there is any Thing wanting in this Fabrick, 'tis a little more Elevation, which, I presume, is apparently wanted within, and would create an additional Beauty without. I can't help thinking too, that in Complaisance to the Galleries, the Architect has reversed the Order of the Windows, it being always usual to have the large ones nearest the Eye, and the small (by Way of *Attick-Story*) on the Top.

MONUMENTS of old Time in St. Martin's Church in the Fields, were these ensuing.

ON the South Side is a fair Monument, with this Inscription:

Arthur Gregory married Christian.

Otho Maudit married Elizabeth.
Here lies buried William Downes whom God hath taken to his Mercy; who believed that he should rise at the last Day, and see the glorious Majesty of God, and receive Life everlasting. Who while he lived here had two Wives, Margaret Ward, and Elizabeth Rolfe. Who had by his first Wife one Son and one Daughter, and by his second Wife two Sons and four Daughters. Who died the 26th of September 1589.

John Thorp married Margaret.

William Brest married Mary.

ANOTHER Monument there also, with this Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Foulter, Esq; borne in Wicam, in the County of Lancaster; who was Controulor and Paymaster of the Works to Queen Mary, and to our Sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, by the Space of ten Yeeres. He was very charitable to the Poore in his Lifetime, and at his Death he gave by Will out of his Dwelling-house, a perpetual Annuity of 40 Shillings by the Yeere, to be given to 20 poore Householders of this Parish at Christmas for ever. He had in Marriage three Wives, Ellen, Margaret, and Elizabeth, which also lye here intombed. He surviving them, having no Child at his Death, made three of his old Servants, namely, Henry Bludder, Matthew Switzer, and William Humphrey, his Executors. Who, in Remembrance of him, have caused this Monument to be made.

ANOTHER on the South Side thus inscribed:

Expectans Gloriam.

Juxta hoc requiescit John Bembow, Arm. deputatus clerici Coronæ in curia Cancellarii D. Regis. In quo officio, per spatium 40 An. Industriam præstitit, expiravit die Veneris 7 Octob. An. 1625. Termino sexaginta Annor. Ætatis suæ

finito. Très habuit uxores, Dorotheam Prowde, & Catherinam Sparkes, eodem tumulo sepultas. Per quas genuit liberos etiam perfunctos, & Elizabetham Hodges modo extantem, quæ sibi duos peperit filios, Gulielmum Bembowe, Ætatis 4. & 6. Mensium: Et Johannem Bembowe posthumum, tres tantum Hebdomadas viventem, cum patre humatum.

THIS Monument was near unto the other, and hath this Inscription:

Here lieth the Corpes of John Worsley [born in Whitchurch in Salop] Gentleman, who was Messenger to Queen Elizabeth, by 20 Yeeres Space. He died the 25th of March, 1595. in the 37th Yeere of her Raigne, being aged 40 Yeeres. He gave to be paid yeerely upon each Christmas Day, during the Space of 21 Yeeres, as well 15 Shillings to the Poor of St. Martin's Parish in the Field, where he was Parishioner, as also 10 Shillings to the Poor of the Parish of Whitchurch in Salop.

IN the same Isle, on the South Side, is this Inscription:

To the Memory of Sir Carew Keynell, Knt. late Gentleman-Pensioner to Queene Elizabeth, and Gentleman-Usher of the Privy-Chamber to King James. Hee died the 7th of December 1624, in the 61st Yeere of his Age.

ANOTHER Monument on the same Side, with this Inscription:

Hic jacet Thomas Heron, Armiger, Filius Thomæ Heronis de Edgecombe, in provincia Surrey, Armigeri, Scaccarii Marefchallus. Uxorem cepit Olivam, Thomæ Britton generosi de Flemingham Norfolciæ filiam. Cum qua viginti novem annos vixit; atque ex ea unico dolatus Filio Edvardo. Diem obiit Martii 1590. Marito plurimum dilecto, predicta conjux Amantissima, mœrore & lachrymis perfusa, Monumentum hoc Amoris & Fidei Conjugalis Ergo, posuit & sacrauit.

ON the same Side is another Monument, with this Inscription:

Hic jacet Maria Uxor Thomæ Clopton, Arm. Filia Domini Willi. Waldgrave, Militis, utriusque tam Mariti, quam Patris illustrata Familiis. Obiit 19. Decemb. 1599, De qua sunt superstites 4. Liberi, Willielmus, Gualterus, Elizabetha, & Maria.

Cloptoni jacet hic Conjux, Waldgravia proles, Uxor digna viro, Filia digna Patre: Alter in alterius splendet virtutibus, ut lux Sitque viro, & Patri, virque paterque sibi.

THIS Monument was in the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Hic sita est Elizabetha Dutton filia primogenita Thomæ Egerton, Equitis Aurati, filii primogeniti Tho. Egerton, Equitis Aurat. Dom. magni sigilli Angliæ Custodis. Qui nunc honorem summi Angliæ Cancellarii & Baronis de Elefmere gerit. Nupta fuit Johan. Dutton ex antiquissima familia Duttonorum in Comitatu Cestriæ: Sed uxorem, viduam & virginem ab avo pie educatam, venustate, pietate & modestia prestantissimam præmatura mors ad loca excelsa & beatissima (quo omnes tendimus) non sine multorum lachrymis præmisit. Obiit die secundo Octobris 1611, vixit annos 16. M. iiij. D. xxi.

Idem

Idem nobilissimus Baro de Elefmere, Angliæ Cancellarius, avus indulgentissimus mœstissimus-que nepoti charissimæ amoris Ergo posuit.

ANOTHER Monument in the same Church, with this Inscription :

To the worthy, learned, and godly Gentleman, William Cooke, Esquire, her deare Husband, Sonne to the Right Worshipful Sir Anth. Cooke, Knight, Frances his most loving Wife, Daughter to that most noble Gentleman, the Lord John Gray, Brother to the sometime High and Mighty Prince Henry Gray, the last Duke of Suffolke, hath dedicated this Monument in Memory of his Vertue and her Love. Died the 14th Day of May, and in the Yeere of his Age 56.

This Tombe for her deare Spouse,
hath Noble Frances placed;
Lamenting much, with greater Gifts
this Tombe should not be graced:
And grieves as much Companion-like,
this Tombe should not containe
Their Wills in Earth, since both on Earth
one Will they did retaine.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is this Inscription :

Honoratissimo Patri Dauncio [Amicio] Pouleto Equiti aurato, insulæ Jerseæ Præfecto, apud Christianissimum regem quondam Legato, nobilissimi ordinis Garterii, Cancellario, & Serenissimæ principis Elizabethæ Consiliario, Antonius Pouletus Filius, hoc pietatis Monumentum Mœrens posuit.

Gardez la foy.

Quod verbo fervare fidem (Poulete) solebas,
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi:
Quod gladio fervare fidem, Poulete, solebas,
Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria signa tibi.
Patria se sensit, sensit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis, sicque Senator eras.
Te fidum Christus, te fidum Ecclesia sensit,
Sic servus inter multa pericla fidem,
Ergo quod servo princeps, Ecclesia nato,
Patria quod fido cive sit orba, dolet,
Interea Christus defuncti facta coronat,
A quo servatam viderat esse fidem.

Margareta Poulet hoc Epitaphium mœroris simul & amoris sui perpetuum testem amico conjugii suo charissimo clarissimoque dicavit.

ANOTHER Monument in the same Church, with this Inscription :

Hic-jacet Maria Domina Cheeke, filia R. Hill, Armig. fœmina pia & prudens, & quæ fuit usque ad obitum una dominarum in privata Camera Reginæ Elizabethæ, (quæ fuit tunc dignitas in præcipuo honore.) Nupta fuit primo Johanni Cheeke, Mil. Magistro [&] principali Secretario Regis Edwardi 6. viro optimo & eruditissimo. Cui peperit Henricum hæredem paternæ virtutis, & Regiæ Majestatis a Secretis in Concilio Eboracensi, Johan. Cheeke, virum egregium & magnanimum & Edwardum Cheeke.

Vixit circa 84 Annos.

Obiit Nouemb. 30. 1616.

Secundo nupta Henrico Mackwilliams, Arm. Viro ex Nobiliss. Familia Hibernorum. Cui peperit Henricum, qui sine prole obiit, & Margaretam seniore filiam, nuptam viro honorabili Johanni Domino Stanhope; Baroni de Harrington, Vicecamerario Reginæ Eliz. & R. Jacobo

thesaurario camera, & Magistro curiarum Regio: Sufannam nuptam Edwardo Sandeys, Arm. deinde Gothardo Pemberton; Mil. & ultimo Thomæ Ireland, Mil. Ambrosiam nuptam Willielmo Kingwell, Mil. Cassandram Georgio Cotton, Mil. & Ceciliam nuptam Thomæ Ridgway, Mil. Dom. thesaurario Regio in Hibernia.

A very fair Table fastened to a Pillar near the Pulpit: in which was curiously drawn the Figure of an Angel holding a Coat of Arms of the living Husband and dead Wife, for whom it was there set up: Also of a Death's Head, with an Hour-glass upon it: The border of the Table filled (excellent in Proportion and Colours) with Deaths Heads, Branches of Palm, and other fresh and beautiful Flowers.

Nascendo Morimur.

Quid Cranii sibi forma novi vult ista? Quid Hora?
Quidque super Cranio, lumen nova nota, segesque?
Nempe dies mortis, vitæ fit origo perennis;
Quæ moritur mundo, nascitur illa Deo.

What doth this Scull? What doth this Hourn-glass show?

The Corne and Palme, that on the Scull doth grow?

It meaneth this, that Death the End of Strife,
Is the Beginning to Eternal Life:
Death is the Door to Immortality,
She's borne to God, that to the World doth dye:
The burning Taper to his End doth waste,
Whilst Life and Death to meet each other haste;
Then happy she, that did her Life apply,
Here and above to live eternally:

To the permanent Honour and Rembrance of the Pious and All-vertuous Gentlewoman, Mistress Susan Price, Daughter to the Honourable Baronet, Sir Paul Tracy, of Stanway in Glocester; and the late dearly beloved Wife of the religious, learned, and truly vertuous Gentleman, William Price, of Winchester, Esquire, one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Chamber. She died the 13th of March, 1632.

Ye holy Angels, and Powers of Light,
The glad enjoyers of God's glorious Sight;
You that in faithful Abraham's Bosome rest,
You have received your sanctified Guest:
Faire Susan Price hath blessed Heaven obtain'd,
And for her well run Race, God's Glory gain'd,
Shining in Robes of Immortality,
Contemns the Earth, and Wordly Vanity.
True Christian Faith indued her constant Minde;
And unto her the Promise was assign'd:
Most honoured be her Memory, outlasting
All Genealogies, and ever lasting.
Whilst there be Elements, Stars, Orbés, or
Spears,
Day's Sunne, or Night's Moone, to direct the
Yeeres,
The Heavens possess her Soule, the World her
Fame,
And faire Example, her Vertues, Worth, and
Name;
What Nature, Goodness, Institution, Fact,
Could heape to a Perfection, was her Act.
The Angels sing her Glory, who did call
Her sweet Soul home to its Original,
And now shees gone hence for to pass the Time
She ought her Husband, in a better Clime.
There shall her Harvest and her Summer be,
Where she shall never any Winter see.
Then, Price, grieve you no more, she lives in Joy;
Wipe you your Teares, her Teares are wip'd away.

The

The EPI TAPH.

S tay e'er you passe, lament, and fix your Eyes
 U pon a worthy Confort's Obsequies.
 S ufan here lies, for Beauty, Worth, and Life,
 A dmir'd, the worthy William Price's Wife.
 N ever was after Death one more desired,
 N or ever living was one more admired.
 A File of lasting Praises crownes her Name,
 P erpetual Glories do attend her Fame:
 R ich in all Joyes, she now hath changed her Bed,
 J oyned in Marriage unto Christ her Head.
 C ome, whosoever would enjoy like State,
 E ndeavour all her Worth to imitate.

Over the Figure of Death :

Ibimus omnes.

Ladies, when you your purest Beauties see,
 Think them but Tenants to Mortalitie:
 There's no Content on Earth, Joyes soon are fled,
 Healthful to Day we live, to Morrow dead:
 I was as you are now, young, faire, and cleere,
 And you shall once be as you see me heere:

Mors mihi lucrum.

Moriendo Nascimur.

Upon her Tomb Stone, at the Foot of this Monument.

Mistress Sufanna Price, the Wife of William Price, Esquire, one of the Groomes of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Chamber, Daughter of Sir Paul Tracy, Baronet, departed this Life the 13. of March, 1632, before she had beene married full 14 Weekes.

She was so full of Vertue and Goodness, few might compare with her, none could excel her.

Her Body is here interred. Here is her Body, her Soule is in Heaven with her Saviour.

A fair Tomb Stone in the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Mistresse Dorothy Harvy; that honourable matchlesse Virgin, the Daughter of the Right Honourable, William Lord Harvey, Baron of Kidbrooke, and of the religious Lady his Wife, the Lady Cordelia Harvey, Daughter and Heire to Master Brian Ansley, Esquire, of Lee in Kent, who departed this transitory Life the 19. of February, Anno. 1632.

Glorious Dorothy here intombed lies.
 Lord Harvie's Daughter, and fair Vertues Prize.
 Modell of Honour, Graces Paragon,
 In whose great Losse, her Parents Joyes are gone.
 Her Life was such, as well may be deny'd,
 That she did ever ill, but when she dy'd:
 Pity, so soone, so rare a Virgin must,
 Stoop to Corruption, and be cloath'd in Dust.
 Heaven and the World being Sutors who should
 have her.

To end the Strife, she went to him that gave her.

Nascendo Morimur.

A very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms hanging on the North side of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Hac sunt Antiqua, Moravium Insignia, in memoriam Patricii Moravii, Domino Carolo Regi a poculis, nuper defuncti, hic posita,

ON a flat Stone in the Church:

Hem! viator,

Infans te paucis vult;

Carolus Blownt, Honoratiss. Dom. Mountjoy, Comitis de Newport, & lectissimæ Dominæ Annæ è nobili Bottelorum in Agro Herfordiensis familia oriundæ, Filius natu secundus, trimulus hic præmaturæ posuit Mortalitatis Exuvias Tantum est.

Vivus nil poteram fari, qum mortuus Infans Ecce loquar, mortis sis memor, atq;

VALE.

To these add also:

Henry Jones de Langodye in the County of Anglesey, and his Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Houghton of Houghton in the County of Chester. By her he had Issue. Thomas, Henry-John, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Margaret, Frances.

Francis Berty, born at Antwerp, patre Florentino; and Katharine his Wife, Daughter of Henry Leake of Southwark, Gent. Had Issue by her, Francis Berty, who married Anne, Daughter of George Fitz Geoffrey; Lucia Berty, Wife of Arnold Oldisworth. This Berty bore Arms, a Griffin Rampant, Sable.

Thomas — de Hengham of Denbigh, Serjeant at Law.

Judith, Wife of Edward Norgate, obiit 1617.

Margaret, Lady Norris; Wife of Henry Lord Norris of Ricot, obiit 1600,

Anne, Wife of Edward King, Scrivener, [Scrip-toris] Daughter of John Dautree of Suffex, Obiit 1617. Issue by her, John, Anne, Edward, Henry.

Edmund, one of the Sons of John Bruce of Wenham in Suffolk, Kt. Obiit 1617. Ætat. suæ 64.

PERSONS who have of latter Times been buried in this Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and recommended to future Memory by Monuments and Epitaphs, are these:

First, In the Chancel, against the North Wall.

H. S. E. Henricus Coventrie, Honorabilis Domini Thomæ, Baronis Coventrie de Ailsborow, in Comitatu Wigorn. quondam magni Angliæ Sigilli Custodis, Filius ex secundis nuptiis tertius, &c. Decessit 1686. He had been sent in Ambassies by King Charles the Second.

Sufanna Frontine, Wife of James Frontine, Esq; 1694. And William Frontine, their Son, 1677.

Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of Henry Goodere of Polesworth, in the County of Warwick, Kt. and Wife of Samuel Rooper of Heanor in the County of Derby, 1669. And Samuel Rooper their Son and Heir, 1678.

Nathaniel Hardi, S. T. D. Dean of Rochester, and Rector of this Parish of St. Martin's, 1670.

Sir Thomas Woodcock, 1679. And Barbara his Wife, 1673. And three Sons, Charles, Edward and John.

Qui nunc cinis est hoc marmore conditus, nuper fuit ingens ille Theodorus Maiernius, magnum Nomen, alter Hypocrates, Orbi Salutifer, sui sæculi Decus, ante-actorum pudor, futurorum Exemplar, &c.

Captain Francis Vernon, Esq; of the Vernons in Cheshire, dyed in the Parish of Stone in Kent, and there was buried.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Sandys, 1682, only Daughter to Sir Richard Sandys of Northburn in Kent.
Elizabeth Selena, 1700.

ON an oval Brass-plate within the Rails.

Guilielmus Colins Generosus, bonarum literarum studiosus & Oriental. Linguarum Scientia imbutus, &c. 1648.

Utricia Tompson, 1684. and Frances Utricia Tompson, 1686. Daughters of John Tompson, Nieces to Dr. John Troutbeck.

Anno Christi 1663. obiit Francisca Filia Francisci Gaudy Norfolciensis, Generosi, Uxor Johannis Troutbeck, &c. Medicinæ Doctoris, &c. Ipse ob. 1684.

Robert Clayton, Fellow of the Inner Temple, 1676.

Joanna, eldest Daughter of John Milner of Nether Wallop in the County of Northampton, Esq; 1673.

Thomas Bilson, Esq; Son and Heir of Thomas Bilson of Mapledurham in the County of Southampton, Kt. 1652.

Edith Bilson, Daughter and Heir to Peter Bettesworth of Finning in the County of Sussex, Esq; Her Husband T. B. erected this Monument.

Frances Jones, Daughter of Arthur L. Viscount of Ranelagh, 1672.

Benjamin Colinge, Esq; 1700. Assistant Secretary to his Brother, to all the Lord Chamberlains of the Royal Household, from the Restoration, to the Year 1697.

John Throgmorton, of Magdalen Laver in the County of Essex, Esq; 1664.

South Isle. A very handsome wrought and rich Monument for George Coppin, Kt. of Dunwich in Norfolk. He was Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Johann. Steward, Arm. Reginis Annæ & Mariæ a nobiliore Anteambulorum Ordine. Sacrabat Richardus Steward LL. Dr. Decanus Ciceftren. Ob. 1633.

John Thorp, Gent. 1703.

John Hemming, Apothecary, 1701.

On the West Wall.

Nicholas Stone, Sculptor & Architectus. He was Master Mason to his Majesty. Ob. 1647.

North Side.

Catharine, the Daughter of Thomas Wyngfield of Letheringham in the County of Suffolk, Kt. the Wife of Francis Bacon, Esq; 1660.

Johann. Finet, miles in Aula Regis Caroli Ceremoniarum Magister, 1641.

Hoc loco reponuntur ossa quorundam dignitate & pietate præstantium, quæ ex ruinis Capellæ S. Mariæ de Rouncevallibus in hac Parochia, cura & impensa, D. Henrici Howard Comititis Northamptoniensis in hanc Ecclesiam translata, &c. Anno Dom, 1608.

Henrici Savil. [The rest not legible.] I suppose that learned Knight Sir Henry Savil.

Sir John Fenwick, Kt. and Bart. of the County of Northumberland, beheaded Jan. 28, 1696-7. And also hereby three of his Sons.

Elizabeth Lady Morland, ob. 1681-2.

Elizabeth, Wife to William —tney, Esq; of this Parish.

John Hay, 1703. John Stiffe, 1691.

Humfrey Spiccot, 1688.

In the Body of the Church.

In Memory of Mr. Edward Fane, fifth Son of Sir Francis Fane, Knight of the Bath, by Elizabeth, Relict of John L. Darcie and Mennel. He N^o 41. Vol. II.

married Jane, Daughter of Mr. James Stainer, Merchant of London, 1679.

John Rose, Gent. late chief Gardiner to his most excellent Majesty King Charles the Second; 1677.

On Earth he truly liv'd old Adam's Heir;
In tilling it with sweating Pains and Care.
And by God's Blessing such Encrease did find,
As serv'd to please his gracious Master's Mind.
Till from those Royal Gardens he did rise,
Transplanted to the happy Paradise.

Judith Darel; one of the Daughters of Nicholas Darel, Dr. of Civil Law, 1647.

William Watts, Esq; Tailor to his Majesty, 1678.

D. O. M. S. Johannes Davys, Equestris Ordinis, quondam Attornati Regii Generalis amplissima Provincia in regno Hib. functus, Inde in patriam revocatus inter Servientes Domini Regis ad Regem primum locum sustinuit, ob. 1626.

Accubat dignissimo marito incomparabilis Uxor, &c. 1652. She was the Lady Eleonora, the only Daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, Baron Audley.

Jane Jackson. She was Servant to the Countess Dowager of the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Lindsey, 1670.

Elizabeth Macdowal, Daughter of David Jolly, Gent. Wife of Andrew Mackdowal of this Parish, 1670.

In the Belfrey:

—— Birkhead, Daughter and Heir of John Palmer; afterward matched to Stephen Knight, Esquire.

In the Church-yard, against the South West Wall:

Sibyl Davis, Wife of Jenkyn Davis of this Parish, 1675.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Charles Luston of the County of Worcester, Gent. 1680.

John Maydman, who married the Widow Lee of this Parish, 1681.

Henry Lidgould, 1659, with his two Wives, Rebecca and Alice. The said Henry left s. l. a Year for ever to the Use of the Poor of this Parish, to be paid on the Thursday before Easter-day; and settled the same out of a House in the Backside of Round Court.

Susan, late Wife of Captain John Biddle of Longacre, 1702.

The lamented Mariamne Briarly, only Daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Briarly, born on Passion Sunday, 1688; departed in the eleventh Year of her Age. And her Brother Mark, born on St. Mark's-day, 1690. Dyed 1694.

Th'are gone before our Ways to make;
Remove them not for Jesus Sake.

John Lloyd, who was Comtroller of the Tents and Pavilions, and Revels, to K. Charles the first and K. Charles the second: And Anne his Wife. The said Anne dyed 1675. And the said John 1703. Aged 92.

Robert Fage. Anne Brook. 1694.

Tho. Woodward, Vintner, 1699.

Edward Edwards. ——— 1694.

Jane Stokes, and Her Daughter Jane.

Edward Darling, 1675-6. Also Tho. Darling his Father, 1660. And Anne his Mother, 1641.

Thomas and John Nafon.

Dr. Daniel Rools, 1691. And Alice his Wife.

Charles Sharp, 1687.

Martin Hall, 1697. Isabel Bigelston, 1699.

Edward Mortimer, Citizen and Coachman,
1702.
William Shore, Esq; Trumpeter to his Ma-
jesty.
Richard Lafinby, 1684.

AGAINST the Wall of the School-House, West :

M. S. All that was Earth of Mrs. Mary
Trioghe is here interred. Her heavenly Part was
sent for home on the 4th of May, 1674. in the
17th Year of her Age.

Sweetest Creature ; here she lyes,
Snatch'd early from our wondring Eyes.
Why should Mortals prize this Light ?
Since her's obscur'd by envious Night.
Beauty, Wit, and Modesty,
All charming Things, tho' born to die :
If these perish, what can save
The most accomplish'd from the Grave ?
In Pity, courteous Reader, haste away,
Thy Foot ne'er trampled on such lovely Clay.

Anne Kinward, 1656. Patience Kinward, 1655.
Esther Kinward, 1656.

SOME Persons had Monuments in this Church,
who were good Benefactors to the Parish, viz.

Thomas Fowler, Esq; charitable to the Poor
in his Life time ; and at his Death, gave by Will,
out of his Dwelling-house, a perpetual Annuity
of 40 s. to be given to 20 poor Householders of
this Parish at Christmas for ever.

John Worsley, Gent. gave to be paid yearly,
upon each Christmas-day, during the space of 21
Years, as well 15 s. to the Poor of St. Martin's
Parish ; as, also 10 s. to the Parish of Whit-
church, in Salop.

Thomas Evans, Gent, gave by his last Will
divers charitable Legacies, viz. 50 l. to be for a
Stock for ever, the yearly Profits to be raised
thence, for the Repair of the Church where his
Body should be interred.

Fifty Pounds to be a Stock, to be in like man-
ner employed for the Repair of Chelsea Church.

And another 50 l. for the Relief of the Poor
within the said Parish of Chelsea.

Also 50 l. for the like Relief of the Poor
within the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields.

And 100 l. towards building Houses on the
new Church-yard in the said Parish of St. Mar-
tin's ; to be for the Benefit of the Poor of this
said Parish.

He also gave divers good Legacies to sundry of
his Kindred and Friends.

Henry Lidgould left 5 l. a Year, for ever, to
be distributed to the Poor on Maunday Thursday,
which is mentioned before.

THIS Living is an Impropriation, in the Gift
of the King, worth upwards of 600 l. per Ann.
Rated in the King's Books at 12 l.

THE present Vicar is the Reverend Dr. Pierce,
and the Lecturers are the Rev. Dr. Trapp, and
the Rev. Dr. Hudson.

PRAYERS are at six o'Clock in the Morning
from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and at seven all
the rest of the Year : The Gift of Dr. Wallis, an
eminent Physician of this Parish. Prayers are al-
so at 10 in the Morning on Wednesday's, Friday's
and Holidays. Here is an Organ, and 12 Bells.

THE Vestry is Select.

THE PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-Wardens.
4 Side-men.
9 Overseers of the
Poor.

THE PEACE OFFICERS
are,

5 Burgesses.
5 Assistant Burgesses,
8 Constables.
10 Scavengers.
2 Surveyors of the
High-way.
2 Surveyors of the
Streets.

IN Hungerford-market is a Charity School ; but
the Number of Children is uncertain ; 'tis sup-
ported by Subscription : The Boys are clothed,
some of them maintained, and taught to Read,
Write, and cast Accounts. The Sum of 5 l. is
given with each of them, when put Apprentice.
The Girls are clothed and taught to Work,
Knit, and Sew, 2 l. 10 s. is given with each of
them, when put out to Service, &c.

IN Castle-street, by the Meuse, is a Free-school,
erected and endowed by that truly charitable
Divine, Dr. Thomas Tenison, late Archbishop
of Canterbury, when he was Vicar of this Parish,
at his own Cost and Charges ; and a Library also
well stored with Books.

THIS School hath two Masters to govern it, an
Upper and a Lower, the former hath 30 l. a Year
Salary for teaching the Scholars ; the latter hath
also 30 l. a Year Salary ; and for teaching to write
hath 10 l. a Year more. There is only a certain
Number of Boys taught freely, the rest that come
pay for their Schooling, as at other Schools.

OVER the School-Room is the Library, which
is handsome and spacious. The Books with the
Backs gilt, are set on Shelves. There are divers
Tables set in convenient Places, for the Use of
such as read or transcribe. The Librarian is the
Upper Master of the School, who hath for keep-
ing the Library 10 l. a Year, besides his Salary
aforesaid. His Name is Mr. Worsden, the last
Master was Mr. Richardson, and he succeeded Dr.
Pofflethwaite, who was the first Master after it
was founded ; but he quitted this for St. Paul's
School. The Upper Master here likewise reads
six a Clock Prayers at St. Martin's Church, found-
ed by Dr. Wallis, for which he hath 20 l. per
Ann. more.

IN this Library, on a Friday, meet the Society,
for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts ;
and close adjoining to the School is a new Work-
house, for employing the Poor.

THIS Parish was so exceeding populous and
greatly increased, that two Parishes were taken
out of it, viz. St. James's and St. Anne's, and
there are besides, certain Chapels erected in it,
for the Use of the Parishioners, as Oxendon Cha-
pel, in Oxendon-street, near Leicester-fields. Rus-
sel-court Chapel near Drury-lane, which had for-
merly been a Dissenting Meeting-House, under the
Care of the famous Mr. Daniel Burgess ; another
Chapel in Long-acre, founded by the Rev. Dr.
James King, who had before the Building of it,
another in Spring-garden, leading into the Park,
which was pulled down to make some additional
Building to a House, then occupied by Mr. Se-
cretary Craggs ; near the same Place is now lately
built another Chapel, by the Right Honourable
Edward Southwell, Esq; for the Use of the Inha-
bitants of Spring-garden, chiefly his Tenants.

THE Poor's Rate in this Parish comes to about
6000 l. per Annum, and there die here one Year
with another, about 16,000 Persons. Dr. Lam-
plugh, some Time Incumbent here, afterwards
Archbishop of York, would say, that in this
Parish were as many Souls, as in all his Metro-
polis, the City of York, with the Suburbs.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In

In Charing-Cross Ward are :

Cockpit-street, Whitehall, and therein Scotland-yard, Little Scotland-yard, and Middle Scotland-yard ; Part of Charing-cross, and therein Buckingham-court, Cragg's-court, Stanhope-court, Angel-court, or Johnston's-court, Pump-court, Mermaid-court, vulgarly called Damnation-alley, Spring-garden-passage, Spring-garden ; Part of Little Warwick-street, Great Meuse, Green Meuse, Little Meuse, Woodstock-court, and Chequer-court ; Part of St. Martin's-lane, Chequer-yard, Frontaine's-court, Hunt's-court, Duke's Court ; Part of St. Martin's Church-yard ; Part of Moor's-yard ; Part of the Strand, and therein Northumberland-court.

In Spur-alley Ward are :

Launcester-court, Hartshorn-lane, and therein Hoskin's-court, Plough-court, Cross-lane, Cornish-court and Lime-wharf, Craven-street, Brewers-yard, Church-court ; Part of St. Martin's Church-yard, Hewit's-court ; Part of Church-lane ; and Part of Moor's-yard ; Hungerford-market, and therein One-tun-alley and Hungerford-stairs, Charles-court, and Part of Villar's-street.

In Change-Ward are :

Part of the Strand ; Part of Church-lane, New Round-court ; Part of Old Round-court ; Part of Fork-buildings, and therein Part of Villars-street, George-street, Duke-street, Buckingham-street, and Off-alley ; George-alley, Long-alley, Harvey-court ; Part of Half-moon-street ; Part of Little Bedford-street ; Part of Durham-yard, and therein Milzan's-wharf.

In Upper Strand Ward are :

Part of the Strand ; Part of Half-moon-street ; Part of Little Bedford-street, Change-court, Durham-yard, and therein Southouse-court, Jolly's-court, and Bishop's-court ; Part of Thatch-house-alley, Heathcock-court, Theobald's-court, Child's Court ; Part of Bailey's-court ; Part of Bull-Inn-court, Baker's-alley, Boyle's-head-court, Foy-lane, Salisbury-street ; Part of Cecil-street, Lumley-court, Curl-court ; Part of Denmark-street, Bennet's-court, Marigold-court ; Part of Burleigh-street, and therein Burleigh-court.

In Drury-lane Ward are :

Part of Exeter-street, and therein Change-court-passage ; Part of White-hart-yard, and therein Red-lyon-court and Pump-court ; Part of Drury-lane, and therein Nelson's-court, Russell-court, Vinegar-yard, and therein Forsan's-court, Guy's-court, Theatre-court, and Little Bridges-street, Play-house Passage ; Part of Russell-street, and therein Crown-court ; Part of Jackson's-alley, Angel-court ; Windsor-court, Martlet's-court, Erle's-court ; and Part of Red-lyon-court.

In Long-acre Ward are :

Part of Long-acre, Leg-alley, James's-street, Phoenix-alley ; Part of St. John's-court ; Part of Blue-ball-court ; Part of Long-entry, Red-lion-court, Langley-street, Hanover-street, or Charles-street, Dirty-lane, and therein Middlesex-court ; Drury-lane, and therein Meeting-house Corner ; Part of Turn-stile-alley ; and Part of Castle-street.

In New-street Ward are :

Part of Leicester-fields, or Leicester-square ; Part of Bear-street ; Part of Castle-street, and therein Peter's-court ; Part of Newport-street ; Part of St. Martin's-lane, and therein St. Martin's-court ; Part of New-street, Castle-court, Godwin's-court ; Part of Long Acre, and therein Angel-alley ; Part of Conduit-court ; Part of Laf-

ingby's-court, Banbury-court, Chapel-court, Mercer's-street ; Part of Langley-street, Seven-star-alley, and Little St. Martin's-lane, or Cock-lane, and therein Bell-yard, and Stone-cutters-yard.

In Bedford-Bury Ward are :

Part of New-street, Bedfordbury, and therein Flemish Hop-garden, Brewers-court, Chimister's-alley, Pipe-makers-alley, Carpenters-yard, Stag's-alley, Black-lyon-yard, or Orange-yard ; Skelton's-court, Dean's-court, or Turner's-rents ; Lemon-tree-yard ; Part of Little Chandois-street ; and therein Three-king-court, and Seymour's-court ; Vine-street, and therein Thackman's-court, Hudson's-court ; Part of Old Round-court ; Part of St. Martin's-lane, and therein Dawson's-alley ; Part of Peter's-court, Cook's-alley, King's Arms-yard, Cecil-court ; Part of Castle-street, and therein Hunt's-court, and White-hart-court, Hemming's-row, and Green-street.

In Suffolk-street Ward are :

Part of Charing-cross, Hedge-lane, and therein Monmouth-court ; St. Martin's-street, Princes Court, Blue-cross-street, Great Suffolk-street, Little Suffolk-street ; Part of the Haymarket, and therein Coventry-court ; Part of Coventry-street ; Part of Panton-street, and therein Edward's-court ; Oxendon-street, James's-street, Witcomb-street, and therein Witcomb-court ; Cock-spur-street ; Part of Leicester-fields, Long's-passage, Orange-street, and therein Orange-court ; and Part of Castle-street.

THE Number of Houses in this Parish are about 5000.

PASSING by the Parsonage-House, you are led into Church-lane.

A little beyond the Church is Moor's-yard, a large Place for Stabling, with several ordinary Houses, and hath a Passage into Church-lane, and another into Thackham's-court, and so into Chandois-street ; and beyond this Street are several Alleys and Places ; most of which have a Passage into Bedfordbury, but are very narrow, ill-built, and as ill inhabited, viz.

Dawson's-alley, Bedford-alley, Feather-alley, and Kenison's-alley. The Hop-yard, indifferent good for Stabling, and hath an open Passage into Bedfordbury. King's-Arms-Inn, or Yard, a Place for Stabling. Goodwin's-court, but small, having about two or three Houses.

THEN beyond New-street, near the Turning into Long Acre, is Castle-court, which is but small and ordinary ; and near unto this is the Cross-keys Inn, which is large, and of a good Resort.

Bedfordbury, on the Backside of St. Martin's-Lane, of no great Account either for Buildings or Inhabitants ; in which are these Yards and Places, viz. White-horse-yard, but ordinary ; Bell-yard, only for some Stables. Goat-yard, also for Stabling. Key-yard, now converted into a Brewhouse ; and Pipe-maker's-alley, (so called from a Pipe-maker there dwelling) a very ordinary Place.

Chandois-street, reacheth from Bedford-street unto St. Martin's-lane ; but that Part of this Parish begins by Round-court, and so to St. Martin's-lane, where it is narrowest and the most ordinary : On the Backside is a Place called the Back of Round-court, but ordinary.

New-street comes out of St. Martin's-lane, and falls into King-street Covent-garden ; a pretty good Street.

Long Acre, a very handsome broad Street, with good Buildings, well inhabited both by Tradesmen and others, especially of the first ; it comes out of Drury-lane, and runs down to St. Martin's-lane.

For the Description of the Alleys and Courts in this Street, we shall begin on the South Side, next to *St. Martin's-lane*; and the first in *Angel Alley*, which, with a long and narrow Passage, leads into *Rose-street*, a Place of an ordinary Building, and as ill inhabited. *Rose-street*, of which there are three, and all indifferent well built and inhabited; but the best is that next to *King-street*, called *White-rose-street*, which is in *Covent-garden* Parish, with some Part of *Red-rose-street*, where the Parish-stone is fixed on the Houses; that Part towards *Long Acre* being also *White-rose-street*.

Conduit-court, indifferent broad, with a Freestone Pavement and Passage into *Hart-street*; a Court indifferently well built and inhabited, having on the West Side an open Place like unto a Court. *Red-lyon-Inn*, a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, which hath a Passage into *Hart-street*. Nigh to this Place was the Bagnio, a well contrived House for Sweating, and much resorted unto, there being Days for Men, and others for Women; but this is now turned into a private House.

Leg-alley, (by some called *Elmes-street*.) a Place of no great Account for Building or Inhabitants; and it hath a Passage into *Hart-street*. *James-street*; but the greatest Part of it being in *Covent-garden* Parish, it will be spoke of there; for there is no more of this Street in this Parish than to the *Nag's-head-Inn*. *White-hart-Inn*, hath a Passage into *Hart-street*, and is of no great Account. *Phoenix-alley*, a pretty open Alley, but ill inhabited, and nastily kept; hath also a Passage into *Hart-street*. *Prince's-court*, very inconsiderable. *Red-lyon-court*, very large, with a Freestone Pavement, better built than inhabited; it is a good Thorough-fare, having a Passage into *Bow-street*, another into *Earl's-court*, and a third into *Drury-lane*: And thus much for the South Side. Now for the Alleys, &c. on the North Side of *Long Acre*. We shall begin next to *Drury-lane*, and then the first Place, *Dirty-lane*, (by some called *Charles-street*) an open broad Place, but not over-well inhabited; it falls into *Castle-street*, and on the West Side is *Bell-Inn*, a large Yard for Stabling. *George-Inn*, a Place well accommodated for Stables and Coach-houses. *Hill's-alley*, a narrow Passage, with a Freestone Pavement into *Castle-street*. *Knuckle's-alley*, pretty large, and leads into *Castle-street*.

Cross-lane, a pretty open Street, fronting *King-street*, and is of some Trade: On the East Side are two small and ordinary Places, called *Mace-alley*, and *Terret's-court*. The *Wood-yard*, almost opposite to *James's-street*, a large but ordinary Place, having towards the lower End a large Stable-yard, and farther downwards, a large Brewhouse. *Langley-street*, a handsome open Place, with indifferent Buildings, and falls into *Castle-street*. *Mercer's-street*, of no great Account for Building, or Inhabitants, who are a great Part French; it falls into *Castle-street*, against the *Dial* in the new Buildings in *Cock and Pye Fields*; betwixt this Street and that of *Langley*, there are three ordinary Places, viz. *Ascue-alley*, very narrow, and falls into *Coxe's-court*, and that into *Crown-court*.

Castle-street, situate on the Backside of *Long Acre*, the South Side being in this Parish, the other in *St. Giles's in the Fields*; a Street very ordinary both for Buildings and Inhabitants. Besides the several Alleys that come out of *Long Acre*, already named, there are two very ordinary Places scarce worth mentioning, viz. *Plunket's-court*, and *Bacchus-court*.

Drury-lane, very long, coming out of *St. Giles's*, and running down into the *Strand*, and is a Place of great Resort, replenished with

good Houses that are well inhabited by Tradesmen, as being so great a Thorough-fare both for Man and Horse: This Street, as before noted, is Part in the Parish of *St. Clement's*, Part in that of *St. Maryle Strand*, and Part in that of *St. Giles's in the Fields*; and the Part that belongs to this Parish, is only the West Side, from the Corner of *Brownlow-street* in the North, where the Parish-stone Mark is set upon the House-wall, unto the Corner of *White-hart-yard*; in this Part of the Lane, there are these Courts and Outlets, viz. *Turnstile-alley*, a Place of indifferent Trade for old Household Goods that are very ordinary: It hath a Passage into *Castle-street*, by the back Gate of the *Red-lyon* Inn in *Brownlow-street*. *Middlesex-court*, but ordinary inhabited, hath an open Passage by a Freestone Pavement into *Dirty-lane*; *Cradle-alley*, but narrow and ordinary; *Red-lyon-court*, already treated of; *Earl's-court*, a very handsome broad Court, with a Freestone Pavement cleanly kept, having very good new built Houses well inhabited; this Court hath a Passage into *Bow-street*, and another into *Red-lyon-court*, already named; *Martlet's-court*, a very handsome open Place, with a good Freestone Pavement cleanly kept, having good Houses well inhabited on the North Side; the other Side lieth open into Gardens; the chief Entrance is out of *Bow-street*; *Windsor-court*, indifferent good, with a Freestone Pavement, having formerly a Passage through a House called the *Half-way-house*, into *Crown-court*, which leadeth into *Russel-street*; *Angel-court*, a very handsome, well built and inhabited Court, with a good Freestone Pavement cleanly kept.

Russel-street, a great Thorough-fare from *Lincoln's-inn-fields* into *Covent-garden*, and those Parts; a Street well inhabited by good Tradesmen: It is all in this Parish on both Sides, except two or three Doors on this Side the *Rose-tavern*, and on the other Side, as far as *Jackson's-alley*: On the North Side is *Crown-court*, a pretty broad Place, with indifferent good Houses. Farther Westward is *King's-court*, with a Freestone Pavement, and a new Row of pretty good Houses on the West Side, which hath the Prospect into the Garden belonging to the Woollen-draper at the *Wooll-pack* in *Russel-street*. This Court, at the upper End, hath a turning Passage into *Bow-street*.

THEN passing by *Russel-street*, is the Playhouse Yard, or Passage into the Theatre; next *Vinegar-yard*, indifferent broad, but ordinarily built and inhabited: It falleth into *Little-bridges-street*, and that into *Great-bridges-street*, in *Covent-garden* Parish. Out of *Vinegar-yard* is an open Freestone Passage into *Russel-court*, a very handsome large Place with good Buildings well inhabited, hath a Freestone Passage into *Bridges-street*, and another Passage against *Russel-court* Chapel into *White-hart-yard*, through *Red-lyon-alley*, which is but ordinary; and on the East Side of the said Chapel, is *Megg's-alley*, which with a turning Passage also falleth into *Bridges-street*, a Place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants; *Nelson's-court*, almost over-against *Blackmore-street*, a Court of no great Account, being long and narrow. *White-hart-yard* comes out of *Drury-lane*, and falls into *Bridges-street*, against *Exeter-street*, a Place of some Trade, especially for Upholsterers for second hand Goods, and some new: The South Side of this Street is in the *Savoy* Parish, as far as *Eagle-court*, where the Girt Line of this Parish crosseth into the said Court; and thence falls into *Little Catherine-street*, or rather *Alley*, being but narrow, with a Freestone Pavement, and cannot much boast of its Houses or Inhabitants: On North Side of this *White-hart-yard* is *Pump-court*,

court, but indifferent; as also *Red-lyon-alley*, already mentioned.

Exeter-street, a good Street; with handsome built Houses, well inhabited; especially the North Side, which is in *Covent-garden* Parish. It cometh out of *Catherine-street*, and runneth up as far as the Back of the *Bedford* Tavern Door: And out of this Place there is a Passage into the *Strand* through *Denmark-court*, a very handsome, well built, and inhabited Place; which beginneth at the End of *Exeter-street*, and runs down into the *Strand*: And in that Part of the Court it hath but one Row of Houses on the West Side, which hath a Prospect into a handsome Garden.

Burleigh-street butts against *Exeter-street*, and falls into the *Strand* against the *Savoy*; an indifferent good Street, the West Side of which is only in this Parish; and on this Side is *Bull-head-court*, which is but small and ordinary.

We shall next walk into the *Strand*, and view the Alleys and Courts therein: And first begin with those on the North Side, and next, pass to *Burleigh-street*, as far as *St. Martin's-lane*; then to those on the South Side, beginning at *Salisbury-buildings*. And according to this Method, the first is,

Mary-gold-alley, a pretty large Place, but indifferent as to Building and Inhabitants. It hath a Passage up Steps in another Place of an ordinary Building, also so called; and thence it hath a Passage into *Bennet's-court*, which hath but a narrow Entry into the *Strand*; but after a little way up Steps it hath pretty good Buildings. *Denmark-court* already spoken of. *Curle-court* hath a pretty good Row of Building on the East Side, which hath a Yard, and at the Upper End is a good House much better than the rest. Then is *Southampton-street*, which with *Tavistock-street*, &c. were not many Years since built upon the Ground where *Bedford* House and Gardens stood, next is *Half-moon-street*, between these Places are; *Oliver's-alley*, which is but small and ordinary; *Lumley-court*, indifferent good; *Globe-alley*, but ordinary Buildings; *Bull-inn-court*, a good large Place, better built than inhabited, hath a Passage with a Freestone Pavement into *Maiden-lane*; *Blue-ball-court*, of no great account; *Baylies-alley*, very narrow, with a Passage into *Maiden-lane*; *Heathcock-court* hath pretty handsome Buildings; The *Thatched-alley*, but narrow, and not over good, hath a Passage into *Maiden-lane*; *Exchange-court* hath indifferent good Buildings with a Freestone Pavement.

Half-moon-street, against the *New-Exchange*, runneth into *Bedford-street* in *Covent-garden*, and here the Passage is but narrow, and very troublesome for Coaches to pass. All this Street, except some few Houses near *Chandois-street* and *Maiden-lane*, is in this Parish; and the Street is well inhabited by Tradesmen, except in the narrow Passage next the *Strand*: Then beyond this Street, unto *St. Martin's-lane* are these Places; *Harvey-court*, a pretty handsome open Place, with good Buildings; *Long-court* or *Alley* hath a narrow Passage through Entries into *Chandois-street*; *Round-court*, after a narrow Passage through an Entry out of the *Strand*, openeth into a pretty square Court, and from that into another Place which leadeth into another Entry, and so into *Chandois-street*: This Place is of considerable Note, and much resorted to, as being inhabited by Silk-mercens and Lace-men, who drive a considerable Trade, occasioned from the Opinion that the Females have, that they there buy better Pennyworths than elsewhere. Out of this Court there is made a Passage into *New-round-court*, designed for Shop-keepers, as the other; but whether it will take, time must shew: This Court is more open, and the Buildings far better

than the other, and hath a better Passage into it out of the *Strand*, and therefore the more probability of its taking; *Robin-hood-court* very ordinary, and ill built. *Church-lane*, very ordinary, which runneth up into *Thackam's-court*, a pretty handsome square Place, with a Freestone Pavement; which Court hath two Passages into a Street called the *Backside of Round-court*, which falleth into *Chandois-street* near *St. Martin's-lane*: This Place hath a Passage into *Moor's-yard*, which leadeth into *St. Martin's-lane*; also another Passage into *New Round-court*, and another turning Passage to *St. Martin's Church*, all but indifferently built or inhabited; *Hewit's-court*, a pretty good Court, with a Freestone Pavement into *Church-lane*; *St. Martin's-court*, a new built Court, with good Houses and a Freestone Pavement into *Church-lane* near the Church; *King's-head-inn* and *Star-inn*, both Places well resorted unto: Then a little beyond *St. Martin's-lane*, is the *Checquer-inn* and Court, already spoken of; and almost against the Statue of the King on Horseback in *Charing-cross*, is a pretty Court, called *Woodstock-court*.

Thus having spoken of the North Side of the *Strand*, next the South Side is to be perambulated, beginning at *Salisbury-buildings*, and then the first is called *Cecil-street*, built on the Ground where great *Salisbury-house* stood; a very handsome new built Street, which leadeth down to the *Thames*, the East Side being in *St. Clement's* Parish. *Salisbury-street*, better built than inhabited, by reason of its Narrowness, and steep Descent towards the Water Side, where there is a Pair of Stairs to take Water at. *Ivy-bridge*, now very bad and scarce fit for Use, by Reason of the Unpassableness of the Way; it hath an Inlet into *Durham-yard*. *Durham-yard*, anciently *Duresme-house*, as being the Residence of the Bishops of *Durham*.

In the Place where certain old Stables stood, belonging to this House, is the *New Exchange*, being furnished with Shops on both Sides the Walks, both below and above Stairs, were for Milleners, Sempstresses, and other Trades that furnish Dresses; and was once a Place of great Resort and Trade for the Nobility and Gentry; but is lately very much decayed, the upper Parts being let intire for a Warehouse for Glasses, Cabinets, &c.

Of later Times this *Durham-yard* came to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, in Consideration (some say) to pay to the See of *Durham* 200 l. per Ann. which Grant was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated the 16th of *Charles* the First. And it was by his Son built into Tenements or Houses, as now they are standing, being a handsome Street descending down out of the *Strand*, which falls into another much better inhabited, especially on the South Side, where there are Gardens fronting the *Thames*, very pleasant, with two *Woodmongers Wharfs* for the Sale of Fuel: Besides, where the Dairy House stood, now taken down, is a more open Passage to another Row of Houses, fronting the Backside of the *New Exchange*. And on the North Side of the Street, near *Ivy-bridge*, is a pretty handsome Court, with a Freestone Pavement, called *Bishop's-court*. These said Buildings of *Durham-yard*, are now the Inheritance of *Sir Thomas Mompeyson* of *Bathampton* in the County of *Wilts*, Knight.

FARTHER West was *York-house*; which, in Time, came into the Possession of *George Villars* Duke of *Buckingham*; who added much to the old Building, and would have had it called by his Title, yet it retained its Name of *York-house*; and so it continued until the next Duke of *Buckingham* disposed of it, and then it was built into fair Streets, as now it is, and called *York-buildings*:

ings: In which are these Streets and Alleys: Next the *New-exchange* is a narrow Passage down Steps into *George-street*, which runneth to the *Thames*, a handsome Street, with good Houses well inhabited; at the upper End of which, next the *Strand*, is *George-alley*, which leadeth into *Buckingham-street*, and from thence into *Off-alley*, which falleth into *Villars-street*; both which Alleys are but narrow and indifferently built but have a Freestone Pavement. *Buckingham-street* comes out of the *Strand*, and runs down to the River *Thames*, where there is a stately Portico and Stairs of Freestone, for the Convenience of the Water, and Watermen always plying there. This Portico and the Ornaments belonging to it, are thus spoke of by an ingenious Author: "*York-stairs* is unquestionably the most perfect Piece of Building, that does Honour to the Name of *Inigo Jones*. It is Plann'd with so exquisite a Taste, form'd of such equal and harmonious Parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant Decorations, that nothing can be censured or added. It is at once happy in its Situation, beyond Comparison, and fancied in a Style exactly suited to that Situation. The *Rock-work*, or *Rustick*, can never be introduced better, than in Buildings by the Side of the Water. This Street is very spacious, with very good Houses, well inhabited by Gentry, especially those on each Side fronting the *Thames*: That on the West Side is so large, that it was the Habitation of the late Earl of Oxford, while Lord High Treasurer of England.

The Salt Office.

IN this Street is the Office for the Duty on Salt, which Duty was granted to the Crown in 9th Year of *William III.* and was at first only 1 s. per Bushel, but is now 4 s.

THE Office was at first managed by the Commissioners of the Excise; but the Revenue increasing, by a greater Number of Salt-works erected, it was thought proper to separate them, and the Commissioners, and Chief Officers employed under them at their Office, are such as are inserted. There are likewise employed in this Office two Under Accomptants, with an Assistant Clerk, a Clerk to the Correspondent, one to the Assistant Secretary, a House-keeper, Store-keeper, Door-keeper, Messengers, Porters, and two Watchmen; a Collector of Salt at LONDON, and a Searcher, at 60 l. per Ann. each; two Surveyors at 50 l. each, and two Boatmen, at 30 l. each; besides the Establishment in the several Counties, of Collectors, Supervisors, Officers, which is very large.

Commissioners. *Ja. Cardonnel, Wm. Churchill, Edw. Astry, Wm. Winde*, Esqrs, 500 l. per Ann. each.

Comptroller. *Edward Weston*, Esq; for himself and Clerks, 350 l. per Ann.

Cashier. *Joseph Wyndham*, Esq; for himself and Clerks, 430 l. per Ann.

Secretary. *Edward Davies*, Esq; 200 l. per Annum.

Correspondent Clerk of the Securities. *Miles Greenwood*, and Assistant Secretary, 130 l. per Annum.

Sollicitor. *Wm. Johnson*, 100 l. per Ann.

Chief Accomptant. *Wm. Sumpter*, 100 l. per Annum.

Other Accomptants. *William Stuart, Thomas Hughton, Henry Folket, William Spinkes*; 70 l. per Ann. each.

Surveyors for the Port of LONDON.

Mairest. *Benj. Davies*, 50 l. per Ann. each.

Messenger. *John Bampfield*, 40 l. per Ann.

Porter. *Thomas Fey*, 30 l. per Ann.

Two Watchmen. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Door-keeper. *Josbua Ellis*. 40 l. per Ann.

THIS Street is crossed by *Duke-street*, a pretty good Street, which butts upon *George-street*, and *Villars-street*, which also comes out of the *Strand*, and runneth down to the *Thames*; being a very handsome Street, with good Houses, well inhabited; at the lower End of which is a Water-house, very considerable, serving abundance of Families at this End of the Town. Next the *Thames* there is a handsome *Tarraf's Walk*, which reacheth almost the Breadth of *York-buildings*, which gives a fine Prospect to the Houses, as lying open to the *Thames*.

Charles-court, a very handsome new built Court, with Houses fit for Inhabitants; having a Stone Pavement down to the *Thames*, where there is a Pair of Stairs for the Convenience of the Water. Out of this Court there is a Passage into *Villars-street*, and another into *Hungerford-market*.

Hungerford-market, built on the Ground where stood a large but old House, with a Garden, the Seat of Sir *Edward Hungerford*, which he converted into Buildings, as it is, having a handsome Street out of the *Strand*, and leading into the Market; where there is a good Market-house, and over it, the School for the Charity Children of St. *Martin's* Parish. This Market at first was very likely to have taken well, especially for Fruit and Herbs, as lying so convenient for the Gardeners to land their Goods at the Stairs, without the Charge and Trouble of Porters to carry them farther by Land, as now to *Covent-garden-market*; but being bank'd at first, it turns to little Account, and that of *Covent-garden* hath got the Start; which is much resorted unto, and well served with all Fruits and Herbs, good in their Kind. By the *One-tun-tavern*, there is a Passage into *Heley-alley*, which falleth into *Hungerford-market*. *Brewer's-yard*, a very ordinary Place, both for Houses and Inhabitants, and chiefly resorted unto by Carmen for the bringing up Goods and Coals from the Wharfs by the *Thames* Side, and the frequent passing of the Carts with heavy Loading, breaks up the Passage, and causeth it to be bad and dirty.

NEXT was a Place called *Spur-alley*, which had a very narrow and ordinary Passage into the *Strand*, but was something better at the Bottom towards the *Thames*: This Place is now lately rebuilt with good Houses, the Ground is levelled, which before ran with a great Descent, and is become a very handsome Street, called *Craven-street*, out of which is *Cross-lane*, a Place of small account, which leadeth into *Harts-born-lane*; and here is a small and ordinary Alley, called *Baker's-alley*, which hath a Passage into *Brewer's-yard*, and another into *Harts-born-lane*.

Harts-born-lane, also a Place much clogged and pestered with Carts repairing to the Wharfs; and therefore not well inhabited. On the East Side is *Plough-court*, which is but small; and lower down is a Place called the *Lime-wharf*, a Place indifferent well built and inhabited.

Somerset-court, a handsome new built Court, with Houses fit for Inhabitants, especially being near the Court. It hath a good Freestone Pavement.

Northumberland-house, a noble and spacious Building; having a large square Court at the Entrance, with Buildings round it; at the upper End of which Court, is a Piazza, with Buildings over it, sustained by Stone Pillars, and behind the Buildings there is a curious Garden, which runneth down to the *Thames*; all which makes it a stately Habitation, fit to receive such a Person of Quality as is the Owner thereof, viz. *Charles Duke of Somerset*: This House came to him in Right of his first Lady, viz. *Lady Elizabeth*, Heiress of

of *Jocelin*, late Earl of *Northumberland*; it is a magnificent Building, and the Furniture within is equal to it; among which, it is said, there is one Picture valued at thirty thousand Pounds, representing the Family of the *Cornaro*'s, an ancient *Venetian* Family, and painted by the celebrated *Titian*.

A little beyond this House, more towards *Whitehall*, is *Angel-court*, indifferent large, but ordinary built or inhabited. Next to it is another small Alley called *Hermitage-alley*. Then *Cragg's-court*, a very handsome large Court, with new Buildings fit for Gentry of Repute, especially those on the Side fronting the *Thames*, or *Northumberland Garden*. This Court is very near to *Scotland-yard*.

THEN is *Whitehall*, where was for many Years the Royal Palace, and Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*, no less pleasantly than commodiously seated on the Bank of the *Thames* on the South, and having on the North the delectable Park of *St. James's*.

KING *Henry VIII.* who was the first Royal Possessor of it, built a sumptuous Gallery, with a beautiful Gatehouse thwart the Street into *St. James's Park*.

SINCE the Days of King *Henry VIII.* it was much enlarged and beautified in its Buildings by the succeeding Kings and Queens; and especially by King *Charles I.* and II. King *James II.* and King *William III.* who added a noble Terrace Walk by the *Thames*, under the King and Queen's Lodgings, then not long built, and were very stately and convenient: But the stateliest Room is the Banqueting-House, facing the Street, for the Reception of Ambassadors, Members of Parliament, and other publick Uses; which for its Spaciousness, exact Proportion, and beautiful Painting, done by the Hand of the famous *Sir P. Paul Reubens*, and hath scarce any Thing equal to it in all *Europe*. This Palace, which was extreme large and very commodious, was all burnt to the Ground in the Year 1698, except the Banqueting-House before-mentioned, and some of the Offices, as the Treasury, the Secretary's Office, the Signet Office, the Lord Chamberlain's Office, the Green Cloth, the Jewel Office, the Wardrobe, &c. The TREASURY is now rebuilding in a magnificent Manner.

THERE is a Place, which was a Garden to the Old Palace, called the *Privy Garden*, where are several Houses now built for Noblemen and others, particularly one belonging to the Earl of *Pembroke*, another to the Duke of *Montagu*, and a third to the Duke of *Richmond*; on which Houses the Author of the *Critical Review* makes these Remarks: "The Earl of *Pembroke's*, which
" some Months ago seem'd, at least, to be pretty,
" and wanted but little of being elegant; but
" now his Lordship has thought proper to alter
" it in such a Manner that it would be hardly
" known by either of these Epithets; to hide
" the whole Front of a House for the Sake of the
" Offices, is certainly something of a Mistake;
" but these have neither Manner, nor so much
" as Materials to render them tolerable.

" THE Duke of *Montagu's* new House was
" intended to be plain and simple, but, I presume,
" at the same Time beautiful and harmonious;
" and yet, with all Submission to better Judges, it appears to me heavy and insipid,
" loaded with Roof, and incumbered with irregular Offices. I might add too, that the
" Stone Projection towards the *Thames* is an
" Excrescence which has neither Taste nor Ornament to recommend it; the Alcove may
" answer very gracefully within, for what I can
" tell; but, without, I am positive 'tis a Blemish which hardly any Convenience can pardon.

" His Grace of *Richmond's* is next, and has
" greatly the Advantage of its Neighbour; there
" is something of Manner as well as Simplicity in
" this; it satisfies the Eye, and answers in the
" Prospect; and yet even here the Entrance is
" intolerable; not only because 'tis bad in it
" self, but because it hides all the lower Part
" of the House, and of course spoils the Proportion,
" without adding a single Beauty to make
" an Atonement.

THIS Garden is parted from the Street, on the North, by a fine high Wall lately erected; at the End of which was an old Gatehouse, not many Years since taken down. On the opposite Side of the Way, adjoining to where this Gatehouse stood, is a new built House for the Right Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; to dwell in as Auditor of the Accompts of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, whose Office is on the other Side where the Gatehouse stood, and fronts *Charing-Cross*:

The COMMISSIONERS of Trade and Plantations are:

THE Right Hon. *Thomas Earl of Westmorland*,
Thomas Pelham, Esq; *Martin Bladen*, Esq; *The Plantation Office*,
Edward Ashe, Esq; *Sir Orlando Bridgeman*,
Bart. *Sir Archer Crofts*, Bart. the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; and *Sir Edward Bacon*, Bart.

Secretary, *Alured Popple*, Esq; 500 l. per Annum.
Deputy Secretary, *Mr. Bryan Weelock*. 100 l. per Annum.

Chief Clerk, *Mr. Samuel Gillebrand*, 800 l. per Annum.

Auditor, *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; 300 l. per Annum.

Counsel for the Affairs of the Board, *Francis Fane*, Esq; 300 l. per Annum.

With several Clerks, from 70 to 40 l. per Annum.

ADJOINING to *Mr. Walpole's* House are Lodgings belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Montague*, as Master of the Wardrobe; between which, and the Apartment of his Grace the Duke of *Dorset*, was a Passage leading thro' the *Cockpit*, as it is commonly called, to the *Parade* in *St. James's Park*; on one Side of which, is the Front of the New Treasury, and close to it the House of the Right Hon. *Sir Robert Walpole*, first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Next to the *Cockpit* is a House belonging to the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, the back Part of which joins to another Gatehouse, yet standing, which is a very curious Piece of *Gothick Architecture*. Somewhat more Eastward, beyond the *Horse-Guards*, is erected a new House and Office for the Pay-master General of the Army; and a little farther the Admiralty Office, this is a new and an expensive Building; but is thought, by Persons of Taste, to be very far from a beautiful one.

The COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, are:

Sir Charles Wager, Kt. first Commissioner, *The Admiralty Office*,
3000 l. per Annum.

Sir Thomas Littleton, Kt.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Kt;

Thomas Winnington, Esq;

Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;

Lord Nassau Pawlet, 1000 l. per Ann. each.

Secretary, *Josiah Burcket*, Esq; 800 l. per Annum.

Chief Clerk, *Thomas Corbet*, Esq; 400 l. per Annum.

Other

Other Clerks :

Mr. Thomas Hawes, 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Robert Osborne, 120 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Andrew Ram, 100 l. per Ann.
 Mr. Will. Mills, 90 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Jasper Arris Borrodale, 80 l. per Ann.
 Mr. George-Anne Burchett, 70 l. per Ann.
 Mr. Troughton, 60 l. per Annum.
 Besides two supernumerary Clerks.

COUNSEL at Law for the Affairs of the BOARD.

Mr. Serjeant Baynes. Solicitor, Mr. Hick-
 Advocate, Dr. Fuller. man.
 Proctor, Dr. Isham. Marshal, John Cheeke.

Messengers, Luke Bennet, John Rogers, and
 John Wolley.

Porter, Henry Meires.

Mr. Bennet has 50 l. per Ann. Mr. Rogers 40 l.
 per Ann. Mr. Wolley 30 l. per Annum, and the
 Porter 30 l. per Annum, besides three Watchmen
 at 20 l. each. Mr. Bennet has likewise 300 l.
 per Annum to find the Office in Coals, Candles,
 and all other Necessaries.

House-keeper, Mrs. Holland, 40 l. per Ann.

Gardiner, Mr. Cook, 20 l. per Annum.

BEHIND this Office is a handsome Garden-
 Plot, taken out of that Part of Spring-garden
 next the Park. Adjoining to this Office is Buck-
 ingham-court, so called as built on Buckingham
 Garden; it hath a Free-stone Pavement, and a
 Passage into Spring-garden, and the Houses are
 better built than inhabited. Stanhope-court, a
 good handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pave-
 ment, and well built Houses, especially those
 which front Spring-garden. Pump-court, but
 small, and ordinary built and inhabited, with a
 narrow Passage up Steps into Spring-garden.
 Mermaid-court, over-against the Meuse, with a
 Passage also into Spring-garden, a Place of small
 Account. White-horse-court, adjoining to War-
 wick-street, of no great Account. Warwick-
 street, the greatest and best Part of which is in
 the Parish of St. James's.

Spring-garden, a large open Place well built,
 with many handsome Houses, and a good Chap-
 el; besides which, there is at the upper End a
 handsome French Church, where Divine Service
 is performed according to the Liturgy of the
 Church of England.

ON the other Side the Way, next Whitehall,
 is Scotland-yard, and then we come to

Charing-Cross, a large open Place fronting the
 Strand, the Hay-market, and Whitehall, in a
 triangular manner: In the Midst of this Place is
 a curious Statue of King Charles I. on Horse-
 back, bigger than the Life, done in Brass, stand-
 ing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, cu-
 riously adorned with Warlike Trophies, all in-
 circled with Iron Bars or Rails: Which said
 Statue was made by that famous Statuary Lafeur,
 who made that curious Brass Monument of the
 Duke of Buckingham in the Chapel of Henry VII.
 at Westminster. And in the Place where this
 Statue stands there was formerly a stately Cross
 of Marble, adorned with divers Figures about it,
 and called Charing-Cross, which was erected by
 King Edward I. in Honour of his Queen Elea-
 nor; which said Cross, as likewise that in Cheap-
 side, by the said King erected for that Purpose,
 was pulled down and destroyed by the Zealots of
 the Long Parliament, Anno 1643. This Statue
 of King Charles I. was made for the Earl of
 Arundel; and, to prevent demolishing, was pur-
 chased, and concealed by one Mr. John Revet,
 in Holbourn, a Brazier, who, upon the Restau-

ration of King Charles II. presented it to his
 Majesty, and he caused it to be erected where it
 now stands, upon an oval Pedestal of Free-stone,
 as aforesaid.

HERE at Charing-Cross is the Meuse, used for
 the King's Horses. The Stables, Coach-houses,
 &c. in this Place are now rebuilding, and the prin-
 cipal Range at the upper End, is already finish-
 ed, in a very grand and magnificent Manner,
 the Plan of which Building is said to have been
 designed by a Nobleman, eminent for his fine
 Taste in Architecture.

ALSO West of Charing-Cross stands at St.
 James's, once a Religious House, now a Royal
 Palace, built by King Henry VIII. King Ed-
 ward I. granted a Fair to be kept here, which
 held a Fortnight, and was called St. James's
 Fair, which of late Years was kept in the Road
 leading to Tyburn; but such great Debauchery
 and Lewdness were practised here, that it was
 suppressed by King Charles II.

St. James's is made, by successive Kings and
 Queens, far better and larger than it was at first,
 and was last beautified and enlarged for the Re-
 ception of their Royal Highnesses Prince George
 and the Princess Anne of Denmark, our late most
 Noble Queen.

To this Palace belongs a very pleasant Park,
 which hath been much enlarged and improved by
 King Charles II. having purchased several Fields,
 which ran up to the Road, and as far as Hide
 Park, now enclosed with a Brick Wall; and
 made the Pall-Mall half a Mile long, with cu-
 rious Rows of Lime-Trees round about, set in
 uniform Ranks: He made likewise the stately
 Canal 100 Feet broad, and 2800 Feet long, with
 a Decoy, and other Ponds for Ducks and Water-
 Fowl. There is also a Garden with curious
 Walks, and excellent Fruit in it, much improved
 since Mr. George London, the late King William's
 principal Gardener, had the Care and Manage-
 ment thereof, where he had a very good House
 to dwell in.

NEAR the King's Palace is Marlborough
 House, built by the late Glorious and ever-me-
 morable Duke of Marlborough; it is a strong
 well built House, but has not many Ornaments
 about it.

AT the upper End of the Park Westward is
 Buckingham House, which, says the Author of Buckingham House.
 the Critical Review, "is a Building that attracts
 " more Eyes, and has more Admirers than al-
 " most any other about Town; not that it is in
 " Fact the most beautiful, but because it ap-
 " pears so; an Advantage that it derives only
 " from its Situation, and the Liberty it allows
 " the Spectator of seeing it in what Point of
 " View he pleases. The Parts which compose
 " this Pile are neither new nor surprizing; the
 " Proportions are not absolutely perfect, the
 " Windows being remarkably too large and nu-
 " merous; and the Decorations seem poor and
 " trivial; the Statues on the Top are wretched,
 " and rather load than adorn the Building; the
 " Colonnade which leads to the Wings, stuck
 " on to the House without any Plea for its Con-
 " nection, and the Wings are both miserable in
 " themselves, and no ways a-kin to the House
 " they belong to. Upon the Whole, though it
 " must be confessed it has the Appearance of
 " Taste and Design; and if it is not perfect,
 " there are very few Houses that are more so:
 " The late Duke's Judgment is certainly to be
 " applauded much, for chusing his Ground so
 " well. 'Tis owing to him that the House has
 " at once the Advantage of a triple Vista along
 " the Mall, the Air of Constitution Hill, the
 " Prospect of Chelsea Fields, terminated with
 " the Hills of Surrey, and a most delightful
 " View

“ View of the Canal, with the Landscape on
“ either Side, and the Banqueting-House at
“ *Whitehall* to finish and adorn the Whole.

Buckingham House, though mentioned in this Place, as in former Surveys, is not now in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, but is taken into the new Parish of *St. George's Hanover-square*.

IN this Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, was a Field, called *St. James's Field*, and a Hill called *Mellebille*, and a Place called *The Doune*. As I find in Record, six Acres of Land in *St. James's Field*, and *Mellebille*, three Roods of Land, and one Acre *apud Le Doune in St. Martin. in campis*, granted to *Stephen Chise*, 9 *Rich. 2.* This *Downe* was a large Place, and Part thereof was in *St. Giles's* Parish. For I find also five Acres of Land, *Sur Le Doune* in *St. Giles's*, were granted to *John de Bellomonte*, Kt. 20 *Rich. 2.* with one *Toft* and one *Croft*, near *Charing-Cross*, and eight Acres of Land near the *Meuse*, and three Acres near the Hospital of *St. James*, in the Parish of *St. Margaret Westminster*, and three Acres in the Parish of *Tyburn*, granted to the same Person.

WITHIN this Parish of *St. Martin's*, and that of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, formerly was large Commoning for the Benefit of those Parishes, of Lands laid open, according to antient Custom, from *Lammas Day*; which were, in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, enclosed with Gates and Hedges, so that the Inhabitants were deprived of that Benefit, which occasioned their Complaint, in the Year 1592, to the Lord *Burghley*, High Steward of *Westminster*, and a Petition to him in that Behalf. Whereupon he gave Order to Mr. *Tenche*, his Under-steward, to impanel an Inquest for Enquiry into this Matter, which seemed to favour them: And the Parishioners having, as they supposed, the Lord's Countenance, sent divers Persons on the First of *August*, being *Lammas Day*, who, with Pickaxes, and such like Instruments, pulled down the Fences, and brake the Gates, having with them the Bailiffs and Constables, to keep the Peace.

OF this there was presently a grievous Complaint made to the L. *Burghley*, by such, especially, as held those Lands of the Queen, claimed by the Inhabitants to lie open for Common: Particularly these:

Eubury Farm, containing 430 Acres.

The *Neat*, containing 108 Acres.

St. James's Farm, containing 100 Acres.

Divers Parcels of the Possession of *Burton St. John Lazarus of Jerusalem*, containing 50 Acres.
In all 688 Acres.

THE said Lord, upon this Report brought him, immediately sent Orders to the Under-steward, to enquire diligently into this Matter; who, *August* the 3d, gave his Lordship this Answer; which will shew us the State of the Cause:

“ THAT whereas upon Petition of the Inhabitants of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, concerning their antient Commons, called *Lammas-Grounds*, complained to be enclosed, that it pleased his Lordship to direct his Letters to him (his Under-steward) for the impannelling of an Inquest, and for other lawful Proceedings in that Behalf: That it had Yesterday happened, that certain of the Parishioners of *St. Martin's*, and *St. Margaret's*, about the Number of forty, being ignorant of the Contents of his Lordship's Letter, and of his (the Under-steward's) Direction, assembled together, and made an Entry into such Commons as they found enclosed, by digging down, with Spade and Pickaxes, some small Breach in every

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Enclosure. And, among the rest, they opened a Piece belonging to the City of LONDON, where their Conduit-Heads are. Which being known to the Lord Mayor, he sent Mr. *Tonge*, Justice of the Peace, among them, who saw what was done by them, and was present with Mr. *Den* and himself at the Examination of the Cause: And that upon Examination they found that they did this only, presuming upon an antient Custom by them, they said, yearly observed, as that Day to lay open their Commons.

HE added, “ That some of them thus assembled, were of the best and most antient of the Parishes; that they carried with them no Weapon, and had only four or five Shovels and Pickaxes; and had divers Constables with them to keep her Majesty's Peace. And having thus laid open such Grounds, as they challenged to be their Commons, they quietly returned to their Houses, without any farther Hurt doing.

“ AND that because his Honour might happen to be informed herein against them from the Lord Mayor, or some others, otherwise than the Case did require, he had thought fit to certify his Lordship of the very Truth of their whole Proceeding; and had taken Order, that no such Course should hereafter be attempted by them.” This was dated at *Westminster*, *August 3, 1592*, and subscribed, *His Lordship's most bounden Under-steward of Westminster*,

RICH. TENCHE.

WITH this Letter came also certain Confessions of this Matter, one of *Peter Dod* and *Anthony Matthew*.

Peter Dod, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, aged 65 Years, or thereabouts, saith, That upon *Lammas Day* last, being *August 1*, he being near unto the City's Conduit-Heads in *Middlesex*, about half a Mile Westward from *St. Giles's in the Fields*, attending upon certain of the City's Works, touching conveying of Water from thence to LONDON, saw, betwixt five and Six o'Clock in the Afternoon the same Day, the Number of 40 Persons, at least, (how many more he knoweth not) in a Close there, through which the City Pipes are laid to convey Water to LONDON: And they divided themselves: And some of them, with Pickaxes and Shovels, brake down the Fence of the same Close, and other some of them passed to the next Close Westward, and brake open the Fence of that Close: And that he, with some of the Citizens Workmen, went unto them, seeing some of them to be Men that carried a Shew of some Countenance, and talked with them, demanding of them whence they were; and one of them answered, That they were of *St. Martin's* Parish, and *St. Margaret's* at *Westminster*. And he, the said *Dod*, said unto them, Why do ye this? It was answered, “ It was *Lammas-tide*; and we throw it down for Common. And if we take here any Cattle of any other Mens than theirs of the Parishes of *St. Martin's* or *St. Margaret's*, after this Day, we will carry them to the Pound.” I never saw the like of this, said *Dod*: If you may do this by Authority, it is well, otherwise it is not well. It was answered, “ We have here the Bailiff of *Westminster*, and the Officers of *St. Martin's*; and we have our Authority from the Queen's Majesty and the Council, granted by King *Henry*, confirmed by her Majesty, and named the Lord Treasurer to be one, from whom they had their Authority.” And it was also added, That the next Day there would be two hundred there,

there, and that they must break open up to *Knights-bridge* and *Chelsea*.

AND *Dod* said farther, That that Evening they threw down one Gate in one Close, which the City holds, and abated the Banks; and in another Close threw open another Gate, and pulled down a Rail, and broke open the Fences in three other Places beside; and in the Morning, their Herdmen brought in about 30 Beasts into one of the Closes, and kept them there feeding in one of the Closes which the City holds. This was signed by *Dod* and *Matthew*, and others.

THE said *Dod* and *Matthew* say farther, That the next Day in the Morning, *Dod* went to the Herdman, as he was keeping the Cattle in the Close, and asked him, Who willed him to put the Cattle in there? He answered, That did Mr. *Hen. Wells*, Bailiff of *Westminster*, Mr. *Coles*, Burgeſſs, Mr. *Peack* and Mr. *Racie*, Bailiffs, and they will, said he, bear me out in it. And the said Examinants say, That they saw them next Day passing along Westward, breaking sundry Fences, being about the Number of 60 Persons, sometimes together, and sometimes divided in Parts.

ANOTHER testified, viz. one *Ra. Wood* of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, Yeoman and Constable, That the 2d of *August*, he going to look to his Fields, and save his Gates from breaking, found a Number of them near to a Place called *Aubery-Farm*, towards *Chelsea*, to the Number of 105, as he told them, where they were breaking open Fences; and so they crossed from thence to a Field called *Crow-Field*, at the upper End of *Hide-Park*, where they found the Gate opened before they came; and yet they would not be satisfied, but broke upon the Fence beside the Gate, and from thence they passed to the Highway, to *High-Hill*, where they broke open the Fences into four Fields, (of divers Persons that had held Land there;) many of them said, That they had no Authority to do so, but their Purpose was to lay all Common; but they generally said, We have my Lord Treasurer's Warrant, and we have my Lord Treasurer's Bailiff that keeps *Tibbalds*, and one *Jones*, his Lordship's Man, being then present, said, he would drive the Commons within this seven-night, as soon as they had charged a Jury; and many of them said, They had the Councils Letter. There were present Mr. *Cole*, *Westminster* High Constable the last Year, and divers others named; and said farther, That *Cole* led them the Way from Field to Field, with a written Roll in his Hand.

THE Farmers of the Grounds belonging to the Queen's Manor of *St. James's*, and the rest possessed of Lands and Closes belonging to the said Manor, soon put up a Petition to the Lord Treasurer; shewing how they had enjoyed them Time out of Mind, and at all Times of the Year, till the 1st of *August*; at what Time certain Persons of the City of *Westminster*, and the Liberties of the same, to the Number of 60 Persons, or more, in forcible Manner arrayed, brake down all the Hedges of the said Grounds, &c. giving out that they had his Honour's Consent and Warrant. That if it were so, all her Majesty's poor Tenants and Farmers were utterly undone. That it might stand with his Honour's good Liking to commit the Riot to the *Star-chamber*. And in the mean Time, being about, by a Jury to be chosen among them, to procure a Verdict to warrant their Doings, to stay their Proceedings,

and to grant, that the Title being her Majesty's, may be heard and determined before his Honour, and the Barons of the *Chequer-chamber*.

THE Plea, on the other Hand, of the Inhabitants of *Westminster* and *St. Martin's*, was to this Import:

THAT *Aubery-farm*, containing 430 Acres, Meadow and Pasture, which was holden of her Majesty by Lease, was granted to one *Whaske*, who paid 21 l. per Ann. And the same was let to divers Persons, who, for their private Commodity, did enclose the same, and had made Pastures of Arable Land; thereby not only annoying her Majesty in her Walks and Passages, but to the Hindrance of her Game, and great Injury to the Common, which at *Lammas* was wont to be laid open, for the most Part; as by antient Precedents thereof made, do more particularly appear, both in the Time of *Henry VIII. Edward VI.* and *Queen Mary*: And by the Grant made from her Majesty to the new Tenants, it appeareth, that they are to enjoy the same Lands in such Sort as their Predecessors did, which was then always *Lammas* Ground, and now enclosed about 20 Years past.

St. James's Farm, containing about an 100 Acres, is holden of her Majesty, renting per Ann. 7 l. 16 s. The Ground is held by *Potteney*, enclosed after *Lammas*; whereas, in the Time of his Predecessor, that, and divers other Parts were laid open; as *Sandpit-close*, and *Pennyleſs-bench*. And now he threatneth Death to any that shall presume to open the same; altho' it pleaseth her Majesty to grant the same to him none otherwise than they have been granted before, that is *Lammas-ground*.

THERE is belonging to the *Neat* the Quantity of 108 Acres, or thereabouts, which is her Majesty's, and is now in Lease to one *Linde* and *Turner*, who keep the same inclosed, converting the same to Pasture, with Divisions and new Hedges; whereas the most Part thereof ought to be Common, and hath been usually Common at *Lammas*, until within these 19 Years.

THERE are certain Parcels of Land, by Estimation 50 Acres, holden of her Majesty by Lease, sometime in the Possession of *Burton St. John Lazarus* of *Jerusalem*, which in Time past hath been *Lammas*, and Arable; now divided, hedged and ditched for Meadow and Pasture, and ought to be common at *Lammas*: And now in the Tenure of *John Dawson*, and by him withholden, contrary to her Majesty's Grant, and contrary to this Liberty.

THERE be also divers others Parcels of Land, some the Inheritance of *Wilson*, a Brewer, &c. And others, whereof some are laid open at *Lammas*, according to Custom, and some ought to be, which are now kept inclosed.

AND of these Enclosures, it may please your good Lordship (as the Plea proceeded) to be informed, that at her Majesty's last being at *St. James's*, she greatly misliked, and said, she had for them but 8 d. an Acre, and that the Inhabitants abused her greatly therein; whereupon she commanded some of the Tenants to be by the Lord Chamberlain committed to the *Marshalsea*; which was done: And yet, notwithstanding, they have proceeded to a farther Enclosure. These Passages above-written are taken out of the Original Papers belonging to the before-said Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*.

C H A P. V.

The PARISH of St. JAMES'S.

THIS Parish was formerly Part of St. Martin's in the Fields; being from thence separated by Act of Parliament; which was occasioned by the large Encrease of Buildings, especially in those Parts; so that the Parish Church of St. Martin's was not sufficient to receive so great an Auditory, besides other Inconveniencies the Inhabitants of these Parts were subject to.

THIS Parish has for its Northern and Western Bounds, chiefly the new Parish of St. George's in Hanover-square. For its Eastern Bounds, the East Side of Wardour-street and Whitcombe-street, which belongs to St. Ann's Parish; then the South Side of Coventry-street to the Haymarket, and then against the East Side of the Haymarket, where at the Entrance of Pall-Mall it crosses the Houses, and Warwick-street, to the Wall of the King's Garden in St. James's-park, running along by the said Wall to the Limits of St. James's House; which are its Southern Bounds, and there it crosses into St. James's-street, and runs up into Piccadilly, Bond-street, Swallow-street, &c.

THIS Parish of St. James's is large, well replenished with fine open Streets, which are graced with good Buildings, and generally well inhabited.

THE Parochial Church here, and the Church-Yard (which is divided into two Parts, called the Upper and the Lower Church-Yard) stand near Germain-street, within the Bounds and Limits of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, on two Parcels of Ground, which at the Time of the building of the said Church, were in the Possession of Henry, late Earl of St. Alban's, for a certain Term of Years, then unexpired, who caused the Fabrick of the Church to be built on one of them, and the remaining Part of it, and the other he caused to be allotted for a Church-Yard; after whose Decease Thomas Lord Germain, Baron of St. Edmundsbury, his Nephew and Heir, and one of his Executors, and others interested in the said two Parcels of Ground, assigned over the same, and the Fabrick of the said Church, to Sir Walter Clarges, Bar. and others, for and during the rest of the said Term of Years unexpired, in Trust, to be disposed and continued to and for the Religious Uses for which the same was designed.

KING Charles II. by his Letters Patents bearing Date May 31, in the 36th Year of his Reign, granted to the said Lord Germain and his Heirs for ever, the said Ground and Church Fabrick, in Trust, for the pious Uses aforesaid; which Trust he accordingly executed, and on Sunday the 13th of July both the Church and Church-Yards were consecrated by the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of LONDON, for the Parishioners and Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields; and the said Church was dedicated to the Honour of GOD, by the Name of St. James's in the Fields, since called St. James's Westminster.

It is a very fair and large Church, being in

Length from East to West 117 Feet, or thereabouts, and in Breadth, from North to South, 75 Feet, or thereabouts, the Chancel whereof contains 121 Feet square and two Inches. There was a lofty Spire erecting upon the Steeple of this Church, but was taken down again by Reason the Steeple did not prove strong enough to uphold it, but since there is another Spire erected upon it.

AFTER the consecrating of the said Church and Church-Yard, viz. in the first Year of the Reign of King James II. an Act of Parliament passed for the making a Part or Precinct of the said Parish of St. Martin's, for the better Accommodation and Conveniency of the said Precinct, which was for the future to be called, The Parish of St. James's within the Liberty of Westminster; and the said Precinct was thereby discharged from all Dependency on the said Parish of St. Martin's, and this Church and Church-Yard, made this Parish Church and Church-Yard of the said Parish of St. James's.

It is also thereby enacted, That there be a Rector to have Cure of the Souls of the said Parish, and that Dr. Thomas Tennison, the then Vicar of St. Martin's, is thereby constituted the first Rector thereof; and he, and his Successors, Rectors of the said Parish, be incorporated and enabled to sue and be sued, and to have a House erected for them, on Part of the Church-Yard, and to purchase Lands above the present Endowment, not exceeding 200 l. per Annum.

It is farther also enacted, That the Advowson, after the first Avoidance, shall be in the Bishop of LONDON, and his Successors, and Thomas Lord Germain and his Heirs for ever; the first Rector to be collated by the Bishop for the Time being, and the next to be presented by the Lord Germain and his Heirs; and after that two Turns to be in the Lord Bishop and his Successors, and one in the Lord Germain and his Heirs, in Succession for all Times to come, and to be collated, presented and instituted as other Rectors are, and to have and enjoy the like Ecclesiastical Duties, as the Vicar of St. Martin's now enjoys.

THIS Church-Yard is also thereby endowed with one Toft on the North Side and East End of the said Church-Yard, containing 33 Feet in Front, and 32 Feet six Inches backward; and also with another Parcel of Ground whereon Sir Thomas Bond's Stables and Tenements are built, containing 40 Feet in Front, and 75 Feet in Depth, and with the Rents, &c. thereof, after the Expiration of Sir Thomas Bond's Lease; and also with five Houses in Germain-street, in the Tenure of Sir Caesar Wood, alias Cranmer, containing in Front 126 Feet, and in Depth 83 Feet; and also with the yearly Rent of 60 l. reserved upon a Demise thereof to the said Sir Caesar Wood, dated March 10, 1683, for 56 Years, five Months and 20 Days, and all the Rents thereof after Expiration of the said Term, and the Reversion of the Premises, and every one of them; of which, at the Expiration of the Leases, the Rector

Rector for the Time being is enabled to grant Leafes for 41 Years, upon improved yearly Rent, without taking any Fine.

THE Inhabitants of this Parish are likewise thereby made subject to the Law, for the Choice of Church Wardens, and other Parish Officers, and Parochial Duties, as the Inhabitants of St. Martin's are: *John Haynes* and *William Nott*, are thereby constituted the first Church Wardens, who are to hold the Office till after *Easter*, 1686. and they, and their Successors, are to receive such Duties as the Church Wardens of St. Martin's do, and are to be accountable for the same, and all other Money that shall come to them, as other Parishes within the Liberties of *Westminster* are.

It is farther provided by this Act, that the Vestry-Men of St. Martin's, inhabiting in St. James's Parish, and all such others as are now constituted Supervisors or Commissioners of this Church of St. James's, by the Lord Bishop of LONDON, shall be Vestry-Men thereof; and they, with the Rector, and any Six or more of them, are hereby authoriz'd at their first or second Meeting, after the End of this Session of Parliament, to elect so many additional Vestry-Men, Inhabitants and Houtholders, within this Parish, as shall make the Number of the whole, with the Rector and Church Wardens for the Time being, to be 34; and any Six of which (whereof the Rector, or his Assistant, or Clerk by his Appointment, and one of the Church Wardens to be two) shall have the like Power as the Vestry-Men of St. Martin's, and upon the Death or Voidance of any such Vestry-Man, shall choose another in his Room.

It is also thereby farther provided, that no Pews shall be dispos'd of, but by Consent of the Vestry-Men.

Also, that the Rector, with Consent of the Vestry-Men, may nominate a Preacher to be Assistant to him, and also a Clerk, who is to be in Priest's Orders; and one or more Sexton or Sextons, who shall have the like Fees, as the Clerk and Sexton of St. Martin's; which Preacher-Assistent, Clerk, and Sexton or Sextons, shall respectively continue for Life, if they so long inhabit there; unless for some Offence, or reasonable Cause proved, they shall be displaced by the said Rector, with the Consent of the Vestry-Men, or any Six or more of them. The Clerk is to have 30 l. a Year, to be paid by the Church Wardens, Quarterly, out of the Profits of the Pews, and other Duties, Profits, and Perquisites to them accruing as aforesaid.

AN Estimate is to be made of the Charge of finishing the Steeple, building a House for the Rector, and paying the Debts incurr'd for the Building of the said Church, which shall be charg'd on the Owners and Occupiers of the Houses, to be paid in four Years, by 16 Quarterly Payments, which Quarterly Payments shall be assess'd by the Church Wardens and Vestry-Men, and shall be confirmed by two Justices of the Peace; but no Tenant shall be taxed at less than a fifth Part of the Tax on the Landlord; and if the Estimate be not sufficient, a new Charge may be made, so as the whole Tax do not exceed 2000 l. which Tax is to be paid by the Tenant, and to be allow'd by the Landlord. Debts and Contracts with the Artificers shall be register'd, and out of the Money collected by the said Tax, the Incumbrances of the Houses settied on the Rector shall be first discharg'd, and after that, the Artificers and Work-men in Course, and moderate Interest for Forbearance.

Also 100 l. *per Ann.* shall be yearly taxed for the Preacher, to be collected by, and paid to the Church-wardens, and by them to the Preacher Quarterly, without any Deduction; and upon

Default of Payment to the Preacher or Clerk, the Justices shall give Relief, and imprison the Church-wardens till Payment be made.

Lastly, The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of this Parish is reserv'd to the Bishop, in the same Manner as it was before in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields.

THE Altar of this Church hath most admirable Work about it, beside the large Cedar-work, and the other curious carved Wood-work in Flowers, Doves and Pelicans, hanging about against the East Wall over the Table. There is a large Organ, under which is written, *This Organ was given to the Parish by her most excellent Majesty the Queen [MARY] and erected at the Charge of several of the Inhabitants*, Anno Dom. 1691. They say this Organ was made by King James's Order, and designed for his Popish Chapel at *Whitehall*, but the Revolution prevented it.

THERE is a Table hangs in the Vestry, with the Names of such as had been Benefactors towards the Ornaments and finishing of the Church, and of those that subscribed towards the erecting the Spire upon the Tower of St. James's.

There was paid for this Charge 397 l. 12 s. 2d. Half-penny.

Received by the Collectors, 331 l. 5 s.

The great Clock was given by Henry Massey. The Painting and Gilding of the Vane and Dials, was given by Mr. Highmore. He was Serjeant Painter to the late Queen.

This came to 6 l.

The Clock within the Church was given by Anthony Plewit.

John L. Osulston gave towards building of the Vestry, 100 l.

Sir Robert Geer gave the Altar, and all the Furniture and Plate, which they say came to 3000 l.

It is wainscotted with Cedar, hath much Marble about it, and the Table is of Cedar.

The MONUMENTS in St. James's Church are these:

In the Chancel:

M. S. Theodoræ King, dilectissimæ suæ conjugis hoc posuit Richardus Vir ejus fidelis excellentissimæ virtutis suæ, felicis ingenii, morum suavitatis nunquam immemor, &c. 1693.

Maria Theophili Smith Civis Londinensis filia, Archibaldi Hutcheson de Medio Templo, Armigeri, Uxor. &c. 1698. She died in Childbed.

THERE hang up divers Streamers and Guidons belonging to the Lord Rumney, buried here of late.

ON a Pillar South. A Monument for Elizabeth, Wife of Colonel Ben. Fletcher, late Captain General, and Governor in Chief of his Majesties Province of New York in America, and Daughter of Dr. John Hodson, Lord Bishop of Elphin in Ireland, 1698.

ON a Pillar North. A Monument for John Hains, Citizen and Carpenter of LONDON, High Constable of this Liberty, and first Church-warden of this Parish, 1690-1.

Arthur Johnson, 1703.

FLAT Stones before the Communion-Table, for

The Hon. Alice Heylyn, Widow, Daughter of Gilbert Lord Gerard of Gerard's Bromley in the

the County of Stafford. Her second Husband was Henry Heylin, of Minster Lovel in the County of Oxon, Esq; 1701.

William Shaw, Esq; 1696-7. And John Shaw his Son, 1697-8.

Reliquiæ Annæ Berkely, prænobilis Domini Johannis Vicecomitis Fitz-Harding, &c. filia matu tertiæ, ob. 1697. Ætat. xi.

Johan. Alexander Feurnier Baro de Neufville, Picardo Gallus, pro Religione profugus, Regina puer honorarius, &c. ob. 1692. Vix Ann. 12. He was Page of Honour to the Queen.

M. S. Mary Birch, Wife of Peter Birch, S. T. P. Daughter of Edm. Waller, Esq; 1688.

William, Edward, and Ethelred, Children of William Wake, S. T. P. the last died 1691.

Sir James Hayes, Kt. Rachael Vicountess Falkland, his Wife, set this Monument for him, 1692.

Major Arthur Tayler, 1693.

Mrs. Arabella Walsingham, 1683.

Colonel John Courthope, Son of Sir Peter Courthope, Kt. killed by a Musket-shot at the Siege of Namure, in attacking the Castle, 1695.

Harbord Paston, Son to the Hon. Robert Paston, 1694, aged four Years.

Colonel Fitzpatrick, drowned in going to Ireland.

Colonel Hastings, killed at Sea in an Engagement, when the Lord Russel fought the French.

LADY Anglesey, L. Rumney, the late Earl of Pembroke, and the Duke of Kent, have Children here lying in Vaults on the South Side of the Table.

Mary, the Wife of ——— Hutcheson, Esq; 1698. And another Wife since Mary.

Durand Hotham, Esq; Son of Sir John Hotham, Kt. and Bart. 1691, in the 74th Year of his Age.

Anne Cary, Daughter of Edward and Anne Cary, 1686.

South Isle :

Elizabeth Williams, 1689.

Thomas Sydenham, M. D. 1689.

Marie le Coq, 1702, Gentleman to a French Dutcheß.

IN the Body of the Church, flat Stones over

Simon Eaton, Bar. 1697.

Frances Johnson, Wife of Robert Johnson.

Edmund Wansel, 1698, who gave 1000 l. to Christ's Hospital, and 100 l. to this Parish.

Frances Dyve, Relict of John Dyve, Daughter of Sir Robert Wolsley, of Wolsley in the County of Stafford, Bart. 1702.

John Dyve, Esq; Son of Sir Lewis Dyve of Broomham in Bedfordshire, 1692.

WOL. II.

Sir Randolph Mackdonnel, 1693.

Michael Bellamy, 1691.

Anne Snare, the Wife of John Snare, died in Childbed 1695, and George their Son.

Rachel Gantlet, youngest Daughter of William Gantlet, of Netherhampton in the County of Wilts, 1686.

North Isle :

John Barcroft, Esq; the Inscription worn out.

Mary Lady Marrow, Daughter of Sir Arthur Caley; first married to Sir William Marrow, Bart. after to Francis Fisher, Esq; both of Warwickshire, Octob. 19, 1714.

At the West Entrance into the Church, but with outside the Door, is a Stone in the Wall, set up to the Memory of Mr. Thomas Durfey the Poet; buried in this Church-yard, on which is this Inscription :

T O M. D U R F E Y.

Dyed February the 26th, 1723.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of London.

THE Rector is the Right Rev. Dr. Secker, Bishop of Gloucester, who holds it, at present, in Commendam. And the Lecturer, or more properly the assistant Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Aspley Sykes.

PRAYERS are every Day in the Week at Six and Eleven o'Clock in the Morning; and at Three and Six in the Afternoon, from Candlemas to Michaelmas; and from Michaelmas to Candlemas, they begin at Seven and Eleven in the Morning, and at Three and Five in the Evening; and on every Sunday they begin at Six and Seven, and at Ten in the Morning, and Three and Five in the Evening, according to the before-mentioned Seasons of the Year.

ALL Fasting Days, the Morning Prayers begin at 11; and in the Afternoon, a little before Three.

WHEN there are two Sacraments, the first Morning Service begins between Six and Seven; the second, at Ten; upon all other Sacrament-Days the Morning Service begins a little sooner, and the Evening a Quarter later than upon other Sundays.

EXTRAORDINARY Sermons are every Sunday from Palm Sunday to Whitsunday, New-Year's-Day, 30th of January, Ash-Wednesday, every Thursday till Passion Week; Good Friday, 29th of May, 5th of November; and on all other Fasts and Thanksgivings.

HERE is an Organ and six Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Rector, Church-wardens, and 31 of the Inhabitants.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-Wardens.
4 Sidesmen.
8 Overseers and Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE OFFICERS
are,

2 Burgeses.
2 Assistant Burgeses.
7 Constables.
14 Scavengers.
2 Surveyors of the High-way.

To this Parish is a Chapel of Ease, in King-street by Golden-square, built in the Year 1702, at the sole Expence of Dr. Thomas Tennison, late Archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed the same as follows, viz. There are Prayers and Sermons every Sunday Morning and Afternoon, before Ten and before Three o'Clock; and Prayers every Week-Day four Times as at the Church,

and every *Christmas-Day*, and other solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings. The Morning Preacher's Salary is 70 *l. per Annum*, the Afternoon Preacher hath 50 *l. per Annum*; and the two Curates, who read Prayers, have 20 *l. per Annum* each.

IN *Berwick-street* there is likewise a Chapel, in which are Prayers and Sermons every *Sunday* Morning and Evening, before Ten, and before Three o'Clock. Prayers every Week-Day at Eleven and Five; every *Christmas-Day*, and other solemn Fasts and Thanksgivings, as at the Church. The Morning Preacher has 30 *l. per Annum*; and the Afternoon Preacher has 20 *l. per Annum*. In the same Street is a French Chapel; in *Swallow-street* is a Presbyterian Meeting-House; in *Glass-house-street* an Anabaptist Meeting-House.

THERE is a Charity-School in *King-street* for thirty-six Boys, who are the Children of poor Inhabitants, for Schooling only, and maintained by the Charity left by the late Archbishop Dr. *Tennison*. The Master is in Priest's Orders; there is also a Writing-Master, who attends three Times a Week.

THERE is another Charity-School over the Watch-House, for forty Boys who are taught to read, write, &c. at the Charge of the Offertory; they are cloathed once a Year, put Apprentices when capable, and Forty Shillings given with each of them; sometimes more, according to the Genius of the Boys, and the Interest that can be made for them. The Master's Salary is 30 *l. per Annum*, who has a small Lodging-Room, and allow'd Fire and Candles. The Charity-School, which was formerly in *Carnaby-street*, is removed to a handsome Edifice on the North Part of *Burlington Gardens*, where eighty Girls are boarded, cloathed, taught, and placed out to Service, &c. at the Charge of divers Subscribers, and by Collections made at the Church-doors twice in a Year, after the Charity Sermons are ended. This School is in Trust; there is a Clerk to teach to write, and a Mistress belonging to it.

THERE is a Work-house in the upper Burial-Ground, which cost about 4000 *l.* in the Building and Furniture; it is capable to contain three hundred poor People. Here is a Governor, a Matron, a Clerk to read Prayers twice a Day, a Cook, a Spinning-master, a Laundry-woman, and other inferior Servants. The Boys and Girls who are in this Workhouse, are allowed 30 *s.* each when apprenticed. Here is a Committee held every *Wednesday* to inspect into the Affairs of the House. There is also a Midwife, who takes Care of such Women as are sent thither when they are pregnant, being Parishioners, when the Fathers of the Children cannot be found. When any of the Poor fall sick, they are removed to the Infirmary, which is in a Street, called the *Gravel-Pits* near *Broad-street*, a Surgeon and an Apothecary to attend them, a Matron, and other Servants, take Care of the Infirmary; and a Clergyman in Priest's Orders, whose Salary is 15 *l. per Annum*; and visits the Sick.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In Pall-Mall Ward, are:

Part of *Little Warwick-street*, *Paved-alley*; Part of *Pall-mall*, *Pall-mall-court*; Part of *Market-lane*, *Charles-street*, and therein *Paved-court*; *St. Albans-street*, *King-street*, *Crown-court*.

In St. James's-street Ward are:

St. James's-street; Part of *Park-place*, *St. James's-place*, *Cleveland-court*, *Little St. James's-street*, *Catharine-wheel-alley*, *Thatch'd-house-court*, *Cleveland-road*, *Cleveland-row*, *Stable-*

yard, *Cleveland-street*, *Russel-court*, *Little-alley*, *Crown and Scepter-court*, *Little Fermane-street*; Part of *Piccadilly*, *Duke-street*, *Princes-court*, *Rider-street*, *Bury-street*, *Feathers-court*, *King-street*, *Angel-court*.

In Portugal-street Ward are:

Part of *Portugal-street*, *Sackville-street*; Part of *Fermane-street*, *York-street*, *St. James's-square*, *Badman's-muse*, *Eagle-street*; Part of *Swallow-street*, *Glass-house-street*, *Great Burlington-street*, *Noel-street*, *Cork-street*; Part of *New Bond-street*, *Clifford-street*, *Leicester-street*, *Hendon-street*, *Little Burlington-street*, *Benjamin-street*, *Thomas's-court*, *Beake-street*, *Royal-oak-court*, *Hayn's-court*; Part of *Vine-street*, *Warwick-street*, *Golden-square*, *Upper John-street*.

In King-street Ward are:

Part of *King-street*, *Hide's-court*, *Looker's-court*, *Old Tyler-street*, *Silver-street*, *Carnaby-street*, *Old Cross-street*, *George-court*, *Great Marlborough-street*, *Marlborough-court*, *New Tyler's-street*, *Lownd's-Market-court*, *Carnaby-market*, *New Cross-street*, *Cambridge-street*, *Poultney-court*; Part of *New-street*, *Little Windmill-street*, *Little Peter's-street*, *Bridle-lane*; Part of *Brewer's-street*, *Great Poultney-street*, *Walker's-court*, *Great Peter-street*, *Blackman's-court*, *Husband's-street*, *Knave's-acre*, *Bank's-court*, *Pest-house-ground*.

In Rupert-street Ward are:

Part of *Coventry-street*, *Panton-square*, *Panton-street*, *Rupert-street*; Part of *Prince's-street*, *George-street*, *Richmond-street*, *Edmund's-court*, *Crown-court*, *Old Soko*, *Edward's-street*, *Berwick-street*, *Kemp's-court*, *Broad-street*, *Gravel-Pitt-street*, *Poland-street*, *Marlborough-court*; Part of *Wardour-street*, *Tweed-street*; Part of *Tyburn-road*, *Blenheim-street*, *Upper Queen-street*.

In Windmill-street Ward are:

Great Windmill-street, *Angel-court*, *Smith's-court*, *Archer-court*, *Queen's-head-court*; Part of *Brewer's-street*, *James-street*, *Lower John-street*, *Golden-square*, *Francis-street*; *Sherwood-street*, *Crown-court*, *Lower Queen-street*; Part of *New-street*, *Mary-bone-street*, *Shug-lane*, *Gibson's-court*, *Castle-street*, *Air-street*; Part of *Vine-street*; Part of *Portugal-street*, *George-court*.

In St. James's-market Ward are:

Part of the *Hay-market*; Part of *Picadilly*, *Salter-court*; Part of *Fermane-street*, *Market-street*, *Swan-court*, *St. James's-market*; Part of *Market-lane*.

Number of Houses about 4300.

St. James's-street, begins at the Palace of *St. James's*, and runs up to the Road against *Albemarle-buildings*, being a spacious Street, with very good Houses well inhabited by Gentry: At the upper End of which towards the Road are the best, having before them a Terrass Walk, ascended by Steps, with a Freestone Pavement. Out of this Street, on the West Side, it hath a Passage into these Places, fronting *Pall-mall*. A Passage to *Cleveland-court*, formerly one large House, and called *Berkshire-house*; which being purchased by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, took her Name; now divided into several Houses, the chief of which are now inhabited by his Grace the Duke of *Bridgwater*, the Right Honourable Sir *Paul Methuen*, &c. Then in the said Street is a large Yard for Stabling, with some Houses run

running down to *St. James's-park*, viz. on the West Side, one inhabited by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Godolphin*, Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, another by the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Harrington*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State. Then is *James's-place*, a good Street; which towards the upper End, openeth wide, and receiveth the fresh Air out of the Park: The Houses are well built, and inhabited by Gentry, especially the upper Part, where the Houses are larger and better built and inhabited.

Park-place, a handsome, open, broad Street, with good Buildings, fit for Gentry.

St. James's-square is situated between *St. James's Church* on the North, and *Pall-mall* on the South, the Area containing near four Acres of Ground; the North, East, and West Sides, consist chiefly of Noblemen's Houses. This Square is finely paved with Headingstone all over, in which there is a most curious Basen (in most Places seven Feet deep) which is Oval, and 150 Feet Diameter; in the Centre there is a Pedestal about 15 Feet square, designed for a Statue of King *William III.* on Horseback; the whole is invironed with Iron Rails, *Octogonal*, or eight Square, and at each Angle without the Rails, is a Stone Pillar about nine Feet high, and a Lamp on the Top: The Gravel-walk within the Rails, is in breadth from each Angle to the Margin of the Basen, about 26 Feet. All this was done at the Expence of the Inhabitants, who got an Act of Parliament for that Purpose. In this Square are the Houses of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Southampton*, *Kent*, and *Chandos*; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Essex*, *Chesterfield*, *Stafford*, *Bristol*, *Brodalbin*, *Tankerville*, and *Wilmington*; the Lord *Bathurst*, Sir *Robert Walpole*, &c.

Pall-mall is a fine long Street, which from the *Hay-market* runs in a straight Line Westwards into *St. James's-street*. The Houses on the South Side gives a pleasant Prospect into the Prince of *Wales's Garden*; and besides, they have small Gardens behind them, which reach to the Wall, and to many of them there are raised Mounts, which give them the Prospect of the said Garden, and of the Park. On this Side, and overagainst *St. Alban's-street*, is *Stone-cutter's-alley*, paved with Freestone, which leads into *Warwick-street*, and likewise to the Gate of *Carlton-house*, and Gardens, lately purchased by the Prince of *Wales*, in which his Royal Highness has made great Improvements. A little higher is the new House of Mr. *Doddington*, built after the *Italian* manner; which as an ingenious Architect says, has, at first View, very much the Aspect of a Bottle Glass-House, by the Chimneys being collected into one Stack, placed in the Vertex of the Roof. Somewhat farther is a House, which, if not remarkably magnificent, is very pleasing to the Spectator, and has something in it of that Elegance and Propriety which accompany every Word and Action of its Owner, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Egmont*. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Pall-mall-court*, a very neat Place, with fine new built Houses, fit for Gentlemen; the back Windows pleasantly opening into the Prince's Garden. This Court hath a handsome Freestone Pavement, and at the Entrance there are Iron Bars made open, with the Door of the same, to shut up at Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants. Farther Westward is a large, but no Way remarkable House; belonging formerly to Duke *Schomberg*, and at present to the Earl of *Fitzwater*, who married one of the said Duke's Daughters. Next, adjoining to *St. James's House*, is a Place called the *Priory-court*, in which is the House of her Grace the Dutches of *Marlborough*, before-mentioned.

Then on the North Side of *Pall-mall*, near *St. James's-street*, is *Crown-court*, a Place of

ordinary Building, and as meanly inhabited. It is a good Thorough-fare into *King's-street*; and likewise falleth into another Court, which bears the same Name, and openeth into *St. James's-street*.

BETWEEN *Rider-street* and *Little Fermaine-street*, is a small Court called *Crown and Scepter-court*.

King's-street, a good handsome Street, which fronts *St. James's-square* Eastwards, and Westwards it hath a Pallage through an open paved Alley, called *Little King's-street*; into *St. James's-street*. On the South Side is *Angel-court*, not over well built or inhabited; and near unto this, is a long Yard for Coaches and Stablings, useful for the Gentry in these Parts.

Berry-street, a handsome open Street; which runs up into *Fermaine-street*; on the West Side is *Painter's-court*; and on the other Side, almost opposite to it, is *Guy of Warwick's-court*; both very small and inconsiderable.

Rider's-street comes out of *St. James's-street*; and crossing *Berry-street*, falls into *Duke-street*.

Duke-street comes out of *Piccadilly*, crosses *Fermaine-street*, and falls into *King-street*. Here are several well built Houses, which seem to be better inhabited than *Berry-street*, or *Rider-street*. On the West Side are two small Courts; the one called *Feather-court*, and the other *Gray's-court*; opposite this Court is a very large Yard for Coaches and Stabling, with some Houses; of which one is very good, with a handsome Garden to it, in which lately dwelt the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. This Yard is called *St. Alban's-meuse*, and hath two Passages into *Duke-street*; of which one is for Coaches and Carts, and hath another Passage into *Blackmore-street*. More towards *King's-street* is a pretty neat Court, called *Prince's-court*, with a Freestone Pavement neatly kept, and not meanly inhabited: It hath a Door with open Iron Bars half way, to shut up a-Nights, for the Security of the Inhabitants.

York-street comes out of *St. James's-square*, runs up to the Church; a broad Street, but the greatest Part is taken up by the Garden Walls of the Duke of *Chandos's House*, and one on the other Side, so that towards the Church, there are not above two or three Houses on each Side. On the East Side is *Angier-street*, and on the West *Black-a-moor-street*, both taken up for Coaches and Stables, and of no great Account, being back Streets.

Charles-street, being large and handsome, which comes out of *St. James's-square* on the East Side, and crosseth *St. Alban's-street*.

St. Alban's-street, another handsome well built Street, which goes out of the *Pall-mall* and fronts the Market; *St. James's-market* is well replenished with the best of Flesh, Poultry, Fish, and Garden-stuff, that can be met with, but usually a fourth Part dearer than in the Markets about the City of LONDON, most of the Provisions being brought from thence, and bought up here by the Stewards of People of Quality, who spare no Price to furnish their Lords Houses with what is nice and delicate. On the outh West Corner is the *Paved-alley*, a good Thorough-fare into *Charles-street*, and so into *St. James's-square*, and those Parts; but is of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants. On each Side, or Square of this Market, is a Row of Houses, inhabited by such as have a Dependence on the Market, kept twice a Week, but that on *Saturdays* is the most considerable.

Market-street, so called from the Market, which it fronts against *Fermaine-street*, a pretty good Street, and of some Trade; here is a very small Place called *Comb's-alley*.

Market-lane, which also takes its Name from the Market near adjoining, and lieth on the Back-side of the *Haymarket*, into which it hath an ordinary

ordinary and narrow Passage through *Six-bell-alley*, a Place for Stabling. There is likewise here a back Passage into the Opera House in the *Haymarket*. In this Lane is *Salter's-court*, a small square Place, ill inhabited. Here is also another small Place called *Parson's-court*.

Norris-street, but short, which comes out of the *Haymarket*, and fronts the Market, a Place of pretty good Trade for Salesmen.

THE *Haymarket*, a spacious Street of great Resort, full of Inns, and Houses of Entertainment; especially on the West Side, which is in this Parish. The Market for Hay and Straw, here kept every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, makes it to be of good Account. The Inns, or Yards, on this Side, beginning next towards *Piccadilly*, are, *Black-horse-yard*, and *David's-yard*, both for Stabling. *Nag's-head-inn*, indifferent large. *Cock-yard*, for Stabling. *White-horse-inn*, a Place of good Resort. *Phoenix-yard* and *Unicorn-yard*, both for Stabling, and Coach-houses, much resorted unto. In this Street are two Theatres, the first built by Sir *John Vanbrugh*, in which Opera's are performed in the Italian Language, and Singers for that Purpose brought from *Italy* at an excessive Price, such as 1000 and 1500 Pounds a Year a Piece to some of them, who are otherwise so much encouraged, that it is said, one who is here at present, Signor *Farinello*, had Presents from the Nobility on his Benefit-Night, to the Amount of 2000 Pounds, an Extravagance that perhaps will not be believed in the next Age.

THE other Theatre is at present taken up by a Pack of *French* Strollers, who are likewise much caressed and followed by Persons of the greatest Quality: So much do we admire at this Time every Thing that is Foreign!

Piccadilly, a large Street, and a great Thorough-fare, as seated in the Western Road, well inhabited, especially that Part towards *Albemarle Buildings*. We shall begin with the South Side next to *St. James's-street*, and then proceed to the North. The first is *White-horse-inn*, then *Elephant-inn*; next beyond *Duke-street* is the *King's-arms-inn*; all three Inns of an indifferent Trade. Then beyond *Church-lane*, already spoken of, is *Eagle-street*, which falls into *Germain Street*: Next unto it is *Fleece-yard*, near the *Haymarket*, which hath a Passage into *Germain Street*, very ordinary built and inhabited: And near unto this Yard is *Sadler's-court*, which is but small and mean. Then, on the North Side of *Piccadilly*, is *Burlington House*; where, says the *Critical Review*, "We are entertained with
" a Sight of the most expensive Wall in *England*;
" I mean that before *Burlington House*: No-
" thing material can be objected to it, and much
" may be said in its Praise! 'Tis certain the
" Height is wonderfully well proportion'd to
" the Length, and the Decorations are both
" simple and magnificent; the Grand Entrance
" is august and beautiful, and by covering the
" House entirely from the Eye, gives Pleasure
" and Surprise, at the opening of the whole
" Front, with the Area before it, at once. If
" any thing can be found Fault with in this
" Structure, 'tis this; that the Wall itself is not
" exactly on a Line; that the Columns of the
" Gate are meerly ornamental, and support no-
" thing at all; that the *Rustick* has not all the
" Propriety in the World for a Palace; and that
" the main Body of the Pile is hardly equal to
" the Outside.

NEXT to *Burlington House* is the *Duke of Marlborough's*, with a high Wall likewise before it which hides it from the Street; and though it be inferior to the former in many other Respects, yet the Library is looked upon as one of the compleatest in *England*, whether we regard the

Beauty of the Building, or the Books that fill it. This Edifice is an hundred and fifty Feet in Length, divided into five Apartments, having an upper and lower Range of Windows and Galleries that go round the Whole for the Convenience of taking down the Books: It was collected chiefly by his Grace's Father the late Earl of *Sunderland*, who left no Library unsearch'd to replenish it with the most valuable Books; among the rest here is a greater Variety of Editions of the *Classicks* than is to be met with in any other Library; and it is said the whole Number of Books cost at least 30,000*l*.

NEAR this House is *Sackville-street*, a pretty handsome open Place, as having a Prospect into the Gardens of those Houses in *Piccadilly*; it has a turning Passage into *Swallow-street*. Near this Street, and in *Piccadilly* is *Maggot's-court*, a handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and has a Passage into *Little Swallow-street*. *Bear-alley* but small, with a Passage into *Castle-street*, near the End of the *Haymarket* falls in *Shug-lane*, where is *George-yard*, a Place for Stabling; and against the *Haymarket* is *Windmill-street*; and here begins *Coventry-street*, which falls into *Whitcombe-street*, on the Backside of *Leicester-fields*. Near to the Corner of *Windmill-street* is *Crown-yard*, a Place for Stabling: And a little farther is *Panton-square*, once a Place for Stabling and Coach-houses, having one large Yard within another.

Rupert-street, a pretty handsome, well built Street, which comes out of *Coventry-street*, and runs up a good Length, as far as *Edmund's-court*, which has a pretty broad Passage, with a Free-stone Pavement, into *Whitcombe-street*, over-against *St. Anne's Church*.

Richmond-street, a pretty handsome but short Street, which falls into *Rupert-street*.

Whitcombe-street, runs Northwards, by *St. Anne's Church*, into *Wardour-street*, and begins at the Corner of *Coventry-street*, over-against *Lisle-street*; there is a very small Court of about two or three Houses, called *Coopers-court*; a little farther is the *Nag's-head-inn*, with two more Inns, or Stable-Yards, both having the Sign of the *Plough*. Then passing by *Richmond-street*, and *Edmund's-court*, already named, is *Cock-and-swan-alley*, over-against *Compton-street*, a very narrow, dirty, ill-built and inhabited Place.

Knave's Acre, or *Poultney-street*, falls into *Brewers-street* by *Windmill-street* End, and so runs Westward as far as *Marybone-street*, and *Warwick-street* End; and crossing the same, and *Swallow-street*, falls into *Glass-house-street*, which leads into the Fields on the Backside of *Burlington Garden*, and thence to *Albemarle Buildings*. This *Knave's Acre* is but narrow, and chiefly inhabited by those that deal in old Goods, and Glass Bottles. On the South Side is a small Place, called *Spur-alley*; and another, called *Prince's-court*. And on the North Side is *Walker's-court*, with a pretty Free-stone Pavement, which falls into *Peter's-street*: And a little beyond this Court is another small Place, called *Cymball's-alley*, which also leads into *Peter-street*.

Wardour-street hath only the West Side (which is the best) in this Parish, and runs Northwards into *Tyburn Road*; the East Side being in the Parish of *St. Anne's*. This Side hath all new Buildings, as the greatest Part of the other Side hath, except towards the End next the Road, which Time will accomplish. Out of this Street goes *Peter-street*, which, crossing *Berwick-street*, falls into waste and unbuilt Ground; a Street not over well inhabited. Here is a small Court, but the right Name is not yet given. Farther Northward is *Edward-street*, which also crosses *Berwick-street*, and falls into waste and unbuilt Ground;

Ground; nor is this Street over well inhabited: And so is another a little farther, begun to be built, called *Tweed-street*.

Berwick-street, on the West of *Wardour-street*. It begins at *Peter-street*, and runs Northwards as far as *Tyburn Road*; a pretty handsome strait Street, with new well-built Houses, much inhabited by the *French*, where they have a Church; near unto which is a pretty handsome Court, with a Freestone Pavement, called *Kemp's Court*. About the Middle of this Street is a Place designed for a Hay-market, and a great Part of the low Ground raised, with some of the Houses built Piazza-wise, and sustained by Stone Pillars; but whether it will be finished, Time will make appear. Westwards of this Street is a large Tract of waste Ground, reaching to the Wall of the Pest-house, built by the Earl of *Craven*, which runs from the Backside of *Golden-square*, to a Piece of Clofe or Meadow Ground which reaches to *Tyburn Road*.

Windmill-street, indifferent good and broad; it comes out of *Piccadilly* against the Haymarket, and falls into *Brewers-street*. On the West Side is *Conde-court*, very inconsiderable for Building or Inhabitants. Opposite to this is *Black-horse-yard*, a Place of good Account for Stabling. Then farther Northwards is *Windmill-yard*, another such like Place for Stabling. And opposite unto it is a short Street, called *Orchard-street*, broad, but of no great Account; which runs up to the Backside of *Rupert-street*; into which it hath a Passage through a narrow Entry or Alley. Then a little farther, on the same Side, is *Feathers-alley*, which hath a Passage into *Knave's Acre*, being but very small and inconsiderable, as is *Salton's-court*, on the other Side of the Way.

Queen-street, a neat, clean, and quiet Street, with good Houses, well inhabited: It comes out of *Windmill-street*, and falls into *Sherard-street*. About the Middle of this Street is *Trum-ball-yard*, a pretty large Place for Coaches and Stabling.

Sherard-street, a handsome, broad, well built and inhabited Place, which takes its Beginning at *Marybone-street*, passes by *Queen-street*, and runs up into *Brewer's-street*, against *St. James's-street*, that leads into *Golden-square*.

Marybone-street takes its Beginning at the End of *Brewer's-street*, against *Warwick-street*, and falls into *Shug-lane*, and thence into *Piccadilly* by the Haymarket.

THIS *Shug-lane* is but meanly built, neither are its Inhabitants much to be boasted of. On the North Side are two very ordinary Places, viz. *Hunt's-court* and *Brown's-court*: And on the South Side is *Gibson's-court*, a neat and new built Place, with a Free-stone Passage into *Castle-street*.

Ayre-street comes out of *Piccadilly*, and falls into *Marybone-street*. On the East Side is *Castle-street*, very ordinary built and inhabited; hath a small Passage into *Piccadilly*.

Francis-street, but short, takes its Rise from *Marybone-street*, and falls into *Brewer's-street*, against *John's-street*, which leads into *Golden-square*.

Vine-street, a Place of no great Account; the chief Part of which is taken up by a Brew-house on the one Side, and a Carpenter's Yard on the other. At the Bottom of this Street is *Little Swallow-street*, of small Account, which falls into *Great Swallow-street*.

Warwick-street, on the Backside of *Golden-square*, a Place not over well built or inhabited towards the End next to *Marybone-street*; but on the upper End it hath some good Houses on both Sides.

Swallow-street, very long, coming out of *Piccadilly*, and runs Northwards to *Tyburn Road*, against *Neb's Pound*, but of no great Account for

Buildings or Inhabitants. On the East Side is *Little Swallow-street*, as aforesaid. More Northwards is a small Court, called *Haynes-court*; a little beyond which is a large Yard for Stabling and Coaches, called *Baxter's-yard*, as being made use of by one Mr. *Baxter*, who there kept his Riding-house, for the instructing young Gentlemen to ride the managed Horse. Opposite to to this is a Passage into *Sackville-street*, already spoken of. Then beyond is *Glass-house-street*, which *Swallow-street* crosses; here is a large Yard for Coaches and Stables, called *Sadler's-yard*. On the East Side is a little square Court, called *Harris's-court*. This Street is crossed by *Leicester Street*, of no great Account, being ordinarily built and inhabited, except the West End towards the Fields, where there is a very good House and Garden. In this Part of *Swallow-street* is *Bell-yard*, or *Inn*, for Stabling and Coaches; and farther up *Swallow-street* is another very large and commodious Yard for Coach-Houses and Stabling. More Northwards is a short Street, called *Burlington-street*, in the Midst of which is a Yard for Stabling: And a little farther, towards the Road, this Street ends, and falls into a Lane that leads to the high Road.

Beak-street butts against *Warwick-street*; comes out of *Swallow-street*, and falls into *Silver-street*, on the Backside of *Golden-square*, and here is *Pott's-yard*, a pretty large Place for Stabling and Coaches.

Golden-square, a very handsome open Place, railed round, and gravelled within, having very good Houses, inhabited by Gentry on all Sides. The Row of Buildings on the East Side is called *James-street*, which Name it retains 'till it falls into *Brewer's-street*; and on the West Side from *Brewer's-street* to *Silver-street*, is called *John's-street*.

King-street comes out of *Beak-street* and *Silver-street*, and runs Northwards to the Road: It is a pretty good Street, having divers very good Houses fit for Gentry. On the West Side is a Chapel of Ease, by some called the *Tabernacle*, near which is *Hide's-court*, of small Account. On the East Side is *Cross-street*, ordinarily built and inhabited, which falls into *Carnaby-street*; and farther Northwards is another Passage into the upper End of *Carnaby-street*, and another into *Swallow-street*.

Carnaby-street, an ordinary Street, which goes out of *Silver-street*, and runs Northwards almost to the *Bowling-ground*. On the East Side of this Street are the Earl of *Craven's* Pest-Houses, seated in a large Piece of Ground, inclosed with a Brick Wall and handsomely set with Trees, in which are Buildings for the Entertainment of Persons that have the Plague, when it shall please God to punish this Town with any Contagion.

AND these are all the Boundaries, Streets, &c. this Parish of *St. James's*. The next is

The PARISH of St. GEORGE in Hanover-Square.

THIS Parish was also taken out of that *St. George in Martin's in the Fields*, by Vertue of an Act of the 9th of Queen *Anne* for building 50 new Churches, and other subsequent Acts, and is bounded by *Oxford Road* towards the North; by *Swallow-street*, which separates it from *St. James's*, towards the East; by another Part of *St. James's* on the South, and by *Knightsbridge* on the West.

THE Church here takes its Name from its being dedicated to *St. George the Martyr*, in Honour

St. George in Hanover-square.

Honour of the late King George I. and the Words in *Hanover-square* are added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint, and because it stands near that Place.

THE Foundation of this Church was laid in the Year 1712, and was consecrated the 23d Day of March 1724.

"THIS Church, says the Author of the *Critical Review*, is, at least one of the most elegant in LONDON; the Portico is stately and august, the Steeple handsome and well proportioned, and the North and East Prospects very well worth a sincere Approbation.

It is situated on the East Side of *Great George-street*.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, of the yearly Value of 300 l. or upwards.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Trebeck, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. Savage.

PRAYERS are at Eleven in the Forenoon, and at Five in the Afternoon. Here is a very good Organ and one Bell.

THE Vestry is select, consisting of 100, the most of which is composed of the Chief Nobility of England; the Church-Wardens have hitherto been Persons of Distinction; the two first were the Right Honourable the late Lord Carpenter, and the Right Honourable General William Stewart, who gave the Ground whereon the Church was built, and bequeathed by his Will 4000 l. to be laid out in erecting a Charity School after a certain Term of Years.

The PARISH OFFICERS
are,

- 2 Church-wardens.
- 2 Sides Men.
- 84 Overseers.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

- 1 Burgefs.
- 1 Assistant Burgefs.
- 4 Constables.
- 1 Headborough.
- 4 Surveyors of the High Ways.
- 3 Surveyors of the Streets.
- 6 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

In *Conduit-street* Ward.

PART of *New Bond-street*, *Union-street*, *Sheppard-street*; Part of *Oxford-road*, *Little Brooks-street*, *Hanover-square*, *Conduit-street*, *Mill-street*, *Prince's-street*; Part of *Swallow-street*, *Hanover-street*, *Pawling-street*, *Great George-street*, *Maddox-street*, and *Donnet's-court*.

In *Grosvenor-street* Ward.

PART of *New Bond-street*, *Grosvenor-street*, *John-street*, *Burdon-street*, *Mount-street*, *Charles-street*, *Audley-street*, *Little George-street*, *Davis-street*, *Brooks-street*, *Pedley-street*, *Woodstock-street*, *Southmolton-street*, *Duke-street*, *Brick-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, *Grosvenor's-Meuse*; Part of *Oxford-road*, *Blicks-row*, *Paradise-row*, *Avery-row*, *Tyburn-lane*, *May-fair*, *May-fair-row*, *May-hill*, *Sweed's-court*, and *Lancashire-court*.

In *Dover-street* Ward.

PART of *St. James's-street*; Part of *Park-place*, *Bennet-street*, *Arlington-street*, *Old Bond-street*, *Albemarle-street*, *Dover-street*, *Berkley-street*, *Stretton-street*, *Bolton-street*; Part of *West-street*, *Sambrook-court*, and *Mead's-street*.

In the Out-Ward are,

Clarges-street; Part of *West-street*, *May-hill-row*, *Halfmoon-street*, *Downs-street*, *Stone-bridge*, *Hamilton-street*, *Hide-park-corner*; Part of *Hide-park*; Part of *Knightsbridge*; Part of *Chelsea*, *Ebury-Farm*; Part of *Willow-walk*; Part of *Tutbill-fields*, *Neat-houses* and *Landholders*.

NUMBER of Houses are about 1432.

Hanover-square has *Oxford-road* or *Street* on the East, *Conduit-street* on the South, and *New Bond-street* on the West.

THE Area of the Square contains about two Acres of Ground, in the Middle of which is a Garden inclosed with a Pallisado Pale. The Houses new built after the modern Way, make a grand Appearance, and are inhabited by Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first Quality.

Prince's-street runs from *New Bond-street* Eastward into *Swallow-street*, crossing the North Side of *Hanover-square*.

Hanover-street runs from *New Bond-street* Eastward into *Swallow-street*, crossing the South Side of *Hanover-square*. The Houses in these Streets are of the second Rate, but few of them equal to those in the Square, and are some of them inhabited by Tradesmen.

Great George-street, which runs from *Hanover-square* South into *Conduit-street*, is the noblest of all the Streets near this Square: Here are several very fine Houses built and inhabited by Noblemen, and People of the first Rank, and the Street is broad, well-paved, and clean, suitable to the Buildings that compose it: We find it also well illuminated, both in Summer and Winter Nights, all the Year round, as most of the Streets and Squares in this Part of the Town are, by the Chrystal Lamps, which hang before the Doors of People of Quality, and give a much better and truer Light than those set up at the publick Charge.

New Bond-street runs from *Old Bond-street* Northward to *Oxford-road*, and is one of the longest and best built Streets in Town.

Conduit-street runs from *New Bond-street* Eastward to *Swallow-street*.

PART of *Oxford-road*, now converted into a Street, is the Northern Boundary of this Parish, as *Swallow-street* is the Eastern Boundary, but neither of them yet well built.

South Moulton-street runs from *Oxford-road* Southward to *Brook-street*.

Davies-street runs from *Oxford-road* South towards *Grosvenor-meuſe*.

James-street runs from *Oxford-road* Southward to *Brook-street*.

Grosvenor or *Gravenor-square*, is bounded on the North by *Oxford-road*, on the East by *Hanover-buildings*, by *May-fair* on the South, and by *Hide-park* on the West; the Area whereof contains about five Acres of Ground, in which is a large Garden, laid out into Walks, and adorned with an Equestrian Statue of King George I. gilded with Gold, and standing on a Pedestal, in the Center of the Garden, the Whole surrounded with pallisado Pales placed upon a dwarf Wall. The Buildings generally are the most magnificent we meet with in this great Town; though *Lincoln's-inn-fields* and other Squares and Streets, may have some that equal these. The Fronts of the Houses in *Grosvenor-square* are not all alike, some of them are entirely of Stone, others of Brick and Stone, and others of rubbed Brick, with only their Quoins, Facio's, Windows and Door-Cases of Stone; some of them are adorned with Stone Columns of the several Orders, while others have only plain

plain Fronts, and it is looked upon as a great Fault by many, that the Buildings are not uniform.

It is observed however, on the other Hand, that here is the greatest Variety of fine Buildings that are to be met with any where in so small a Compass; and they are so far uniform as to be all slated, and of pretty near an equal Height. To the Kitchens and Offices, which have little paved Yards with Vaults before them, they descend by 12 or 15 Steps; and these Yards are defended by an high Pallisade of Iron. Every House has a Garden behind it, and many of them Coach-Houses and Stables adjoining; those that have none, have Stables near the Square, in a that Place has the Name of *Grosvenor-meuise*. This Square has several other Advantages, as an elevated Situation on a hard gravelly Soil, lies open to the Fields leading to *Highgate* and *Hampstead* on the North, as it does to *Hide-park* on the West, into which their Coaches have a Passage by a handsome Iron-Gate, with Liberty of driving through the Park to the Palace of *Kensington*, from whence they are distant but little more than a Mile, and about half a one from the Palace of *St. James's*. The finishing of the Houses within is equal to the Figure they make without; the Stair-Cases of some are inlaid, and perfect Cabinet-Work, and the Paintings on the Roof and Sides by the best Hands. The Apartments usually consist of a long Range of fine Rooms, equally commodious and beautiful; none of the Houses are without two or three Stair-Cases for the Convenience of the Family. The grand Stair-Case is generally in the Hall at the Entrance; but not to tire the Reader with farther Particulars, he will not doubt of the Elegancy or Commodiousness of their Houses, when he knows that a great many Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first Quality and the nicest Taste have thought fit to purchase Houses here at the Rate of three, four, and five thousand Pounds a House: In short, this Square may well be looked upon as the Beauty of the Town; those who have not seen it, cannot have an adequate Idea of the Place.

Not far from these Buildings; just within *Hide-park*, is a noble round Basen, supplied with *Thames* Water from *Chelsea*, from whence it is distributed to every House here: And there is another Basen or Reservoir a little to the Northward of *Hanover-buildings*, which once belonged to the *York-buildings* Company; but is since disposed of to that of the *Chelsea* Water-Works.

Grosvenor-street runs from the Square Eastward to *Madox-street*, and is a spacious well built Street, inhabited chiefly by People of Distinction.

Madox-street runs from *Grosvenor-street* Eastward to *Swallow-street*, in which the Houses are but of the second Rate.

Brook-street runs from *Grosvenor-street* Eastward towards *Hanover-square*, and is for the most part nobly built, and inhabited by People of Quality.

Audley-street and *Duke-street* run from *Oxford-road* South into *Mount-street*, and are but little inferior to the former.

Hide-park-street runs from *Oxford-road* South towards *May-fair*.

King-street runs from *Grosvenor-square* Westward to *Hide-park*.

In this Parish of *St. George's* in *Hanover-square*, is a Work-House adjoining to the Burial Ground near *Hide-park*, and upwards of 80 Children are maintained at the Charge of the Parish.

In *Conduit-street* is a Chapel, called *Trinity Chapel*; wherein are Prayers twice a Day. There is another in *May-Fair*, that has Prayers in it twice a Week. At *Knightsbridge* in this Parish is a Chapel, and another is lately built near *Grosvenor-square*.

St. A N N E's Parish.

THIS Parish was also, by Act of Parliament taken out of the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

In the first Year of King *James II.* there was an Act of Parliament, to enable the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Anne's* within the Liberties of *Westminster*, to raise Money to build a Church, to be the Parish Church there. And it was built on a Parcel of Ground, called *Kemp's Field*; with the Church-yard. This Act was pursuant to a former Act, 30 Car. II. entitled, *An Act for making Part of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields a new Parish*, to be called, *The Parish of St. Anne within the Liberties of Westminster*. But wanting Money to finish the Church, though the Building was got to some Height, they were forced to get a new Act of 1 Jac. 2. that they might legally make an equal Distribution among themselves for the Performance thereof. By this Act thirty Persons were to be appointed by the Bishop of LONDON, to be Supervisors and Commissioners for the Church. And after the Church was finished, the same to be Vestry-men for the said Parish. The Rector of *St. Anne's* Church, and the Church-wardens, to be additional Supervisors and Commissioners. These, or any nine of them, to assess the Inhabitants, Owners, and Occupiers of Lands, &c. for the Charges in building and finishing the Church, not exceeding 5000 l.

THE Church is pleasant and pretty large, with an arched Roof divided into Pannels, with Fret-work, and supported by about 12 Pillars of the *Ionick* Order, and the Galleries are elevated on those of the *Tuscan* Order.

THE ornamental Part is very well; it is wainscotted round with painted Deal, and Bolection-work: and the Galleries the same, which are on the North, West, and South Sides of the Church, besides the Organ Gallery, which is over that other at the West End of the Church.

THE East End has in the Middle of the Inside a jetting out with a Sweep or semicircular Space, where the Altar is very handsome, being painted in Imitation of Marble, and consists of two Columns near the Middle, and two Pilasters on each Side, with their Entablature, and circular open Pediment of the *Tuscan* Order. Next the Centre are the Lord's Prayer and Creed, and farther outward are the Commandments done all in large Gold Letters upon Black; and on each Side the Commandments, and facing each other, are *Moses* and *Aaron*, well painted at full Length.

AT *Moses's* Right Hand are these Words:

1 Cor. v. 7, 8. *For even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the Feast not with old Leaven, neither with the Leaven of Malice and Wickedness, but with the unleaven Bread of Sincerity and Truth.*

AND at *Aaron's* Left Hand are these Words also done in large Gold Letters upon Black.

1 Cor. xv. 20. *Christ is risen from the Dead, and become the first Fruits of them that slept; for since by Man came Death, by Man came also the Resurrection of the Dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.*

AND

AND the Whole is adorned with Cherubims, &c.

THE Walls of the Church are strong, and of Brick, with fine Rustick Quoins; the Roof is covered with Tile, and at the East End a large Modillion Cornice, and triangular Pediment.

The MONUMENTS in this Church are as follow :

ON the South Side of the Altar is a very curious spacious Monument of white polished Marble, with this Inscription :

In this Chancel lyeth interred the Body of the Right Honourable Lady Grace Pierpoint, Daughter to the most Noble and Puissant Prince, Henry Pierpoint, Marquis of Dorchester, deceased. Who, in her Life-time, was exemplary for Piety, Virtue, and Charity. She departed this Life on the 25th of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1703, in the 86th Year of her Age.

THE Monument is adorned with two large twisted Columns, with their Architrave, Frieze Cornice and Pediment of the Composite Order, and enrich'd with Urns, Flowers, Fruits, &c. Under the Pediment a Festoon Curtain, Gilt like Gold Fringe; on the Curtain lie two Cupids, and under that the Figure of the said Lady, standing upright, wrapt in a rich Mantle; at her Feet are two Babes weeping, and under the Pedestal (whereon the Inscription above it, cut) is her Ladyship's Coat of Arms, which are :

In a Lozenge Pearl, a Lion Rampant, Diamond within eight Cinquefoils born Orkways, Ruby. The Coat is embellished with a Compartment of Voluta's, Chubims, &c.

Not far from this Monument above mentioned, is a small white Marble one, with this Inscription; Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Egar, Esq; Surveyor General to King Charles II. and King James II. of all their Woods on the South Side the Trent; and Carver in Ordinary to Catherine, the Queen Dowager of England, who died the 27th of August, Anno. Dom. 1687. Aged 45 Years.

Under which Inscription are his Arms, which are :

Argent, a Chevron engrailed between three Boars Heads couped, Sable.

Within the Rails, by the Communion Table, is a large black Marble Grave Stone, having this Inscription under that of his Ladies, who died September the 18th, 1691.

Here lies the above mentioned Sir John Lanier, one of their Majesties Lieutenant-Generals, who was at the Reduction of Scotland and Ireland, and died at Brussels of his Wounds that he receiv'd at the Battle of Enghien in Flanders, the 29th Day of July, 1692.

His Arms. *Two Coats impaled, a Saltier Lozangee between four Eagles displayed.*

Three Bendlets, the Colour cannot be expected here.

Before the Communion Table, is a flat Stone for Mrs. Diana Farrel, departed 1686. Whose Monument is against the North Wall; assigning her to be the Daughter of Charles Farrel, Esq; dying in the 22d Year of her Age.

Another flat Stone there is for Grace Mouldsworth, Wife to Hender Mouldsworth, Esq; late

Governor of Jamaica, 1687. She hath a Monument on the South Wall, by the Communion Table.

Against the South Wall is a Monument for Egerton Hul, Son of Thomas Hul, of Surrey, Gent. 1687.

Another for Gresham Hakewel, Son of Gresham Hakewel of Weston Turville in the County of Bucks, Gent. 1692. Aged 16. Also Katharine Hakewel, his Daughter, 1692. Aged 18.

Farewel my only Comfort, Prop and Stay
Of my Family, wrapt and wound in Clay :
Would I had not liv'd to have known this Day!
Written by their Father.

Elijah Hopkins, late of Newtown in the County of Northampton, 1701. Aged 29.

Wondrous young Man, why wast thou made so good,
To be snatch'd hence ere better understood?
Snatch'd, before half enough of thee was seen,
Though ripe, but yet thy tender Life was green,
&c.

James Hays, Apothecary, who married the Sitter of the said Elijah Hopkins, sometime Apothecary to King William III. 1701.

Susanna Butler, Daughter of Thomas Butler, 1694.

Mary Bullimore, Daughter of Richard and Mary Bullimore, 1694-5.

In the Church Yard under a black Marble Tombstone, is this Inscription :

Mrs. Mary Cage, Wife of John Blackwell, Esq; now the Relict of Tobias Cage, Esq; who after a Pilgrimage of 68 Years in a troublesome World, lay down here to rest, in hopes of a joyful Resurrection, Obiit July 6, 1697.

THIS Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON, value *per Annum*, 100 l. but with the Glebe and Surplice Fees, worth 300 l. *per Annum*.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. John Pelling; and the Lecturers, the Rev. Mr. Richard Bundy, and the Rev. Mr. John Thomas.

PRAYERS are every Day from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, at six and 11 in the Morning, and at four and six in the Afternoon: From *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, Prayers are at seven and 11 in the Morning, and four and six in the Afternoon.

HERE is an Organ and two Bells. The Gift Sermons are one on the first of *January*, and one on the fifth of *November*.

The Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are :

2 Burgesses.
2 Assistant Burgesses.
2 Church Wardens.
4 Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE OFFICERS are :

6 Constables.
4 Beadles.
4 Scavengers.
2 Surveyors of the High Way.

IN this Parish are three *French Churches*, one in *Chapel-street*; one in *Crown-street*; one in *Rider's-court*. This Parish buries its Dead in that which is in *Chapel-street*, by Act of Parliament, paying the Duties to the Church. The other remarkable Place is *Soho-square*.

HERE

Here are two Charity Schools ; one for 50 Boys, and one for 30 Girls.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Upper Liberty are :

King's-square, or *Soko-square*, *Charles-street*, *Sutton-street*, *Falconbridge-court*, *Greg-street*, or *Greek-street*, *Rose-street* ; Part of *Crown-street*, or *Hog-lane*, *Wardour-street*, *Meards-court*, *Queen-street*, *Thrift-street*, *King's-square-court*, *Dean's-street*, *Dean's-court*, *Crown-court*, *Great Chapel-street*, *Little Chapel-street*, *Holland-street*, *St. Ann's-court*, *Compton-street*, *Church-street*, *King-street*, *Moore-street*.

In the Lower Liberty are :

Macclesfield-street, *Gerrard-street*, *Hays-court*, *Newport-market*, *Litchfield-street*, *Porter-street*, *Newport-court*, *Little Newport-street*, *Great Newport-street*, *Riders-court*, *Cranbourn-street*, *Cranbourn-alley*, *Cranbourn-passage* ; Part of *Castle-street* ; Part of *Bear-street* ; Part of *Leicester-square* ; Part of *Spur-street*, *Leicester-street*, *Lille-street*, *Sidney-street*, or *Sidney-alley* ; Part of *Cock-lane*, or *Little St. Martin's-lane*, *Prince's-street* ; Part of *West-street*.

Number of Houses are about 1500.

THE GIRT Line of this Parish, begins at the South West Angle of *Leicester-fields*, by *Panton-street* ; thence turning Northwards, it runs down *Whitcomb-street*, from thence into *Prince's-street*, and so into *Wardour-street*, passing by *St. Anne's Church-yard* on the East Side ; and at the upper End of *Wardour-street*, it turns down *Tyburn-road* Eastwards unto *St. Giles's Pound* ; and there it turns Southwards into *Hog-lane*, and so runs to the upper End of *St. Martin's-lane* against *Long-acre*, where it turns down *Newport-street*, taking in the North Row of Buildings, and from thence into *Castle-street*, and so to *Bear-street*, enclosing the North Side thereof ; and so runs cross *Leicester-fields*, to the South West Corner where it began.

Newport-street fronts *Long-acre* ; the North Side, which is in this Parish, hath far the best Buildings, and is inhabited by Gentry ; whereas, on the other Side dwell ordinary Trades-people, of which several are of the *French Nation*.

Porter's-street, at the North-west Corner of *Newport-street*, runs up into *Litchfield-street*. Out of this Street there is a Passage into *Newport-market* : 'Tis a Street well built and inhabited.

Litchfield-street, a Place furnished with good Buildings, well inhabited. And here is an open Passage into *Newport-market*.

Newport-market, made very commodious for that Use, having a good Market-house, with Shambles for Butchers in the Midst, with Shops round about it ; but at present is not so well served with Provisions as in Time it may be by the Resort of Country People to it with their Necessaries, *Clare-market* much eclipsing it.

Newport-alley, a great Passage into *Soko*, and those new built Places. It is for the generality inhabited by *French* ; as indeed are most of these Streets and Alleys, which are ordinarily built, and the Rents cheap. It is a Place of a good Trade. Out of this Alley is a Passage into *Newport-market*.

Little Newport-street, on the Back of this Alley, ordinarily built and inhabited ; being much annoyed with Coaches and Carts into *Soko*, and those Parts.

Cranbourn-street has a very handsome Free-stone Pavement, and an open Passage into *Leicester-fields* for Foot Passengers ; which great Thoroughfare makes it to be a Place of a very good Trade, both Sides being inhabited by Shopkeepers. Out of the North Side is *Cranbourn-alley*, a narrow Place, most taken up by Shoemakers. Then about the Middle of this Street is *Earl's-court*, paved with Free-stone which has a Passage into *Little Newport-street*. Not far from this, and near *Newport-house* is *Rider's-court*, a Court new built and neat, with a Free-stone Pavement, cleanly kept and well inhabited. It has a Passage at the upper End of *Little Newport-street* to *Newport-market* and *Gerard-street* ; and on the South Side there is a Passage into *Bear-street*.

Leicester-fields, a very handsome open Square, railed about, and gravelled within. The Buildings are very good, and well inhabited, and frequented by the Gentry. The North and West Rows of Buildings, which are in this Parish, are the best ; and especially the North, where is *Leicester-house*, the Seat of the Earl of *Leicester* : Being a large Building, with a fair Court before it, for the Reception of Coaches, and a fine Garden behind it ; the South and East Sides being in the Parish of *St. Martin's*.

NEXT to this House is another large House built by *Portman Seymour, Esq.* ; which being laid to *Leicester-house*, was inhabited by their present Majesties, when Prince and Princess of *Wales*.

Sidney-street, or rather Alley, being paved with Free-stone, which gives a Passage out of *Leicester-fields* into *Prince's-street*, and so to *Piccadilly* ; a Place of no great Account.

Leicester-street fronts *Leicester-fields*, and has *Lisle-street* on the North.

Lisle-street comes out of *Prince's-street*, and runs up to *Leicester Garden Wall* : Both these Streets are large and well built, and inhabited by Gentry.

Whitcombe-street, on the Back of *Leicester-fields*, ordinary ; the Side in this Parish being the Stables and Coach-Houses belonging to the Houses in the West Row of *Leicester-fields* ; and the other Side of the Street, which is in the Parish of *St. James's*, is ordinary, both for Houses and Inhabitants.

Prince's-street, a broad Street with good Houses, and in its Passage into *Wardour-street*, receives *Lisle-street*, *Gerard-street*, *King-street*, *Richmond-street*, and *Compton-street*.

Gerard-street butts against *Newport-market*, and runs Westward into *Prince's-street* ; being fronted with *Maxfield*, or *Macclesfield-street*, which passing by *St. Anne's Church* falls into *Dean-street*. It is a very good Street, well-built, and inhabited by Gentry ; there is one very large and handsome House at the East End, in which the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough* lives, and another about the Middle of it, where the late Lord *Mokun* lived.

King-street, a pretty good Street, but not so broad as most in these Parts, yet well inhabited.

Church-street, so called as fronting *St. Anne's Church* ; and passing by *Moore-street*, which is but short, narrow, and of no great Account, falls into *Hog-lane*, against *Monmouth-street* End.

Grafton-street, indifferent good, crosses *Litchfield-street*, and butts against *Gerard-street*.

Hayes-street, or rather Alley, being but small and narrow, with a Free-stone Pavement.

Compton-street, very long, which from *Hog-lane* runs Westward into *Wardour-street*. This Street is broad, and the Houses well built, but of no great Account for its Inhabitants, which are chiefly *French*.

Dean-street, a spacious Street, and of a great Length, taking its Rise from *St. Anne's Church*, and runs Northward to *Tyburn Road*: It is graced with good Buildings, well inhabited by Gentry, especially the middle Part, but that towards the Road is but ordinary. The Church of *St. Anne's* is large and handsomely finished, behind which is a spacious Church-Yard. On the West Side of this Street are several Outlets and Courts, viz. *Milk-alley*, which runs into *Wardour-street*, but of no great Account.

Dean's-court, a pretty neat and cleanly Place, not large, but indifferent well inhabited. *Cock-pit-court*, a small Place, and of no Account, either for Inhabitants or Buildings; which Buildings are but of one Side. *St. Anne's-court*, pretty well built and inhabited, with a Free-stone Pavement, and has a Passage into *Wardour-street*. *King's-square-court*, a handsome broad Court fronting *King's-square*: 'Tis a Passage well built and inhabited, and has one very large House, which takes up all the West End or Front; by which is a little Passage leading into *Wardour-street* and *Crown-court*.

Wardour-street has only the East Side in this Parish, the West being in the Parish of *St. James's*, which runs from *Compton-street* up into *Tyburn Road*. In the middle Part the Buildings are good, but towards the Road very ordinary and ill inhabited; but on the other Side the Buildings are better.

Queen-street fronts *Dean-street* on the West, and *Greek-street* on the East, a Place not very considerable, having on the North Side dead Walls, which generally are dirty and ill kept.

Frith-street, graced with good Buildings, well inhabited, especially towards *Soho-square*.

Greek-street takes its Rise out of *King's-street*, and falls into *King's* (commonly called *Soho*) *Square*. It is well built and inhabited. Out of this Street there is an open Passage for Carts and Coaches into *Rose-street*, which goes into *Hog-lane*. This Street has some indifferent good Houses; but the greatest Part is taken up for Coach-Houses and Stables.

Soho-square, a very large and open Place, inclosed with a high Pallisado Pale, the Square within being neatly kept with Walks and Grass Plats, and in the Midst is the Effigies of *King Charles II.* cut in Stone, standing on a Pedestal, round which are four Figures representing the Rivers *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tine* and *Humber*. This Square has very good Buildings on all Sides, but the most magnificent is the House of the Lord Viscount *Bateman* on the South.

ON the West Side, this Square receives a short Street called *King's-square-street*, of small Account: On the North Side it hath a Passage into *Tyburn Road*, through *Charles-street*, a Place of no great Note for Inhabitants; and on the East Side it has another Passage for Coaches and Carts into *Hog-lane*, and so into *St. Giles's* through *Sutton-street*, which is but ordinary. Out of this is *Faulconbridge-court*, which leads into *Tucker's-court*, which has a Passage into *Hog-lane*.

Hog-lane, of which the West Side is in this Parish, the other Side being in *St. Giles's*; a Place not over well built or inhabited. Here the *French* have a Church, which formerly was the *Greek Church*, and is by many still so called, adjoining to which are 18 Alms-Houses for so many poor People, belonging to the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; of which, nine have the Allowance of 8 s. a Month, and the other nine have 7 s. From thence this Street runs to the upper End of *St. Martin's-lane*, passing by *Monmouth-street* and other Places, but has nothing worthy Note.

The PARISH of St. PAUL's Covent-Garden.

THE Ground on which this Parish is built, was formerly Fields, with some thatched Houses, Stables, and such like, which lying in so good a Place, the Owner of the said Ground, the then Earl of *Bedford*, thought good to make an Improvement thereof, and procuring an Act of Parliament for making it into a Parish of itself, disunited from *St. Martin's in the Fields*, did, about the Years 1634 and 1635, begin to pull down the said old Buildings, and clear away the Rubbish, and laid it out into several fair Streets, streight and uniform, which were built with good Brick Buildings. About the Centre of the Ground he caused to be set out a large Square, or rather oblong Piece of Ground, 500 Feet in Length, and 400 in Breadth; and into this Plat of Ground four large Streets at first had their Entrance; but now there are five, of 50 or 60 Feet broad, viz. *Russel-street* on the East, *James-street* on the North, *King-street* and *Henrietta-street* on the West, and *Southampton-street* on the South, which was last built, with other Places adjoining, on the Ground where *Bedford House* and Gardens stood. On the North and East Sides of this Square are erected stately Buildings for the Dwellings of Persons of Fashion, their Fronts standing on Pillars and Arches of Brick and Stone Rustick Work, with Piazza's or Walks like those in the *Royal-Exchange* in LONDON, and imitating the *Rialto* in *Venice*. At the North East Angle of these Piazza's is the Entrance into the New Theatre, lately erected, the Frontispiece of which is a very expensive Piece of Work, but highly condemned by good Architects, as full of Absurdities. Since the first Building, this Parish has had great Improvements, as well by its Houses as its Inhabitants.

AND if we consider this Parish, as to its fine, streight, and broad Streets, replenished with good Buildings, and so well inhabited by a Mixture of Nobility, Gentry, and wealthy Tradesmen, here seated since the Fire of LONDON, 1666, scarce admitting of any Poor, not being pestered with mean Courts and Alleys; likewise its open and large Piazza or Garden, so delightful to walk in: It may deserve to be accounted one of the best Parishes in the City of LONDON, *Westminster*, and the Parts adjacent. This Parish is begirt on all Sides by *St. Martin's in the Fields*, out of which it was taken.

THE following Account is given of the Parish Church here, by an anonymous Author.

An ACCOUNT of the Parish Church of *St. Paul's* Covent Garden, formerly a Part of the Parish of *St. Martin's* in the Fields.

I Find by a Lease granted to the Right Honourable *Francis Earl of Bedford* (dated at his Mansion-House in the *Strand*, the 10th Day of *March* 1631, in the 7th Year of the Reign of *King Charles I.*) to *John Powel* of *Little-Thorke*, in the County of *Essex*, Clerk; and to *Edward Palmer* of the Parish of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gent. Son of *Edward Palmer*, late Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, lately deceased, and *John Barrodale* of LONDON, Gent. he having let to the aforesaid *Edward Palmer*, the Father, all the Piece or Parcel of Ground of the said Earl's

Earl's Pasture, called *Covent Garden* and *Long Acre*, one of them lying on the South Side of a Parcel of Ground then laid forth for a new Church-yard, containeth in Length, from a Parcel of Ground then let to one *William Newton*, Gent. on the West Side; another Parcel of Ground then preserved for a Vestry-House; on the East 180 Feet, and three Inches of Assize; and in Breadth, from a Parcel of Grounds then laid forth for the said Church-yard, on the North, 33 Feet of Assize, and all other Conveniencies for Building, to hold for 34 Years to come, from the Date aforesaid, at the Yearly Rent of seventeen Pounds and Six-pence, payable quarterly, at or in the Dining-Hall of the said Earl's, commonly called *Bedford-House* in the *Strand*, in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*.

THE abovesaid *Edward Palmer*, the Elder, did, at his own Charge, erect nine several Messuages or Tenements on the said Ground. Likewise I find, by an Act for the preventing Multiplicity of Building in and about the Suburbs of LONDON, and within ten Miles thereof, at the Parliament begun at *Westminster* the 17th of September 1657.

“ PROVIDED always, and be it enacted,
 “ That in Regard of the great Charges that
 “ *Francis* late Earl of *Bedford* hath been at in
 “ building a Church in *Covent Garden*, in the
 “ County of *Middlesex*, and in the Endowment
 “ of the same Church, and other publick Charges
 “ in and about the Parish of *Covent Garden* a-
 “ foresaid, there be abated unto *William Earl of*
 “ *Bedford*, *John Russel*, and *Edward Russel*,
 “ Esquires, Sons of the said *Francis* late Earl of
 “ *Bedford*, out of the Fines which shall be pay-
 “ able unto them by Force of this Act, in Re-
 “ ceipt of the Building in the said Parish of *Co-*
 “ *vent Garden*, the Sum of 7000 *l.* the same
 “ Abatement to be made unto them by the said
 “ Commissioners proportionably, accordingly as
 “ they shall be severally chargeable by this Act.

It was consecrated by the Reverend Father in God —

THE Builder of this famous Church was that rare Architect *Mr. Inigo Jones*, one of the greatest Restorers of the antient Roman Way of Building, and this the first. How magnificent and great doth it present itself to the Beholder. The Portico is magnificent. The Upright, with the View of the Garden and the Piazza's, is done by the curious *Mr. Holler*. It is the only View, in Imitation of the *Italian*, we have in or about LONDON, ushered into Use by that great Encourager of Arts, the Earl of *Arundel*. The Cieling-piece in Prospective is admired by all that see it. It was done by an Inhabitant of the Parish. His Name was — *Pierce*, a Painter. Of late Years it hath been adorned, in the Middle of the Square, with a Sun-dial fixed on a Pillar of Black Marble, after the *Corinthian* Order, ascending with Steps to the Pedestal, whereon the weary Walker may rest himself. This was done at the Charge of the Inhabitants, as appears by the Arms on the Capital.

THE 7th Day of January 1645, was an Ordinance of Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for making the *Covent-garden* Church Parochial, and for dividing the same from the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, upon several Articles and Conditions: Also for giving Power to 34 Persons, to assess and levy Monies for the Payment of two Ministers, and other Parochial Uses: And also for nominating Constables and all other Parish Officers.

12 Car. II. Ann. 1660. An Act of Parliament was made for making the Precinct of *Covent*

Garden Parochial. In the Preamble it sheweth, how *Francis Earl of Bedford*, deceased, erected the Fabrick of a Church for the Use of the Inhabitants of the Precinct of *Covent Garden*, and did intend to settle a yearly Stipend of an 100 *l.* and an House, then in the Tenure of *William Russel*, for the Maintenance, and for the Habitation of a Minister to officiate in the said Church: And that it was found necessary that the same should be made Parochial, and divided from the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, and that a farther Increase of Maintenance might be provided for an able Minister.

By this Act the Bounds of this new Parish are set out: That is to say, beginning at the *Strand*; at the East End of the Messuage, called *Bedford House*, and including the said House, with all the Out-houses, Gardens, &c. belonging: And all those Houses within the narrow Bounds, that is to say, forty Feet without the Brickwall, and all Houses, Edifices, Buildings, and Land within the said Bounds, bounded by the House of *Humphry Vaughan* in *Russel-street* East; by the House of *William Bard*, in *Chandois-street* West; by the House of *William Crisby* in *James-street* North; and by the House of *Richard Tamton* in *Bedford-street* South. The said Precinct to be divided from *St. Martin's* Parish. The Right Honourable *William Earl of Bedford*, and his Heirs, to have the Patronage of the said Church, and to nominate and appoint the Rector of the said Church as oft as the same shall become void. That he, the said Rector, shall have the Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants. That he shall have 100 *l.* a Year, issuing out of several [*viz.* Three] Houses, situate in *Covent Garden*, with Power to distrain for 100 *l.* or a Part thereof, upon the said Houses, or any of them, charged with the same Rent.

THE Rector may, with the Consent of the Patron, from Time to Time, nominate an able Minister, to be Curate Assistant to the said Rector. And for the farther Maintenance of the Rector, and Provision of the Curate, and other Officers, every Thursday in *Easter Week* there shall be three Church-wardens named: One to be chosen by the Earl of *Bedford*, another by the Rector, and a third by the Inhabitants. And that the yearly Sum of 250 *l.* henceforth be charged upon the Houses of the Inhabitants, except *Bedford House*, to be assessed by the Church-wardens, or any two of them, by a Pound Rate, within 28 Days after *Easter Thursday*; to be confirmed and allowed by the two next Justices dwelling within the City of *Westminster*; to be collected by the Church-wardens, or such as they shall appoint. And in Case the same be not paid, to be levied by Distress and Sale of Goods. Out of this Collection the Church-wardens to pay to the Rector the yearly Sum of 150 *l.* and to the Curate 50 *l.* by even and equal Portions each Quarter. The Residue of the Money collected, being 50 *l.* to be employed for the Wages and Salaries of a Clerk and two Sextons; which shall be distributed according to the Direction of the said Earl and the Rector.

THE Church-wardens, or any two of them, to make Rates and Assessments upon the Inhabitants, for raising Money for Payment of Scavengers for cleansing of the Streets, and repairing and amending of the Church.

PROVIDED the Overseers of the Poor, and Surveyors of the Highways of *St. Martin's* Parish, and the Church-wardens of the Parish of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, may assess and collect of the Parish of *St. Paul Covent Garden*, for the Relief of the Poor, and Reparation of the Highways, all such Rates and Taxes as they might have done before the making of this Act.

NOR this Act to destroy any of the Rights or Powers belonging to the Bishop of LONDON; but that he may at all Times visit, institute, and exercise Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the said Parish.

It hath probably the Name of *Covent Garden*, because it was the Garden and Fields to that large Convent or Monastery, where *Exeter House* formerly stood; these Grounds belonging unto it, being all encompassed with a Wall. And when this Ground, upon the Dissolution of Religious Houses, became the Estate of his Grace's Ancestors, then *Bedford House* was erected, where it lately stood. Whereas, before, their House was on the other Side of the *Strand*, formerly called, *The Bishop of Carlisle's Inn*.

THIS *Covent Garden*, and the Lands belonging to it, was first granted by King *Edward VI.* to his Uncle the Duke of *Somerset*: Which, upon his Attainder, come back to the Crown. And then, in the Month of *May 1552*, there was a Patent granted to *John Earl of Bedford*, and Lord Privy Seal, of *Covent Garden*, lying in the Parish of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, next *Charing Cross*, with seven Acres, called *Long Acre*, of the yearly Value of *6 l. 6 s. 8 d.* Parcel of the Possessions of the late Duke of *Somerset*. To have to him and his Heirs, to be held in Soccage, and not in *Capite*.

Now for the Description of the Streets, &c. we shall begin with the most considerable.

Covent Garden, particularly so called, is a curious, large, and airy Square, enclosed by Rails, between which Rails and the Houses runs a fair Street. The Square is always kept well gravelled for the Accommodation of the People to walk there, and so raised with an easy Ascent to the Middle, that the Rain soon draineth off, and the gravelly Bottom becomes dry, fit to walk on.

In the Midst of this Garden, within the Rails, is a Stone Pillar or Column raised on a Pedestal, ascended by Steps, on which is placed a curious Sun-dial four square, having above it a Mound gilt with Gold, all neatly wrought in Freestone. On the North and East Sides are Rows of very good and large Houses, called the *Piazza's*, sustained by Stone Pillars, to support the Buildings. Under which are Walks, broad and convenient, paved with Freestone. The South Side lay formerly open to *Bedford Garden*, where there was a small Grotto and Trees, but now there are Buildings here, as before mention'd; the Houses fronting the Square are called *Tavistock Row*; on this Side there is kept a Market for Fruits, Herbs, Roots, and Flowers, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*; which is grown to a considerable Account, and well served with choice Goods, which makes it much resorted unto. And on the West Side is the Church of *St. Paul Covent Garden*, the Nature and Order of which Building are thus: The Walls are of Brick rendered over, but the Coins are Stone, and Rustick Work; the Roof within is flat, and painted of the *Ionick* Order, but much decayed; it is covered with Pantiles, which, together with the Gable-end, extends several Feet Eastward from the East End of the upright Walls of the Church, and is supported with strong Stone Columns of the *Tuscan* Order, constituting a *Piazza*, where the Poll is often taken for Parliament-men for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, accounted the greatest in *England*.

"THE *Tuscan* Portico to the Church in *Covent Garden* (says an ingenious Architect) has really a solemn Aspect, which in its simple Beauty is not to be paralleled by any that I know in and about LONDON. The ex-

traordinary Projecture of the Cornice (which is equal to a fourth Part of the Height of the Order) I must own is, in my Opinion, something too great; the Modillions or Ends of the Joists seeming to be over-loaded, and to stand in Need of some Help by way of Truss, &c. to assist them in sustaining so great a Weight. To support the Angles of this Cornice over the Portico, angular Modillions are placed; which, I think, is a Mistake, as having a very ill Effect, since these Angles might have been sustained without, as those are at the West End. The two Grand Doors in the Middle of each End, over which plain Cornices are fixed, supported by Trusses, would have been much more simple and grand, had they been made with their Architraves only. The Rusticks at the Quoins of this Church are very particular, and, if I may be permitted to speak freely, are entirely false, being made by square Blocks of Stone, whose Dimensions on both Sides are equal, instead of being Headers and Stretchers alternately, which make the best Bondage, as being of all others the most substantial. In the two Rustick Frontispieces at the Entrances into the Church-yard, is a very gross Error, which must not escape Animadversion, that for the future it may be avoided. This is the cutting of the Channels to form the Rusticks in the Bodies of the Pilasters, under both the Imposts and Capitals, which is a weakening instead of a strengthening to them. And therefore it is to be remembered, that where-ever Rusticks are to be introduced, their Thickness should exceed the Uprights of the Pilasters, so as to represent perfect Bands, binding their Parts most firmly together. Though another Author says, This Church is without a Rival, and one of the most perfect Pieces of Architecture that the Art of Man can produce; yet I cannot think so, being well assured, that if a Steeple of proper Dimensions was raised above the Pediment, 'twould be a very great Improvement to the Whole.

ALTHOUGH it is generally said that *Inigo Jones* was the Architect of this Church, yet the * Author, above quoted, says, he is credibly informed, it was built by *Mr. Stone*.

THIS Church within has three Isles, and is paved with Stone; and there are handsome Windows of the *Tuscan* Order; but tho' the Church is broad, there are no Pillars to support the Roof. It is wainscotted, about the Chancel, eight Feet high, with Deal, and pewed with Oak. The Galleries extend on the South, West, North, and East Sides of the Church; which last very much obstructs the View of the Altar-Piece, which is adorned with eight fluted Columns, painted in Imitation of Porphyry of the *Corinthian* Order, and an Entablature painted white and veined: The Inter columns are the Commandments done in Black Characters on White, under a Glory, environed with painted Cherubims within an Alcove, and these between two Seraphims carved: Above all which is an Arch, with the King's Arms on the Key-Piece, between two handsome Vases, and all under a painted Festoon Curtain, extending on Part of the Roof, so as supposed to let fall before the Whole. Near the Window on the North Side is a spacious Picture of King *Charles I.* with Angels, adorned with twisted Columns, &c. and the Jambs of the Windows, in the Chancel, are also embellished with painted Cherubims,

* *Hiram*, vide *Grub-street Journal*, Numb. 249, & 256.

Incense-Pots, Leaves, &c. And opposite to the said Picture and Window, on the North Side, is a Triumphal Arch, on the South Side of the Chancel, whereon is placed the King's Arms carved, gilt and depicted. At the West End of the Church within is a Dial, and another without at the East End of the Church, with this Motto :

Ex hoc Momento pendat Eternitas.

THE Length of this Church is ninety-nine Feet, Breadth forty eight, Altitude about thirty-eight, but no Tower, nor Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS in this Church are :

AGAINST the South Wall, a fair Monument.

S. M. Domini Gulielmi Stokeham, Medicinæ Doctoris. Natus est in Comitatu Nottingham, Cantabrigiæ primis literis imbutus est, Patavii Medicinæ Doctor factus est. Syndicus electus, & Statua donatus est. Ad suos reversus inter primos facillime inclauit, & medendi Artem in hac Civitate per triginti annos optimo cum Successu exercuit, adornavit, decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Salutis 1668, & Ætatis suæ 63^o longiori ab omnibus exoptato illi Fato, vita functus est. Marmor hoc propriis sumptibus erectum mœsta Conjux gratitudinis Ergo, Dicat, Consecrat.

To the pious Memory of two dear and entirely loving Brothers, Charles and Nathaniel Coney, Sons of George Coney, late Merchant of LONDON. Descended from the ancient Family of Sir Tho. Coney of Basingthorp in the County of Lincoln, Kt. &c. Nathaniel dyed 1671. And Charles, after several his Benefactions and Gifts to charitable Uses, 1686, Octob. the 14th.

South Isle. A flat Stone laid upon

Anthony Wharton, Esq; late of Gillingwood in the County of York, who married Margaret, Daughter of Sir William Hickes, Kt. and Bart. late of Ruckholts in the Parish of Low Leyton in Essex. He departed this Life Novemb. 18, 1702, Left Issue one Son and three Daughters. Also Christopher, Robert, and Mary Wharton, his Brothers and Sister, lie here interred.

Middle Isle.

Dame Elizabeth Digby, late Baroness of Gra-shal in Ireland. She dyed the Wife of Sir Robert Bernard, Kt. and Bart. 1662.

On the North Wall.

A handsome Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half way, in Oval : Done by Gibbon the Statuary.

Hic situs est PETRUS LELIUS.

In Anglia fama & divitiis crevit :

Primus scilicet in Arte pictoria Magister.

Ille secundus erit qui felicius imitabitur.

Mire Tabellas animavit ; quibus pretium

Longe hinc diffita statuent sæcula.

Ipse interim dignissimus, cui Statua decernatur ;

Qua ejus in seros nepotes referatur Gloria.

Obiit Novemb. 30. Anno { Ætatis suæ 63.
Salutis 1680.

In P. L. Epitaph.

Proh dolor ! ut cujus penicillo tanta venustas
Reddit adhuc vivos tot post sua funera Vultus,
VOL. II.

Ipse cadaver iners, & tetro pulvere mistus
Nunc jaceat. Cum se primo subduxerat unus
LELIUS, innumeri surgunt de gente minorum
Pictores, ausi fragiles tentare colores.
Sic postquam occubuit Sol aureus, astra repente
Mille suos pendant cœli laquearibus ignes :
Quamquam mille licet, vix umbram unius adæ-
quant.

PETRE, vale : nunquam merita te laude seque-
mur,

Majorem invidia, neq; nostro carmine vivēs,
Ni te Gibbonius spirantem in marmore fingat.

Mary Shaw, Daughter of Edward Shaw and Margaret his Wife, of this Parish. She dyed April 9, 1670, in the 9th Year and 6th Month of her Age.

EPI TAPH :

Kind Reader, turn thine Eyes away ;
Look not on this beloved Clay.
Or if thou must, let fall a Tear
For her that was too fair, too dear
For our unworthy Earth. Whose Flight
Was only to eternal Light.
All but long Life to her was given :
She dyed on Earth, to live in Heaven.
Yet hadst thou known her, Reader, thou would'st
cry,
How long she liv'd ; how little thou and I ?

THERE is a large Picture of King Charles I. kneeling, with a Crown of Thorns in his Hand, his Crown and Scepter lying by, with an Inscription :

M. S. Sanctissimi Régis & Martyris CAROLI,
Anno Sal. humanæ 1648. Siste, Viator, Luge
obmutesce, mirare, memento CAROLI illius no-
minis pariter & Pietatis insignissimæ Primi Magnæ
Britanniæ Regis. Qui Rebellionum perfidia primo
deceptus, dein. perfidorum rabie percussus, in-
concussus tamen legum & Fidei Defensor, schis-
maticorum Tyrannidi succubuit, Anno

Servitutis nostræ }
Felicitatis suæ } primo.

Corona terrestri spoliatus, cœlesti donatus.
Sileant autem peritura Tabellæ. Per lege Reli-
quias, vere sacras, Carolinas. In quibus fui Mne-
nosynen, are perenniozem, vivacius exprimit.

Illa, illa.

M. S.

Richard Delves, Esq; (Son of George Delves ;
which George was Son of Henry Delves, Esq;
and Brother unto Sir Tho. Delves of Doddington in the County of Chester, Knt. and Bart.)
born the 30th of Aug. 1624, and dyed the 5th
of April 1670. By his first Wife Elizabeth,
Daughter of Sir Tho. Holbech, of Cosel in War-
wickshire ; he had two Sons and two Daughters.
Of which, only Elizabeth now surviveth, by his
second Wife Elizabeth, Daughter of Reginald,
second Son of Peter Corbet of Edgmond in the
County of Salop, Esq; He had two Daughters,
Honora, who lies buried with him, and Mary,
now living. The said Elizabeth, (at whose Charge
this Monument was erected) being with Child
at the Death of her Husband, was, on the 22d
of June following, delivered of a Son, named
Henry, now surviving, Anno 1670.

Sir John Baber, Knt. 1658. Elizabeth Baber
his first Wife, Daughter of Sir John Richards,
Knt. 1652. And Elizabeth their Daughter, 1691.
And Mary Baber, eldest Daughter of William
Baber, Esq;

Against the West Wall :

Sir Tho. Smith of Hough, in Cheshire, dyed April 5, 1688. Who bore the Misfortune of the Civil War, by adhering to the Royal Interest of K. Charles I. with Christian Fortitude. Aged 78.

Dame Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir Hugh Smith of Long Ashton, near Bristol, in the County of Somerset, Kt. who bore to her Husband 8 Sons and 14 Daughters. She finished her Course the 2d of February 1664-5. Aged 67.

This Monument, (appointed by the Will of the Deceased) but omitted hitherto by the Neglect of their Trustees, is now erected by the pious Care of his two Daughters, (Wife of Peter Wilbraham, Esq;) and Lettice, (Wife of William Jackson, Dr. in Physick) his Executors, in January 1690-1.

In the Body of the Church.

Maria Norbourn de Calne in Agro Wilton, Vidua cum ipsius Filio Johann. Norbourne, Arm. natu secundo, hic miscens cineres. Obiit illa, Augusti nono, 1689. Ille mense Feb. 1681. Ad pedes hujus marmoris jacet Gualterus Narbourne, Arm. predict Maria Filius natu maximus. Qui fato suo cessit Sept. 1684. Anno Ætatis 29.

Richard Bentley, 20th of June, 1697. And Katherine his Wife, and two Children, Daubeney and Thomas, (mournful Examples of this frail Life) successively within three Years after him.

Mary Hooper, third Daughter of Edward Hooper of Hurn Court in the County of Southampton, Esq; March 30, 1696.

With her lie interred two Daughters of Catherine her eldest Sister, by John Venables of Woodcot in Hampshire, Esq; Mary and Elizabeth Venables.

Elizabeth and Philip, and other Children of Philip her second Sister, by Mr. John Martin of Covent Garden.

The religious and vertuous Elizabeth Effington, formerly the Wife of Thomas Williams of the City of Gloucester, Esq; dyed 1. of Aug. 1684. In the 53d Year of her Age.

John Morris, 1695. Anthony Morris, 1702.

Priscilla Dumoulin, July 18, 1687. Aged 69.

Henry Negus, Jan. 18, 1687.

Mary, the Wife of Gilbert Pepper, Nov. 20. 1694.

John Negus, Decemb. 18. 1695.

Cecilia Leigh, Daughter to Peter Leigh, Jan. 25. 1694. And Peter Leigh, Feb. 9. 1698.

Richard Terrick, of Clayton Griffith, in the County of Stafford, Esq; March 2. 1687. And Thomasin his Wife, Feb. 11. 1637.

Ruth, sometime Wife of Tho. Morison, Gent. Ob. 14 Decem. 1681.

Margaret and Rebecca Villiers, Daughters of Sir George Villiers, of Brookesby, Barr. of the County of Leicester, 1684. And Mary Villiers, June 3. 1633.

The Honourable Dame Margerie Fortescue, Relict of Sir Edmond Fortescue of Valiput in the County of Devon, Kt. and Bart. departed the 10th of May, 1687. Ætat. suæ 46.

Richard Jeffon, third Son of William Jeffon of Coventry, Esq; deceased, June 20. 1647.

In the Church-yard, likewise, are many Tombs and Gravestone with Inscriptions.

On the North Side :

Frances Smith, Wife of Samuel Smith, and Daughter of Simon Chadwel of Great Riffington, in Gloucestershire, December 3. 1643. Buried in a Vault with four Children.

'Tis Goodness makes immortal, not the Tomb :
'Tis Grace makes glorious, not the noble Womb.
If thou'lt live ever blest, then, Reader, be
As was the Pattern here inclos'd you see.

Elizabeth Franklin, Wife of William Franklin, died 13 July, 1692. And four Children, buried 1700, and 1702.

Katharine Sutton, Wife of Robert Sutton, of Averham in the County of Nottingham, Esq; August 30, 1691.

John Brown of St. Martin's in the Fields, dyed July 24, 1676.

Ellenor Maplesden, late Wife of Peter Maplesden, of Westminster, 1673.

William Painter of this Parish, October 23, 1647. He had 10 Children by Anne his Wife. He was a faithful Servant to God, and an obedient Son of the Church, a loyal Subject, a tender Husband, a careful Father, a loving Neighbour, charitable to the Poor, and affable to all.

Elizabeth, the most deservedly beloved Wife of John Cambet, by whom she had Issue 3 Sons and 5 Daughters, dyed November 11. aged 25. Also his second Son John, 1699.

Anglia te genuit, tu Scoto nupta marito :
Gens sua quæq; suo funere fata dolet.
Vir tuus in felix viduus te Conjuge caste.
In felix soboles, cui Pia Mater eras.
Juno, Puerperium passæ tibi sæpe ferebat,
Octavum pariens, mens sine labe, cadis.

On the West Side of this Monument :

O Passer by,	Then let thy Care and
Thou, thou must dy,	Pleasure be,
As well as I.	
My Soul's at rest,	
But thine's oppress :	To serve thy God, and
My State is best.	rest with me.

In the Church-yard West :

Martha Tatnal, Widow of R. Tatnal, 1687-8.

Captain William Thomson, of Wetherly, in the County of York, Feb. 18, 1687-8. And Olinda Thomson, his Wife, of the Parish of St. James, 1702, April 5.

William Heatherly, Son of Samuel and Faith Heatherly, dyed Nov. 2. 1689. Aged 6 Years, and 10 Months.

What

What Vertue was there lodged in this small World ?

Whose Soul grew faster than his Body could.
O ! happy Growth, that in so short a Time,
This earthly Blossom thus to Heaven could clime.

Richard Rawbone, Mar. 19, 1696-7. Aged 81.

Jane Bickerstaff, of pious Memory, Wife of John Bickerstaff, Dec. 24, 1684. And John her said Husband, July 18, 1685.

Frances Whittock, Wife of Joseph Whittock, Gent. Jan. 10, 1697-8. All these on the Right-Hand entering the West Door.

These that follow, all Altar-Monuments on the Left.

Seven Children of John Brown, and Mary his Wife, of this Parish. And John Brown the Father, Nov. 19, 1701.

John Minchin, Aug. 1, 1681, and Mary his Wife, Nov. 11, 1659. And Dr. John Minchin, their eldest Son, April, 23, 1700.

John Stacy, Son of Thomas Stacy of Cokain-Hatley, of Cambridgeshire, Gent. Oct. 5, 1673. Aged 72.

Thomas Blake, and Ellen his Wife, of Easen Town-House in Hampshire.

A Monument thus inscribed :

I follow daily, &c. To whose Memory Peter Sayer dedicateth this Tomb, October, 1695. So Reader, thou seest,

'Tis not a single Corps alone doth ly
Under this Stone, but a whole Family.
Let them have Rest for all Eternity.

Alcibiades Morelli, Son of Dr. Henry Morelli, March 30, 1697.

Elizabeth Holmes, Wife of Ellis Holmes, and Daughter of William Westrope, Esq; of Brompton in Yorkshire, March 14, 1672.

Then the Monument of Elinor Maplesden taken Notice of before.

Edmund Peel, May 11, 1682. William Peel, his Father, 1678. Aged 80.

Upon a Stone in the Passage to the Church, at the West Door.

Good Friend, for Jesus sake, forbear,
To dig the Dust enclosed here,
Blest be the Man that spares these Stones,
And curst be he that moves my Bones.

Virginea optima vita, E. C. Aged 21 Years. Ob. Feb. 18, 1700.

Elizabeth Hanbury, 1701-2. And her Husband Philip Hanbury.

In the Portico at the East End.

On the Wall.

Requiem per omnes fere Europæ Regiones diu fed frustra quæsitam, tandem heic invenit, Nov. 28, 1687. Archibaldus Aerskinus, Scotus.

P. M. Ludovic Burnet, Amicus & Popularis.

On the Ground :

The Body of Mr. Thomas Stacey, late Curate Assistant of this Parish. Departed 28 Feb. 1690. Aged 44.

Here also lie interred on the North and South Sides, under Altar Monuments, or flat, or upright Stones inscribed, or near Memorials of them against the Walls, many more, viz.

North West End :

Will. Long, dyed 1661. Mary Long his Wife, 1673. Born between them 24 Children.

Tho. Revel, July 20, 1692.

Sydney, Daughter of Will. Callow, and Sydney his Wife, April 29, 1696. And William the only Son, 1696.

Tho. Rugg, March 13, 1669.

Margaret Caldwell, Daughter of Andrew Caldwell, April 21, 1661. Aged 21. Also his Daughter Elizabeth, married to Rob. Selby. Dyed Oct. 20, 1666. And also 5 Grand-children of the said Elizabeth. Also Margaret Caldwell, his Wife, March 7, 1668. And Alice his second Wife, May 16, 1678.

Jehova dedit, Jehova recepit, sit nomen Jehova benedictum.

Andrew Caldwell, Gent. Ob. Jan. 26, 1687-8. Aged 78.

Thomas Balis of Broadway in Worcestershire, Gent. April 28, 1677.

Lydia, late Wife of Edward Curle, March 14, 1684.

Samuel and William Cunningham, Children of Samuel and Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1696. Aged 5 Days.

Life's Taper thou present'st to me :
Death's Emblem I present to thee, &c.

Mary, Wife of Francis Creswel, May 22, 1693.

Margery, late Wife of Rob. Alleayn, Oct. 18, 1695.

Anne, Wife of John Wykes. Jan. 17, 1682. And the said John Wykes.

George Brede. Dec. 27, 1697.

Isabel Paswater. Aug. 2, 1693.

Elizabeth Liffeman, 1694. Mary Kinton, 1695.

John Bancraft. Rebecca, Edward, and Isabel Bancroft.

South-west End :

Charles Morgan, Grocer to their Majesties, July 26, 1682. And Sarah his Wife, January following.

Charles Dronfield, and Mary his Wife.

Peter Guerin, 1680.

Mary

Mary Hodges, Widow, Nov. 6, 1694. George Alexander, her first Husband; and also Dan. Hodges, her second Husband.

Tacy Moody, 1683-4, and Tho. Moody, Senior, her Husband, 1686.

Dorothy Rutter, Wife of Ralph Rutter, dyed Apr. 27, 1679.

William Noble, Mar. 15, 1700.

William, Son of James and Mary Bush, Servant to the L. Andover, Earl of Barkshire, May 30, 1670.

George Negus, Apr. 9, 1686.

Michael Fuller, Nov. 3, 1686.

Edw. Sanger, May 12, 1693, and Francis his Son, Aug. 11, 1693.

Alexander Boshier, Dec. 20, 1679.

North Side.

Besides Katharin Sutton, and Elizabeth Franklin, mentioned before, Walter Rowbery, dyed Sep. 29, 1680, Margery his Wife, Mar. 11, 1684, and Mary the Wife of Walter Rowbery, Son of Walter and Margerie, Nov. 20, 1700.

Joannes Clendon, de Parochia S. Martini in Campis, hic situs est, simul cum Maria filia, geminarum una. Quam ille heu! nimium adeo adamavit, ut vel morte eam amore profectus est: Illa 7mo Augusti moriente, illo decimo 1665. Unicum in vivis reliquit filium, filiasq; quatuor, Patris chariss. Sublationem condolere.

On the Wall:

Besides Francis Smith and William Painter, above-mentioned, John Freeman, Apr. 23, 1660, and Edward his Son, 1653.

Elizabeth Brew, Wife of William Brew, Apr. 9, 1670, after she had added great Patience to other Christian Vertues.

Katharine Angel, Wife of David, June 22, 1667.

Eliz. Hanbury, Jan. 10, 1700-1, with her Husband Philip, and five Children.

Samuel Eales, July 28, 1700.

Within Iron Rails:

Elizab. Browne, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Tho. Browne, of Walcot in the County of Northampton, Bart. departed Oct. 8, 1689.

Tho. Burman, Sculptor, of St. Martin's, Mar. 17, 1673-4.

Christian the Wife of Tho. Dutton, Apr. 25, 1702.

South Side:

Hic jacet Gulielmus Turner, de Civitate Eboracenli, Generosus. Qui e vita migravit 14 Januarii, A. Dom. 1679. R. I. Q.

Three Sons and two Daughters of Tho. and Anna Cherret, 1686.

Basil Wood, Gent. Jan. 6, 1696.

Mary, Wife of Nic. Strubridge, Dec. 11, 1689.

Anna Uxor charissima & fidelissima Francisci Colley Generosi; neq; non pientissima Ecclesiae Anglicanae filia. Ob. 21 Apr. 1692. Hic etiam deinde requiescit idem Franciscus Colley, inopinata ab amicis morte ablatu lagentibus antecessit, Aug. 1, 1692.

UPON a Grave-stone on the North Side of the Chancel:

Here lyeth the Body of Essex Cheek, eldest Daugliter of Thomas Cheek * of Purgo in the County of Essex, Esq; she departed this Life May the 20th, 1709.

* He was a Descendant of Sir Joh. Cheek, Knt. School-Master, and after Secretary to K. Edw. 6.

A Stone at the South Side of the Communion Rails, over Anne Kinnesley, late Wife John. Kinnesley of Badger in the County of Salop, Esq; May 27, 1709.

A mural Monument in the North Isle:

In Memory of Elizabeth Wilks, late Wife of Rob. Wilks of this Parish, Gent.

The Purity of her Mind, (which appeared in all the Duties of a vertuous Life) made her a good Wife, Daughter, Mother, and Friend. Her Affection was like her Piety, constant and unfeigned to her last Moment.

In Memory of her Vertues this was erected by her Husband. She dyed 21 Mar. 1713, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Another Grave-stone in the Middle Isle, for Mrs. Mary Widdrington, Jan. 14, 1711.

Another over Grace Davis, and Anne her Daughter.

In a Vault in the Church-Yard is interred Nathaniel Edwards of Furnival's-Inn, departed 18 Febr. 1711.

Upon a raised Tomb in the Church-Yard, an Inscription for Captain William Thompson of Wetherby in the County of York, departed Feb. 18, 1678, aged 67; and Mrs. Olynda Thomson, his Wife, Apr. 5, 1702, aged 74.

Another Tomb for Richard Baroy and Margaret his Wife, who lived in Wedlock above 55 Years; he departed the 19th of March 1696-7, in the 81st Year of his Age; she Nov. 22, 1704, in the 90th Year of her Age.

Under a Grave-stone in the same Church-Yard, Basil Wood, Gent. Jan. 6, 1696.

At the upper End of the larger South West Inclosure:

M.S. within this Vault lyes the Body of Rich. Petty of the County of Bedford, Esq; he married Elizab. of Tho. Moody, Jun. by whom he had Issue six Sons and five Daughters, eight he buried with her, &c. died 29 Apr. MDCCXI, in the 67th Year of his Age.

AMONG the Interments of this Parish is one of an extraordinary Kind: It was the Corpse of Marmaduke Conwey, Esq; buried here Dec. 23, 1717, who died at the Age of 108, and some Months. He had been ever in the Service of the Royal Family, from the three last Months of the Reign of King James I. to his dying Day. He attended at the Coronation of King Charles

Charles I. in a Military Employment, and bore Arms for the King during the whole Civil War, in which his Father and himself lost an Estate of 1000 *l.* a Year. After the Restauration he had several good Places under King *Charles II.* with whom he was very much in Favour, partly for his extraordinary Skill in Hawking. He never had a dangerous Sickness, nor lost one Tooth in his whole Life. He used to ride on Horseback with a Hawk on his Fist, which he did but two Years before his Death; and in the *September* last before his Death, he rode eight Miles a Hawking. He was sensible to the last Moment, and discoursed very piously of his approaching End. In a Word, he died purely of old Age, without the least Pain and Sickness.

ON the South Wall, towards the West End, is this Inscription:

Near this Place, in a Vault, lyes the Body of John Wells, who died the 9th of July 1704, in the 22d Year of his Age.

And also John Yarwell, Gent. at whose Charge the said Vault was built, and who did by his Will, dated the 13th of Feb. 1711, give to this Parish 3000 *l.* to purchase 50 *l.* per Year for ever for the following Uses, viz. five Pounds per Year in Bread, by 25 four Penny Loaves on the first Sunday of every Month. Five Pounds per Year equally divided between ten poor House-keepers at Christmas, 40 Shillings per Year, for a Sermon the 29th of May yearly, in Memory of the Donor; 40 Shillings for a Treat the same Day as the Minister and Church-Wardens shall think fit, and 20 Shillings for the Servants of this Church at the same Time; upon Condition the Church-Wardens for the Time being shall keep the said Vault in good Repair for ever, with this Stone and Inscription; and that hereafter no other Person be interred in the same Vault. John Yarwell died the 26th of Feb. 1712; Martha his Wife dyed March the 29th, 1728.

OVER the Right Hand Side of the Door, in the Portico, is a Monument with this Inscription:

Beneath this Marble lies Sarah Taylor, Wife of William Taylor of this Parish: She was what she appeared, a good Wife, tender Mother, and sincere Friend; to her Memory this is erected by her Husband. She dyed Feb. 23, 1727-8, aged 61 Years.

THERE is a Table hanging up in the Vestry of this Church of *Covent Garden*; being Part of a Will of *William Shelton* of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, dated 1 July, 1672.

WHEREIN he devised all his Houses, Tenements, &c. in *Parker's-lane* in the County of *Middlesex*, to the Minister and Church-Wardens of *St. Giles's* for the Time being; and to their Successors, upon this Trust, viz. Out of the Rents of the same to lay out 15 *l.* yearly, upon *Michaelmas-day*, for buying 20 Gowns, for 20 old Men and Women of the same Parish, 7 *l.* 10 *s.* for buying 10 Gowns for 10 poor Men and Women of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; 3 *l.* 15 *s.* for buying five Gowns for five poor old Men and Women of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*. Also, for ever to hire and provide a fit School-Master to teach School, in the School and Room he has appointed, now used in *Parker's-lane*, 50 Children of the poorest Sort; 35 to be of the Parish of *St. Giles's*, 10 of the Parish of *St. Martin's*, five of *Covent Garden*: And out of the said Rent to pay and give to the said School-Master yearly 20 *l.* and to buy him a Gown yearly at 20 *s.* Val.

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lue, provided he wear the same. And also a Coat yearly, for every one of the said 50 Scholars; of the Value of 6 *s.* and to provide yearly in the Summer, two Chaldron of Coals for a Fire for the said Children in Winter. All the aforesaid Coats and Gowns to be of a Green Colour, &c. The Surplusage of all the said Rents, to be employed to the binding forth of some of the said Scholars Apprentices, &c. with Respect that if there shall chance to be any of my Kindred or Relation to me or my Wife, the same to be preferred.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, as is before-mentioned; the Value of it about 350 *l.* per Ann. more has been made of it, viz. a House given to the Rector by the Patron with a Stipend of 100 *l.* per Ann. and 150 *l.* assessed on the Inhabitants, Householders of the Parish by Act of Parliament, the Residue arises by Surplice Fees belonging to him. By the same Act there is also raised 100 *l.* for Salaries for the Curate-Assistant, Clerk, and Sextons, viz. to the Curate, 50 *l.* to the Clerk, 30 *l.* to the Sextons, 20 *l.* all chosen by the Patron and Rector, and the Clerk and Sextons may be nominated yearly by them.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Charles Tough; the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. Thomas, and the Reverend Mr. Wilson.

PRAYERS are at Six and Ten in the Morning, and at Three and Six in the Afternoon. Here is a fine Organ, but only two Bells.

THE Vestry in most Cases is in the Nature of of a select one, composed of the Church-Wardens, or any two of them being present, and the Antients of the Parish, who have served the Office of Church-Wardens.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,

- 3 Church - Wardens, chosen yearly in Easter Week, viz. one by the Duke of Bedford; one by the Rector, and one by the Inhabitants, being Householders of the Parish, or the major Part of them.
- 2 Overseers of the Poor.

The PEACE OFFICERS are,

- 1 Burgefs.
- 1 Assistant Burgefs.
- 4 Constables.
- 4 Scavengers.
- 2 Surveyors of the High-ways.
- 2 Surveyors of the Street.

STREETS, LANES, &c.

PART of *Little Chandos-street*; Part of *Great Chandos-street*; Part of *Shelton-court-passage*; Part of *Long-alley*; Part of *Little Bedford-bury*, and *Maiden-lane*; Part of *Bull-inn-court*, *Southampton-court*; *Southampton-street*; *Tavistock-street*, *York-street*, *Tavistock-court*, *Tavistock-row*, *Henrietta-street*, *Covent-garden-market*, *Covent-garden-square*, *Great Piazza*, *Little Piazza*, *Great Bedford-street*, *Bedford-court*, *King-street*, *Sun-court*, *Queen's-court*, *Rose-street*, and *Rose-court*; Part of *Lassingby's-court*; Part of *Conduit-court*, *Great Hart-street*, and therein Part of *Banbury-court*; Part of *St. John's-court*; Part of *Leg-alley*; Part of *James-street*, *Little Hart-street*, and therein *Phoenix-alley*; Part of *Blue-ball-court*, and Part of *Long-entry*; *Bow-street*, and therein Part of *Earl's-court-passage*, and Part of *Martlets-court-passage*; Part of *Russel-street*; Part of *Jackson's-court*, *Charles-street*, and *Bridges-street*; Part of *White-hart-*

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hart-yard; Part of *Exeter-street*, and Part of *Denmark-court*.

NUMBER of Houses above 600.

IN this Parish are two Charity-Schools maintained by Subscription, one for 30 Boys, (which is kept under the Belfry) who are taught to Read, Write and cast Accompts, are cloathed, and have 5 *l.* given to put each of them Apprentice; the Master's Salary is 25 *l.* per Annum.

THE other is for 20 Girls, who are Cloathed, taught to Work, Read and Write, and have 3 *l.* given to put each of them out Apprentice to do all Manner of Household Work: The Mistress's Salary is 32 *l.* per Ann. and she finds a School-Room.

At the North West Angle of *Covent-garden-square* is a large House built by the late Earl of *Orford*, of which an * Author, we have before quoted, makes the following Remarks:

" THE House, lately the Lord *Orford's*,
 " joining to the great Piazza, is certainly one
 " of the most expensive and worst Buildings
 " about LONDON; and that its Errors may
 " be avoided against in future Designs, 'tis very
 " reasonable I should point them out. 1. The
 " Rustick Pilasters being divided into very small
 " Courses, are of poor, low Taste, and have not
 " that bold and grand Aspect they would, were
 " they larger; nor do they seem to be so well
 " able to support the Pilasters over them.
 " 2. These fluted Pilasters, crowned with Com-
 " posite Capitals, are not much, if any Thing
 " higher, than a *Tuscan* Pilaster of the same
 " Diameter; so that they make as awkward a
 " Figure with their Flutings and carved Capi-
 " tals, as a sturdy *Welshman* taken from the
 " Plough-Tail would do, were he to be dressed
 " in the Tye-Peruke, and embroidered Cloaths,
 " of a Courtier. 3. Here is also the common
 " Error of breaking back the Entablature over
 " each Pilaster, which afterwards has the
 " Courses of its Architrave and Freeze broken by
 " the Heads of the upper Windows. 4. The
 " Entrance into this House is very absurd; for
 " here, where two *Tuscan* Columns of substan-
 " tial Dimensions should have been placed, to
 " sustain the incumbent Weight of the Middle
 " Part of the Front; there are two small *Co-*
 " *rinthian* Columns on Pedestals in their stead,
 " which fill up the Entrance indeed as little as
 " can be, but seem to have as great a Load
 " on them, as *Atlas* with the whole World on
 " his Shoulders.

The PRECINCT of the Savoy.

THE Savoy was so called from *Peter*, Earl of Savoy, Brother to *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Henry III.*

HE first built this House in the Year 1245, and Queen *Eleanor* afterwards purchased it of the Fraternity or Brethren of *Mountjoy*, to whom *Peter* of Savoy had left it, for her Son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, as *Camden* has noted out of a Register-Book of the Dukes of *Lancaster*. *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* repaired, or rather new built it, at the Expence of 52,000 Marks, which Money he had gathered together at the Town of *Bridgerike*.

John the French King was lodged there, in the Year 1357, and also in the Year 1363, for it

was, at that Time, the fairest Manor in *Eng-land*.

IN the Year 1381, the Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* burnt this House, to which there was none in the Realm to be compared in Beauty and Stateliness. They set Fire to it round about, and made Proclamation, That none, on Pain to lose his Head, should convert to his own Use any Thing that was there; but that they should break such Plate, and Vessels of Gold and Silver, as were found in that House, (which was in great Plenty) into small Pieces, and throw the same into the River *Thames*. Precious Stones they should bruise in Mortars, that the same might be of no Use; and so it was done accordingly. One of their Companions they burnt in the Fire, because he would have reserved one fine Piece of Plate to himself.

THEY found there certain Barrels of Gunpowder, which they thought had been Gold and Silver, and throwing them into the Fire more suddenly than they thought, the Hall was blown up, the Houses destroyed, and themselves very hardly escaped.

THIS House being thus defaced, and almost overthrown by these Rebels, for the Malice they bore to *John* of Gaunt, Duke of *Lancaster*, of later Time came to the King's Hands, and was again raised and beautifully built, for an Hospital, of St. *John* the Baptist, by K. *Henry VII.* about the Year 1509. For which Hospital, still retaining the old Name of the *Savoy*, he purchased Lands, to be employed upon the relieving an hundred poor People. See more of this Hospital, *Book I. Chap. XIV.* It was suppressed in the seventh Year of the Reign of K. *Edward VI.* and the Furniture given by that King towards furnishing *Bridewell*, (which he had bestowed on the Citizens of LONDON for a Work-house) and St. *Thomas's* in *Southwark*. After his Death, it falling into the Possession of Queen *Mary*, she, in the 4th Year of her Reign, new founded and endowed this Hospital; and it was confirmed at *Westminster* by Patent, 4 and 5 *Phil.* and *Mary*, and from thence, as some believed, called St. *Mary Savoy*; but others say it assumed that Name from the Inhabitants of St. *Mary at Strand*, using this, which was only a Chapel to the said Hospital, as their Parish Church, after their own was demolished, Anno 1449, by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to *Edward VI.* and Lord Protector; who, in Place of that Church, and the Bishop of *Chester* and *Worcester's* Inns, erected *Somerset-House*.

THIS Chapel was repaired with great Cost and Beauty at the Charge of the Precinct, Anno 1600; and the Gallery at the West End was built Anno 1618; and the same Church is yet standing.

THE Inhabitants of St. *Mary le Strand*, after their old Church was pulled down to enlarge the Garden belonging to *Somerset-House*, congregated here for many Years; but when Dr. *Killigrew* was made Master of the *Savoy*, about the Year 1665, he would not permit them to frequent this Chapel, till they had signed an Instrument, whereby they renounced their having any Right or Property in, or to, the said Chapel, or any Part of the *Savoy*, and then he allowed them to make Collections at the Chapel-door, nine Months in the Year, for the Support of their own Poor. The Doctor soon broke the old Constitution, and not only appointed two Overseers, (one to be chosen by himself, and the other by the Inhabitants of the Precinct) but he also set up a Vestry (without Authority) to consist of the Master and fourteen Inhabitants. By Virtue of his Patent he had Liberty to grant Leases for three Lives or ninety-one Years, which he did by taking Fines, and reserving only a small Quit-Rent,

* Hiram, Grub-Street Journal, Numb. 248.

Rent, to the Diminution of the annual Income of the Hospital.

Soon after the Doctor's Decease, viz. in the first Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, Commissioners were appointed to visit the Hospital, who were seven Lords Spiritual, and as many Lords Temporal: The Commission was opened by Sir *Nathan Wright*, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and three of the Brethren, or Chaplains, were discharged, because they had other Benefices; as was also the fourth, by Reason he was a Teacher of a separate Congregation. The last mentioned Chaplain was put in by Dr. *Killegrew*, though he knew that he was a Dissenting Preacher.

SOME Time after this, Dr. *Prat*, who was Chaplain of the Hospital, endeavoured to obtain an Act of Parliament to have it dissolved, and to be made Parochial; the Bill passed the House of Commons, but meeting with great Opposition from the Chancellors of the two Universities, from the Bishops, and other Lords, it was thrown out of their House.

THIS Chapel is situated by the Church-yard of the *Savoy*, which stands between the South Side of the *Strand* and the *Thames*.

THE Structure has an Aspect of great Antiquity, but the Altar stands at the North End, the greatest Length being from North to South. It is built with regular cut Stone and Boulder, with a Tower and coped Battlements. The Roof is covered with Lead. The Windows are of the modern *Gothick*; the Floor at the Altar is six Steps, or near four Feet higher than that of the Nave, which has but one Isle, at the West End whereof is a Lobby.

THE Inside of the Roof is adorned with circular Figures, and those of a Holy Lamb, Unicorns, and Coats of Arms, in Fret-work.

THE Walls are wainscotted, the Body of the Church with Oak about eight Feet high; and that of the Chancel is enriched with Branches, Leaves, Fruit, Voluta's, &c. and is about eleven Feet high.

THE Altar-piece is the Decalogue between two Columns painted in Perspective; also the Figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*; above all which are the King's Arms painted: It is also pewed with Oak, and on seven of the Piers hang as many Portraits of the Apostles, painted in large Frames.

At the West End is a Gallery, and on the 12 Pannels are the Pictures of the twelve Apostles, painted at full Length on Cloth, but somewhat decayed, placed in this Order, beginning Southward.

St. Peter,
Andrew,
John,
James the Great,
Philip,
Bartholomew,

St. Matthias,
Thomas,
James the Less,
Matthias,
Simon,
Jude.

THE Dimensions are, Length 87 Feet, Breadth 26. Altitude 33. And that of the Tower about 75.

THE antient Monuments of such as were buried in this Church are but few.

Robert Willoughby, Knt. Lord Brook, bequeathed his Body, by his Will, Anno 1521, to be buried in the Hospital of the Savoy, LONDON.

MONUMENTS of later Times are these that follow: Among which yet some of Antiquity will be met with.

A very fair Monument at the upper End of the Church, having this Inscription:

Ecce ! Pudicitia, & Pietas,
Cœli utraque proles
Accingunt, Dextra hæc,
hæc tibi leva latus.
Juro, falo coluere, Polo
Rapuere, nec usquam
Te neque jam tumulum
destituere tium.

Da. Humius Theag. Non delenda Amicitia
sempiternum Monumentum.

NEAR the North East Angle of the Chancel, is a small White Marble Monument, adorned with the Figure of a Woman in a kneeling Posture, with this Inscription:

Morieris. Resurges.

Janua vitæ Sepulchrum.

Here lieth Nazareth Coppin, Wife to George Coppin, of LONDON, Gentleman, Daughter to Thomas Thwaites, of Hardington, in the County of Norfolk; Esquire. Who being of the Age of twenty-four Years, in the Prime of her Youth and Beauty, as she lived most virtuously, so she died most godly, the 22d of June 1592, in the 34th Year of the most happy Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mors corta, inevitabilis, incerta.

THERE are also some *Latin* Verses, but almost worn out by Time.

ON the West Side of the Chancel is a very antient Monument covered with a strong black Marble Slab, with this Inscription:

Pray for the Souls of Sir Richard Rokeby; Knight, and Dame Jane his Wife: Whose Bones rest here under this Tomb. Which Sir Richard deceased the 27th of April 1523; and the said Dame Jane deceased the 15th. On whose Souls Jesu have Mercy.

HERE are the following Arms: On a Chevron between three Rooks proper; as many Mulletts, impaled with Or; two Palets Gules; on a Chief three Fusils.

OVER the Vestry-Door, in the Chancel, is a fair Tomb with these Words:

Hic jacet Alicia, Filia Simonis Steward, de la Kingeth, Suff. obiit 18 Junii, Humanæ salutis, 1573.

Virtutis præmium Virtus.

Upon a Marble Stone in the Chancel, is this Inscription:

Here lies interred the Bodies of Peter Lilly, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Brothers of the Savoy, Prebend of Pauls, and Archdeacon of Tanton, who died at the Savoy, the 1st of June, Anno Dom. 1627. And of Mary Lilly, their only Daughter, who departed this Life at Fulham, the 10th of October, 1625.

Close to the other, this:

Here under lieth the Body of Francis Bulbeck, late of Clevedon, in the County of Somerset, Esq; the eighth Son of John Bulbeck, of the same Place and County, Esq; deceased: Which said Francis

Francis died, being never married, the 9th of Novemb^r, in the Year of our Lord God, 1585.

Adjoining to the last mentioned is another with this Inscription :

Here lieth buried Peter Richardson, Goldsmith and Jeweller, born in Holland, in the Parts beyond the Seas, Servant to the most famous King Henry the Eighth, and King Edward the Sixth, to Queen Mary, and to our most dread Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth : Which Peter having married Anne, the Daughter of Robert Wilson, lived to the Age of 84 Years, and died a faithful Christian, the 24th of March, in the Year of our Lord God, 1586.

There is also in this Chancel buried the Body of one David Bedo, Batchelor of the Law, and Steward to the Lord of Carleil, &c. 1541.

Clofe by the former,

Lieth buried the Body of Humphrey Lovel, Esq; with his two Wives and five Children. He died the 16th of November, 1585.

The next is thus inscribed :

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Ellis, quondam Hospitalarius hujus Hospitalis. Qui obiit 3 die Augusti, 1550. quadragesimo 5. ætatis anno. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

At the upper End of the Chancel, in the East Corner, is an antient Monument, with this Inscription :

Wilielmus Chaworth, secundus Filius Johannis Chaworth, de Wynerton, in Comitatus Nottingham militis, hic in suo Cœlibatu repulverescit. Cujus spiritus in Cœlis, carnis reassumptionem expectat.

Obiit 24 die Martii, Anno salutis à Christo, 1582. & suæ Nativitatis 28.

Neceffitudinis Symbolum.

A very fair Table, with a rich Coat of Arms, on the East Wall, toward the lower End of the Church.

Over it these Words :

So good a Father and Mother, are never to be forgotten.

Under it these :

Here lieth the Body of Rebecca Burton, Wife to Captain Nicholas Burton, and Daughter to Henry Somaster of Painsford in Devonshire, Esq; who departed this Life the 28th of February, Anno Domini, 1632.

In the Wall, on the West Side of the Church, is this antient Memorial.

The first sepulted in this Place
after they it facrated,
was Humphrey Summerfet
Deacon, which here does lye,
Batchelour in the Arte,
whom cruel Death oppressed
The Fifteen hundred and Fifteenth Year
of God Almighty
The Fifteenth Day of April
Which Humphrey doth call and cry,
With lamentable Escrikes,

and good Devotion
All devout Christen Men
and Women that pass hereby
Pray for my dolorous Soul,
for Christs bitter Passion.

On an antient Place close to the former, is this Inscription :

Here by this Wall Side buried is William Vevian, Son and Heir unto Michael Vevian of Cornwall, Esquire. Which William was Servant unto the Right Noble, Charles Sommerfet, Earl of Worcester, the King's Chamberlain, and by Misfortune drowned in the Thames, on Passion-Sunday, at Afternoon, in the Year of our Lord God, 1520. For whose Soul pray of your Charity, as you would be prayed for.

In the Body of the Church, upon a brass Plate on the Ground, is this Inscription :

Here lieth Humphrey Gosling, of London, Vintener, of the White Hart of this Parish, a Neighbour of Virtuous Behaviour, a very good Archer, and of honest Myrth, a good Company Keeper.

So well inclin'd
to Poore and Rich,
God send more Goslings
to be sich.

He was Servant to the Right Honourable, the Lord Hunfden, Lord Chamberlain, and deceased the 22d of July, 1586.

Clofe by the other lies buried the Body of George Skoowith, 1525.

Also the Body of John Danson, 1577.

A very fair Stone, with a fair Picture of the Party buried wrought in Brass, having these several Inscriptions :

Over his Head two brass Circles.

In the one thus :

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, & in novissimo die, de terra surrecturus sum.

In the other thus :

Et in Carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

In a Circle upon his Breast thus :

Reposita est hæc spes mea, in sinu meo.

Under him thus :

Situs hic est pietatis, ac religionis cultor Johannes Floid, Artis Musicæ Bacchalaureus. Qui dum vixit, Regis Henrici octavi in facello cecinit, & Christi Sepulchrum invisit Jerosolymis. Ob. Anno Dom. 1523. Mensis Aprilis die tertio.

Near unto the other is this Inscription :

Here resteth the Body of the Lady Eleanor Kemp, Widow, late Wife of Sir William Kemp, Kt. and Daughter and Heir unto Robert Brown, Esq; which Lady Eleanor deceased the 26th of September, in the Year of our Lord God, 1559.

Near unto the former is this Inscription :

Orata pro anima Domini Johannis Sampull, quondam unitus Vicioruu Collegii Regii sancti Steph.

Steph. Westmonasterii, & in sua ætate in Cantaria Delinwood, Celebrans in Bassa Capella Sanctæ Mariæ dicti Collegii. Qui obiit Ann. Dom. 1510.

Near unto the other is this Inscription :

Hic jacet Anna Pynta, Hispaniæ, quæ obiit 8 die Martii, Anno Dom. 1523. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.

On a fair Stone close to the other, is this Inscription :

Orate pro anima Johannis Brime, Sacerdotis, qui obiit 13. die Mensis Martii 1525. Cujus animæ, &c.

Near to the other :

Lieth buried the Body of John Borwet, Esq; sometime Sergeant Plumber to King Henry the Seventh, and to King Henry the Eighth. Deceased the 7 of December, 1525.

Next unto the other is this Inscription :

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of Humphrey Cook, Citizen and Carpenter of London, and Master Carpenter of all the Works to our Sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, and Master Carpenter at the building of this Hospital, called the Savoy : The which Humphrey deceased the 13 Day of March, in the Year of our Lord God, 1530. and lieth under this Stone.

On the next unto the other, is this Inscription :

Pray for the Soul of Newel Loveday, Gentleman, late Groom for the Month in the Office of the Cellar, to the most excellent Prince, King Henry the Eighth, who died the 18 Day of May, Anno Dom. 1523.

In this Church of the Savoy are these more modern Monuments for Persons deceased.

For Lady Joyce, Daughter of Sir Alan Apfley, Lieutenant of the Tower. Married first to Lyfter Blunt, Esq; and afterwards to the Lord William Ramesey, Earl of Dalhousy in Scotland. Deceased April 28. 1663. This Monument is on the South side of the Communion Table.

On the North side, for Anne Killigrew, Daughter of Dr. Killigrew, who died in the Flower of her Age, 1685.

For Elizabeth Jenyns, Daughter of Sir John Jenyns, died Aug. 7. 1684. She gave to the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 100 l. to be from time to time for ever employed at Interest, for the Use of the said Poor ; and the growing Interest to be bestowed upon, and equally divided among twelve poor People.

On the North Wall.

A Monument for Sir Richard Blake, Kt. He married Elizabeth, second Daughter of John Bathurst, of London, Doctor of Physick, had Issue two Sons and three Daughters. Died, Aug. 26. 1683.

Upon a Flat Stone in the Chancel :

Magdalane Lane, a Virgin, aged 21. sprung of an ancient Stock of that Name in Northamptonshire ; deceased 1684.

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Sir Willam Howard, Knight of the Bath, sixth Son of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, 1672.

Edward Lord Howard; Baron of Escrick; Knight of the Bath, seventh Son of Thomas; Earl of Suffolk. Buried 28 April, 1675.

Elizabeth Compton, Daughter of Sir Spencer Compton, Knight of the Bath, Lord Compton, 1629. Aged two Days.

Lady Mary Compton, Daughter of the said Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton ; departed 1634. Aged nineteen Months.

Within the Rails :

Lady Arabella, Countess Dowegar of Nottingham, 16 Jan. 1681.

Anne Comberford, Daughter of William Comberford, late of Tamworth in Staffordshire, Esq; Obiit 1663.

Samuel How, Deputy Register of the Court of Admiralty, Obiit Nov. 17. 1670.

Charles Fitz Patrick, 1677.

A Monument near the Pulpit for Rob. Brown, of St. Mary le Strand. Departed March 12. 1709. Aged 60.

He left by Will to the Poor of the said Parish, 5 l. And to the Charity School of the said Parish 5 l. paid by his Executors accordingly.

There is a Monument likewise for Lewis de Durfort, Earl of Feversham. Obiit April 8. 1709.

B E N E F A C T O R S.

A TABLE, or MEMORIAL of all such Benefactors as have given any Sums of Money, or Legacies, to the Value of five Pounds, and upwards, to this Parish, for the Use of the Poor, or to other pious Uses within this Parish; beginning from the Year of our Lord God, 1597. And as touching all other Legacies and Sums of Money under five Pounds, given by Benefactors in this Kind, since the Time aforesaid, they are register'd in a Book kept for that Purpose.

Ralph Abnet, of this Parish, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1597, and gave unto the Use of the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 20 l. and 5 l. more for the Advancement of five poor Maid-servants of this Parish in Marriage.

Richard Jacob, of the Parish of St. Clement's-deans, Vintener, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1612. and gave unto the Poor of this Parish 40 s. per Annum, for 32 Years, to be paid out of the Rent of the Cheaquer Tavern, in the Parish aforesaid.

Meredith Thomas, of the Parish of St. Clement's-deanes, Taylor, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1620. and gave the Sum of 6 l. to this Parish for ever, to be lent unto two poor Men of this Parish, either of them 3 l. a piece, for three Years, without Interest; they giving good Security to the Church-wardens for the time being, to repay the said 6 l. at the three Years end.

Francis Smith of this Parish, Grocer, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1621. and gave the Sum of 20 l. whereof 10 l. to the Poor of this Parish, and the other 10 l. for the Maintainance of a Sermon to be yearly preached upon Midsummer Day in this Church for ever.

Dame Margaret Walter, Wife of Sir John Walter, Knt. of this Parish, died in the Year of our Lord God, 1622, and gave unto the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 5 l.

John Benner, Baker, of this Parish, died in the Year of our Lord God 1625, and gave unto the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 10 l. for ever.

Jane Lane, Widow, Daughter of James Howson of this Parish, died in the Year of our Lord God 1625, and gave unto the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 5 l.

There is given unto this Parish, the 26th Day of March, 1628, by the Sum of 5 l. for the Maintenance of two Sermons to be preached yearly on Easter Monday and Whitsun Monday, by some sufficient and able Minister.

A Second MEMORIAL.

of this Parish, Widow, in the Year 1629, gave unto this Parish the Sum of 6 l. to buy a second Pulpit Cloth, to remain to the Church for ever.

Sir John Walter, Knt. Lord Chief Baron, died in the Year 1630, and gave to the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever, the Sum of 20 l.

James Howson, the Elder, of this Parish, died in the Year 1631, and gave unto the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 5 l.

SEVERAL Tables of Benefactors to this Parish or Precinct of the Savoy, are now to be seen on the North and South Walls of this Church.

Jane Edwards gave to the Poor of this Parish of St. Mary Le-Strand, and the Precinct of the Savoy 100 l. she died 1679.

Arabella, Countess-Dowager of Nottingham, Anno 1681, gave 20 l. to buy an Offering Basin for the Sacrament, in her Life-Time; and bequeathed 100 l. for the Use of the Poor of the Precinct; the Interest whereof to be distributed yearly.

Sir Edward Smith, her Brother, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common-Pleas in Ireland, Anno 1681, gave 10 l. to buy a Cup and Salver for the Sacrament.

Sarah Sharp gave five Guineas to buy a Piece of Plate for the Communion-Table.

Anne Payce, Ann. 1702, gave a House in the Savoy, towards the Maintenance of the poor old Inhabitants of this Precinct, and for putting out poor Children Apprentices.

William Peel gave 10 l. a Year for ever Ann. 1659.

A Dozen of Bread is distributed to the Poor every Lord's Day, with several other Charities.

THERE are two yearly Sermons peached in this Church, one given by the Lady Lovelace, preached about the Beginning of October.

ANOTHER given by Sir Francis Bulbeck, Knt. to be preached on Easter Monday.

PREPARATION Sermons for the Sacrament are preached the first Friday every Month, by several Persons.

THIS Living is in the Gift of the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being.

THE Value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by Fees, Duties, &c. 80 l. per Ann.

THE present Chaplain is the Reverend Mr. Wilkinson.

THE Vestry consists of 14 Inhabitants.

The OFFICERS are,

2 Chapel-Wardens. 2 Overseers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

PART of the Strand; Part of Dutchy-lane, White-lion-court, Green-elm-court, Upper-church-yard, Lower-church-yard, Savoy-alley, and Fe-suits-Ground.

NUMBER of Houses in this Precinct are 76.

SEVERAL of the Inhabitants of this Precinct, which is in the Liberty of the Dutchy of Lancaster, live Rent-free, and have done so for many Years, no Body appearing to make Demand of them.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, two German Churches, one of which is a Calvinist, and the other a Lutheran; one French Church, and one Quakers-Meeting. Barracks for 500 Soldiers, the Savoy Prison for Deserters, and other Delinquents of the Army; and for securing the Recruits. Here is also a handsome Infirmary for such of the Guards as fall sick, and for three or four Officers.

The PARISH of St. MARY Le STRAND.

THE first Church of St. Mary le Strand, was situated on the South Side of the Strand, opposite to the present Church, and was pulled down by Edward Duke of Somerset, Uncle to Edward VI. and Lord Protector, Anno 1549, who promised to build the Parishioners a new Church, but did not perform it. So that they were obliged sometimes to join themselves to the Church of St. Clement Danes, and afterwards to the Chapel in the Savoy, until a new Church was built.

THE present Church of St. Mary le Strand takes its Name from the Virgin Mary, to whom it was dedicated, and from its Situation.

THE first Stone of the Foundation was laid on the 25th of February 1714, and the Steeple, being the last Part of the Church, was finished the 7th of September, 1717; but was not consecrated until the 1st of January, 1723.

It is situate on the easterly Side of the Strand, where the Maypole stood formerly.

By an Act of Parliament 12, Regin. Anne, for building fifty new Churches, in the Broad Place where the Maypole stood, and the Watch-House, was so much of the vacant or waste Piece of Ground to be granted for a Church, as contained in Length from East to West 138 Feet, and in Breadth from North to South 60 Feet, and to be vested in Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, John Archbishop of York, Simon Lord Harcourt, Lord Chancellor, &c. appointed by Letters Patents, dated the 27th of September, 1712. to be Commissioners to execute the Powers in the Act 9 Regin. Anne, for building fifty new Churches; and in their Heirs and Assigns for ever; such new Church, after it is erected and finished, shall by deemed one of the 50 Churches to be built.

A straight Way and Passage on the North Side leading East and West, to be 20 Feet broad between the said Church and the Houses. Another Street Way at the East End of the Church, of the same Breadth; and to be left fifty Feet for the High-street between the Church and the Houses at the East End on the South Side; and at the Middle Part of the Church to the Buildings now standing 45 Feet; and at the

the West End of the Church to the said Buildings 38 Feet from the High-street.

THIS Church is built of Stone, it has no Gallery within, and yet the outside is divided into two Orders of Columns, *viz.* Ionick below, and the Corinthian above; this is looked upon as a great Fault by good Architects; but the Circular Portico, at the West Entrance, is much commended. It is well pew'd and wainscotted, and the Altar is neat, in a Semicircular Form.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the King, Value 225 *l.* besides Fees, 100 *l.* being settled by Act of Parliament, and paid by the King, and 125 *l.* raised by a Pound-Rate, at 4 *d.* in the Pound, on the Parishioners. The Rector has also a House, valued at 50 *l.* per Ann. which stands in Charles-street, near Covent-garden, but it is in this Parish by Virtue of the aforesaid Act.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. John Heylyn, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Stevens.

HERE are two Gift Sermons yearly, one on the 6th of September, the Gift of Mrs. Loveday; the other on the 27th of October, the Gift of Mrs. Edwards; and two Charity Sermons, for the better Support of 20 poor Boys.

PRAYERS are every Wednesday, Friday and Holiday, at Eleven o'Clock, no Organ, one Bell.

The Vestry is select but the Parish choose one Church-Warden.

The PARISH OFFICERS	The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,	are,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Constable.
2 Overseers of the Poor.	2 Scavengers.

THE Benefactions to the Poor are 5 *l.* for ever to 20 poor Widows, the Gift of Mrs. Loveday; and 4 *l.* for ever to be distributed among poor Widows, the Gift Mrs. Edwards.

IN Denham-yard in this Parish is a Charity School for 20 poor Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, &c. are cloathed in Grey, and have from 40 *s.* to 5 *l.* given when put out Apprentices, all by Subscription of the Parishioners. There is another for 20 poor Girls, who are taught to Read, Knit, Sew, &c. and are cloathed in striped Gowns by a Society: This last School is in Swan-yard, and the Girls go to the Savoy Chapel.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

PART of the Strand; Part of Dutchy-lane, Little Drury-lane, and therein Pettiford-yard, Denham-yard, and Feather's-court, Windsor-court, Swan-yard, Eagle-court, and therein Child's-court, Helmet-court, Katherine-street, and therein Blake's-court and Little Katherine-street, Canary-court, and Exeter-court; Part of Burleigh-street; Part of Exeter-street; and Change-court; Part of White-hart-yard; Part of Drury-lane, and Part of Wyck-street.

NUMBER of Houses 266.

Somerfet-house.

IN this Parish is, a Royal Palace, commonly called *Somerfet-house*, a magnificent Structure built by the Duke of *Somerfet*, Uncle to King Edward VI. It was, after the Death of King Charles II. occupied by Katharine Queen-Dowager, who there kept her Court for many Years, till she left England and returned to Portugal.

It has a beautiful Front towards the Water Side, with a Piazza, Fountain, Walks, and Statues. The Front towards the Strand is adorned with Columns and Entablature of the Dorick

Order. It is very reasonable, says an ingenious Architect, to think that *Somerfet-house* was the first Building in England that exhibited any Resemblance of Grecian Architecture; and wherein much Labour and curious Workmanship was employed. But the Stone being of a soft and loose Texture, soon became liable to Decay and Injury by Weather; so that now the Edifice is almost intirely defaced, and very few Members remain perfect to inform us what they originally were. At present the most remarkable Part of this Palace is the Chapel, built by *Inigo Jones*, in which the Dorick Order is enriched in the most extravagant Manner, as may be seen in the 92d Plate of the *Principles of ancient Masonry*, &c.

THE Author of *A Critical Review of the Public Buildings*, speaks thus of this Palace: "I am exceedingly pleased with the Front of the first Court of *Somerfet-house* next the Strand, as it affords us a View of the Dawning of Taste in England, this being the only Fabrick, that I know of, which deviates ever so little from the Gothick, or imitates ever so remotely the Manner of the Antients: Here are Columns, Arches, and Cornice that appear to have some Meaning; and if Proportions are neglected, if Beauty is not perfectly understood, if there is a strange Mixture of Barbarism and Splendor in it, the Mistakes admit of great Alleviations: In all Probability the Architect was an Englishman, and this his first Attempt, to refine on his Predecessors. Perhaps he had not an Opportunity to review the Italian Models; or form his Judgment on the Plans of the Antients. At all Events the Duke, who was at the Expence of this costly Undertaking, is to be applauded for setting this glorious Example of a Taste, till then unknown in the Kingdom; for choosing so charming a Situation, just in the Middle of Bow, which the River forms between the Bridge and Westminster, commanding the Prospect both Ways, and looking direct on the fine Hills of Surrey. 'Tis not to be doubted but the new Front next the Gardens has greatly the Advantage of the old; nothing can be conceiv'd more in Taste, or better calculated to answer the View from the Water, and yet even here we have the Mortification to see it left unfinished; though a Trifle more of Charge would make it perfect: I mean according to the Plan, on which 'twas originally designed: For, if the most was to be made of the Situation, 'tis capable of Beauties, which very few others could allow. The Inequality of Ground, for Example, leaving Room to shew the upper Story of the Court next the Strand, over the Top of that belonging to the Gardens; and what beautiful Use might be made of such an Advantage, I leave to the understanding Architect to imagine.

THIS House is now inhabited chiefly by Persons to whom Apartments are given by the King, but the best Part of it reserved for the Entertainment of Foreign Ambassadors, and others of high Rank. Here his serene Highness the Prince of Orange was lodged, after his Arrival in England, till the Day of his Marriage with the PRINCESS ROYAL.

THE PARISH of St. CLEMENT'S DANES.

TO begin now at Temple-bar, over-against it, in the High Street, antiently stood a Pair of Stocks, and then a large middle Row of Houses and small Tenements built, partly open-

ing to the South; partly towards the North, stretching to a Stone Cross, which was where the New Church in the *Strand* now stands. Among these Houses stands the Parish Church of *St. Clement Danes*, so called, because *Harold*, a *Danish* King, and other *Danes*, were buried there, in that Church-yard.

THIS *Harold*, whom King *Canutus* had by a Concubine, reigned three Years, and was buried at *Westminster*; but afterwards *Hadicanutus*, the lawful Son of *Canutus*, in Revenge of an Affront done to his Mother, by expelling her out of the Realm, and the Murder of his Brother *Alured*, commanded the Body of *Harold* to be dug up out of the Earth, and to be thrown into the *Thames*, where it was by a Fisherman taken up and buried in this Church-yard: But in a Ledger-Book some Time belonging to the Abbey of *Chertsey* in *Surrey*, it is noted thus:

“ IN the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Monastery of *Chertsey* was destroyed; ninety Monks of that House were slain by *Danes*, whose Bodies were buried in a Place near to the old Monastery.

William of *Malmsbury* saith they burnt the Church, together with the Monks and Abbot; but the *Danes* continuing in their Fury, throughout the whole Land, desirous at Length to return home into *Denmark*, were, by the just Judgment of God, all slain at LONDON, in a Place which is called *The Church of the Danes*.

THERE is yet another Reason given for this Denomination of the Church from the *Danes*; namely, that when the *Danes* were utterly driven out of this Kingdom, and but a very few left, who were married to *English* Women; these were constrained to inhabit between the Isle of *Thorne*, which is now called *Westminster*, and *Caer Lud*, now called *Ludgate*: And there they built a Synagogue; which being afterwards consecrated, was called, *Ecclesia Clementis Danorum*. This Account of the Name did the learned Antiquary *Fleetwood*, some Time Recorder of LONDON, give to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, who lived in this Parish.

ABOUT this Church, and Parts adjoining, were frequent Disturbances, in former Times; by reason of the Unthrifts, as *Stow* calls them, of the Inns of Chancery, who were so unruly at Nights, walking about, to the Annoyance and Danger of such as passed along the Streets, that the Inhabitants were fain to keep Watches. In the Year 1582, the Recorder himself, with six more of the honest Inhabitants, stood by *St. Clement's* Church, to see thee Lonthorn hanged out, and to observe if he could meet with any of these outrageous Dealers. About Seven at Night they saw young Mr. *Robert Cecil*, the Lord Treasurer's Son, (who was after Secretary of State to the Queen) pass by the Church; and as he passed, gave them a civil Salute. At which they said, *Lo! you may see how a Nobleman's Son can use himself, and how he putteth off his Cap to poor Men. Our Lord blefs him.* This Passage the Recorder wrote in a Letter to his Father, adding, “ Your Lordship hath Cause to thank God for so virtuous a Child.

IN this Parish was the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells's* Palace in former Times: So it is found in the Bishop of LONDON's Register of Wills and Testaments, *Hospitium Reverendissimi Domini Episcopi Bathon. & Wellen. in Parochia Sancti Clementis Dacor.*

John Fabian, of *St. Clement's Danes*, Gent. by his Will, March 16, 1541, bequeaths to his Sister *Martha* four Nobles yearly out of his Lands he purchased in *Ovington* in *Essex*, for her Life. *Lady Marney* to have all his Books of Meditations

and his Chronicles. *Lady Sperte*, his Sister. The Right Hon. the Earl of *Southampton*, his Master.

THE Care of those that by an annual Succession have the Charge and oversight of this Church, hath continually been such, as upon the least Defect or Failing either in Strength or Beauty, it hath instantly been employed, both in Repairs and Adornment.

AND first, we begin with that great costly Repair in the Year of our Lord God 1608. At which Time, upon six and twenty Feet of the Church-yard in Length, and twenty Feet in Breadth, (taken in at the East End of the Church) they built up a very fair Chancel. The Charge of this Building and Repairing amounting to the Sum of 1000 *l.* and upwards.

IN the Year of our Lord God 1616, there was laid out upon the Steeple in repairing and enlarging it, with some other needful Things in the Church, the Sum of 496 *l.*

IN the Year of our Lord God 1631, some Parts of this Church was again repaired, and the whole Body covered with a fair and beautiful Roof; the Charge of it 40 *l.*

IN the Year 1632, and in the Year 1633, this Church was within, throughout richly and very worthily beautified. The Charge of it 50 *l.*

THE Sum of all these Repairs, all being at the sole Cost of the Parishioners, 1586 *l.* and yet this present Church was built in the Year 1680; for under the South Portico is this Inscription:

This Church was taken down and rebuilt at the Charge of the Parishioners of *St. Clement's Danes*, and by the Liberal Contributions of many of the said Parishioners, and some others, 1680.

Dr. Gregory Haskard, then Rector; *William Farman*, and *Thomas Cox*, Church-wardens, both born in this Parish.

AND on a carved White Marble Stone on the North Side of the Chancel, (pretty high on the Wall) adorned with two Cupids supporting an Anchor with each one Hand, and with the others holding a circular Slip or List, whereon are these Words in a large black Character;

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.

And underneath is this Inscription:

And, for the solemn Worship of his Holy Name, this old Church being greatly decayed, was taken down in the Year 1680, and rebuilt and finished in the Year 1682, by the pious Assistance of the Reverend *Dr. Gregory Haskard*, Rector; and the bountiful Contributions of the Inhabitants of this Parish, and some other Noble Benefactors.

Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesty's Surveyor, freely and generously bestowing his great Care and Skill towards the Contriving and Building of it.

Which good Work was all along greatly promoted and encouraged by the Zeal and Diligence of the Vestry.

<i>Hugh Owen,</i> <i>William Farman,</i> <i>Thomas Cox,</i> <i>Will. Thompson,</i> <i>John Radford,</i>	}	CHURCH-WARDENS.
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2 Chron. xxiv. 13. So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them; and they set the house of God in his state, and strengthened it.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

This

This was erected in the Year 1684, *Roger Franklin*, and *James Deeling*, being Church-Wardens.

In the Year 1719, the Steeple was raised 85 Feet; and in 1721, the Church-yard was beautifully paved.

THIS Church is built of curious Stone, both strong and beautiful, of the *Corinthian* Order. The East End, both of the Church and Chancel, are elliptical, and the Roof is covered with Lead, as are also two Cupola's at the West End over the Stair-cases; and there is a spacious circular Portico fronting the *Strand*, supported by six Pillars of the *Ionick* Order.

It is a very neat ornamental Church, both Inside and Outside; for the latter, you have at the East End a circular Pediment and Shield, with the Anchor; a Cornice round the Church; the Windows are adorned with Cherubims (on the Key-stone); the Arches with Enrichments, and the Battlements, and other proper Places, with Vases.

It is not less ornamental within the Church. The Roof is cambered, supported with neat Wood Columns of the said *Corinthian* Order; which Roof and the Arches are plentifully enriched with Fret-work, but especially that of the Choir with Cherubims, Palm-branches, Shields, &c. and six Pilasters of the *Corinthian* Order, painted blue, and the Capitals, &c. gilt with Gold, standing above the Wainscot: And here is the King's Arms in Fret-work, and also painted.

It is well wainscotted, and the Pillars cased up to the Gallery, which extends round the Church, except at the East End, with handsome Bolection-work in the Fronts.

THE Pulpit is Oak, curiously carved and enriched with Cherubims, Cupids, Anchors, and Branches of Palm, Festoons, fine Finnierring, &c. And it is very uniform and well pewed, and has three Wainscot inner Door-cases.

THE Altar-piece is also Carved Wainscot, of the *Tuscan* Order, with two Columns; their Entablature and Arched Pediments; under which are three Cherubims in *Relievo*: Above the Arched is a triangular Pediment, with three Acroters, and (thereon) as many Lamps. The Inter-columns are the Commandments in Gold Letters on Black, and the extra Columns are the Lord's Prayer and Creed in Black on Gold; and the Chancel is all paved with Marble.

THE Apertures are regular and well placed, those on the North answering to them on the South Side of the Church.

THE Length of the Church is 96 Feet, Breadth 63, and Height 48. The Altitude of the Steeple, which consists of a Tower (strengthened with Buttresses) and Turret, is about 116 Feet; in which Tower are eight noble Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS.

A fair Monument in the Chancel, on the North Side, at the upper End, with this Inscription:

A N N Æ.

Georgii	}} More de	Filiæ	
Roberti		Lothesley	Sorori
Wilielmi		Equitum	Nepti
Christopheri		Aurator	Pronepti.

Fœminæ Lectissimæ, Dilectissimæque,
 Conjugi Charissimæ, Castissimæque,
 Matri Piissimæ, Indulgentissimæque,
 xv. Annis in conjugio transactis,

vii. post xii. partum (quorum vii. superstant) dies,

Immani Febre correptæ

(Quod hoc Saxum Fari iussit,

Ipse præ dolore infans)

Maritus (miserrimum dictu) olim

Charæ Charus;

Cineribus cineres spondet suos,

Novo matrimonio (annuat Deus) hoc

Loco Sociandos;

Joannes Donne.

Sacræ Theologiæ Professor

Secessit,

Anno xxiii. ætat. suæ & sui Jesu

CICDCXVII.

Aug. XV.

A fair Monument over-against this, on the South Side, with this Inscription:

Viro præclarissimo, animi Corporisque
 dotibus ornato.

Qui in Anglicani juris studio felicissimè versatus Jurisconsulti munere, quod jure optimo obtinuit, intermisso, officiis in Curia Cancellariæ; cum Examinatoris, per integros 17 annos, tum sex Clericorum unius, per menses quosdam fatales, integerrime perfunctus est; vita Londini in hoc vico (ubi & natus) majori ex parte transacta, die Apr. 26. Ann. Dom. 1610. Ætat. 51. defuncto, scil. Anima Christo, Corpore hic humo traditis, relictoque sui desiderio, non sine multis multorum lachrymis.

Maria ipsi superstes vidua,

Thomæ Oneli Filia, de Charleton, in Northantonienfi quondam agro Armigeri, fidissima Conjux charissimo Marito, Quicum ad annos fere 25 conjunctissime vixerat, Amoris inviolati perpetuum posteris testimonium, nec sibi minus lugubre, hoc posuit Monumentum.

A very fair Monument near unto the other, with this Inscription:

Memoriæ Sacrum:

Here lieth the Body of Hippocrates de Otthen, nobly descended from the noble Family of the Otthens, out of Holfatia, Doctor of Physick in the University of Montpeliers, in France, and most worthily incorporated in the University of Oxford. After his first coming into England with his Father (who was the Emperor's Physician, and sent for over by Queen Elizabeth) he was desired by the Earl of Leicester himself, to pertain unto him, in whose Service (for many Years, both at home and abroad in the Low Countries, with his Lord) he performed such worthy Parts, as well in his own Faculty, as being employed in other laudable Services, that her Majesty and the State took especial Note of his Worth. After the Decease of the Earl, he was in the same Esteem and Regard with the Earl of Essex, and by her Majesty commanded to attend upon him in the Wars of France, and afterwards in his prosperous Voyage to Cadiz. Returning home (hoping to retire himself to his own Practice, and a more private Life) he was again commanded to go (as Physician in Service into Ireland (with the Lord Montjoy (afterwards Earl of Devonshire) her Majesty's Lieutenant in that Kingdom. But, returning again into England with his Lord, in the beginning of his Majesty's Reign, he continued not long, but went as Physician with the Earl of Hartford, his Majesty's Ambassador unto the Archduke of Austria and Burgundy, in that Honourable Employment: And so returning again into England, he spent the Residue of his Years with his dear and most virtuous

virtuous Wife, Mistrefs Dorothy Drew, Daughter to Master Roger Drew of Denſworth in Suſſex, Eſq; in great Blifs and Happineſs: And being a moſt zealous and penitent Chriſtian, full of Years, and (unto his laſt Gaſp) of perfect Memory, he ended his Pilgrimage here on Earth; and with Alacrity of Spirit ſurrendered his Soul into the Hands of his Creator, the 13 of November, 1611, For whoſe Love and Memory, his late Wife (the now Lady and Wife unto Sir Stephen Thornhurſt of Kent, (the moſt worthy and valorous Knight) hath cauſed this Monument to be erected, *Amoris ergo P. P.*

NEXT to this another handſome ſmall Monument, with this Inſcription:

Anne, the Daughter of Francis Cary, Wife of Hugh Pruſt of Devon, ſeventeen Years, aged forty, having by him nine Children, was buried here the 13th of February, 1627.

In Life and Death,
moſt ſtrict in right Accord,
She liv'd, ſhe dy'd
true Servant of the Lord.

A fair Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

By the Church-wardens and Feoffees of this Pariſh, this Monument was ſet up, the 20th of January, 1603.

Here lieth buried the Bodies of Richard Bedoe, Gent. and Anne his firſt Wife, one of the antienteſt of this Pariſh, and a Feoffee of the Poor, who ended his Life with a charitable Diſpoſition, the firſt Day of September, 1603. Annoque Regni Regis Jacobi, &c primo. Being, when he died, of the Age of fifty ſix Years, and was born in the Pariſh of Ricken, in Salop. Who of their Charity have given ſo many of their Tenements within the Dukes-Place in Cree-Church, alias Chriſts-Church, near Algate, London, as do now go for 20 l. per annum, to the Maintenance and Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh for ever. And alſo 110 l. to be lent gratis to fifty poor Houſholders, and young Beginners of the ſame Pariſh, for two Years a piece, putting in good Security for the ſame: With Condition, that this Stone, by the Church-wardens and Feoffees of the ſame Pariſh for the time being, ſhall from time to time for ever be maintained; and four Sermons yearly for ever to be made, on the Feaſts Days of All Saints, the Purification of our Lady, the Aſcension of our Lord God, and St. John Baptiſt, to remember and give God thanks for the Givers thereof. God increaſe Charity unfeigned.

Margaret Bedoe, laſt Wife of Richard Bedoe, gave by her laſt Will, in the Year 1633. the Sum of 20 l. to be added to her Husband's Gift of a 100 l. And ſo to be employed and diſpoſed of, as her Husband's now is, the Preacher four times a Year, mentioning her Gift with his, according to her Will, or elſe her Gift to be void.

A very fair Monument on the North ſide of the Chancel, with this Inſcription:

M. S.

Nobiliffimo juveni Wolfgango Balthafari a Crailſheim, ex antiqua & clara Familia in Franconia, cum in ſereniſſ. Frederici V. Electoris Palatini Comitatu huc in Angliam profeſtus, & morbo correptus, pie diem obiſſet 29 Jan. anni 1612. Hoc Monumentum poſitum fuit.

A fair Monument at the upper End of the South Iſle, with this Inſcription:

Unto the Memory of

Richard Jacob, late Vintener, deceased, who after ſixty ſix Years of his Life, whereof he ſpent more than half in this Pariſh, wherein he had with good Credit paſſed through all Offices, both in the Pariſh, as alſo in his Company, and for his Fidelity was elected one of the Governours of Bridewel, and likewiſe done many charitable Acts, both to the Pariſh, to his Hall, to the Hoſpital of Bridewel, Chriſt's Church, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas in Southwark, to divers Perſons in LONDON, and Southwark, and many other Places, comfortably gave up his Soul to his Redeemer the 13th of October, 1612.

Sibil his mournful Wife, hath cauſed this Monument to be erected.

ON the ſame Wall downward another fair Monument with this Inſcription:

This Monument was made at the only Charges of Katharine Metcalf, of Bedale in the County of York, Widow, Mother to the here-under named Thomas and Nicholas, and Executrix to the ſaid Nicholas, the 28th of May, Anno Dom. 1583.

Memento mori.

Here againſt this Place lieth buried the Body of Thomas Metcalf, late of Bellerby in the County of York, Gent. who died the 18th Day of May, 1575.

And alſo the Body of Nicholas Metcalf, Eſq; late one of the Six Clerks of the Chancery, and Brother to the ſaid Thomas, who died the 8th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1581.

To whom God grant a joyful Reſurrection
Amen.

A fair Table in Glaſs, hanging cloſe by the Pulpit, with this Inſcription:

S.

Memoria Virg.

Helena Mofely ex equeſtri Mofeleyorum familia oriunda. Cujus Annos nobiles ſumma virtus ac modeſtia merito conorant, correpta prematura morte heu! dies 17 Feb. Anno Chriſti 1607. ſupremus diluxit.

Amoris ergo moeſt. P. Q. A.

A handſome Monument on the North Side: In Memory of *John Pain*, who died April 25, Anno Dom. 1573.

UPON a fair Marble Stone in the Middle Iſle are the following Verſes:

William Saint Albone ſleeps at reſt,
within this Marble Stone,
Whoſe Corps in Clay, and Soul well bleſt
deſerves diſpraiſe of none;
He had ſuch Feats, ſo full of Fruits
ſo prompt with Word and Pen,
So ſkilful in his courtly Suits,
So dear a Friend to Men,
So ripe to rule the Works of Fame
ſo tempering hot and cold,
His Deeds deſerve that his good Name
were ſiphered here in Gold.

UPON

UPON a Stone in the Middle Isle is this Inscription :

Memoriæ sacrum; & Deo opt. max sacrum.

Secundum Christi Redemptoris adventum hoc in tumultu expectat Rogerus Houghton, antiqua Houghtonorum Familia in agro Lancastrensi oriundus. Qui quam Illustrissimi viri Domini Roberti Cecilii Salisburiae comiti & angliae magni Thesaurii, per Annos 42 summa cum Fide & Industria Familia præfuit in Patriam coelestem evocatus, placide pieque emigravit Anno Dom. 1617.

Charissimo viro Conjux moestissima monumentum hoc amoris & observantiae causa posuit.

ON another Stone near the former is this Inscription :

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth late Wife of George Dalton, Esq; who died the second Day of January, 1605, and hath left Issue of her Body to her Husband, Maximilian and Thomas.

Yea though I should walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no Evil, for thou art with me; thy Rod and thy Staff they comfort me.

Jesus Christ is my Light and my Salvation, whom then shall I fear? God is the Strength of my Life, of whom then shall I be afraid?

A fair Stone in the Middle Isle, near the Chancel, having this Inscription :

Batinus Haselrigg, Armiger, Capitaneus Militiae Leicestrensis, hic sepultus est. Qui obiit 4 Maii Ann. Dom. 1630. Aetatis suae 24.

ANOTHER in the same Isle, with this Inscription :

Hic jacet Edmundus Arnold,
postremus Aprilis
Ulcere quem rapuit
tristis atroxque dies,
Justus Ecclesiae Rector
Meritissimus olim,
Et summus medica
Doctor in Arte fuit,
Non Ipocrate minor erat
hic, non Peone, Doctor,
Non opifex mirum
vincis, Apollo, virum.
M. D. deme ter X. semel V.
Christi cadit Anno,
Cui vitam Medicus
det sine fine Deus.

A handsome Monument on the Wall, in the South Isle with this Inscription :

Here by lieth buried the Body of Edward Price, Gentleman, and of Edward, his only Son, who for the Space of twenty four Years, lived in this Parish, wherein God so blessed him, that of his good and charitable Devotion, he hath given three Pounds a Year for ever out of his free Land, called the Blue Lyon in the said Parish, to be bestowed in Sea Coals, and to be distributed freely to the Poor by the Church-Wardens. And also twenty Pounds for ever to be lent to two poor young Householders gratis, from two Years to two Years, ten Pounds a-piece.

He departed this Life the 8th of March, 1605.

ON the same Tomb, under that above, is this written :

This Tomb was erected at the Charge of Elizabeth, the Wife of Henry Baten, Esq; one of his Majesty's Sergeants at Arms, and late Wife of Edward Price, deceased; who of her goodly Disposition, hath given twenty Shillings a Year for ever to the Preacher of this Parish, to be paid out of her House called the Three Cups next adjoining on the West Side of the same Blue Lyon, only that he shall make Recital hereof at two several Sermons yearly; one on the Sunday before Christmas Day, and the other on the Sunday before Midsummer Day. And the said Elizabeth also, of her godly Love and Zeal to the Church, hath given a Flagon Pot; Silver and Gilt, weighing thirty eight Ounces and a half, for the Service of the Communion Table, to remain for ever; and three Pounds to the Poor, to be distributed at her Funeral, and five Pounds to the Poor of Kinton in Derbyshire, where she was born; she departed the 10th of November, 1616.

A very fair Glass Table, hanging on a Pillar in the South Isle, in which there is the Figure of a Gentlewoman all in Black, with a gilt Book in her Hand, laid as upon her Tomb; over her Head an Angel, over her, at the Feet, Death with a Dart and Hour-Glass.

OVER her, adjoining to a very fair Coat, encompass'd with a Laurel Wreath, these Words :

Filius Ararlmes Cyllenii, Factor Paterque Tonaquillae.

Under her :

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Katharina Bridges, (Filia & Heredis Roberti Effington Generosi, unius olim Guardianorum pontis LONDON.) Triplici jugo junctæ : Primo Thomæ Gwyn de LONDON, Generoso, filio secundo Gulielmi Vaughan, de Berain in Com. Denbigh, Armigeri, & Margaretæ Gwyn, Uxoris ejus, defunctorum. Cui unicum Fœtum edidit, nimirum Edwardum Gwyn, ad huc vitales carpentem Auras. Secundo Gulielmo Forset Armigero : Postremo Gulielmo Bridges, interioris Templi LONDON Armigero : Vita sua virtute clara, omnibusque naturæ dotibus eximie prædita. Cui (post laudibilis vitæ stadium, nitentemque in aulam migrationem) E. G. defunctæ proles, officiosa Pietate (ut decet) Novissimum hoc Parentale Munusculum exolvit.

Obiit 16 Maii, Anno a partu Virginis salutifero, 1598, Annoque Aetatis suae 45.

ON the South Side of the Communion-Table is a small Monument for Dr. Duxon, formerly Rector of this Church; but placed at such an Height that the Inscription is out of Sight.

ON the opposite, that is, the North Side, is another Inscription; but placed so high as not to be read; only there is the Anchor, which is the Arms of the Parish, and *Glory be to God* visible, so that it seems to be a Memorial of some charitable Benefactor.

ON a Pillar in the Body of the Church is a Monument for one Tatham, Surgeon.

Divers flat Stones laid over Persons deceased.

Under

Under the Belfrey are two ordinary Stones :

One for Walter Bowyer, Pewterer, and Walter and Charles, his Sons, and Anne, his Wife ; he departed 1691.

The other for Elizabeth, Daughter of Charles Alcock, of Clonmel in Ireland, 1699.

Upon a Brass Plate fixt to a Pavement in the the Middle Isle an Inscription for Elizabeth, Wife of Thomas Brown, died 25 Octob. 1705. aged 23.

If Youth and Vertue could not save
A vertuous Woman from the Grave, &c.

Another Brass Plate in the same Isle, for Herbert Williamfon. April 25. 1709. Ætat. 64.

Upon another Brass Plate fixed to the Pavement in the Chancel, Catharina, Uxor Richardi Holden, hic jacet. Ob. 2^{do} die Martii, 1710-11.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Earl of Exeter, the Value near 600 l. per Ann. but some say that not above 400 l. is collected : It is rated in the King's Books at 52 l. 7 s. 1 d.

The Rector is the Rev. Mr. Blackwell, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. Peters.

The Vestry is select.

Prayers are daily at eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and at three and eight in the Afternoon, during the Summer half Year; and at three and seven in the Afternoon, during the Winter half Year.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are :

- 6 Burgeses, and their Deputies.
- 2 Church Wardens.
- 5 Overseers, of which four are Collectors.
- 2 Surveyors for regulating the Paving of the Streets.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

The PEACE OFFICERS
are :

- 8 Constables.
- 8 Scavengers.
- 2 Surveyors of the High Way.
- 24 Jury-men for the Dutchy Liberty.
- 4 Ale Conners.
- 4 Flesh Tasters.

In Temple-Bar Ward :

Part of Butcher-row, Peach-tree-court, Star-court, Newcastle-court, Bear and Harrow-court, Old Boswell-court ; Part of St. Clements-lane, Plow-stables-alley, Yeat's-court ; Part of Clare-market ; Part of Vere-street, Bear-yard ; Part of Duke-street.

Sheer Lane Ward :

Gilbert's-passage, Carey-street ; Part of Searl's-square, commonly called Lincoln's-Inn Geat-square, Searl-street, Portugal-street, Cook's-court, Grange-court, New-court, Boswell-court ; Part of Sheer-lane, Little Sheer-lane, Crown-court, Hemlock-court, Peachy-court, Ship-yard, Cucumber-alley.

In Drury Lane Ward :

Part of Drury-lane, Drum-alley, King's-head-court, Bennet's-court, White Horse-yard, Clare-court, Blackmoor-street, Craven-buildings, Craven-passage ; Part of May-pole-alley, Stanhope-street, Peter-street, properly Danzile-street ; Part of Clare-street.

In Holy Well Ward.

Part of Holy-well-street, commonly called the Back of St. Clements, King's-arms-court, all

Wyck-street, excepted from Little Drury-lane end, to the back Door of the five Bells Tavern, Wyck-alley, Carpenter's-court ; Part of St. Clement's-lane ; Part of Clare-market ; Part of Clare-street, Holles-street, Clements-inn-passage, Houghton-street, New-inn-passage ; Part of May-pole-alley.

Royal Ward has :

Part of Temple-bar, Cross-keys-alley, Devereux-court, Essex-street, Little Essex-street ; Part of the North side of the Strand ; Part of Milford-lane, and therein Milford-stairs, Essex-stairs, Sadler's-court, Baker's-yard, and Tweezer's-alley, Grey-bound-court ; Part of the South side of the Strand, the South side of Butcher-row, the North side of St. Clement's-church.

Church Ward comprehends :

The North side of St. Clement's-church-yard, the West side of the same, the South side of Holy-well-street, commonly called the back of St. Clement's, the West end of the same, the North side of the Strand, from the new Church to St. Clement's Church, Pissing-alley.

Middle Ward takes in :

Milford-lane, Water-street, Arundel-street, and therein Pear-tree-hall, Norfolk-street, the Board-ed-entry, Angel-court, Naked-boy-court, Surrey-street, Strand-lane.

In the Savoy Ward are :

Part of the South side of the Strand, Dutchy-lane, Savoy, Savoy-alley, White-lyon-Court, Green-arbour-court, Jesuits-ground, Fountain-court, Herbert's-passage, Beaufort-buildings, Beaufort-street, Worcester-ground, Dirty-lane ; Part of Cecil-street ; Part of Burleigh-street, and therein Burleigh-court.

Number of Houses are about 1750.

In the upper Church Yard are three Schools ; one for 70 Boys, who are taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetick, by the Master, who is allowed 40 l. per Annum, and Coals and Candles : The Boys are also instructed in the Mathematicks, and are taught to sing by Masters, who are paid for teaching them. In the second School are 40 Girls, under a Mistress, who teaches them to Read, Sew, Knit, &c. and she has 20 l. per Annum, besides Coals and Candles : The Girls have also a singing Master to teach them ; and both Boys and Girls are cloathed in Blue. The third School is the Horn Book School, where 30 Children are taught by the Mistress.

In the upper Church Yard, there are also six Alms-houses with six Rooms, and 12 poor Women in each House ; who are allowed 2 s. per Week : And in the lower Church Yard are five Rooms for poor Women, each of whom have 2 s. and 6 d. per Week, They have also Coals at Christmas, if they can make Interest to get them.

THIS Parish is divided into two Liberties, viz. the Upper and the Lower : The Upper, which is in the Liberty of Westminster, contains four Wards, viz. Temple-bar Ward, Sheer-lane Ward, Drury-lane Ward, and Holy-well Ward : The Lower Liberty is in the Dutchy of Savoy, and contains also four Wards, viz. Royal Ward, Church Ward, Middle Ward, and Savoy Ward.

In this Parish are the three following Inns of Chancery, Lyon's-Inn, New-Inn, Clement's-Inn.

Lyon's-Inn, is an Inn of Chancery, situated on the Southerly side of Wytch-street, it has been such an Inn since Anno 1420, or sooner. It is governed

governed by a Treasurer, and 12 Antients; those of this House are three Weeks in *Michaelmas* Term; other Terms two in Commons, and pay 5 s. for the reading Weeks, for others 2 s. 6 d. Here are Mootings once in four Terms, and they sell their Chambers for one or two Lives.

Their Armorial Ensigns are; *Chequy Or and Azure, a Lyon Rampant Sable*. They have a handsome Hall, built in the Year 1700.

New-Inn, an Inn of *Chancery*, belonging to the *Middle-Temple*, and situated on the North side of *Witch-street*, to which Place this Society, removed from *Sea-Coal-Lane*, (as Tradition tells us) to be, for their Conveniency, nearer to the other Inns of Court and Chancery.

THIS was, before their Removal hither, a common Hostery, or Inn, known by the Sign of the *Blessed Virgin*, and was procured from Sir *John Fineux*, sometime Lord Chief Justice of England, for the Rent of 6 l. per Annum. And they Tenants at their own Will.

This Society is governed by a Treasurer and 12 Antients, the Members are to be in Commons, in their Gowns and Caps, (as the other Inns) one Week in every Term, or pay if not there.

They sell Chambers for one Life, and have Mootings once or twice a Term.

THEIR Armonial Ensigns are, *Vert, a Flower-Pot Argent*. To this Inn are pleasant Walks and Gardens, and the North-eastwardly Part joins to *Clement's-Inn*; from which it is separated by a handsome Iron Gate, shut up a Nights, which was placed here Anno 1723.

Clement's-Inn, an Inn of *Chancery*, situated near, tho' somewhat Northward from *St. Clement's Church*, not so called from the Well, but both the Church, Inn, and Well from the Pope, to whom the Church was dedicated. Here Students of the Law had their Inn, or Lodgings, about Anno 1478. It is said to have descended to the Earls of *Clare*, from Sir *William Hollis*, Lord Mayor of LONDON, Anno 1539, who had it from one *Cantlow's*, about the Year 1528.

HERE is a Hall and many handsome Chambers, built round three Courts, through which is a Passage from *St. Clement's Church* to *Clare-market*, in the Day time, when the Gates are open.

It is governed by one Principal, and four Antients. The Gentlemen are a Fortnight in Commons every Term, and longer in *Michaelmas* Term, and pay 5 s. per Week, though absent; they have Mootings sometimes twice a Term.

THEIR Armorial Ensigns are, *Argent, an Anchor (without a Stock) in pale Proper*, and a C. *Sable* passing through the middle.

The PARISH of St. JOHN the Evangelist, in Westminster.

THE Church here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, and *Westminster* is added, to distinguish it from other Churches, dedicated to the same Saint. It is situated on the West side of *Mill-bank*, near the *Horse-ferry*, in the City of *Westminster*.

It was founded in the Year 1721, and finished in the Year 1728.

THIS Building, says the Author of the *Critical Review*, "Is in a very particular Taste, and has
" a great Mixture of Beauty and Caprice in it:
" There are many Parts of it, which I approve,
" and many more which I condemn: It is, to be
" sure, a fatal Mistake, to endeavour at an Excellence, and then err so wide of the Mark,
" as to stumble on a Deformity. All false Or-

" naments become Faults immediately, and only
" serve to make an Absurdity more conspicuous:
" If the Architect of this Pile had once thought
" of this Rule, I am persuaded he would have
" been abundantly more chaste in his Compositions, and cut his four Towers, like those of
" *Babel*, off in the Middle.

THE Living here is a Rectory, in the Gift of the King, the Value per Ann. is about 250 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *John Villars* and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. *Fitzgerald*.

PRAYERS are on *Wednesday's*, *Friday's*, and Holidays, about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and about three in the Afternoon. Here is no Organ, and but two Bells.

The Vestry is select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are:

- 2 Church Wardens.
- 2 Overseers of the Poor.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are:

- 4 Burgeses.
- 4 Assistant Burgeses.
- 2 Constables.
- 1 Surveyor of the Highways.
- 2 Surveyors of the Streets.
- 2 Scavengers.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In Palace Yard Ward:

Parliament-stairs, *Lindsey's-lane* or *Dirty-lane*, *Abington-buildings*; Part of *College-street*.

In the Deanary Ward.

Smith-street; Part of *Stable-yard*.

In Sanctuary Ward.

PART of *College-street*, *Bowling-alley*, and *Oliver's-court*.

In Millbank Ward:

Pipers-ground, *Black-dog-alley*, *Horse-ferry-bank*, *Garden-grounds*, *Grosvenor-street*, and therein *Wisdom-alley*, *Market-street*, and therein *Goodchild-alley*, *Horse-ferry-road*, and therein *Garden-ground*, *Marsham's-street*, and therein *Blood-grounds*, *Hearn-court*, and therein *Lumley-street*, *Tufton-street*, *Vine-street*, *Campion-alley*, *Mill-bank*, *Church-street*, *Smith's-square*, *North-street*, *Wood-street*, *Cowley-street*, *Barton-street*, *Inglish's-wharf*, *French's-wharf*, *Killham's-wharf*, *Mackriff's-wharf*, *Prat's-wharf*, *Bell-wharf*, *Crooked-billet-wharf*, *Tapping's-wharf*, *Gray's-wharf*, *Catchcart's-wharf*, *Norris's-wharf*, and *Meal-wharf*.

In Peter-street Division:

Great St. Anne's-lane, *Jones's-court*, and *Pipe-makers-alley*; Part of *Orchard-street*; Part of *New Pye-street*; Part of *Old Pye-street*; *Little St. Anne's-lane*, and *Parker's-rents*; Part of *Duck-lane*; Part of *Pear-street*; Part of *Artillery-ground*; Part of *Artillery-wall*; Part of *Strutton-ground*, *Peter-street*, *Leg-court*, *Laundry-yard*, *Providence-court*, and *Whister-ground*; Part of *Adam a digging-yard*, *Tothill-fields* and *Rocheffer-row*.

NUMBER of Houses are about 1600.

IN these Fields there is an Hospital called the *Green Coats Hospital*, erected by King *Charles I.* but endowed by King *Charles II.* for

25 Boys and six Girls; with a School-Master to teach them.

ADJOINING to this Hospital is *Bridewel*; a Place for the Correction of such idle and loose Livers, as are taken up within this Liberty of *Westminster*, and thither sent by the Justices of the Peace for Correction; which is Whipping, and beating of Hemp, (a Punishment very well suited to Idleness;) and are thence discharged by Order of the Justices, as they in their Wisdom find Occasion. The Keeper of this *Bridewel* is Mr. *Reading*.

In *Totbill-fields*, which is a large spacious Place, there are certain Pest-Houses, now made Use of by 12 poor Men and their Wives, as long as it shall please God to keep us from the Plague. These Pest-Houses are built near the Meads, as remote from People.

Stretton-grounds, a good, handsome, long, well built and inhabited Street, which runs up to *Totbill-fields*, almost against the new Work-House, for employing poor People; and hath on the West a Passage into the new *Artillery-ground*, a pretty large Inclosure, made Use of by those that delight in Military Exercises.

Pear-street, narrow and short, which comes out of *Stretton-grounds*, and falls into *Duck-lane*, which is seated betwixt *Orchard-street* and *Peter-street*, a Place of no great Account.

Pye-street lieth between *Duck-lane* and great *St. Anne's-lane*, being better built than inhabited.

New Pye-street, is a Passage from *Old-Pye-street* into *Orchard-street*, a pretty handsome, new built Place.

Perkin's-rents, comes out of *Pye-street*, and falls into *Peter-street*, a Place of no great Account.

Little St. Anne's-lane lies between *Peter-street* and *Old Pye-street*; but ordinarily built and inhabited: Out of this Lane is a narrow and long Passage into *Great St. Anne's-lane*, called *Alding's-alley*.

Great St. Anne's-lane, a pretty handsome, well built, and inhabited Place.

Orchard-street, very long, with good Buildings, which are well inhabited: On the North Side is a Place called the *New Way*, which has Houses on the West Side, the East being *Sir Robert Pye's Garden Wall*.

New Totbill-street, a good handsome well built Place, which lies betwixt *Orchard-street* and *Old Totbill-street*.

Dacre's-street, but short, comes out of *Chapel-street*, and falls into *New Totbill-street*: On the South Side is a Place called *Prince Rupert's Stables*, which has a Passage into *Orchard-street*, now converted into a Brewhouse.

Peter-street, very long, and indifferent broad, especially that Part next to *Totbill-fields*, from which it passes by *Duck-lane*, and falls into *Wood-street*, and thence to the *Mill-bank*; and on the South Side it receives these Places, viz. *Horn-court*, *Tomkins's-yard*, *Moor's-yard*, and *Laundrey's-alley*; all of ordinary Account.

THE *Bowling-alley* falls into *Great Dean's-alley*, in the North: It is well built and inhabited; in which are *Oliver's-yard*, and a Place called *Back-alley*, both ordinary.

Masham-street, long and straight, with good Buildings well inhabited; it comes out of *Peter-street*, and falls into the Road which leads to the *Horse-ferry*.

Tufton-street, a good, large, and open Place, having on the East Side a Row of well built Houses, but the West Side, as yet is unbuilt: In this Street is *Benet's-yard*, very ordinary.

Market-street, falls into the *Mill-bank*, and is but ordinary.

Vine-street, a pretty handsome open Place, which also falls into *Mill-bank*: On the South Side is *Campaine-alley*, which goes into *Market-street*.

Wood-street, very narrow, with ordinary Houses, especially on the North Side, being old boarded Hovels ready to fall, and wants new building; this Street also falls into the *Mill-bank*.

College-street, formerly called the *Dead-wall*, as lying against the Wall of the College-Garden, and *Lindsey Garden*: It has Buildings only on the South Side, which are pretty good, the North Side being the Wall: In this Street is *Pipe's-ground*, which has, at present, a few Houses built, the rest lying waste: Here is also *Brick-court*, an indifferent Place.

THE *Mill-bank*, a very long Place, which begins by *Lindsey House*, or rather by the *Old Palace-yard*, and runs up to *Peterborough House*, which is the farthest House: The Part from against *College-street* to the *Horse-ferry*, a good Row of Buildings on the East Side next to the *Thames*, which is most taken up with large Woodmongers Yards and Brewhouses; and here is a Waterhouse which serves this End of the Town: The North is but ordinary, except one or two Houses by the End of *College-street*; and that Part beyond the *Horse-ferry*, has a very good Row of Houses, much inhabited by Gentry, by Reason of the pleasant Situation and Prospect of the *Thames*: The House at the utmost Extremity of the City of *Westminster*, was formerly called *Peterborough House*, belonging then to the Earl of *Peterborough*; it is now rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and is in the Possession of *Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart.*

The End of the Fifth BOOK.





A
SURVEY
 OF THE
 City of *LONDON*, &c.

B O O K VI.

C H A P. I.

Of the SUBURBS without the WALLS and LIBERTIES.



HAVING spoken of this City, the Original, the Increase, the Walls, Ditch, Castles, Towers, Bridges, the Schools and Houses of Learning; and their publick Charitable Foundations. And after that, how the same City is divided into Parts and

Wards; and how the same are bounded; and what Monuments of Antiquity, or Ornaments of Building are in every of them: As also in the Borough of *Southwark*. We lastly come to speak briefly of the Suburbs, as well without the Gates and Walls, as without the Liberties, and of the Monuments in them.

CONCERNING the Estate of the Suburbs of this City, in the Reign of King *Henry II. Fitz Stephen* hath these Words: "Upwards on the West (saith he) is the King's Palace, which is an incomparable Building, rising with a Vawmure and Bulwark, aloft upon the River, two Miles from the Wall of the City, but yet conjoined with a continual Suburb. On all Sides, without the Houses of the Suburbs, are

"the Citizens Gardens and Orchards, planted
 "with Trees, both large, sightly, and adjoining
 "together. On the North Side are Pastures
 "and plain Meadows, with Brooks running
 "through them, turning *Mater-mills*, with a
 "pleasant Noise. Not far off is a great Forest,
 "a well wooded Chase, having good Covert for
 "Harts, Bucks, Does, Boars, and wild Bulls.
 "The Corn Fields are not of a hungry sandy
 "Mould; but as the fruitful Fields of *Asia*,
 "yielding plentiful Increase, and filling the Barns
 "with Corn. There are near *LONDON*,
 "on the North Side, especial Wells in the Sub-
 "urbs, sweet, wholesome and clear. Amongst
 "which, *Holywell*, *Clerkenwell*, and *St. Cle-*
 "ment's Well, are most famous, and most fre-
 "quented by Scholars and Youths of the City
 "in Summer Evenings, when they walk forth to
 "take the Air.

THUS far out of *Fitz Stephen*, for the Suburbs at that Time.

AND here, before we enter in these Suburbs, and pass along through at the particular Places and Streets therein, it may be worth our while to stay a little, and take some Notice in general, both of the Inhabitants, and the multiplied Buildings.

IN the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, in that Part of her Reign that is upwards of 140 or 150 Years ago, when LONDON began to be very populous, there was a Confluence hither out of the Countries, of such Persons as were of the poorer Sort of Trades and Occupations: Who, because they could not exercise them within the Jurisdiction of the City, followed them here, and within the Compass of three or four Miles of the City. By Reason of these Tradesmen, bad Commodities were made and vended, to the wronging of the People. They made counterfeit Indigo, Musk, Saffron, Cochineal, Nutmegs, Wax, Steel, and other Commodities: But they were but Bunglers at their Business. They took Abundance of Apprentices, and kept them not their full Time, according to Law; but suffered them in a few Years to be out of their Times; whereby, few became sufficient Workmen: And they that were sufficient had so many Servants, that Numbers of Families were increased in the Suburbs and elsewhere. Whence (besides that the Sickness was often increased) the Suburbs were abused by false and insufficient Wares, and Deceits were practised by them; having none appointed to oversee them and their Works: For they belonged to none of the Companies of LONDON; and so were under no Controul or Restraint.

THIS at length caused a Petition to be put up to King *James I.* in the Year 1609, by the Tradesmen and Artificers of LONDON, who set forth, "That there were Special Laws and Statutes for Strangers inhabiting near the City, being no Freemen; yet those Laws had not been put in Execution, by Reason, that no special Man had been appointed to take the Oversight of it. And by Reason no good Government had been used, or Restraint made, there had repaired, and daily did repair from all Parts, Men of divers Trades and Sciences, which had not served any Apprenticeship, nor had Skill in their Trades; and shrouded themselves near the City, keeping Shops and using Trades openly, as well as privately. Thereby hurting the antient Inhabitants which dwelt near the City, and had duly served Apprenticeships, and the Companies of the said City, and abused the Subjects by bad Wares and Works, increasing Multitudes of Poor, and causing great Scarcity.

"THEY prayed therefore, that the King would grant unto Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Sir *William Wade*, Sir *Walter Cope*, and Sir *Nicholas Lusher*, (whom they judged very fit Men for this Employment,) and to their sufficient Deputies and Assigns, to erect and appoint one, or more general Halls for all the said Tradesmen and Artificers, that should inhabit the Suburbs, or within ten Miles of it; and to authorize them, or any two or more of them to call before them all such as took upon them to use any Art, Mystery or Science, and were not Freemen of the City and of some Company. And for the better ordering them, to establish Yearly certain Officers over every Trade; Science and Mystery, to have Care and oversight of the Relidue of that Trade, with such and like Orders, as those of the like Companies within the City of LONDON were subject to; and the Obstinate to be made subject to Imprisonment. And that it might be lawful for the said four Governors and their Assigns, to impose upon them the Penalties of such Laws and Ordinances as in such Cases were provided for Punishment of Offenders. And that towards the Governor's Pains, Charges and Travel in establishing them in an orderly Government, and having Care of

"the Continuance of the same, it might be lawful for them to take of every Person to be so settled under Government, such ordinary Fees and Duties, as by a general Consent should be thought fit, according to the Use of the City of LONDON.

THE Consideration of this the King committed to certain Persons, which were his Commissioners for Suits, viz. Sir *Julius Caesar*, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Sir *Thomas Parry*, Sir *Walter Cope*, Sir *Clement Edmonds*, and others. And they hereupon directed their Letters to some Gentlemen of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Essex*, and to certain Aldermen of LONDON, viz. Sir *Thomas Benet*, Sir *Henry Roe*, Sir *John Swinerton*, *Henry Finch*, *John Mitchel*, *Edward Barkham*, and *George Smithes*. These Aldermen April 30, 1610, gave up a Certificate, upon a Reference given by those his Majesty's Commissioners, concerning the Government of the Tradesmen inhabiting the Suburbs and other Places near the City. The Import was, That they had called the Parties before them, and examined the Causes of the Petition, and found that there were many such Abuses as were complained of. And they conceived it very needful, that some good Order might be established for the Preservation of lawful and necessary Trades; and that some severe Punishment might be inflicted upon such as made false and counterfeit Wares; and that an Order might be established for restraining the great Number of People which daily came from other Places. And that in their Opinion it was fit that the Tradesmen in the Suburbs near adjoining might be drawn under, and be governed by the Companies in the City of LONDON, as with whom they have most Affinity. And had such Orders, as well for the Search of their Wares, and Number of Apprentices, as were observed in the Companies in the City of LONDON: And that some special Men of every Trade might be yearly appointed out of, and by those Companies to search Wares, and to see such Orders performed as should be found convenient and needful for the said Tradesmen, upon such Penalties as were inflicted upon Offenders, in the several Companies of LONDON. That both Freemen of the City, and those that inhabited near the City, might live in their Callings to the Good of the Commonwealth. And that such ordinary Duties and Quarteridge, Search and Fines for Offences as were paid by the Freemen of the City, might likewise be paid by them to the Companies of LONDON, to whom they should be joined.

AND for as much as the Power and Authority of the City did not extend to the Masters and Wardens of every Company, to whose Care and Government any of the said Tradesmen should be joined, for their better Government, with two or more of every Company of the Tradesmen, and to make Search and reform many of these Abuses otherwise than in the said City of LONDON, they conceived not how these Abuses might be reformed unless his Majesty should be graciously pleased to give Authority to the said Masters, Wardens and others to be appointed, to reform the said Abuses, to make Search within five Miles, or so many Miles of the City, as to his Majesty should seem fit, to have the said Course of Reformation to extend. And that this Search might be made twice every Year, and the Offender to be punished by Fine or Mulct. And that the said Master and Wardens of every Company for their Neglect and Miscarriage in their Duties be punished forty Shillings, to be levied by Aid and Assistance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the Time being.

THIS

THIS was the whole of the Opinion given in by the Aldermen of LONDON upon this Business of the Tradesmen in the Suburbs, referred to them by the Commissioners.

THE said Commissioners did again desire the Opinion of the Gentlemen of *Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex*, in this Matter. And for the last named County, in *May, Anno 1611*, they directed their Letters to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Sir *William Rider* and Mr. *Blunt*, praying them to enter into a Consideration of the whole Matter, and of the Circumstances thereof and to give the Commissioners a Meeting at a Day appointed, *viz. May the 23d*, at the Exchequer-Chamber, that with Conference with them and some of the Aldermen, some Course might be taken as should be thought fit.

WHAT farther became of this Matter is uncertain; but whether it was the Encouragement these petty Traders and Artificers met with, or the Multitude of the meaner Sort of People, that was the Cause, but great Numbers of Edifices were erected in the Suburbs, where before were only Fields and void Places, especially on the East Parts of the City. This was at length much complained of, insomuch that in the Year 1580, it was thought meet to take some Course to stop this by the Queen's Proclamation.

MANY Inconveniencies are said there to be occasioned by daily Access of People thither, as that the City could scarcely be well governed, by Reason of such Multitudes flocking to live there, by the old Government, without devising of new Jurisdictions and Officers. It was thought also to increase a great Dearness of Provisions, there being hardly sufficient Victuals and Food and other Necessaries for Man's Life, to be had for reasonable Prices, so many were ready to consume the Provisions brought in. It was also thought to tend to the rendering the City more sickly, and to bring into it a Mortality; the Preservation of the People in Health, seeming impossible to continue where such great Numbers were brought to dwell in small Rooms; whereof a great Part were very poor, and such as must live on begging, or worse Means; and they heaped up together, and in a sort smothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one House; and the Plague, or popular Sickness, when that might happen in the City, would, by the Contiguity of the Buildings, spread and invade the whole City and Confines; and so endanger the Queen's own Life, and the spreading of a Mortality over the whole Nation.

THEREFORE the Queen, to prevent this, and moved hereunto by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other grave and wise Men in and about the City, commanded all Persons to desist and forbear from any new Buildings within three Miles from any of the Gates of the City; and to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more Families than one only, to be placed in any House. And she charged the Lord Mayor, and all other Officers having Authority in the same, Justices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, to foresee that no Person began to prepare any Foundation for any new House; and to be prohibited and restrained so to do; but that the Person attempting the contrary, and all the Workmen be committed to close Prison, there to remain without Bail until they found good Sureties, that they shall not at any Time attempt the like: And to seize all Manner of Stuff brought to the Place where such Building shall be intended; and, for the preventing this, none were to receive Inmates.

THE whole Proclamation was as follows:

THE Queen's Majesty perceiving the State of the City of LONDON (being antiently termed her *Chamber*) and the Suburbs and Confines thereof to increase by daily Access of People to inhabit in the same, in such ample Sort as thereby many Inconveniencies are seen already; but many greater of Necessity like to follow: Being such as her Majesty cannot neglect to remedy, having the principal Care under Almighty God to foresee aforehand to have her People in such a City and Confines, not only well governed by ordinary Justice, to serve God, and obey her Majesty; which by Reason of such Multitudes lately increased, can hardly be done, without Device of mo new Jurisdictions and Officers for that Purpose, but to be also provided of Sustentation of Victual, Food and other like Necessaries for Man's Life, upon reasonable Prizes, without which no City can long continue. And finally, to the Preservation of her People in Health; which may seem impossible to continue, though presently by God's Goodness the same is perceived to be in better Estate universally, than hath been in Man's Memory: Yet where there are such great Multitudes of People brought to inhabit in small Rooms; whereof a great Part are seen very poor; yea, such as must live of begging, or by worse Means: And they heaped up together, and in a sort smothered with many Families of Children and Servants in one House or small Tenement; it must needs follow, if any Plague or popular Sickness should by God's Permission enter among those Multitudes, that the same would not only spread it self and invade the whole City and Confines, as great Mortality should ensue the same, where her Majesty's Personal Presence is many times required; besides the great Confluence of People from all Places of the Realm by reason of the ordinary Termes for Justice there holden; but would be also dispersed through all other Parts of the Realm, to the manifest Danger of the whole Body thereof. Out of which neither her Majesty's own Person can be (but by God's special Ordinance) exempted, nor any other, whatsoever they be.

For Remedy whereof, as Time may now serve, until by some further good Order to be had in Parliament, or otherwise, the same may be remedied, her Majesty, by good and deliberate Advice of her Council; and being also thereto much moved by the considerate Opinions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other the grave, wise Men in and about the City, doth charge and straitly command all Persons of what Quality soever they be, to desist and forbear from any new Buildings of any new House or Tenement within three Miles of any of the Gates of the said City, to serve for Habitation or Lodging for any Person, where no former House hath been known to have been in Memory of such as are now living: And also to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more Families than one only, to be placed, or to inhabit from henceforth in any House that heretofore hath been inhabited.

And for so universal a Benefit to the whole Body of the Realm, for whose Respects all particular Persons are bound by God's Laws and Man's to forbear from their particular and extraordinary Lucre, she straitly chargeth the Lord Mayor and all other Officers, having Authority in the same; and also all Justices of Peace, Lords and Bailiffs of Liberties, not being within the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor; to foresee that no Person do begin to prepare any Foundation for any new House, Tenement, but that they be prohibited and restrained so to do. And both

the Person that shall so attempt, to the contrary, and all Manner of Workmen that shall, after Warning given, continue in any such Work, tending to such new Building, to be committed to close Prison: And there to remain without Bail until they shall find good Sureties, with Bonds for reasonable Sums of Mony, that they shall not at any Time attempt the like, &c. And further, the said Officers shall seize all Manner of Stuff so (after Warning given) brought to the Place, where such new Building shall be intended.

And for the avoiding of Multitudes of Families heaped up in one dwelling House, and for the converting of any one House into Multitudes, for Dwelling or Victualling Places, the said Lord Maior, and all other Officers in their several Liberties shall commit any such Persons, giving cause of Offence, to close Prison. And for the Offences in this Part of Increase of many In-dwellers, or as they be commonly termed *Inmates* or *Undersitters*, which have been suffered within these seven Years, contrary to the good, antient Laws and Customs of the City, the said Lord Maior, and all other the Officers shall speedily cause to be redrest in their ordinary Courts Law-Days, between this and the Feast of *All-Saints* next. Within which Time such Undersitters, or Inmates may provide themselves other Places abroad in the Realm; where many Houses rest uninhabited, to the Decay of divers antient good Boroughs and Towns, &c. Given at *Nonefuch*, the 7th of *July*, 1580, in the 22d Year of her Majesty's Reign.

THIS Proclamation could not hinder this strong Propension in the People towards building new Houses. So that in the Year 1583, notice was taken anew of it; and that in some very publick manner, and some Person punish'd for it, as it seems, in the *Star-Chamber*: For both the Lord Treasurer of *England* made a Speech against it, and Serjeant *Fleetwood* the Recorder made another learned one. The former mentioned the Queen's Proclamation, and how it was grounded upon a great number of Cases, to avoid great Inconveniences; partly for Preservation of her Majesty's Person; for Sustentation of her Subjects with Victuals; for Preservation from the Plague. The Offences were evident; first, In the Officers that have suffered them. The Example was needful, to punish the Offenders. That this was her Majesty's own Complaint. And that it was her special Command to punish the Offenders, to remedy the Offences. These Buildings were the Complaint of all Officers [by reason of many Misdemeanors:] Occasioned the encrease of the Plague; created a Trouble in governing such Multitudes; a dearth of Victuals; multiplying of Beggars, and Inability to relieve them: An increase of Artizans in number more than could live together: Impoverishing of other Cities for lack of Inhabitants. It made lack of Air, lack of room to walk, to shoot, &c. And increase of People to rob the Queen's Customs. There were the Heads of the Lord Treasurer's Speech.

The Speech of the other Lawyer, the Recorder, arguing learnedly in point of Law, ran to this Tenor: "That it was an antient Principle in Law, that Tenant in Fee Simple of Lands and Tenements, may either build or pull down at his free Will. And yet is the same Principle qualified by a Rule of the Common Law; the which is, *Sic utere tui, ut alienum non lædas*. i. e. So use your own, that you hurt not another. That among the *magnalia Coronæ*. there were no such Prerogatives as are *Leges Forestæ* (i. e. the Laws of the Forest. By the Forest Laws, if a Man build any House

whatsoever within the Forest, without the King's License, or the License of the Lord of the Forest; the same being presented at the *Swaine Mote*, and opened at the Justice Seat, may justly be defaced by due Course of Law, and pulled down, and the Builder imprisoned, and ransomed for his Trespas. Here ye see that Tenant in Fee Simple may not deal with his Lands as he lists, but *Secundum Leges & Consuetudines Locorum*, i. e. according to the Laws and Customs of Places. I do remember, that in the Time of *Edward I.* the Lords of the Parliament, being moved by the King to devise a Law, that the King might have Power to inhibit the bearing Armour among his Subjects; the Parliament concluded that it was not meet to establish any such Law; for that it was a Prerogative inseparable from the Crown; and the King, by his Prerogative Law might take such Direction therein, as by his Wisdom he should think convenient. If this Prerogative Law were executed, then should we not daily meet such an infinite Number of Sword-Bearers within this City of LONDON, and *Westminster-hall*. And yet there be such as have not stuck to say, that neither the Queen's Highness could by any Law, either inhibit Building, or the Portage of Armour.

By the Records of the Pipe it appeareth, that we of LONDON, do pay for the City a Fee-farm, and that we are Tenants in Fee-farm, of the Room-ground, viz. of such Places as *Smithfield* is, and of all the Streets, and such like Places in LONDON; yea, and also of *London-bridge* itself: And therefore we being Tenants in Fee may pluck down, alter, change and deface the Walls, the Ditches, the Gates, the Bulwarks, the Posterns, the Room Lands, the Streets, the *Thames* Banks, and the Bridge itself. This is not true; for, that, the Laws of the Crown have such Interest over the City of LONDON, and over all the Members thereof, that we may do none of these Things without the Licence of the Crown: As appears in *Anno quinto* of *Henry VII.* wherein Licence was given to the Executors of *Whittington* to pluck down, and newly to re-edify the Prison-House in *Newgate*.

IN LONDON, Houses are to be pulled down with Engines, Hooks, and Ladders, provided for this purpose. And this is by the Common Laws of the Realm; and this is for avoiding of the Rage of Fire.

IN LONDON, by the Law for avoiding of Inconveniences, where the Plague is in any House, the Inhabitants thereof are to be shut up within the House: And this justifiable by Law.

IN LONDON, by the Law, no Man may build, or make a Reredorfe for the Fire of Charcoals within any House, but he shall be imprisoned and fined; and also the Reredorfe to be defaced.

IN LONDON, Tallow-Chandlers may not melt their Tallow in their own dwelling Houses, for annoying of their Neighbours.

IN LONDON, Flaxwives, for fear of Fire; Coriers for the Stynche; Inholders, *cum suis finis*, [i. e. with their Dungen] are inhibited. And this is by the Common Law, and not by any private Custom.

Assemblies of Markets, of Faires, of Courts, unlawfully usurped, are punishable, except they have the King's Charters for the same.

A *fortiori*, 'tmust needs be, that to erect new Buildings, and to make new Streets with Housing, may not be suffered without Licence of the Queen. And especially where the same doth tend to the Overthrow of the City of

LONDON,

“ LONDON, being the chief Chamber of the Imperial Crown.

“ St. Myghels-lane, in *Lyme-street*, was stopt and mured up. And the Inhabitants there dwelling, were driven to seek Houses elsewhere : For, Cause, Felons and Harlots were there received in the Night Season.

“ So was the Lane from *Bevys Marks* unto *Aldgate*, between *Christ's-church* and the Walls of LONDON, shut up for the same Cause ; and so have been divers other Lanes within LONDON ; and all by the King's Commandment.

“ What can be a freer Thing than the Body of a Freeman ? And yet by the Law, if he be a Lazar, by the Queen's Writ *de Leproso removendo*, he shall be removed from his Dwelling-house, unto a Lazar-house, out of the City.

“ By the Laws of *Corone inter Capitula Escatrie*, if a Man do build a Castle or a House of Stone, or of any other Thing, and do embattel the same, it shall be enquired of by the Escheator, and after abated ; although the Builder be Tenant in Fee-simple of the same.

“ In the 20th of King *Henry VIII.* Bishop *Trecy* [*Vezy*] of *Exeter*, purchased a great Chace and a Lordship in *Warwyckshire* ; and there built a Town, and did People the same ; but this was done by Licence.

“ For the Preservation of the King, his Corone and Realm, the King may, by the Common Law, make Castles and Bulwarks upon any Man's Ground, for the Defence of the Realm. Even so may the King deface any Buildings, that may be for his safety : As it was done, when the *New Forest* was first made.

“ The Commissions for suppressing of Hedges, Ditches, and other such Inclosures, to the Hindrance of Artillery, are granted by the King, and yet are the Owners of the Lands, Tenants in Fee-Simple.

“ By the Laws of the City, if any Man build within 16 Feet of the Walls, the Building shall be pulled down, &c.

THIS Discourse breaks off thus abruptly.

BUT yet, after all this, it was found that the Law was too short to pull down Houses that were already built ; and all they could do was to inflict Punishment upon such as had built contrary to the Queen's Proclamation ; and now was another Stop put to the new Buildings, where-soever they were in hand with, and among the rest a Building of 110 Feet that began upon *Wapping-Wall*, by one *William Page*.

BUT such flocking there was, notwithstanding, to the City continually, and such Numbers of People (and they for the most Part idle, vagrant Persons) harbouring themselves in it, filling the Houses with Inmates, that the Queen's Successor, King *James I.* in the first Year of his Reign, set forth his Proclamation against Inmates, and Multitudes of Dwellers in strait Rooms and Places in and about the City of LONDON ; and for the razing and pulling down of certain new erected Buildings ; which Proclamation (occasioned by the Plague that was this Year in the City) followeth :

WHEREAS it falleth out by woful Experience, that the great Confluence and Access of excessive Numbers of idle, indigent, dissolute and dangerous Persons, and the pestering of many of them in the small and strait Rooms and Habitations in the City of LONDON, and in and about the Suburbs of the same, have been one the chiefest Occasions of the great Plague and Mortality, which hath not only most extremely abounded in and about the said City and Suburbs thereof, and especially in

such strait Rooms and Places, and among Persons of such Quality thence hath most dangerously overspread and infected very many principal and other Parts of this Realm, (which Almighty God cease at his good Pleasure) his Majesty tending the Safety of his loving Subjects, and minding as much as in himself lyeth, to avoid the Continuance, or renewing of such Mortality, doth by the Advice of his Privy Council, not only straitly require and command, that his Majesty's good and profitable Orders and Directions already published for the staying, if God so please, of the same Infection, be carefully, speedily and duly executed ; but also doth straitly prohibit and forbid, that no new Tenants or Inmates or other Persons, be admitted to inhabit or reside in any such House or Place in the said City, Suburb ; or within four Miles of the same, who have been so infected during the Continuance of this Plague or Mortality in or about the said City : Nor after, until such Time as it shall be thought safe and expedient by the principal Officers there for the Time being, &c.

And the Aldermen and their Deputies, and every Justice of the Peace, to take special Care, that none of the foresaid Rooms, Houses or Places be hereafter pestered with Multitude of Dwellers, or with any Inmates. And that such of the said Rooms, Houses or Places, or by any Proclamation heretofore published are ordered to be razed or pulled down, shall forthwith, the same being now void, or as the same shall hereafter become void, and razed and pulled down accordingly ; and being once pulled down, that they suffer not any of the same to be newly erected, &c. Given at his Majesty's Manour of *Woodstock*, the sixteenth Day of *September*, in the first Year of our Reign.

THESE Buildings in the Suburbs of later Times, were taken Notice of in a Parliament, *Anno 1656*, and an Act was then made for the preventing the Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs and within 10 Miles thereof. The Preamble sets forth how those new Buildings, Outhouses and Cottages were found to be mischievous and inconvenient, and a great Annoyance and Nuisance to the Commonwealth ; and that divers Prohibitions heretofore had been made to the contrary ; and yet the growing Evil was multiplied and encreased. So that there was a Necessity to take some further speedy Course for the Redress. That by the Law the said Houses and Nuisances ought to be abated, and the Builders, Occupiers and Tenants fined, which if executed, might be the undoing of many Men. The Act now ran, that for every Dwellinghouse, Outhouse, or any other Building erected within the Suburbs, or any other Place within 10 Miles of the Walls of the City, since the 25th of *March*, 1620, and not having four Acres of Land at least, according to the Statute *de terris mensurandis*, continued therewith used, occupied and enjoyed, there should be paid for the Use of the Commonwealth, one Year's Rent at the full and improved yearly Value, to be paid by the immediate Tenant or Tenants, or Occupier of such Houses at a rackt Rent : And after such Payment to be for ever acquitted and discharged from such Fine, Penalty or Forfeiture, as they were liable to lose, or pay for the Building. And all that should after this build any House or Cottage upon a new Foundation within the said Suburbs or within 10 Miles should forfeit the intire Sum of 100 *l.* And every Person that should uphold and continue such new erected House, to forfeit for the Use of the Poor of the Parish, where such Offence should be committed, the Sum of 20 *l.* for every Month that any such House should be upheld or continued.

BUT

BUT to proceed to a particular View of the Suburbs, with the spreading Buildings, notwithstanding the Oppositions made, as we have heard thereto.

ANOTHER Matter that required Remedy and Regulation, in these Suburbs especially, was this. It was customary for the People to carry their Filth, as Intrails of dead Beasts and other noisome Things, and to throw them into the Ditches, Waters, Fields and Highways, whereby the Air was in Danger of being corrupted; and so to create infectious Diseases in the City. This gave occasion in the Year 1590, to the reviving of an old Act of Parliament in the Reign of King Richard II. which was at large set forth in the Queen's Proclamation; which Filth was upon a Penalty to be forthwith carried away; and it was thought convenient, that the Notice of it should extend not only to the City, but to all the Cities and Boroughs in the Kingdom. It follows:

A PROCLAMATION, commanding the Execution of an Act of Parliament, provided for avoiding of dangerous Annoyances about Cities, Boroughs and Towns within the Realm.

THE Queen understanding that by a Statute made the twelfth Year of King Richard the Second, it was enacted that for so much Dung and other Filth of the Issues and Entrails, as well of Beasts killed, as of other Corruptions, that were cast and put into Ditches, Rivers, and other Waters; and also in many other Places within, about and nigh unto divers Cities, Boroughs, and Towns, and the Suburbs of them; that the Air was thereby greatly corrupted and infected; and many Maladies and other intolerable Diseases did daily happen, as well to the Inhabitants, and also Dwellers in the same Cities and Boroughs, &c. as to others, thither repairing and passing: It was accorded and asserted, that Proclamation should be made, as well in the City of LONDON, as in other Cities, Boroughs and Towns throughout the Realm of England: And that all which did cast and put in Annoyances, Dung, Issues, Entrails and other Ordure, in Ditches, Rivers, Waters, and other Places, should cause them to be removed, avoided and carried away between that and the Feast of Michaelmas next ensuing, every one upon Pain to lose and to forfeit unto the said King 20 l. and that the Maior and Bailiff of every such City, Borough, &c. should compel the same to be done upon like Pain.

And moreover, that Proclamation should be made in the City of LONDON, as in other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, &c. that none should do, to be set or thrown from thenceforth any such Annoyances, &c. And if they did, he should be called by Writ before the Lord Chancellor.

The Queen finding how necessary it should be to have the same Act duely executed within the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, and the Suburbs, and other Places near adjoining; and foreseeing what Benefit may grow by the due Execution thereof in the Places aforesaid, as well to the Inhabitants, as also to all Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, who for sundry Respects have occasion to remain, or to repair unto the same Cities; and for the avoiding of such dangerous Infection, as otherwise by Means of these Annoyances, must grow within the Cities and the Suburbs; doth will the same Act to be proclaimed within the Cities of LONDON and Westminster, and the Counties thereunto adjoining, &c. And charged all and every Person to abstain and forbear to cast or put forth any Entrails of Beasts, or any

other filthy and noisome Thing whatsoever, into any Ditch, River or Water, or into any Field or Highway, in or near unto the City of LONDON and Westminster, and that all such noisome, corrupt, infectious, or filthy Substance, as hath heretofore been thrown, or cast forth into any Place or Places, in or near the said Cities by any Person or Persons whatsoever; whereby the Air is or may be corrupted, shall, before the 25th of August next be removed and carried away, upon Pain of Punishment and Penalty contained in the said Statute, &c.

Given at our Manour of Greenwich the sixth of June, in the thirty second Year of our Reign.

THE second Year of Henry III. the Forest of Middlesex, and the Warren of Staines were disafforested: Since which Time, the Suburbs about LONDON have been also mightily increased with Buildings; for first, to begin in the Lane by the Tower of LONDON, is the Hospital of St. Katharine, founded by Matilde, the Queen, Wife to King Stephen, as is aforesaid in Portoken Ward.

The PARISH of St. JOHN at WAPPING.

FROM this Precinct of St. Katharine at Wapping in the Wose and Wapping itself, the usual Place of Execution for hanging of Pirates and Sea-Rovers, at the low Water Mark, there to remain till three Tides had overflowed them, was not one House, Stow says, within 40 Years of the Time of his writing his Survey of LONDON; but the Gallows being afterwards taken away, it became a continued Street, or rather a filthy freight Passage, with Lanes and Alleys of small Tenements or Cottages, inhabited by Sailors and Victuallers, along by the River Thames, almost to Ratcliff, a good Mile from the Tower.

THE Church here was at first a Chapel under St. Mary Matfelon, alias Whitechapel; the Building was procured by the special Care of Mr. Rowland Coitmore, Mr. Robert Bourn, Mr. Wilmoot, and other Inhabitants of this Hamlet, several Citizens of LONDON being Benefactors thereto, and Mr. Richard Sedwick, first Minister thereof, it having been consecrated by the Bishop of LONDON, July 7, 1617.

BUT this Precinct being large (for 'tis accounted one half of the Parish of St. Mary) an Act of Parliament passed, Anno 5 & 6 Guliel. & Mariae, separating it from the said Parish, ordaining it a Parish of itself, and constituting this a Parochial Church, by the Name of St. John at Wapping.

It is of the Tuscan and modern Gothick Orders; the Walls are Brick, the Roof covered with Tile, and the Chancel is two Steps higher than the Body of the Church.

It is well pewed with Oak, and has a handsome Pulpit with Columns and Entablament, carved on the Pannels, and a Glory is painted on the inside of the Sound-Board.

On the South Side is a pretty Gallery of the Tuscan Order, with these Words subscribed:

" This Gallery was built with Part of the
" Benevolence that was given for the Use of
" this Chapel, by the Mariners that went to the
" East-Indies, Anno 1616, under the Command
" of Captain Martin Ring, in the Royal James,
" procured by the Care of Mr. Rowland Coitmore,
" then Master of the said Ship, and who was War-
" den of this Chapel, Anno 1622.

Also

Also here are these Words :

Know ye that the Unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.

AND many other Sentences of Holy Scripture.

THE Altar-Piece is of Oak, neat and spacious ; the lower Part consists of three Pilasters of the *Tuscan*, and above these two of the *Corinthian* Order, with their Entablature ; over which is the King's Arms under a Pediment : The superior Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Gold on Black, between *Moses* and *Aaron* finely painted in their proper Habits, which are placed between the Lord's Prayer and Creed, done in black Letters on Gold ; the Whole having curious Enrichments of a Cherub, Cartouches, Festoons, Shields, Lamps, &c. well carved, inclosed with Rail and Banister ; the Square within, which is paved with black and white Marble.

THE Chancel is wainscotted, with good Bolection Work six Feet high, and the Front directly West from the Altar.

THE Dimensions are, Length 74 Feet, Breadth 57, Altitude 24.

BENEFACTORS are as follow :

On the Front of the said Gallery :

The pious and charitable Mrs. Godfrey gave to the Poor, in the dear Winter, 50 l.

Also two Gifts to the Sufferers by Fire, in 1696 and 1703, 39 l. 4 s.

AND besides what is foregoing, this is done on the East End of the North Isle.

THIS Hamlet being one third of the Parish of *Whitechapel*, and a Hamlet of itself, providing for its own Poor, and chusing its own Officers, are to have for the Use of the Poor of this Hamlet one Third of all Gifts and Legacies that are given to the Parish of *Whitechapel*, and one Third of the Rents of certain Houses belonging to the said Parish ; and also one Third Part of the 4 s. per Week, the Gift of Mr. *Buck*, and are to have Two-Pence of every Shilling of the Money given at the Communion at *Whitechapel* Church.

MONUMENTS.

IN the Church of St. *John's* at *Wapping* lie interred these Persons, with Monumental Stones set up for, or lying upon them.

In the Chancel Wall :

A Monument erected by Elizabeth Bradley, Widow, who was the Daughter of William Wood, of this Hamlet, Esq; in Memory of her late Husband, Nicholas Bradley, Anchorsmith, who died 1682, with three of their Children.

ON a flat Stone in the Chancel : *We dye to live.*

North Isle :

Memoriae Sacrum Davidi Davison, Armig. Londinensi, Mysterii Groceriae Communitatis Civi, &c. 1662. He gave 10 l. to the Poor yearly for ever ; (he was a great Rope-maker in Wapping, and fined for Alderman.)

Martha, late Wife of Captain William Thompson of Wapping, 1682.

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Her Name was Martha, but she had the Heart Of Mary, for she chose the better Part. In Meekness, Patience, Humbleness of Mind ; She did excel the most of Womankind. She waited for her Change, which being come, She's at her blisful and eternal Home.

Tho. Pope of Wapping, 1640 ; also Elizabeth his Wife, 1665.

And Elizabeth, Wife of Tho. Warren, 1672.

The Son and Daughter of Captain John Parker, viz. Zephaniah, 1677 ; and Alice, 1673 ; and the said Captain, 1683 ; and Anne his Wife, 1679.

John Blanke, late of the Hamlet of Wapping Stepney, 1698.

Nicolas, the Son of Evan Flemming of Llan-geneck in the County of Carmarthen, Merchant, 1681.

Jane Moor, late of this Parish, Widow, 1695 ; Anne Montgomery, her Daughter, 1680.

Elizabeth Sterling, Widow, the Mother of Mary, Wife of John Ifield of the same Hamlet ; also the said Mary, 1684, who died in Childbed.

South Isle :

Joanna Davison, Wife of David Davison, 1653.

Robert Stabler, 1690.

Richard West, Master Carpenter of this Chapel, 1622.

A Tomb inclosed with Iron Grates for Gregory Page, Esq; late of this Parish, 1693, and three of his Children ; Elizabeth, late Wife of Captain John Slade, John and Elizabeth. This Man was made Justice here by King *James II.*

Francis Partis of Wapping, Mariner, 1685 ; and likewise four Children.

Rosamond Hicks, 1685.

Middle Isle :

Valentine Elsing, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, 1656.

To the immortal Memory of the right worthy and much lamented Mr. Alexander Eaton Apothecary, 1662.

Gregory Holand, late of Wapping, Chirurgion, 1688-9 ; also five of his Children.

Elizabeth, late Wife of David Davison, by whom he had Issue two Sons and five Daughters, 1637.

Sufanna, the Wife of William Ball, 1622.

Jane Hobman, Daughter of Captain Hesketh Hobman, 1693 ; and Jane Hobman, his last Wife, 1697.

John Cox, Anchorsmith of Wapping, 1633.

Nicholas Warin, Mariner, 1637 ; also Anne Warin his Wife, 1649.

8 K

Starlings

Starlings Stone.

Cutbert Shafto, William Shafto, and Thomas Shafto: All Children of Captain William Shafto of Wapping, Mariner.

Wapping Church-yard.

Here lies the Body of Robert Kingston, Turner, late of this Parish, who died the 29th of August 1679. Aged 45 Years.

Draw near, and see this Heap of Dust,
Which once was active, wise and just;
A Man whose Labours God did bless,
And crowned them with fair Success:
But Care or Prudence cannot save,
Nor Wealth defend us from the Grave.
Prepare to follow, all to Death must bow,
He fell in his full Strength; and so may'st thou.

Dorothy Edmunds, Relict of Joshua Waters. Richard Patridge, Mariner. And John Edmunds, Gent. her three Husbands, 1696. Margaret Ford, 1667. Elizabeth, Daughter of Captain Arthur Hare, 1679.

THERE is a Stone placed in the Wall of this Church-yard, on which is inscribed, Within this Table is contained the Dimensions of Esquire Peachies Ground, taken into the Chapel-yard, at half an Inch to a Foot, An. Dom. 1681.

Then the Buttings and Boundings are set down very exactly.

The BENEFACTORS to this Chapel, and to the Poor of this Hamlet, are these that follow:

1617. Thomas Whitnel, Esq; gave 12 l. 10 s. per Annum for ever, towards maintaining of a Lecture in this Chapel, to be preached upon one of the Week Days, (the Lord's Day excepted). Which Gift was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King James I. Which Lecture began the second of April 1617, and the Gift paid by the Trustees of the said Whitnel.

Mr. Thomas Nevet; Citizen and Draper of LONDON, gave Ten Shillings for a Sermon to be preached on Good Friday in the Forenoon, yearly.

He also gave to forty poor Persons of this Hamlet Twenty Shillings per Annum to be distributed by the Minister and Chapel-wardens for the Time being; by giving them Six-pence a Piece. Which Gift is yearly paid by the Girdlers Company, to continue near M Years.

1635. Mr. Thomas Clave, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, 1635, gave fifty Pounds to this Hamlet: Which was laid out in building the two Nothermost Houses in Cock-alley. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof being given to the Poor of this Hamlet every Lord's Day. The Remainder of this Rent of the said Houses to be towards the Repair of this Chapel.

1636. Mrs. Edith Capps, late of this Hamlet, Widow, An. Dom. 1636, gave the Reversion of her Dwelling-House to the Poor: Which was sold for forty Pounds. And the Money was laid out in building two other Houses in Cock-alley. Twelve Pence a Week of the Rent whereof is likewise given to the said Poor every Lord's Day. The Remainder of the said Rent is to go towards the Repair of this Chapel.

Sir John Fenner, late of the Inner Temple; LONDON, Knt. deceased An. Dom. 1633, gave to the Parish of Whitechapel, six Pounds a Year for ever, to buy twenty Bibles, to be yearly given to twenty young People who should have most Need, and most likely to make the best Use thereof.

He also gave five Pounds per Annum for ever, to be equally distributed in Money, to the poorest of the said Parish People, on the four usual Feasts of the Year.

He also gave five Pounds per Ann. for ever, for a Stock for Coals for the said Poor.

The third Part of which Gifts belong to the Poor of this Hamlet.

David Davison, late of this Hamlet, Esq; by his Will, gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, ten Pounds for ever.

Capt. Brian Harrison, late of this Hamlet, deceased, gave fifty Shillings per Ann. for ever, out of the Rent of a House formerly called, *The Pewter Platter in Gracechurch-street*, LONDON, to be given in Bread to the Poor, which began the 25th of December 1669.

Capt. William Hawas, late of this Hamlet, deceased, by his Will dated the 7th of January 1624, gave two Shillings per Week for ever, to be given in Bread to the Poor. Which two Shillings per Week is to be paid the Chapel-warden of this Hamlet for the Time being, for the Purpose aforesaid, by equal Portions, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

Sir Samuel Starling, Knt. sometime Alderman of the City, by his last Will and Testament, dated the 7th of August 1673, gave to the Chapel-wardens of this Hamlet, for the Use of the Poor thereof, five Pounds, to be paid yearly on the 25th of December, by the Brewers Company, London, to continue until Lady-day MDCLXXXV.

Capt. John Whitty, born in this Hamlet, by his last Will dated the 5th of February, 1671, gave to the Poor thereof fifty Pounds, to be given twelve Pence per Week in Bread for ever. And some Time after coming from the East Indies, in the Ship Expectation, whereof he was Commander, at St. Helena, where he died, desired that his Wife Hannah, (afterwards Wife of Capt George Wood,) should double the said Legacy, if she thought good. Which she hath since done. Which 100 l. was laid out in purchasing the New Ground on the East Side of the Chapel, by the Trustees of the said Chapel. The Interest of which Money is given away weekly in Bread, as the Will directs.

William Wood, Esq; by his last Will, bearing Date 22 Sept. 1676, gave to the Poor of this Hamlet, one hundred Pounds. Which was laid out by the Trustees of the said Hamlet, towards the Building of three new Houses on the West Side of Cock-alley. The Interest of which Money is paid yearly to the Chapel-wardens, by the Trustees aforesaid, for the Use of the Poor, as the Will directs.

Mr. Nicholas Bradley, of this Hamlet, Anchor-smith, by his last Will bearing Date the 13th of April 1681, gave to the Poor the Sum of thirty Pounds.

The Right Hon. Henry Savyl, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Vice-chamberlain of the King's Household, by the Hand of Sir Richard Haddock, Knt. gave the Sum of fifty Pounds to be distributed by him and the Chapel-wardens, to the Poor of this Hamlet, for buying of Coals, and for Relief of the said Poor the hard Season that happened in the Months of December, January and February, 1683, which was distributed accordingly.

Mr. Nicholas Reymer of this Hamlet, Mariner, by his last Will and Testament, dated the 7th of December, 1689, gave to the Poor 30 l.

Capt.

1690. Capt. William Covel, by his last Testament dated Anno 1690, gave to this Place fifty Pounds to be laid out in some Purchase for buying Bread to be annually given to the Poor by Thirds, on three particular Days of the Year, viz. the 20th of January, the 18th of March, and the 8th of June, to continue for ever.
1695. Mrs. Godfrey, a pious and charitable Gentlewoman, gave to the Poor of this Parish in the dear Winter 50 l.
1696. Also she sent two large Gifts to the Poor Sufferers by Fire in Wapping, in the Years 1696, and 1703.
1703. Dudley Lewis, a Mariner, a Swede by Birth, by his nuncupative Will, Anno 1703, (being cast away in that great Storm in November) gave all his Money and Wages, which amounted to 39 l. 4 s. to the Poor of this Parish; which was accordingly distributed amongst them.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-Nose-College*, Value 130 l. per Ann. besides Fees, not rated in the King's Books.

THE Rector is the Rev. Mr. *Shenton*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Willson*.

PRAYERS are at Eight in the Summer Mornings, and 11 in the Winter; no Organ, one Bell. The Gift Sermons are one on *Good-Friday*, for which the Minister has 10 s. being the Gift of Mr. *Thomas Nevett*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. A Preparation Sermon every *Thursday* before Sacrament Day, at Seven at Night. Mr. *Thomas Whettenhall*, left 12 l. 10 s. per Ann. for ever, towards maintaining a Lecture-Sermon on one Day in the Week (*Sunday* excepted) which was confirmed by a private Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *James I.* to be paid by the Trustees of the said *Whettenhall*; which is since neglected by some means or other.

THE Vestry is select.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	The PEACE-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Constable.
2 Sidesmen.	7 Headboroughs.
4 Overseers of the Poor.	4 Scavengers.
2 Collectors.	1 Surveyor of the High- ways.

THIS Parish is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Town*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Upper Town :

Part of *Well-close-square*, by some called *Marine-square*, *Neptune-street*; Part of *East-smith-field*, *Wiltshire-lane*, *Well-street*, *Long's-yard*, and therein *Harwood's-court*, or *Gun-alley*, *Blue-gate-yard*, *New Rag-fair*; Part of *Salt-peter-bank*, *George's-court*, *Parrot-alley*, *Storehouse-yard*, *Skeer-alley*, *Watt's-court*, *Kirk's-yard*, *Goldsmith's-rents*, *White's-yard*, *Hog-alley*, *Green-yard*, *Shovel-alley*, *Ann's-court*, *Black-jack-alley*, *Black-dog-alley*, *Nightingale-lane*, and therein *King's-court*, *Dod's-alley*, *Black-horse-yard*, *Swan-yard*, *Malaga-court*, *Bright's-alley*, *Meeting-house-yard*, *Hanging Lyon-alley*, *Jones's-court*, *Banister's-yard*, *Ten-foot-way*, *Swan Brew-house-yard*, *Three-tun-court*, *College-yard*, *Drewry's-rents*, *Lamb-yard*, *Hermitage-yard*; Part of *Wapping-street*, and therein Part of *Hermitage-bridge*, *Hermitage-dock-side*; Part of *Hermitage-street*, *Half-moon-court*, *Scot's-wharf*, *Hermitage-stairs*, *Brown's-key*, *Dung-*

wharf, *Union-stairs*, *Bell-dock*, *Wapping-old-stairs*.

In the Lower Town,

Part of *Wapping-street*, *Cock-alley*, *Maiden-head-court*; Part of *Milk-alley*, *One-gun-alley*, or *Upper Gun-alley*, and therein *Cross-alley*, *Little Gun-alley* and *Half-moon-yard*, *Well-alley*, and therein *Pump-yard*, *Red-lion-street*, *Queen's-head-alley*, *Wapping-new-stairs*, *The Orchard*, *Brew-house-lane*, *Execution-dock*, *Blackmoor-alley*, *Green-yard*, *Willow-tree-alley*, *New-market-street*; *Wapping-dock*, *Wapping-dock-stairs*, *King Edward's-stairs*, *King Edward-street*, *Sir William Warren's-square*, *Frying-pan-stairs*, *Green-bank*, *Pruson's-island*, *Cinamon-street*, and therein *Pear-tree-alley*, and *Three-colt-alley*.

Number of Houses are about 1600.

THE Rev. Mr. *Russel*, not long since Rector of this Parish, built the Parsonage-House from the Ground, standing towards the Street; near the Church, which cost about 450 l.

THERE is a free Charity School in *Cock-alley*, East of this Church, for poor Children of the Parish, to be educated there in Reading, Writing, and Cyphering, and Christian Manners: Which Building, by Calculation, cost about 180 l. Mr. *Russel*, the said Rector, very commendably undertook it, and went forward with it; depending upon the Charity of good People. He began on *Lady Day*, 1704, and gave 50 l. towards it. The School Room is in the middle Floor; the Ground Floor, and the Buildings over the School to be for Conveniences for the Teacher himself and his Family, who hath allowed him 30 l. per Annum. He hath the Care of 40 Boys, maintained by a Charitable Society, consisting of 30 Persons, Inhabitants of this Parish; who by their own Contributions, and what they procure, partly by Collections in the Parish, once a Year, and partly at their Monthly Sermons every third Sunday at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, do maintain not only the said Number of Boys at School, and cloath them also, but had in the Year 1708, taken into their Charity 25 Girls, to be cloathed and taught by a sober School-mistress: The Money for whose Maintainance, both Mistress and Girls, they hoped to raise chiefly from the well disposed Gentlewomen of the Parish.

THIS Charitable Society began about 40 Years ago; the Members then agreeing among themselves to set up a Monthly Sermon, for Preparation to the Sacrament, and for a Collection to be made at the Church Door, and the Money to be distributed to poor House-keepers, or others, not maintained by Pension from the Parish. Afterwards they converted this Money for the keeping poor Parishioners Children at School. Which they continue commendably to this Day.

Six poor Children of this Parish are educated at the Free-school erected in the Parish of *Albanelows Barkin*. This Benefit they receive, pursuant to the Will of Alderman *Hickson*, Brewer, and Citizen of LONDON, bearing Date the 16th of February, 1686.

Wapping is, to this Day, chiefly inhabited by Seafaring Men, and Tradesmen dealing in Commodities for the Supply of Shipping, and Shipmen. It stands exceeding thick with Buildings, and is very Populous; having been very much improved by human Industry: For this Place, and the Parts about it, were formerly one great Wash, covered with the Waters of the *Thames*. Afterwards it was by Pains and Art gained from the River, and made a Marsh, or Meadow Ground, commonly called *Wapping Mershes*, and was defended

fended from the Irruption of the *Thames* by Walls; which were very chargeable in the continual Maintaining of the same. And between the Years 1566 and 1570, the Force of the Water was such, that it broke the Wall in sundry Places, and overflowed the whole Marshes. About the Year 1580, or thereabouts, the most Part of these Marshes came to the Queen, that then reigned in Extent, till a great Sum of Money should be paid: And she rented out the same.

THE Rents here being somewhat uncertain, by the Breaches of the River into the Grounds about 1571, when the Water had again broke in, a View was made by the Commissioners of Sewers; who thought it necessary, that the Walls should be built upon by any who would: Whereupon many took Land upon the Walls to build. And among the rest one *William Page*; who took a Lease of 110 Feet of the Wall, and laid the Foundation of his Building, and bestowed a great Sum of Money in making the Wall very strong; and in Building to the strong Defence of the said Marshes, and Commodity and Ease of the Repairs and Maintainers of the said Wall. But in the Year 1583. the Queen issuing out a Proclamation for stopping all New Buildings, this Building was hindered for a Time; and Mr. *Page* was fain to make an humble Petition, and set forth his Case to the Lord Treasurer; and praying his Allowance to go on with his Building, shewed how it would be a Benefit to her Majesty, in Continuance of her Rent; and that it was not hurtful to any; and his Building began before the Proclamation; but what Success *Page's* Petition had, is unknown; but it appears, it afterwards went forward, since all the Wall is now thick built upon.

Friday the 24th of July, 1629. King *Charles* having hunted a Stag or Hart from *Wansted* in *Essex*, killed him in *Nightingale-lane*, in the Hamlet of *Wapping*, in a Garden belonging to one ——— who had some Damage among his Herbs, by reason the Multitude of People there assembled suddenly.

In this Hamlet of *Wapping*, was built, Anno 1626. a large House of Timber by Mr. *William Turner*, Gentleman, Mr. *George Low*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Jones*, Gentleman, and others for the making of Allum; which grew to such an Inconvenience, through the Annoyance that was with Boiling of Urine, and other Materials, by reason of the ill Savour of it; and the Excrement of it, being found to be an Annoyance to the River of *Thames*, that upon the Complaint of the Inhabitants to the King and Council, it was proceeded withal, as appeareth:

THE sixteenth of July, 1627. being Monday, and the Tide being near Low-water, about eight of the Clock in the Evening of the same Day, there was a Lighter of Allum-Grease, lying in the *Hermitage-dock*, which was taken out of a Ship lying athwart the Mouth of the Dock; and upon the emptying of the Water, out of the Lighter, which issued from the Grease, there did arise a most noisome stinking Scum of a frothy Substance, and did spread all about the Mouth of the Dock, and run down into the *Thames*; and there was a Vessel caused to be filled with it, and it did so stink, that we were not able to endure the Scent of it; insomuch that it endangered all the Wells and Ponds thereabouts: This was seen and done in the Presence of these under written:

Master Cornelius Godfrey, Merchant	Mr. Leonard Leonard
Mr. George Freeman	Mr. Michael Leech
Mr. Joseph Jaques	Mr. Fulk Wormleighton
Thomas Pope	Mr. Joseph Byrks
	Nicholas Budgen

Henry Chandler
Thomas Davies
Thomas Knight
Thomas Jones
Augustine Cope
Thomas Powel

Tobias Green
George Raymond
William Cook
William Curteis
John Cope.

All which were ready to testify the Truth hereof upon Oath.

THE Inhabitants also put up this Petition to the Justices against this Allum-House, as follows:

To the Right Worshipful his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and Commissioners for Annoyances, and to all other his Majesty's Officers, whom in this Case it shall concern,

WE his Majesty's loving Subjects inhabiting within the Parish of *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and *St. Botolph's* without *Aldgate*, LONDON, and in the Hamlets of *Stepney*, *Wapping*, *East-smithfield*, and *St. Katharine's* near the *Tower* of LONDON, finding and being continually choaked and poisoned up with the daily and continual Stink, and most noisome and infectious Smell that is lately begun amongst us, by a Workhouse for making of Allum (as is reported) by Mr. *William Turner*, Mr. *George Lowe*, and Mr. *Thomas Jones*, and others, erected at the West End of *Wapping*, adjoining upon the River of *Thames*, and near unto the *Tower* of LONDON, and to his Majesty's Store-house on *Tower-hill*, where the Provision for his Highness's Shipping is daily provided; do humbly shew, That we find that the noisome Smell that comes of the making of the said Allum (which we suppose to be Urine, and such other infectious Materials, being long kept, and then boiled for the Use aforesaid) doth breed and make such an infectious and most noisome Smell amongst us, that we are not able to live in our Houses, nor to keep our Families at work about us, the detestable Stink thereof is so infectious and intolerable now this Winter Time (much more will it be in the Heat of Summer:) So that if speedy Redress thereof be not had, we shall not be able to continue our Habitations there, wherein we have long Time lived. And it is generally thought it will be a Decay and dangerous Infection to all Inhabitants both on this Side and the other Side the Water, within two Miles Compass of the Place it stands; for the Stink thereof (as the Wind stands) is further smelled, both by Land and Water, and daily Complaint made thereof. And now there is begun but two or three Furnaces, but shortly there will be many more Furnaces made there, to the further great Danger and Annoyance of his Majesty's Subjects, which we humbly refer to your Worship's grave Consideration, humbly desiring your speedy Aid and Reformation herein, otherwise we shall be compelled to leave our Houses and Dwellings to our utter Undoings; for the noisome Smell is so dangerous, that no Man will dwell thereabouts, if he might have his House Rent-free: And we, as bound shall daily pray for your Worships.

Richard Main
Fulk Wormleighton
Thomas Clark
Thomas Champion
William Mott
James Ruddam
James Coulyn
Andrew Fursland

William Peacock
John Broocker
Matthew Fallen
George Flood
Thomas Gray
William Welch
Cornelius Godfrey
Thomas Cobb

John

John Parsons	John Dearsley
Henry Munter	Joseph Jaques
Henry Bludder	William Rayniborowe
George Preston	Peter March
Peter Leover	Richard Cooper
William Winso Hooft	Arion Williams
John Harrington	William Fox
Romboult Jacobson	John Note
John Wessels	Thomas White
Richard Rolfe	William Speering
John Weeks	Michael Ungle
Richard Pountis	Richard Cray
Jenkin Ellis	Thomas Bercher
Robert Haddocke	Osmond Colchester
Richard Studder	William Webbe
John Vandeford	William Bundrocke
Robert Thomas	William Evans
Austin Reinolds	Michael Leech
Jeffrey Farmer	John Cope
William Parsons	Tobias Green
Reinold Thompson	John Birke
John Green	John Harris
William Plasse	John Teabye
William Popular	Robert Merret
Thomas Warton	William Clark

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Petition of your Majesty's Liege People and Subjects, being in Number many Thousands, inhabiting within one Mile Compass of your Majesty's Tower of LONDON, within Middlesex and Surrey, and the Borough of Southwark,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT whereas of late divers Rooms have been newly erected in the Parish of St. Mary Matfellow, commonly called *Whitechapel*, in the County of *Middlesex*, by *William Turner*, Gentleman, *George Low*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Jones*, Gentleman, and others, near unto many great Brewhouses, which brew Beer for the Use and Service of your Majesty's Navy, and for divers within *LONDON* and *Middlesex*; which said Rooms have been ever since their first Erection employed for Boiling of Urine for making of Allum, which hath and doth daily cast so noisome a Savour and evil Air to all the Parts thereabouts, and to all Passengers that Way, or by the River *Thames*, that they are in no Sort able to endure the same, nor their Dwelling Houses by Reason thereof, and the same has already cast many of them into Extremity of great Sicknes and Diseases, by which evil and unwholesome Savour of late many Fishes in the *Thames* there near unto, have been found ready to die, and dead, supposed to be poisoned by some ill Substance issuing unto the River *Thames*; and all the Inhabitants thereabouts are much annoyed, and all the Pasture Ground lying near thereabouts is tainted and spoiled in such Manner that Cattle do refuse to feed on the same; and they farther humbly shew, that they have preferred their Grievances unto your Majesty's Commissioners of Annoyances, and having caused the same to be presented unto them by Indictment by several Jurors, sworn upon Oath before your Majesty's Justices of the Peace in their general Sessions for *Middlesex*, upon due Proof, and the Testimony of Witnesses there also sworn and examined, upon which Evidences the said Jurors have given up several Verdicts, and presented upon their Oaths the same Annoyance to be exceeding great and intolerable to all Inhabitants dwelling thereabouts, and to call other Passengers by the same, or upon the River *Thames*: Yet your Petitioners having no Redress thereby, are compelled by extreme Neces-

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sity to complain unto your Majesty, and with much Grief, and with all Humility beseech your Majesty to take to Consideration the speedy Redress in that Behalf, the same Annoyance being so great and unfavoury, that otherwise your poor Subjects, being many Thousands in Number, shall be compelled to forsake their Houses, and abandon their Dwellings, to the Loss of their Trades and Lives, and the utter undoing of them and their Families.

Wherefore they most humbly beseech you to commit the Examination thereof to the Right Honourable *Thomas Earl of Cleveland*, Sir *Allen Apsey*, Knt. Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir *Henry Spiller*, Knt. *Thomas Sanderson* and *George Long*, Esqs; or any three or two of them, or any others, being Justices and Commissioners of Annoyances within the said County of *Middlesex*, who, by your Majesty's gracious Reference being thereunto required, may examine and hear the Allegations on all Parts; and that upon the Opinions therein, your Majesty will be pleased to vouchsafe your poor Subjects such Relief as the Case requireth:

And the Petitioners, according to their bounden Duties and Legiance shall daily pray for your Majesty's long and prosperous Reign over us.

At Whitehall, the 25th of July, 1627.

P R E S E N T,

Lord Keeper,
Lord Treasurer,
Earl of Dorset,
Earl of Bridgewater;
Mr. Secretary Cook,
Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS upon a Complaint formerly made by divers Aldermen of the City of *LONDON*, on the Behalf of the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Botolph's Aldgate, and divers other Parishes thereabouts, concerning a great Annoyance unto the said Inhabitants, caused by certain Allum Works erected thereabouts by his Majesty's Farmers of the said Works: It was, by an Order of the twentieth of this present Month, ordered, that the President of the College of Physicians, accompanied with six other Doctors of Physick of that Society, as likewise that some of the Aldermen should, upon View of the said Works, and such Observations by them made as fall within their Experience, return Certificate to the Board their Opinions touching the same: Forasmuch as those whose Names are here under-written, did this Day accordingly make their Certificate in Writing to the Board as follows: *In hæc verba*; "May it please your Lordships, according to an Order of this Honourable Board, of the 20th of July last: We have viewed and observed the Allum Works at St. Katharine's, and considered the Materials therein used and employed: And thereupon do humbly certify unto your Lordships, and are of Opinion, that the Works standing in that Place must necessarily breed great Annoyances, both to the near Inhabitants, and by the spreading Vapours from thence issuing to many Places more remote, and to all such Passengers as, either by Land or by Water, have Occasion to frequent those Parts, not only by their continual noisome Savours to make all their Inhabitants grievous and unpleasant, but also by their putrid Quality to endanger their Healths: And so we humbly rest at your

" Lordships Commands, July the 24th Anno 1627, signed, *John Argent, Pres. John Gifford, William Harvey, William Clement, Robert Flud, Samuel Baskernite, Ottneil Meverel,* and by *Hugh Hamersley.*" Their Lordships upon Consideration had thereof, did resolve that the said Allum Works in and about the City, were fit to be suppressed. Nevertheless, for that a Petition was now presented to the Board by the Farmers of the said Allum Works, shewing that it was not possible for them to erect and finish any new Works in the County, before our Lady-Day next, that if they should be restrained from working here in the mean Time, the Kingdom would be unserved of Allum, of which there is great Use, and likewise disabled to pay his Majesty's Rent: And therefore besought the Board that they might have Leave to proceed in their making of Allum here until our Lady-Day next, as aforesaid. It was thereupon thought fit and ordered, that they should be at Liberty to make Allum in those Places where their Works are already erected, until our Lady-Day next only and no longer; and that in the mean Time they presume not to erect any other Works in any Places in or about this City. Provided nevertheless, that they suffer not the Dregs and Excrements proceeding from the boiling and making of the said Allum to be cast, or fall into any Places leading into the River of *Thames*, but that they cause the same from Time to Time to be either buried in the Night Time in the Grounds where their Works now are, or otherwise to be carried and buried in the Night Time in some other convenient Place, where the same may breed no Infection or Annoyance to any of his Majesty's Subjects.

At Whitehall, the 12th September, Anno 1627.

P R E S E N T,

Lord President,
Earl of *Holland*,
Earl of *Kelly*,
Master Secretary *Cook*,
Master Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS an humble Petition was this Day exhibited to the Board in the Name of the Inhabitants of the Parishes of *St. Botolph's near Aldgate, St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Stepney, Rotherhith, St. Olave's*, and others adjacent and near his Majesty's Tower of LONDON: Shewing, That whereas it had pleased the Board, on the 27th of July last, after divers Hearings and Reports made by six Doctors of the College of Physicians of LONDON, to order that the Farmers of his Majesty's Allum-works, who had transported themselves out of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom near unto his Majesty's Royal Chamber and City of LONDON, should not presume to erect any Work in or about, nor suffer the Dregs or Excrement of the Boiling of Allum to be cast or fall into the River of *Thames*, but bury the same in the Night-time in some convenient Place where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance; yet nevertheless that sithence the making of the said Order, and especially on the 16th of August last, the said Farmers, their Deputies or Assigns, have, in Contempt of the Order, poured or caused the said Filth, Dregs or Excrements to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the *Thames*; whereby some of the Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for Brewing so tainted with the Taste and Savour of Allum Excrement, as that within a very short Space the Fish have been poisoned, and the Water altogether unwholsome,

for brewing or any other Use, as by Certificate under divers of the said Petitioners Hands, the chief Officers and Inhabitants of the Tower, appeared; and therefore humbly prayed Redress of the growing Mischief and dangerous Contagion proceeding from the said Allum-works, seconded with a presumptuous Contempt of the said Order of the Board: To the End, that by a sudden Reformation the Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be suffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours occasioned by the said Allum-works. The Board taking this Complaint into their due and serious Consideration, and finding that the former Order of the Board was not observed, as is before-mentioned, and that the Annoyance caused hereby, extendeth it self to the extreme Parts of the City, and even so far as his Majesty's Court, when the Wind sitteth that Way (which cannot but be of dangerous Consequence by corrupting both the Air and the Water, whereof Beer is made for his Majesty's Service and otherwise) thought fit and ordered that the said Allum-works should be presently suppressed from working, and utterly removed by the Farmers or others whom it may concern, within a convenient Time, notwithstanding the former Order, (which on their Parts have not been observed) and that some one of the Messengers of his Majesty's Chamber shall be sent with a Transcript of this their Lordships Order, to the Farmers or Deputies of the said Work, and see the same duly executed; and of the Performance thereof to give Account to their Lordships within ten or twelve Days after the Date hereof. And of this their Lordships Order, as well the said Farmers and the Messenger, as others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and to regulate themselves accordingly, as they will answer the contrary.

To the Right Hon. the Lords and others of his Majesty's most Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL.

The humble PETITION of the Inhabitants of *St. Botolph's Aldgate, St. Catharine's, Whitechapel, Stepney, Rotherhith, St. Olave's*, and others, adjacent and near his Majesty's Tower of LONDON.

WHEREAS it pleased this honourable Board, the 27th of July last, after divers Hearings, and a Report made by six Doctors, being of the College of Physicians, LONDON, to order that the Farmers of his Majesty's Allum-works (who had transplanted themselves out of the North Parts near unto his Majesty's Royal Chamber and City of LONDON) should not presume to erect any Works in or about the same, nor suffer the Dregs or Excrement proceeding of the Boiling of Allum to be cast or fall into the River of *Thames*, but to bury the same in the Night-time, where it might not breed any Infection or Annoyance.

But so it is, Right Honourable, that divers Times, sithence the Order of this Honourable Board, but especially upon the 16th of this Instant August, the said Farmers, their Deputy or Assigns, have, in Contempt of the said Order, poured or caused the said Filth, Dregs or Excrement to fall into the Ponds or Ditches leading to the *Thames*; whereby some of your Petitioners have found their Wells of Water appointed for Brewing so tainted and grownered with the Taste and Savour of Allum Excrement, as that within three Hours after about forty Fishes were apparently found poisoned, as by the annexed Certificate appeareth.

For Redress of which growing Mischief and dangerous Contagion, seconded with a presumptuous Contempt of your honourable Order, as formerly

formerly, the Petitioners fly to this honourable Board, beseeching a sodain Reformation: To the End that your Petitioners may enjoy the Benefit of the Air, and not be suffocated with the horrid and putrid Savours, proceeding from the said Allum-works.

And the Petitioners shall be (as ever) bound to pray for your Honours. 1627.

Whis Majesty's Subjects whose Names are subscribed, do for a Truth certify and will be ready to depose, that sithence the 25th Day of *July* last, the Allum-farmers or their Assigns, have erected new Erections at or near *Wapping*, where the Allum-works are: And that upon the 16th Day of this Instant Month of *August*, by Means of the Excrement or Filth falling or being cast and washed out of the said Allum-works, by the flowing of the River *Thames*, was carried into Wells belonging to Brewers thereabouts; and where divers poor People for their Means, do resort, and from thence do carry Water to divers Houses, and to dress their Meat and Diet for their Families; as by Example, at that Time into one Well or Pond of one *Joseph Jaques*, a Brewer near thereunto, where Eeles, and other Fishes, to the Number of forty and upwards, which, within three Hours after, therein were suffocated and poisoned, in the Presence of these Certificates.

Witness our Hands heretunto put the Day of *August*, 1627.

At Whitehall the 12th of December, An. 1627.

P R E S E N T.

Lord Keeper.
Lord Treasurer.
Lord President.
Lord Admiral.
Earl of *Suffolk*.
Earl of *Dorset*.
Earl of *Salisbury*.
Earl of *Exeter*.
Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Earl of *Carlisle*.
Earl of *Holland*.
Earl of *Banbury*.
Lord Viscount *Grandison*.
Lord Bishop of *Duresme*.
Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells*.
Master Treasurer.
Master Comptroller.
Master of the Wards.
Master Secretary *Coke*.
Master Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Master Chancellor of the Dutchy.

WHEREAS by an Order of this Board, made in *July* last, for Reasons in the said Order mentioned, the Allum-works were suffered to be in those Places near LONDON, where they were then erected, until our *Lady-day* next only and no longer; and afterwards the 12th of *September* last, for Contempts, in not pursuing the said Order of the 25th of *July*, and for Prevention of growing Mischief that might come by Sufferance of the said Allum-works, it was ordered that the said Allum-works should be presently suppressed, and removed; which being not as yet done, although the Farmers of the said Works have sought out other Places, whither to remove the said Works: Now the Board, upon the Petition of the Company of Dyers, being informed, that in these Times of Wars, and Danger, the Dyers and other Artificers using Allum, cannot be furnished with that

Commodity from any other Persons, or Places; but only from the Farmers aforesaid, and their Magazines: And that the said Artificers for want thereof shall be forced to give over their Trades to the great Damage of the Commonwealth: And the said Farmers informing, That by Reason of some Shipwrecks, and the Danger of Passages from out of the North hither, they have failed; nor cannot bring their Allums hither to LONDON, as they were wont: In Consideration of all which, and for that their Lordships do conceive; that the said Works will be less offensive to the Inhabitants dwelling in those Parts in this Winter Season, the Board hath thought fit; and ordered, that the said Farmers, their Deputies, and Assigns, shall be permitted, until our *Lady-day* next, according to the Permission given by the former Order of the 25th of *July*, to convert the Materials now upon their Hands into Allum, at their House in *St. Catherine's*, erected for that Purpose, and to sell the same, for the Use of his Majesty's Subjects: And presently; upon our *Lady-day* next, to remove from the City of LONDON, and the Suburbs thereof. And it is ordered, that in the mean while the said Farmers, their Deputies and Assigns, or some of them, shall seek, and find out some convenient Place for their said Works; and signify unto the Board of what Place they have made Choice, to the End they may have their Lordships Allowance and Approbation for their Settlement in the same. Whereof all Persons whom it may concern, are to take Knowledge, and accordingly to govern themselves, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their Perils. Provided always, and it is hereby willed and commanded, that all Things else required and set down to be done by the said Farmers, in either of the said Orders, before-mentioned, concerning the Excrement of the Allum, and otherwise whatsoever, be duly observed and performed by the said Farmers of the said Allum-works.

Now to proceed on the East Side, and by North of the *Tower*, lies *East Smithfield*, *Hogs-street*, and *Tower-hill*; and East from them both was the new Abbey, called, *Of Grace*, founded by *Edward III.* From whence, towards *Radcliff*, up *East Smithfield*, by *Nightingale-lane*, and to the Manor of *Shadwell*, belonging to the Dean of *St. Paul's*, there were raised many small Tenements towards *Radcliff*, in *Stow's* Time; and *Radcliff* itself, so increased in Building, that it joined to *Lime-hurst*, or *Lime-hof*, corruptly called *Lime-house*, which was some Time a Mile distant from *Radcliff*.

HERE in *Ratcliff* was above 100 Years ago a leaden Coffin dug up, and two or three Urns found with a Piece of Money, inscribed thus on one Side, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus, P. F. August.* and on the Reverse, two Hands joined and this Motto, *Patres Senatus*.

The PARISH of
St. GEORGE in Middlesex.

THE Church here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated; and the Parish is dismembered from *St. Dunstan at Stepney*, containing the Hamlet of *Wapping-Stepney*.

It was founded in the Year 1715, and built and finished Anno 1729.

It is situated a little Eastward from the Middle of the East Side of *Cannon-street* in *Ratcliff-highway*, in the County of *Middlesex*, without the Freedom and Liberty of LONDON, and

and is one of the fifty new Churches built by Virtue of the Act of the 9th of Queen Anne.

THIS Church is a magnificent Pile, which commands the Attention of all judicious Observers, especially the Chancel End thereof, which is truly magnificent. The Frontispiece to the Tower is of the *Ionick* Order, consisting of four Pilasters supporting their Entablature, wherein Simplicity and Grandeur are well connected together.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-Nose* College in Oxford, the Value upwards of 300 *l.* per Ann. with Surplice Fees.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *William Symphon*, and the Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Charles Huxley*.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about 11 o'Clock, no Organ, one Bell.

THE Vestry is general, consisting of such as pay 2 *s.* per Month, or upwards to the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

- 2 Church-Wardens.
- 4 Overseers.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

- 1 Constable.
- 13 Headboroughs.
- 4 Scavengers.
- 2 Surveyors of the Highway.

THIS Parish is divided into the Upper and Lower Town.

STREETS, LANES, &c.

In the Upper Town.

Church-lane, and therein *John's-court*; *Elin-court*, or *Baker's-alley*, *Springall's-alley*, *Red-cow-alley*, and *Parry's-rents*, *Cable-street*, and therein *Gun-and-bolly-bush-alley*, *Skorter's-street*, *Long-alley*, *Cable-court*, *Norman's-court*, *Blue-anchor-alley*, *George-yard*, *Dollishire-court*, *Shovel-alley*, *Mayfields-buildings*, *Back-lane*, *King David's-fort*, and therein *Balaam's-court*, *Hangman's-acre*, *Crown-court*; Part of *Ratcliff-highway*, and therein *Virginia-street*, in which are *Penington-street*, and therein *Cox's-yard*, and *Cooper's-yard*, *Allen's-yard*, or *New-court*, *Codlin-yard*, *Lime-yard*, *Ship-alley*, *Adam and Eve-court*, *Breef's-hill*, or *Mash-street*, *Articoak-hill*, *Prince's-street*, in which is *Prince's-square*, *Bett's-street*, and therein *Langdon's-rents*, and *Carpenter's-court*, *John's-hill*, *Denmark-street*, *Cannon-street*, *Chigwell-street*, *Angel-alley*, *Seven-star-alley*, *Garter-yard*, *Harris's-court*, *Russel-court*, *Ratcliff-street*, and *Widgate-street*, *Old Gravel-lane*, and therein *Stone-cutter's-yad*, *Harrow-alley*, *Bickets-rents*, or *Horse-shoe-court*, *Worcester-street*, *Charles-street*, *Bastwick-street*, *Johnson's-street*, and therein *Meeting-house-alley*, in which is *Love-lane*, *Gravel-court*, and *Hillyard's-court*.

The Lower Town.

Part of *Old Gravel-lane*, *Three-feet-alley*, and therein *Tun-alley*, *Five-feet-alley*, *Tobacco-pipe-alley*, *King-street*, and therein *Gold-street*, in which is *Queen-street*, and therein *Martin's-rents*, *Pearl-street*, *Silver-street*, *Blackmoor-alley*, *Ship-street*, *Cherry-tree-court*; Part of *Spruce's-Island*, and therein *Nutmeg-rents*, *Crown-court*, and therein *White-thorn-court*, near which is *Fartbing's-fields*, and therein Part of *William's-court*, *Green-bank*, and therein Part of *Green-court*; Part of *Blackmoor-alley*, *Queen's-head-alley*, *Anchor-and-hope-alley*, and therein *Mayn-*

ard's-court, *Fisher's-court*, and *Broad-street*, and therein *Meeting-house-yard*, *Lower-wall-alley*, *Salter's-alley*, *Lower-gun-alley*; Part of *Upper-gun-alley*, *Bird-street*, and therein *Tench-street*; Part of *Milk-alley* and *Milk-yard*; Part of *Wapping-street*, *Dolphin-alley*, *Globe-yard*, *Booth-yard*, and therein *Parson's-yard*, *Orange-court*, and *Busbel's-rents*; Part of *Hermitage-street*, *Great Hermitage-street*, *Fryars-fields*, *Red-maid-lane*, and therein *Fryar's-court*, *Glass-house-yard*, *Grey-pea-alley*, or *Flower-de-luce-court*, and *Radish-court*, *James's-rope-walk*, *French-yard*, *Articoak-lane*, and therein *Blue-ball-court*, *Cow-yard*, and *Virgin's-court*.

NUMBER of Houses upwards of 2000.

HERE is a Charity-School for 50 Boys and 50 Girls, built at the Expence of Mr. *Henry Raine*, Brewer, who gives 40 Guineas yearly towards the Support of it, and it is believed he will endow the same with the said Sum annually: The Children are cloathed, and the Boys taught to Read, Write and cast Accompts; the Girls are taught to Read, Sew and Mark; which is done by the farther Addition of Subscriptions; and quarterly Sermons will be preached, for the further Maintenance of them by Collections at those Times.

SIR Robert Cotton, the learned Antiquarian, discovered in *Ratcliff-field* the Monument of a Proprator's Wife, which Bishop *Stillingfleet* takes Notice of from *Wever's Monument's*. Which Relation of that industrious Man deserves here to be transcribed at length: "Within the Parish of *Stepney* in *Middlesex*, in *Ratcliff-field*, where they take Ballast for Ships, about some fourteen or fifteen Years ago (that is, *Anno* 1614, 1615,) were found two Monuments, the one of Stone, wherein were the Bones of a Man, the other a Chest of Lead, the upper Part being garnished with Scallop Shells, and a Cro-tiiter Border. At the Head of the Coffin and the Feet, there were two Jars of three Feet Length, standing, and on the Sides a Number of Bottles of glistering red Earth, some painted; and many great Viols of Glass, some fix, some eight square, having a whitish Liquor within them; within the Chest was the Body of a Woman, as the Chirurgeons judged by the Skull. On the either Side of her were two Sceptres of Ivory, eighteen Inches long; and on her Breast a little Figure of *Cupid*, neatly cut in white Stone; and amongst the Bones two printed Pieces of Jett, with round Heads, in Form of Nails, three Inches long.

'It seemeth (saith Sir Robert Cotton, from whom this Relation came) these Bodies were burnt about the Year of our Lord 239, being there were found divers Coins of *Papienus*, *Gordian*, and the Emperors of that Time: And that one may conjecture by her Ornaments, that this last Body should be some Princess or Proprator's Wife, here in *Britain*, in the Time of the *Roman* Government.

AND hence the aforesaid learned Bishop concludes, that LONDON, so near adjoining to this Burying-Place, was the Metropolis of *Britain*, the Times that the *Romans* had to do here: Inasmuch as it may be presumed from the Burial of this Lady, that the Legate of the Emperor or Proprator, had his chief Residence here; and the great Business of the Province, as to Civil Matters, was brought hither to him. Here was his *Prætorium*, which at first signified the General's Tent; but as the Name came from the Camp to the City, so the *Prætorium* was the Mansion-House of the Governor.

CONCERNING

CONCERNING *East-smithfield*, Mention is made in Records, of Lands and Mills there, within the Parish of *Whitechapel*. In the 21st of *Edward the Third*, a Fine was levied between *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, Querent, and Sir *John de Boulteneye* Chevalier, Defendant, of Lands, and certain Mills in *East-smithfield*, in the Parish of *Whitechapel*, in the Suburbs of LONDON.

HAVING said thus much for Building at *Wapping*, *East-smithfield*, *Bramley*, and *Shadwell*, all on the South Side of the *High-way* to *Ratcliff*; now one Note on the North Side also, concerning Pirates; I read, faith *Stow*, that in the Year 1440, in the *Lent* Season, certain Persons, with six Ships, brought from beyond the Seas, Fish, to victual the City of LONDON; which Fish, when they had delivered, and were returning homeward, a Number of Sea-Thieves in a Barge, in the Night came upon them, when they were asleep in their Vessels, riding at Anchor on the River *Thames*, and slew them, cut their Throats, cast them overboard, took their Money, and drowned their Ships, for that no Man should espy or accuse them. Two of these Thieves were after taken and hanged in Chains upon a Gallows set upon a raised Hill, for the Purpose made, in the Field beyond *East-smithfield*, so that they might be seen far into the River *Thames*.

THE first Building at *Ratcliff*, says *Stow* in his Youth, (not to be forgotten) was a fair Free-School and Alms-houses founded by *Avice Gibson*, Wife to *Nicholas Gibson*, Grocer, as before I have noted. But of late Years Shipwrights, and (for the most Part) other Marine-Men, have built many large and strong Houses for themselves, and smaller for Sailors, from thence almost to *Poplar*, and so to *Blackwall*.

THE most remarkable Places in the Parish of *St. George* in *Middlesex*, are, Half of *Well-clofe-square*, and one Moiety of the *Danish Church* therein: *Prince's-square*, and therein the *Swedes Church*; an *Anabaptist Meeting*, the Corner of *Penitent-street*, in *Virginia-street*, and another in *Meeting-house-yard*, in *Broad-street*, near *Old Gravel-lane*.

The PARISH of St. ANNE at Limehouse.

THE new Church built here takes its Name from the Saint to whom it is dedicated, in Honour of the late Queen *ANNE*, being one of the Fifty Churches appointed to be built by an Act of Parliament, passed in her Reign; and *Limehouse* is added to distinguish it from other Churches of the same Name, and likewise on Account of its Situation.

THE Foundation was laid in the Year 1712, and the Church was consecrated Anno 1730.

IT is situated at the End of *Church-lane*, in the Hamlet of *Lime-house*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

THIS Church, says an ingenious Architect, is a most surprizing beautiful Structure, which at a great Distance shews a solemn Solidity; yet, when nearly viewed, opposite to an Angle, is one of the most airy, light, elegant, and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdom. The Church itself consists of such simple Beauty, that there is hardly any where to be produced its Parallel; and its East or Chancel End (which is of the *Dorick* Order, strictly executed after the antient Manner, without any other Base to the Pilasters, than the square Basement of Building) is certainly in the most august Taste. The Tower is a most magnificent Pile, exhibiting the most so-

lemn reverend Aspect when viewed in Front; and when at an Angle the most gay and airy. This different Appearance, upon changing the Point of View, is surprizingly delightful.

IN each of the Windows to the Tower, are placed a Pair of Composite Columns, with their Entablatures, whose Capitals consist of Acanthus Leaves, as in the *Corinthian* Order; but instead of having their Abacus after the *Ionick* Manner, (as has always been the Practice) they have *Dorick* Abacus's, which express the Composite Order much better than has been yet done.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Principal of *Brazen-nose-college* in *Oxford*; the Value per Ann. is about 230 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Leybourne*, and Lecturer is the Reverend Mr. *Ridley*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and Holiday, about 11 o'Clock. No Organ, one Bell.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of such Inhabitants as pay 2 s. per Month to the Poor.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:

- 2 Church Wardens.
- 2 Overseers of the Poor.

The WARD-OFFICERS are:

- 1 Constable.
- 4 Headboroughs.
- 1 Scavenger.
- 1 Surveyor of the Highways.
- 2 Surveyors of the Streets.

IN *Green-dragon-alley*, is a Work-house for the Poor.

THIS Parish is taken out of that of *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, and consists of the Hamlet of *Lime-house*, and Part of the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*. Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Hamlet of Ratcliff.

Part of *Butcher-row*, and therein *Dolphin-yard*, and *Sugar-loaf-court*; Part of *White-horse-street*, and therein *Rose-yard*, *Rose-lane*, in which is *London-street*; Part of *Sermon-lane*, *Ratcliff-cross*, and therein *Pump-yard*; *Queen-street*, and therein *Noah's-ark-alley*, *Ratcliff-narrow-street*, and therein *Crowder's-rents*, *Three-fox-yard*, and *Brand's-court*.

In the Hamlet of Lime-house.

Lime-house, *Fore-street*, and therein *Toytes-alley*, in which is *Diamond-court*; *Green-dragon-alley*, *Taplet's-yard*, *Rickman's-rents*; *Lime-house-bridge*, *Lime-house-bridge-dock*, *Ship-alley*, *Shoulder-of-mutton-alley*, *Globe-alley*, *Sun-and-gun-yard*, *Phillips's-rents*, *Vine-street*, *Nightingale-lane*, and therein *Chivers-court*, *Bull-court*, *Connoway's-yard*, *Frog-island*, *Rope-makers-field*, and therein *Jenkins's-rents*, *Well-alley*, *Limbury's-rents*, *Church-lane*, *Dick's-shore*, and therein *Dick's-shore-alley*, *Collingbourn's-rents*, *White's-rents*, *Thomas-rents*, *Ship-alley*, *Lime-house-corner*, *Three-colt-court*, and therein *Gun-lane*, *Wood's-yard*, *Pump-yard*, *Mulberry-yard*, *Lime-house-causeway*, and therein the *Orchard*, *Bennet's-court*, *Lime-house-hole*, *Lime-kiln-hill*, and therein *Lime-house-dock*.

Number of Houses are about 1000.

AT *Poplar*, that lieth within the Parish of *Stepney*, is a Chapel with an Alms-house for poor Seamen; both belonging to the old *East India* Company. Here is the *Isle of Dogs*, a fine rich Level for fattening of Cattle. Eight Oxen fed here

here formerly were sold for 34 *l.* a Piece; and a Hog fed here, was sold for 20 *l.* and 6 *d.* Here is also a well known wet Dock, called *Blackwall Dock*, belonging to Sir *Henry Johnson*, Kt. very convenient for Building and Receiving Ships. About 20 Years ago, more or less, in breaking up an old Ship, that was returned from the *East-Indies*, they found a solid Piece of Oak in the Keel, pierced eight Inches deep, with a kind of Horn, that stuck fast in it. The Master of the Vessel did remember, than when they were on the main Sea, the Ship received a sudden Shock, which made it stop for the present, tho' it were in full Sail. At first, they thought they had struck on a Rock, but considering where they were, they concluded that could not be; and they found no Harm, tho' they went down and searched the Bottom of the Ship; but they observed the Sea bloody: Now the Cause appeared that it was some Sea Fish that struck the Ship, and broke his Horn in the Side of it.

IN the Year 1705, were two Whales of different Sorts brought, and cut up at *Blackwall*. One of them was the *Parma Ceti* Whale, which had a great deal of Blubber, a filthy Stuff so called, coming out of the Brain, falling from him; which, by the Direction of Dr. *Meade*, was cured, and made excellent *Parma Ceti*, to the great Benefit of the Apothecary, into whose Hand this Blubber came. The other was that kind of Whale, whence the Whalebone is made.

Now for *Tower-Hill*; the Plain there is likewise greatly diminished by Encroachments, for building of small Tenements; and taking in of Garden Plots, Timber-Yards, and what they list.

FROM this *Tower-Hill* towards *Aldgate*, (being a long continued Street) among other Buildings, was the Abbey of Nuns, called the *Minories* or *Minorites*; whereof we have spoken. And on the other Side of the Street lieth the Ditch, without the Wall of the City, from the Tower unto *Aldgate*, now all built upon.

FROM *Aldgate* East again, lieth a large Street, replenished with Buildings, to wit, on the North Side the Parish Church of Saint *Botolph*, and so other Buildings to *Hog-lane*, and to the Bars on both Sides.

Also, without the Bars, both the Sides of the Streets are pestered with Cottages and Alleys, even up to *Whitechapel* Church; and almost half a Mile beyond it, into the common Field; all which ought to lie open and free for all Men: But this common Field, being sometime the Beauty of this City, on that Part, is so incroached upon, by building of filthy Cottages, and with other Purprestors, Inclosures, and Lay-Stalls, that (notwithstanding all Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament to the contrary) in some Places; it scarce remaineth a sufficient Highway for the Meeting of Carriages, and Drovers of Cattle; much less is there any fair, pleasant, or wholesome Way, for People to walk on Foot; which is no small Blemish to so famous a City, to have so unfavoury, and unseemly an Entry or Passage thereunto.

IN the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, some Part of the Way and Street hereabouts without *Aldgate*, particularly from the two Posts called the Bars, to a Corner House, then in the Occupation of one *Thomas Sparrow*, was very miry and deep. And beside this Place in the High Street, there were other Places extraordinary bad to pass, lying more towards the South, where the Queen's Carriages used to pass from the *Minories*, *Mary Graces* [that is, where now are the King's Victualling Houses for the Navy] and *Ratcliff*, where that Queen had Storehouses; and so to the *Tower*: Namely, a Way leading from the *Old Cage*, so

called, in the Parish of St. *Botolph*, to the North End of *Nightingale-lane*, in the Parish of St. *Mary Matfelon*; and another Way between the said *Old Cage*, and a Mill, called *Crasse Mill*, in the said Parish of St. *Mary*. And as these bad Ways were very inconvenient to the Queen's Carriages, so for the Carriages of all others. The great Passages here, Course and Recourse of the Queen's Subjects, both on Horseback and on Foot, became so miry and foul, in Winter time especially, that it was very troublesome to all that had Occasion to use these Ways. Whereupon, an Act of Parliament was made in the 13th of the said Queen, that from *Michaelmas*, 1572; all these Places should be paved with Stone; every Man to do his Part, along by their Manors, Lands and Tenements, adjoining to the said Ways.

AND the same Act made Provision for securing the Overflowing of the *Tower Ditch* by great Quantities of Water that fell often upon the Ways between the said two Posts near *Aldgate*, called the Bars, and the Corner House occupied by *Sparrow* aforesaid (which seems to be there where the Lane is, now called *Brick-lane*) whereby the *Tower Ditch* might in short Time be filled up: It was ordered therefore, that the said Waters on both Sides the said Highway, should have their Fall and Course only down by the said Corner House: And from thence into a Ditch lying on the North Side of *Hog-lane*, and so to the Common Sewer at the East End of the said *Hog-lane*.

The PARISH of St. MARY Whitechapel.

THE Church here, *Stow* saith, was a Sort of Chapel of Ease to the Parish of *Stebinhith*, or *Stepney*, and was in his Time called St. *Mary Matfelon*, upon the following Occasion:

ABOUT the Year 1428, in the 6th of King *Henry VI.* a devout Widow of that Parish had long Time cherished and brought up, of Alms, a certain *Frenchman*, or *Briton* born, who most unkindly and cruelly in a Night murdered the said Widow sleeping in her Bed, and after fled with such Jewels and other Stuff of hers, as he might carry. But he was so freshly pursued, that (for Fear) he took the Church of St. *George* in *Southwark*, and challenged Privilege of Sanctuary there, and so abjured the King's Land. Then the Constables (having Charge of him) brought him into LONDON, intending to have conveyed him Eastward; but so soon as he was come into the Parish, where before he had committed the Murder, the Wives cast upon him so much Filth and Ordure of the Street, that (notwithstanding the best Resistance made by the Constables) they flew him out of Hand: And for this Fact it hath been said, the Parish purchased that Name of *Mary Matfelon*, but it is in Record called *Villa beatae Mariae de Matfelon*, in the 21st of King *Richard II.*

MORE we read, that in the Year 1336, the 10th of King *Edward III.* the Bishop of *Alba*, Cardinal, and Parson of *Stebinhith*, Procurator-General in *England*, presented a Clerk to be Parson in the Church of Blessed *Mary*, called *Matfelon*, without *Aldgate* of LONDON, &c.

AND therefore it is a more probable Account of the Name *Matfelon*, ascribed to St. *Mary*, the Patroness of this Church, viz. that the Word

is of Hebrew or Syriac Extraction, מַטְפֶּל or מַטְפֶּלֶן, i. e. *Matfel*, or *Matfelon*; signifying as much as *Quæ nuper enixa est*, i. e. *She that hath lately brought forth a Son*: And so the Word is fitly applied to *St. Mary*; and it is as much as *St. Mary lately delivered of her holy Child*: And it is probable her Image antiently stood in that Church with a Babe in her Arms; as sometimes she was wont to be figured or depainted. Nor ought any to say, that this is a far-fetched Notion of the Word, though brought as far as from *Syria*, considering what great Numbers of People formerly went out of these Western Parts, and particularly out of *England* to the *Holy Land*, to visit the Holy Sepulchre, and to fight against the Infidels. And that these Pilgrims and holy Warriors brought home some Smatterings of the Language with them. And that divers Oriental Words were used in *England* in former Times, appears from some old Epitaphs. In *St. Faith's*, under *St. Paul's*, was this upon one *John Abney*, a learned Preacher belonging to the Queen, *Archilevita Dei Rabi Abnus Alme Johannes*, &c. where he is stiled *Rabi*, or *Rabbi* and *Archilevita*, Titles given to the *Jewish* Masters and Priests. And in the same Church, on another Monument, the Hebrew Word *Adar*, for the Month of *March*, is made use of.

X bis cum quinis in Adar bonus est sibi finis.

So that, in short, it is not unlikely (since in these Matters we can only conjecture) but that some Knight, that had dwelt in the *Holy Land*, was the Founder of this Church of *Whitechapel*, and dedicated it to *St. Mary* with the Babe in her Arms, which in those Eastern Countries was called *Matfelon*.

THIS Church was founded about 400 Years ago, and how long before is uncertain; but *Anno 1336*, the Minister of *Stepney* was Patron of this Church, as *Mr. Stow* observes. It was enlarged, and the South Isle added, in *1591*; *3901*. was also laid out in its Repair by the Parish, *Anno 1633*; and escaping the Calamity of Fire in *1666*, it (being old) was taken down and rebuilt in the Year *1673*, towards which several contributed generously, more especially *William Meggs*, Esq; who was the principal Benefactor thereto.

As to the Nature and Order of the Buildings; the Walls are Brick, the Quoins, the Window-Cases and other Ornaments on the Outside is Stone; the Steeple is Bolder, and some squared Stone; the Roof is supported with four Stone Columns, and eight Pilasters, of the *Corinthian* Order; the Roof at the four Angels being lower than the rest. The Floor is paved with Stone, and that of the Chancel one Step higher than that of the Church, and at the Altar it is two Steps higher than the rest of the Chancel: The Windows are of a Quadrangular and Circular Form.

THE Ornament on the Outside are Pediments, Cartouches, and Pine-Apples; the Roof within is adorned with Arches and Pannels of Fret-Work; and under that a Cantalivre Cornice with the Columns and Pilasters aforesaid, and Porch Windows surrounded with Fret-Work.

THERE are Galleries on the North West and South Sides of the Church, with Bolection-Work Fronts painted White, and veined; the two latter repaired, *Anno 1684*, at the proper Cost of the two Hamlets of this Parish. The Pews are well made of Oak, with which the Church is wainscotted seven Feet and a half high, and higher about the Altar; and there are two Door-Cases of the same Kind of Timber.

THE Altar-Piece is adorned with two Columns, their Entablature and Pediment of the

Corinthian Order; the Intercolumns are the Commandments done in Gold on Black, and the Pater-Noster and Creed are black on Gold. In the Pediment is placed the King's Arms with Helmet, Crest, and Supporters; all which Altar-Piece is Timber, and has Enrichments carved of the aforesaid Vases, Cherubims, Fruit, Leaves, and Festoons, and inclosed with Rail and Baluster.

LENGTH of the Church 93 Feet, Breadth 63, Altitude 38, and that of the Tower and Turret about 85, wherein are six Bells to ring in Peal.

To shew the never-dying Love of these Parishioners, to their Pastor *Mr. William Crashawe*, the following Inscription was set on the Gallery in the South Isle:

To the Honour of God, the Advancement of Religion, and in Thankfulness to God for the safe Return of our hopeful and gracious Prince CHARLES, from the Danger of his Spanish Journey, this Gallery was erected at the Charge of this Parish, Anno 1623, and the seventh Year of Master Crashawe's Residence.

As here, so in many other Places, his Name is remembered.

MONUMENTS.

ON the North Wall is a handsome Monument thus inscribed:

CHRISTO, Opt. Max.

Pietati & Posteritati

Sacrum,

ELIZABETHÆ Conjugis dulcissimæ

Fœminæ lectissimæ è claris Skinneriana

Et Emersoniana Familiis oriundæ.

In qua (rarâ) felicitate)

Pietas cum Pulchritudine,

Ingenium cum Virtute,

Forma cum Pudicitia,

Mirificè conveniebant.

Quæ in primo puerperio, in ipso enixu;

Animam Deo, memoriam Mundo,

Vitam Naturæ, Carnem Terræ,

Patri puerulum, Amicis Luctum,

Conjugi mœrorem ineffabilem

Omnibus ingens sui ipsius desiderium

Moriendo reliquit.

W. CRASHIUS hujus Ecclesiæ

Rector, Conjux longè mœstissimus,

Multis cum Lachrymis

Lugens, Lubens,

Invitus posuit.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, Job xix. 25.

To the Honour of Jesus Christ, to the Praise of Piety, to the Example of Posterity, and for the Preservation of the Godly Memory of Elizabeth, his most worthily beloved Wife; in whom (by a rare Conjunction) Godliness with Comeliness, Wisdom with Virtue, Beauty with Chastity, Youth with Discretion, and Discretion with Devotion, were most sweetly combined. Who, in the Prime of her Years, upon her first Child, yielded up by untimely Death (as herself had often foretold) her Soul to God, her Life to Nature, her Body to the Earth, her Memory to the World, and left to the pensive Earth a dear bought Son, to her Friends Heaviness, hard to be removed; to her Husband's Sorrow, not to be expressed; and to all that knew her, a longing Desire after her.

William Crashawe, her most sad and sorrowful Husband, Pastor of this Church, most unwilling

to part with her, but most willing to honour her with many Sighs and Tears; dedicating this Monument, in Assurance of her glorious Resurrection. She died Octob. 8, in the 24th Year of her Age.

A handsome Monument with Iron Grates in the Church-yard :

To the Memory of Alice Shelton, Daughter of Sir Ralph Shelton, of Shelton-Hall in Norfolk, Kt. who had Issue by her first Husband, Thomas Waller, Esq; nine Sons and nine Daughters: And by her second Husband, William Wrooe, of London, Merchant-Taylor, had Issue two Sons and one Daughter. But had no Issue by her Third and last Husband, Tobias Wilkinson, 1630.

ANOTHER close by the former :

Favour is deceitful, and Beauty is Vanity ; but a Woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

Here lieth buried that vertuous Thamoizin, that gracious young Woman, the faithful Wife of Master William Eccles of Lime-house, Mariner. This Mirror of young Women departed this Life on the 10th of July, 1620, she being of the Age of 25 Years, and was Mother of a Son and a Daughter. But Thamoizin the Daughter, departed this Life on the 18th of December 1621, being of the Age of six Years, and lieth here buried.

Every wise Woman buildeth her House, but the Foolish plucketh it down with her Hands.

Remember,

As you are now, so was she :
As she is now, so you must be.

William Eccles.

Later Monuments erected, and flat Stones laid to preserve the Memory of Persons buried in St. Mary Matfelon's, are these :

In the Chancel :

M. S. To the Memory of Judith Meggs, Widow, the beloved Wife of William Meggs, of this Parish, Esq; &c. 1662. Aged 83. And the said William her Husband, 1620.

William Meggs, Esq; and James Meggs, D.D. their two Sons, caused this Monument to be erected.

Some happy Hand may thus aspire to save
From Death's Defeat thy Memory; but to grave
Thy Virtues, what Diamond's Point t'express
Thy Wisdom, Meekness, Graces, Holiness;
What a seraphick Plume would it require?
Tymathes draw thy Veil, here Art retire.

THE Arms on this Monument are: Or, a Chevron ingrailed Azure, between three Mascles Gules; on a Chief Sable, a Greyhound Courant Argent.

Impaled with Sable on a Chevron, between three Lions Heads erased Or; as many Ogresses.

RIGHT against the last, on the North Side of the Chancel, and uniform therewith, is this Inscription :

Memoria Sacrum :

Under the Black-Marble doth rest, until he shall awake out of Sleep, whatsoever was mortal

of William Meggs, Esq; who with great Alacrity of Mind, from a strong Hope, and Christian Belief that his Body shall arise again at the last Advent of Christ our Saviour to Judgment, surrendered up his Soul to Almighty God, the 28th of May, 1678; who was a most worthy Member of this Parish, and the principal Benefactor towards re-edifying this House of God.

To whose Memory his loving Nephew, Sir William Goulston, in much Gratitude hath erected this Monument.

Arms are the same with the First, under the last Inscription.

Jonathan Ambrose, Esq; 1699. Also his Daughter Theodosia, 1701.

On a grey Marble Grave-Stone in the Chancel, is this Inscription :

In hope of a blessed Resurrection,

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of Bathshua Marsh, one that truly loved and feared God, and heartily embraced the Faith of a crucified Jesus, laying hold of him, as her only Saviour for Salvation. She was also a most Indulgent and Affectionate Wife; a dear, loving, and most tender Mother; an honourable, wise, and most faithful Friend; she most compassionately sympathized with the Afflicted, and most bountifully distributed to the Poor; a most kind and discreet Governess of Servants: In Sum, one that abounded in every good Word and Work. She departed this Life. Jan. 8. 1701. Aged 60.

As you desire to die well, remember to imitate this great Example.

On a Grave Stone, entering into the Christening Pew, this Inscription :

Here lye the Bodies of two Sons, and one Daughter of William Grace, and Sarah his Wife of this Parish. John died May, 1696, in the 10th Year of his Age; Sarah, September, 1700, at five Years and five Months; William put on Immortality, the 1st of May, 1701, in the 17th of his Age.

Dilectissimi & Jucundissimi in vita sua;
In Sepulcro quoque suo non separati sunt.

North Isle :

John Boston, 1689.

William Stanbrow, Citizen and Mason, 1694-5.

Anne Cannin, 1696.

Mordecai Fromanteel, 1697-8. And Hannah his Wife, 1701. and Mordecai their Son, 1679.

Christopher Worth, 1683.

Rachel, Daughter of John Skinner, 1688. And Thomas Butler his Grandson, 1694. And Mary Skinner, 1695.

Mary Crisp, late Wife of Henry Crisp, 1699. And Henry Crisp, 1701.

William and Anne, Children of Captain Edward Rhodes and Mary his Wife.

AT the West End of the South Isle, on a grey Marble Grave-Stone this Inscription :

Here lyes the Body of Captain Francis Maynard of this Parish, who departed this Life, Jan. 13, 1699, aged 40.

Also

Also the Son of Captain and Elizabeth Maynard lyes buried here aged 11 Months, three Weeks, and two Days.

In this cold Tomb, his silent Ashes rest,
Whose pious Soul is number'd with the Blest.
From Truth, in this false World, he never swerv'd,
But God and King with full Devotion serv'd;
To both obedient, to his Country just;
True to his Friend, and faithful to his Trust;
Gen'rous to all, and to his Neighbour kind;
Liberal to the Poor, and of a Noble Mind.
Moral in all the Actions of his Life,
And a good Husband to a virtuous Wife.

Also the Body of Thomas their Son; who died, February the 27th, 1699. Aged seven Months.

A Hatchment for the Honourable Col. Thomas Lewis, Esq; 1689.

Mary, the Daughter of William and Elizabeth Hollier, 1687.

On a Pillar, South:

Thomas, James, Daniel and John Caine, Sons of Captain John Caine.

On a Tomb Stone in the South East Cemetery, this Inscription:

Here resteth the Body of Thomas Brown, Obiit August 29. 1665. Aged 50 Years; with six Sons and one Daughter; also Ann formerly his, but since the beloved Wife of Richard Charter, who, in Memory of her Virtues, hath erected this Monument.

She died May the 28th, 1681.

She whose unblemish'd Life, two Husbands blest'd,
From Cares and Labour, now is come to rest.
Chast Love and prudent Charity, all that's good
She daily shew'd, as well as understood.
The Poor have lost a Friend, I a good Wife;
But she I trust hath gain'd eternal Life.

Churchyard, North:

David Sandel, Citizen and Silkthrower of London, 1688. Sarah Lane his Daughter, 1687. Sibilla his Wife, 1687.

Sibilla Shaw, 1694. And John Shaw, 1679.

David, the Son of David Sandel, 1674.

John Martin, Citizen and Mason of London, 1691. Also Ten Children of the said John Martin: And Elizabeth his Wife, 1683.

Mary the Wife of Thomas Cripps, of this Parish, Gentleman, 1693. Also Thomas their Son, and Elizabeth their Daughter.

Captain Dennis Morrice, 1690; and Katharine his Wife, 1694.

Elizabeth, Wife of Jabez Jeffery, 1670.

John Cooper, John Morris, 1690.

Sarah Lessingham, late Wife of Thomas Lessingham, 1702.

Mary Butler, Wife of John Butler, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, 1693; and Martha and Thomas their Children.

VOL. II.

A Grave-Stone in the Chancel at the Steps to the Altar, covering the Body of Captain *Josias Crowe*, whose Example is worthy the Notice of Posterity. As he was a gallant and brave Commander, so he was no less a meek and humble Christian, and a sincere good Man; truly pious toward God, and generous and beneficent to Men. He was a publick Benefactor to this holy Place, a Friend to the Helpless, a tender Father, and a careful Husband. And as he lived so he died, in a certain Hope of the Resurrection of the Just. Let us follow him in his Life, as we must do to the Grave. Obiit 21 Sept. Anno. Dom. 1714. Etat. sua 56.

A Tomb in the Church-yard for Alice Jordan, late Wife of John Jordan of this Parish, March 14, 1701-2. Aged 52.

Stand, Reader, and spend a Tear,
And think of me, who now lies here;
And while you read the State of me,
Think on the Glass that runs for thee;
Let not this World, your Thoughts betray;
But think upon your dying Day.
In Christ alone, I only trust,
To rise in Number of the Just.

Also John Jordan, Nephew to the said John, is here buried.

Another Tomb in the Church-yard for Thomas Bridgewater, Son of Thomas Bridgewater of this Parish, Silkthrower and Citizen of London. Sept. the 10th, 1704. Aged one Year and four Months.

No change of Place, nor Climate can prevent
The Stroke of Death, when once Man's Life is spent.

At the West End of the Church-yard, a handsome raised Monument for James Roberts, late of this Parish, Silkthrower, 1688. Also three James's; William, and Samuel, his Sons.

THIS Parish hath an House belonging to the Minister. It is situate on the East End of the Church; lately built of Brick. A Carpenter now dwells there.

THERE is a fair Free-school also belonging to the Parish, for poor Children of the Parish to be taught *gratis*. It is situate on the Left Hand fronting the Street that leads out of Town, founded in King Charles the Second's Reign, by Mr. Ralph Davenant, late Rector of this Parish. But wanting Endowment, it lately, by good Providence, was enriched by a Gift of 1000 l. As is expressed by an Inscription on a Gallery in the Church, West, where the Children of the School sit, *viz.*

Anno 1701. A worthy Benefactor, unknown, gave 1000 l. towards the further Maintenance of the poor Children, educated at the School-house of Whitechapel, Towns-end: Erected and built at the proper Cost and Charges of Mr. Ralph Davenant, late Rector of this Parish. Which 1000 l. purchased 55 l. a Year, at East-Tilbury; in the County of Essex; being chiefly managed and compleated by the Care and Industry of

Mr. Richard Welton, Rector.

And { Mr. John Watmore
Mr. Thomas Palmer } Churchwardens.
Mr. Benj. Defarmeus

THERE are about 80 Boys taught at this School. This nobly minded Person is yet unknown, that gave

gave this 1000 *l.* but they say it was some Lady, who going out of Town, saw the School, and was informed of the great Number of poor People, Inhabitants of the Parish, not able to give their Children Education.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Brazen-Nose-College* in Oxford; the Value is said to be 300 *l.* per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 31 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* Half-penny.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. Shippen, Principal of *Brazen-Nose-College*; and the Lectureship is in Contest in the Bishop's Court.

ONLY one Gift Sermon on *Lady-day*, the Gift of Mrs. Mary Buck, the Relict of Mr. Ralph Davenant, Founder of the Free-school.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* about 11 o'Clock; and also at Three in the Afternoon, on *Saturday*. An Organ was erected and first used on the 29th of *May*, Anno 1715.

THE Vestry is general.

The PARISH-OFFICERS

are :

- 3 Church Wardens.
- 6 Overseers, and Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE OFFICERS

are :

- 1 Constable.
- 11 Headboroughs.
- 5 ditto for *Rosemary-lane*.
- 10 Scavengers.
- 2 ditto for *Wentworth-street*, and *Petticoat-lane*.
- 4 -- for *High-street*.
- 2 -- for *Goodman's-fields*.
- 2 -- for *Rosemary-lane*.
- 2 Surveyors of the High Way.

N. B. *St. John* at *Wapping*, being formerly a Branch of this Parish, and made Parochial, Anno 1694, yet still they are obliged by the same Law to have two Surveyors to act with the other two, and Pay a third Penny of the said Charge.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Part of *Whitechapel*, *H. St.* *Red-lyon-alley*, *Irish-court*, *White-bart-court*, *Horns-alley*, *Half-moon-court*, *Peacock-court*, *Elephant-court*, *Red-lyon-street*, *Cock-alley*, *Plough-street*, *Dart's-alley*, *King's-head-alley*, *Drum-yard*, *Last-alley*, *Bull-stake-alley*, *Adam and Eve-court*, *Church-lane*, *Maidenhead-court*, *Windmill-alley*, *Mitre-alley*, *Bird-catcher's-alley*, *Queen's-head-alley*, *Field-gate*, *Tong's-yard*, *Cock and Horns-yard*, *Mount-field*, *Yorkshire-court*, *Court-street*, *White's-row*, *Thomas's-street*, *Baker's-row*, *Greyhound-lane*, *King's-arms-yard*, *David and Harp-alley*, *Trumpet-yard*, *Black-lyon-yard*, *Cole's-alley*, *Isthes-yard*, *Mallibar's-rents*, *Green-dragon-yard*, *Bell-yard*, *Tennor-row*, *Bull-ally*, *Angel-alley*, *George-yard*, *Five-inkhorn-alley*, *Spread-eagle-alley*, *Church-alley*, *Three-bell-alley*, *Bolt and Tun-alley*, *Catharine-wheel-alley*, *Nags-head-inn-yard*, *Moses and Aaron-alley*, *Gridiron-alley*, *Gulston-street*, *Gulston-square*; Part of *Petticoat-lane*, *Boars-head-yard*, *Swan-yard*, *Stripe's-yard*, *Horshoe-yard*, *Black-bell-alley*, *Sun-court*, *Three-tun-alley*, *Great Marlborough-court*, or *Shears-yard*, *Little Marlborough-court*; Part of *Wentworth-street*, *Three-crown-court*, *Castle-street*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Prince's-court*, *Meeting-house-yard*, *Brick-lane*, *Mason's-court*, *Montagu-street*, *Montagu-court*, *Gurl's-garden*, Part of *Coverley's-fields*, *Penn's-gardens*, *Plow-street*, *Red-lyon-street*, *Colchester-street*, *Buckle-street*, *Lemon-street*, *Prescot-street*, *Mansel-street*, *Aylott-street*, *Lambert-street*, *Rupert-street*, *Hooper's-square*,

White-lyon-street, *Chamber's-street*, *Goodman's-yard*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Lamb-alley*, *Chapman's-rents*, *Glass-house-yard*; Part of *Rosemary-lane*, *Abel-court*, *White-horse-yard*, *Rosemary-branch-alley*, *Swallow's-court*, *Swallow's-gardens*, *Nelson's-court*, *Cable-street*, *Mill-yard*, *Baker's-arms-alley*, *Abel's-buildings*, *Nichol's-court*, *Well-street*, *Graces-alley*, *Well-close-square*, *Salt-petre-bank*, *Loads-court*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Hog-yard*, *Crawford's-court*, *White's-yard*, *Wilson's-court*, *Shall-I-go-naked-street*, or *New-martin-street*, *Russel's-court*, *Blue-anchor-yard*, *Slaer's-court*, *Holloway-court*, *Crack-brain-court*, and *Christopher's-court*.

Number of Houses are between 3 and 4000.

GOING out of Town from *Whitechapel*, Eastward, are two Rows of Alms-houses on each Side of the Way, opposite to each other. That on the Left Hand, belongeth to the Parish, and containeth 16 Rooms, for as many poor Widows, who have a weekly Salary paid by the Parish. That on the Right Hand of a later Foundation, was built by *William Meggs*, Esq; for 12 poor Widows; that is, such as formerly, or their Husbands, had paid Scot and Lot to the Parish; they receive 5 *l.* a-Piece, yearly; formerly they had a Portion of Coals allowed them also, but it is now stopped: There is a pretty Piece of Garden-Ground behind their House, belonging to them. The poor People are put into this Alms-House, as the Rooms become vacant, by Sir *James Etheridge*, who married Mr. *Gouldstone's* Widow, which *Gouldstone* was Nephew to Mr. *Meggs* the Founder.

IN *Whitechapel-street* is a Court, called his Majesty's Court of Record for the Manor of *Stepney*, for Tryal of Debts under 5 *l.* contracted within the said Manor.

HERE is also a Prison for Debtors, called *Whitechapel Prison*.

HERE are two Free-schools in one House, erected at the proper Cost and Charges of *Ralph Davenant*, late Rector of this Parish: The Master has 30 *l.* per Ann. for teaching 60 Boys, and the Mistress has 20 *l.* yearly, for instructing 40 Girls. The Interest of the 1000 *l.* before-mentioned to this Use.

The Parish of St. DUNSTAN'S STEPNEY.

NEXT adjoining to *Whitechapel*, on the East, is the Parish of *Stepney*, washed on the South with the River *Thames*, and touching on the West and North Sides upon *Aldgate*, *Bishopsgate*, *Shoreditch*, and *Hackney*. The Church is called *St. Dunstan's Stepney*, written antiently *Stebunkith*, or *Stephenkith*. And if there were any antient Church or Chapel hereabouts dedicated to *St. Stephen*, it would be probable to suppose the Name to imply a Landing Place (as *Hith* signifies) for Boats and Vessels at *St. Stephen*; or else, perhaps, from the Steepness of the *Hith* there.

SOMETHING may be said of this Parish in general, and afterwards of some Particulars in it more especially. It was a Parish of very great Extent, inasmuch that some Parishes have been taken out of it; as *Whitechapel* (which, according to the Name was once a Chapel of Ease to it) *St. Paul's Shadwell*, and of later Times, *St. John's* at *Wapping*, which belongs to *Whitechapel*, and three others, viz. *St. George's* in *Mid-dlesex*, *St. Anne's Limehouse*, and *Christ-Church*, *Spittlefields*. There were also in *Stepney* Parish some Chapels of Ease, as one at *Poplar*, and not long since

since another was on the Northern Part of *Bethnal-green*; but that is now turned into Houses: So that *Stepney* may be esteemed rather a Province than a Parish, especially if we add, that it contains in it both City and Country; for towards the South Parts, where it lies along the River *Thames* for a great Way, by *Limehouse*, *Poplar*, and *Radcliff* to *Wapping*, it is furnished with every Thing that may entitle it to the Honour (if not of a City, yet) of a great Town; Populousness, Traffick, Commerce, Havens, Shipping, Manufacture, Plenty and Wealth, the Crown of all. And were it not eclipsed by the Lustre of the neighbouring City, it would appear one of the considerablest Towns of the Kingdom, and would give place to very few Cities in *England*. And among other Places of Remark, at *Blackwall* is a wet Dock belonging to Sir *Henry Johnson*, of sufficient Bigness to contain Ships.

ON the other Side Northward, this Parish hath the Face of a Country, affording every Thing to render it pleasant, Fields, Pasture-Grounds for Cattle, and formerly Woods and Marshes; for in old Writings we read of the *Bishop's Woods* and *Stebunhith Marshes*.

THE Bishop of LONDON had a Manor within this Parish of *Stepney*, and two Woods lying about it, which *Richard de Gravesend*, some Time Bishop of LONDON, the 20th of King *Edward I.* about the Year 1292, was minded to inclose for a Park; and for that Purpose had a Grant of free Warren from the said King, but the Citizens of LONDON would not suffer it. As appears by this Record remaining in the Chamber of LONDON.

“ On *Thursday* next before the Feast of St. Gregory, the Pope, the 20th of King *Edw. I.*
 “ in the Presence of *Ralph de Sandwich*, Custos
 “ of the City of LONDON, *Robert de Basing*, *John de Bacquil*, *William de Hereford*,
 “ *Ralph de Blunt*, *Robert de Roks*, *Nicholas de Winton*, *William de Mazeliner*, *William de Farndon*, &c. Aldermen of the same City, and
 “ four Men of every Ward summoned, a Petition of the venerable Father *R. de Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, was shewn to
 “ them by the Custos, to this Purpose: That the same Bishop might inclose his two Woods
 “ in the Town of *Stebunhith*, lying about
 “ his Manor in the same Town, and to put
 “ wild Beasts or Deer in them: Which four of
 “ each Ward being chosen by the Commonalty
 “ taking Counsel upon this Matter, answered
 “ by themselves precisely, that from the Time
 “ whereof no Memory is extant, they had used
 “ to take and hunt within the aforesaid Woods,
 “ and without Hares, Foxes, Conies, and other
 “ Beasts, where and when they would. And
 “ they say, that they do not believe, that the
 “ Lord the King granted him any Thing in Prejudice of the City's Liberties. Whereupon they
 “ say, that they desire to use the Liberties
 “ which hitherto they have used: And they
 “ pray, that the same Bishop may hold his
 “ Woods in the Form and Manner as his Ancestors and Predecessors have held them: And
 “ they will not consent that he may inclose
 “ them, nor will they grant him any Warren, &c.

Mile-end Town stands here, built with many good Houses, inhabited with divers Sea Captains and Commanders of Ships.

It used also to serve for Country Retirement to Citizens, and other wealthy Men; witness those many fine Seats and noble Structures that appear scattered about in those Parts; for so it was especially in antient Times, when Courtiers and Persons of the greatest Quality had

their Country Houses here. Among the rest, the Bishops of LONDON used to retire hither for some Hundreds of Years past. *Matthew Paris* speaks of *Roger Niger*, a Bishop of LONDON that died at his Mansion-House of *Stebunhith* above 400 Years ago. *Henry Waleis*, Mayor of LONDON, lived at *Stebunhith*, and (which is more) at whose House, Anno 1299, the 27th of King *Edward I.* that King held a Parliament, being then Mayor of LONDON.

HERE the Lord *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, had a House. *Henry Colet*, some Time Lord Mayor of LONDON, had House and Lands here, which descended to his Son *John Colet*, Dean of St. Paul's. The Founder of *Jesus School* by St. Paul's, who gave a fair House (and as it seems, that very House wherein he dwelt near the Church) to the said School, for a Place for the Master and Scholars to retire to, when the Plague should be at LONDON. The Dean often loved to retire hither from the City for Air and Contemplation. Sir *Thomas More*, who wanted *Colet's* Company, having been absent abroad, in a Letter intices him home, and among other Arguments he uses for that Purpose, one is, “ That the Country about his Parish of *Stepney* “ (as he called it) whereof he ought also not to “ have the like Care, afforded him the least Delights to those which he had in the Place “ wherein he then was; and from thence he “ might, upon Occasion, come to LONDON, “ as into an Inn, and prayed him therefore to “ return for *Stepney's* sake, which mourned for “ his Absence, no less than Children did for the “ Absence of their loving Mother.

COUNTRY Houses were also within this Parish built in *Spittle-fields*, *Mile-end*, and *Bethnal-green*, *Bow*, and *Old-ford*. In *Bethnal-green* was a fair House built in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign by one *John Kirby*. *Fleetwood*, Recorder of LONDON, in a Letter writ about 1578, to the Lord Treasurer, mentioned the Death of certain rich Citizens, as *Fairfax* and *Bowres*, and of *John Kirby* that built a fair House upon *Bethnal-green*; which House, lofty like a Castle, occasioned certain Rhimes, abusive of him and some other City Builders of great Houses, and had prejudiced themselves thereby. *Kirkebie's* (or *Kirbie's*) Castle, and *Fisher's Folly*, *Spinola's Pleasure*, and *Megse's Glory*, &c. And this *Kirkie's* House, no doubt, is that now called *The blind Beggar's House* there. Perhaps *Kirbie* beggered himself by it.

THE North West Parts of this Parish, (*Spittle-fields* and Parts adjacent) of later Times became a great Harbour for poor Protestant Strangers; *Walloon*s and *French*. Who as in former Days, so of late, have been forced to become Exiles from their own Country for their Religion, and for the avoiding cruel Persecution. Here they have found Quiet and Security, and settled themselves in their several Trades and Occupations; Weavers especially. Whereby God's Blessing surely is not only brought upon the Parish, by receiving poor Strangers; (*Come ye Blessed of my Father, &c. for I was a Stranger, and ye took me in.*) but also a great Advantage hath accrued to the whole Nation, by the rich Manufacturers of weaving Silks, Stuffs, and Camlets; which Art they brought along with them: And this Benefit also to the Neighbourhood; that these Strangers may serve for Patterns of Thrift, Honesty, Industry and Sobriety.

It is to be further remarked of this Parish of *Stepney*, on the Southern Parts of it especially, that it is one of the greatest Nurseries of Navigation, and Breeders of Seamen in *England*, the most serviceable Men in the Nation; without which *England* could not be *England*. For they

they are its Strength and Wealth. And by how much the more Honour and Use our Mariners are to us, so much the greater Fame deservedly accrues unto this Parish, that breeds and brings them up in such great Number.

Stepney antiently was both a Parsonage and a Vicarage, to be held by two distinct Persons. And the Parson or Rector had a Right of Patronage to present a Vicar: For in an old Letter from King *Richard III.* to *Thomas Kemp*, Bishop of LONDON; *William Kemp*, Deacon and Rector of the Parochial Church of *St. Dunstan's* of *Stepnethe*, is called *Verus Patronus Vicariæ huius Ecclesiæ*; i. e. True Patron of the Vicarage of this Church; which *William* had granted to *Nicholas Sudbury*, Haberdasher of the City of LONDON, the next Advowson, or *jus Patronatus*, of the said Vicarage; one *Richard Luke*, Clerk, being then actually Vicar: Upon which *Richard's* Death, the said *Sudbury* presented *Degory Watur*, Priest, Batchelor of Degrees; but this gave Occasion to a Contest about the Year 1484: For then the Bishop of LONDON had a Mind that another should enjoy the said Vicarage, namely, *Richard Fox*, [the same, as it seems, that was afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*, and Keeper of the Great Seal] who then was a Student in *Paris*, and a great Friend to *Henry ap Tudder*, Earl of *Richmond*, which the said King *Richard* called his Great Rebel. The Endeavour to prefer him, shewed that Bishops secret Good-Will to the said Earl and his Cause. Hence when the said *Watur* came to the Bishop for his Institution and Induction to the Living; he delayed and put him off, till it was lapsed. *Watur* upon this made Complaint to the King and his Council, and prayed his Highness for Remedy to assist him in his just Cause. Whereupon the King sent once, and again, to the Bishop in the said Clerk's behalf, that he would institute and induct him lawfully presented into the said Vicarage; but the Bishop making Answer by a Messenger, named *John Asheby*, one of the Clerks of the Signet, that if indeed it were found and proved, that the said *Fox* were with the King's Traitors, then he willingly committed his Right and Authority to the King, and he might himself present a Person, as he thought good. The King seeing these Delays, he had the Presentation put into his Hands by the Patron. And then by a third Letter, the King let the Bishop understand further, of the Certainty of *Fox's* consorting with his Traytor; and that he being now Patron both by the Bishop's Concession, and the said *Nicholas Sudbury's* Right, did present the said *Watur* his Clerk; and desired him, canonically to institute him to the said Vicarage, all Exceptions and Delays laid aside. Dated from the King's Place of the *Wardrobe* in the City of LONDON, 22d of *January*, 1484.

ONE of the Vicars of this Church, named *Jerom*, was burnt in *Smithfield*, in King *Henry* the Eighth's Time, for the Profession and Love of the Gospel, about the Year 1540.

ANOTHER, and, as it seems, the next that succeeded, had been Abbot of the Abbey on *Towerhill*, and put in here upon the Dissolution and Surrender of his House. He was a stout Papist, and his Predecessor was a stedfast Gospeller. In his Time there was a Choir and Singing in this Church, and an excellent Ring of Bells: And when any Sermon had been preached there, which he did not like, as girding upon any Popish Errors and Corruptions, or commending the Evangelical Doctrine, he would sometimes stand up, and presently command the Bells to ring, or the Singing to begin in the Choir, while the Sermon was preaching; and sometimes he would interrupt the Preacher in the midst of his Discourse. There were many Persons in this Parish well disposed to

the Gospel, who being grieved with this Vicar, for these and the like Doings, complained of him to Archbishop *Cranmer*; and being cited before him at *Croydon*, under King *Edward VI.*, the good Archbishop gave him a gentle Reprimand, and sent him home.

THE Parsonage and Vicarage of this Parish of *Stepney*, were purchased some Years ago, by the Principal and Scholars of *King's-hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nose*, in *Oxford*, with the perpetual Advowsons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Presentation to the said Rectory, Parsonage, and Vicarage; which before the said Purchase, was granted to others: And also the perpetual Advowsons, Donations, and Rights of Parsonage and Presentation of, and to the Rectory or Parsonage of *St. Mary Matfelon*, alias *Whitechapel*: And also of and to the Rectory or Parsonage of *St. John Wapping*: And also a Lease of the said Rectory of *Stepney*, formerly granted for three Lives, whereof one of them in Being; which said Lease, Advowsons, Donations and Rights of Parsonage, were, and stood vested in Trustees, in Trust, for the only Benefit of the said Principal and Scholars of the said *King's-hall*, and College of *Brazen-Nose*, and of their Successors and Assigns for ever: For the Payment of the Purchase Money, they were obliged to borrow, and take up, being great Sums of Money, at Interest.

FOR the confirming this Purchase to the said Principal and Scholars, and of the Advowson of *Stepney*, and the other Churches, and for the Settling the same to the Benefit of the same College, an Act of Parliament was obtained about the Year 1710. By this Act it was declared, That the Right Rev. Father in God, *Henry*, late Lord Bishop of LONDON, Ordinary of the said Church, and *John Wright*, the Vicar, were willing and desirous, that upon the Terms there mentioned, the said Vicarage should be for ever united to the said Rectory: And that the said Principal and Scholars should have, and enjoy, the yearly Pension and Sum of 106 l. to be issuing out of the said Rectory and Vicarage so united, and out of the Profits of the same, toward the reimbursing of the said Sums by them borrowed, and for the better Support of the College and Principal: And so by Virtue of this Act, the said Advowsons, Donations, Rights of Patronage and Presentations of those several Parishes; and all their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, were for ever vested in, and confirmed to the said Principal and Scholars, their Successors and Assigns.

AND the said Vicarage was for ever united and annexed to the Rectory. And the Rectory and Vicarage so united, to be deemed and called *The Rectory of Stebunheath*, alias *Stepney*. And *John Wright*, the then Vicar, thereby to be constituted and appointed the actual and full Incumbent of the said Rectory and Vicarage, so united: And that without any Dispensation, instituted or inducted into the same, he paying, as long as he should remain Incumbent, the Yearly Pension of 106 l. unto the said Principal and Scholars, free of all Taxes and Payments whatsoever: The first quarterly Payment to begin at the Nativity of *St. John* the Baptist, Anno 1711. And from and after the Death, Resignation, Cession, &c. of the said *Wright*, the said Rectory to be, and be considered and understood in the Law to be, and under the Term of two Moieties or Portions of the said Rectory. And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Principal and Scholars, and their Successors, under their common Seal, to present two fit Persons, as Portionists, to the said united Rectory, in Manner following: One Person, by the Name of the Portionist of *Stepney*, [*Ratcliff Stepney*:] And the

the other Person, by the Name of the Portionist of *Spittle-fields Stepney*, who shall be severally admitted, instituted, and inducted, as two Portionists, into their several Portions of the united Rectory. And the said Principal and Scholars, and their Successors, from Time to Time, upon the Death, Resignation, Cession, Deprivation, &c. of any of the said Portionists, or any other Avoidance, to present a fit Person, to be instituted into such void Portion.

THE said two Portionists to have their respective Cure of Souls of the Inhabitants of the said Parish; and alternately to serve, *viz.* one of the said Portionists to supply the Cure of his Parish, and perform all Duties belonging to the said Cure, during the Space of one Month; and the other Portionist the succeeding Month; and so on in continual Succession. And they, from Time to Time, to hold, take, receive and enjoy the same Rectory, and the Mesluages, Glebe, Lands, Rents, Reversions, Services, to the same Rectory and Vicarage appertaining; and all Manner of Tithes as well great as small; and all Fruits, Oblations, Obventions, Perquisites, &c. equally to be divided and enjoyed between them, Part and Part alike.

THE Portionists likewise to pay to the Principal and Scholars of the said College for ever, at the four most usual Feasts, and Days of Payment, the yearly Pension of 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. free of and from all Charges, Payments, Taxes, &c. each Portionist to pay 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (being his Share) to be made at or in the common Dining-Hall of the said College, and without any Demand to be made for the same. Twenty Pounds thereof, Part of the said yearly Pension, to be paid and applied towards the Maintenance of two Scholars in the said College, and other Uses; for which the Principal and Scholars purchased and applied certain Wood-Grounds, called *Ashenshaw*, &c. which they sold for the Purchase of this Rectory.

John Wright, during the Time he should continue Rector, to hold and enjoy the Vicarage House: And afterward, the first Portionist, of *Ratcliff Stepney* Portion, and his Successors, may enjoy the Rectory, or Parsonage House, with the Orchard and Gardens thereunto belonging, after the Determination of a Lease of the same, now in being, made by *Edward Northey*, Esq; now *Sir Edward Northey*, &c. and others, for the Term of 99 Years, if *Charles Earl of Peterborough*, and *Thomas White*, the then Rector of *Stepney*, should so long live, and until the Determination thereof; shall and may receive, enjoy and take the annual Rent of 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. reserved by the said Lease.

THE first Portionist of *Ratcliff Stepney* to be liable to pay to the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, the first Fruits and Tenths, as the said Rectory of *Stepney* now standeth charged with in her Majesty's Books in the first Fruits Office: And also all Procurations, Synodals, &c. And the first Portionist of *Spittle-fields Stepney's* Portion, and his Successors, to enjoy the Vicarage House, with the Orchards, Gardens, &c. from and after the Death of *John Wright*, until a more convenient House shall be provided for him, by and at the Charge of the Parishioners of the said Parish of *Stepney*; to be approved of and by the Lord Bishop of LONDON, and the Principal of the abovesaid College. And after such Provision of an House, the said Vicarage shall be and remain to such Persons as shall be the Church-wardens of the said Parish for the Time being, for the Uses and Purposes as the Vestry shall from Time to Time order, direct, and appoint. And this said first Portionist of *Spittle-fields Stepney's* Portion, and his Successors, shall be liable to pay to the Queen,

her Heirs and Successors, all such and the same first Fruits and Tenths, as the said Vicarage of *Stepney* now stands charged with, in her Majesty's Books in the First-Fruits Office, and also all Procurations, Synodals, &c.

It shall be lawful for the Principal and Scholars of the said College, and their Successors, upon any Vacancy, from Time to Time, to nominate fit Clerks to officiate in the Chapel at *Stratford Bow*; and in all other Churches and Chapels, that now are, or shall be built within the said Parish of *Stepney*; and to receive the Profits belonging to the same.

THIS Act to be taken and allowed in all Courts of Justice, as a publick Act. And all Judges and Justices, hereby required as such, to take Notice thereof, without special Pleading the same.

Mr. *Wright*, the abovesaid Vicar, died July —, 1718. So that the said Rectory being actually void, and the Act for dividing and disposing it into two Portions commenced from hence. And accordingly the College have presented their Clerks.

THE Parish-Church here is dedicated to St. *Dunstan*, of whom see an Account in Vol. I. Book II. Chap. II. and the Word *Stepney*; or *Stebunheath*; is added, it being the Name of the Manor, or Lordship to which this Church belongs.

THE West Portico was built in 1612; the Church was repaired and beautified Anno 1685, and again in 1725.

THE Walls and Battlements are built of Brick, and wrought Stone cover'd with a Finishing, and the Roof with Lead; the Inside whereof appears arched, and the Pillars, Arches, and Windows, are of the modern *Gothick*; and the West Porch is of the *Tuscan* Order.

THERE is a Corner Stone in the Portico, on the North Side of the Chancel, where are inscribed these Words: (We suppose them genuine because permitted to be there.)

Of Carthage great I was a Stone;
O Mortals read with Pity;
Time consumes all, it spareth none;
Man, Mountain, Town, nor City.
Therefore, O Mortals, all bethink
You whereunto you must,
Since now such stately Buildings
Lye buried in the Dust.

TOUCHING the Finish and Ornament within the Church: It is well pewed with Oak, and wainscotted about eight Feet high; and the Pulpit is the same Sort of Timber.

THE Altar-piece consists of four Pilasters, with Entablature and Pediments of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with a Cherub, gilt Capitals, and Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, with the King's Arms carved. Here also are the *Commandments* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*; done in Black and Gold; also three handsome inner Door-Cases, and Galleries on the North, South, and West Sides of the Church: The Organ-Case is embellished with Fames, &c.

THE Dimensions are Length 114 Feet, Breadth 54, Height 35, and the Altitude of the Tower and Turret 92 Feet, wherein are six Bells to ring in Peal.

THERE are the following Benefactors Names on the South Wall of the Church:

John Fuller, Esq; gave by his Will, dated 1592, the Alms-Houses on Mile-End-Green.

And out of his Lands in the County of Lincoln, to 12 poor single Men of this Parish of good Name,

Name, and the Age of 50, or upwards, 50 l. per Ann.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Ratcliff, gave to the Poor of that Hamlet, 2 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Elizabeth Colbert, 2 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Captain Edward Johnson in Low-Layton, by his Will in 1669, gave 400 l. to be laid out in a Purchase, for the Relief of 20 poor Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Limehouse, and 30 l. to be distributed among the Poor of the said Hamlet.

Captain John Curtis of Mile-End, by his Will, made 1671, gave 60 l. per Ann.

Mr. Richard Underhill, by his Will, made 1671, gave 60 l. to be laid out in Lands, for 12 Penny Loaves to be given every Lord's Day to 12 poor People, and the Residue for preaching a Sermon yearly on the Day of his Burial.

Lady Henrietta and Lady Philadelphia Wentworth, gave 200 l. but there could be only recovered by Composition 100 l.

In the Church of St. Dunstan's Stepney are these ensuing Monuments.

In the Chancel:

One antient Monument of Sir Henry Collet, Kt. third Son of Sir Robert Collet, Esq; twice Lord Mayor of LONDON, and free of the Mercers, and Father to Dr. John Collet, some Time Dean of St. Paul's. It was refreshed by the Company of Mercers in the Year 1605, on the North Side.

The said Sir Henry deceased 1510.

This Tomb was repaired the second Time at the Charge of the Company of Mercers, LONDON, the 28th of July, 1697.

Sir John Wolfe, Kt. Master, and Sheriff of LONDON.

Laurence Moyer, Surveyor-warden,

William Willis, House-warden,

William Trigg, Renter-warden.

ON the North Side of the Chancel is the following Inscription:

Here resteth the Body of Robert Clarke, Esquire, Sonne of Roger Clarke, Esquire, late Alderman of the City of LONDON: A Man humble in Prosperity, and a liberal Distributer to the Poore, courteous and affable to all; an upright and just Dealer in this World; and a most religious Seeker of the World to come. He had to Wife Margareta, Daughter to John Langton, Esquire, some Time Governor of the English Company in Sprucia, under the King of Polonia; who lived together in great Love and Integrity almost fixe Yeeres. He had by her one only Daughter, named Frances, who lived one Yeere three Quarters; and here lies interred with her most deare and loving Father.

In whose Memory the said Margareta, to expresse her true Love and Affection, hath caused this Monument to be erected. He died the xxx Day of May, Anno Dom. 1610, having lived xxxvi Yeeres.

A little Monument on the South Side of the Chancel, has this Inscription:

Genero suo Gulielmo Dawtrey, quondam Lincolnensis Hospitii socio, Willielmi Dawtrey,

Sufflexa; Armigeri, Filio & Hæredi; viro ingenii acumine, mentis acie, & non vulgari Municipium Angliæ legum scientia præcellenti; Richardus Stonley, Armiger, hoc Amoris, & pietatis symbolum posuit: Obiit 16 Octobris, 1589.

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel has this Inscription:

Sacræ Memoria

Janæ Nevillæ Dominæ Dethicke Matronæ Religiosissimæ, Modestissimæ, omnibus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum vixit) dotibus ornatissimæ: Jesu Christi servæ devotissimæ; conjugi suæ fidelissimæ, amantissimæ. Quæ cum viginti fere duos Annos felicissime transegerat, Alexander Nevillus, Armiger, hoc nunquam intermorituri amoris sui Monumentum fieri, Testamento curavit. Postquam annos fere Sexaginta novem vixerat, viceffimo nono Novembris 1606, placidissime in Domino obdormivit.

Tobiah Worthington, Alexandro Nevillo, ex Testamento solus, ipsius mandato, hoc Monumentum posuit.

ON a little Brass Monument in the South Side of the Chancel is thus written:

Here-under lieth buried Nicholas Gibson, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Avis his Wife, who were Founders of the Free-School at Ratcliffe; and after she married with Sir Anthony Knevit, Knight, which lieth here buried also, which Nicholas died the xxij of September, Anno 1510; and the said Lady Avis died the third Day of October, 1554, whose Souls Jesu pardon.

THE Writer of this Epitaph was guilty of Carelessness, both in the Date of Nicholas Gibson's Death, for he was Sheriff in the Year 1538, (that is long after the Year here set down, in which he is said to die,) and also in the Name of Avis, her second Husband, who was William Knevit, Esq; as appears by the Verses graven upon Nicholas's Marble Monument, yet preserved in our Books (though not in the Church) which ran thus:

The fyve and twentyth Day of thys Month of September,

And of our Lord God the ffifteenth hundryd and fourty Yeere,

Master Nicholas Gybson dyde, as thys Tombe doth remembyr;

Whose Wyff after marryed the worschypfull Esquier, Master William Knevet, one of the Kynges Privy-Chamber, &c.

BUT here the Monument itself is wrong; for his Name was indeed Anthony, as appears in Porter's Case, in the second Book of Coke's Reports.

HERE were two others (and they spiritual) Persons of great Note in their Time, buried antiently in this Church, with Monuments and Inscriptions, which are long since gone, but preserved in Weaver's Monuments.

THE one was John Kitte, or Kite, a Londoner born, first a Titular Archbishop in Greece, afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle. He flourished under three Kings, as the old Verses on his Stone shewed; namely, King Edward IV. King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. by which last he was sent Ambassador to the King of Spain, died June 19, 1537. The Epitaph began,

Under

Under thys Stone cloyd and marmorate lyeth
JOHN KITTE, Londoner, natiff, &c.

THE other was *Richard Pace*, Dean of St. Paul's, a very learned, affable, and good Man, whom King *Henry VIII.* employed Ambassador to *Maximilian* the Emperor; and at *Rome*. He was bred up under Cardinal *Wolsey*. He died young, at the Age of 40, Anno 1532. His Epitaph was in tolerable good *Latin* Verse, beginning,

Richardus jacet hic venerabilis ille Decanus.
Qui fuit ætatis doctus Apollo suæ, &c.

IN the Chancel likewise was the Monument of one deservedly to be remembred to Posterity, having been the first Founder of *Trinity-house*.

D. O. M.

Here-under was laid up the Body of Sir Thomas Spert, Knight, some Time Comptroller of the Navy to King *Henry VIII.* and both the first Founder and Master of the Society or Corporation of the *Trinity-house*. He lived innobled by his own Worth, and dyed the 8th of September, in the Year 1541. To whose pious Memory the said Corporation hath gratefully erected this Memorial:

Not that he needed Monument of Stone,
For his well-gotten Fame to rest upon:
But this was rear'd to testify that he
Lives in their Loves, that yet surviving be.
For unto Vertue, which first rais'd his Name,
He left the Reservation of the fame.
And to Posterity remain it shall,
When Brass and Marble Monuments do fall.
Learn for to die, while thou hast Breath,
So shalt thou live after thy Death.

Anno Domini 1622, by the Company of the *Trinity-house*, this Monument was erected 81 Years after the Decease of their Founder.

Here lyeth also in the same Chancel, under the Communion-Table, the Body of *Henry Steward*, Lord *Darnley*, of the Age of three Quarters of a Year, Son and Heir of *Matthew Steward*, Earl of *Lenox*, and Lady *Margaret* his Wife; which *Henry* deceased the 28th Day of November, in the Year 1545, whose Soul *Jesu* pardon.

THE noble Father of this *Henry* had another Son of the same Name; who afterwards had the Honour to marry *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, by whom he had *James I.* King of *England*.

ADD the Wife of *John Brewster*, Esq; ob. An. 1596, on a Brass Plate these Verses:

Here lyes the Wife of *John Brewster*, Esquire,
Whose heavenly Death declares her happy Life,
Fame, say thy worst of her, I thee desire,
And thou must blaze her for a godly Wife.
Of Rich and Poor thou know'st belov'd was she,
Speak thou, therefore, the rest of her for me.
I say no more, her Name was *Thomasine*.
Now blessed is Almighty God therefore,
And praised be his Name for evermore.

AGAINST the East Wall, somewhat out of Sight, South of the Communion-Table:

In Memory of Elizabeth, the Widow of *Richard Starture*; Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, who had Issue by him three Sons and

four Daughters. After 16 Years spent with him; remaining 34 Years his Widow: In Life and Death a constant Example of true Vertue; and sweetly slept in the Lord, Decemb. 5, 1620. Ætat. suæ 74.

Under this Monument:

Michael Merrial and Clare his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Eliz. Starture* A Monument of her Vertue and their Love

Later MONUMENTS of Persons here interred.

In the Chancel:

ON a spacious white and veined Marble Monument, with Pediment and Entablature of the *Tuscan* Order, adorned with his carved Effigies; also the Figure of a Boy holding a *Jacob's* Staff, and three Urns, and this Inscription:

Ne id nescias Lector D. Joannes Berry, Devoniensis Dignitate Equestri, clarus Mari, tantum non Imperator de Rege & Patria, quod & Barbari norunt bene meritus, magnam ob Res fortiter gestas adeptus Gloriam, Fama satur post multas Reportatas victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit, Fatis cessit, 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus, 7 Jan. 1635.

ARMS, Barry of Six, Or, and Gules.

William Bushel, Esq;

William Hunt, late of Poplar, 1648.

Sir Humphrey Nicholson, Kt. 1682.

Also Dame Mary Nicolson, his late Wife, 1690.

Captain John North, 1690.

Anne, late Wife of Captain Abraham Wilde of Ratcliff.

Mary Russel, Wife of Captain Henry Russel of this Parish, Salter, 1700.

North Isle, above the Stone Step:

Four Sons and one Daughter of Thomas Hull, and Susanna his Wife, 1695-6.

Just about this Place lies buried John Van Stryp, Citizen, Silk-thrower, and Merchant of LONDON, who deceased Jan. . . . 1647.

Near the same Place lye interred by him two of his Sons, John and Daniel, who dyed young.

Under the Rails:

Elizabeth Warcup, eldest Daughter of Rodolph Warcup, in the County of Oxford, Esq; 1627.

South Isle:

Captain Thomas Woodfine, Senior, 1662.

Captain William Morrice, late of Ratcliff, 1679-80.

Margaret, Daughter of Edward and Mary Rhodes, 1686.

Joh. Balch, 1682, Silk-throwster and Justice of Peace, who lived in a great Corner-house in Spittle-fields.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Balch, Mother of the foresaid John, 1695.

Will. Barnes, Esq; 1694.

Humfrey Higifone, 1665.

Afrabel Allabear, 1618.

Captain Henry Cuttance, of Waymouth and Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire, 1689.

Roger Cuttance, 1686.

Richard Mott, 1700.

Captain William Kempthorne of Ratcliff, 1680, and Rebecca his Wife, 1691.

IN the Church-yard, against the East Wall of the South Isle :

Captain Laurence Browning, of Yalmpton in the County of Devon, 1675, and three Sons.

EAST Wall, directly on the opposite Side of the Place of the Communion-Table,

Is a spacious fine white Marble Monument, adorned with a Cherub, Urn, Voluta's, Palm-Branches, and these Arms; *Paly of Six, Or, and Azure, on a Bend Sable, three Mulletts of the First, impaled, with Azure, an Anulet and Fish between two Bends Wavy, Argent*; this Inscription :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Dame Rebecca Berry, the Wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford-Bow, Gent. who departed this Life, April the 26th, 1696, aged 52.

Come, Ladies, ye that would appear
Like Angels fair, come, dress you here.
Come, dress you at this Marble Stone,
And make that humble Grace your own;
Which once adorn'd as fair a Mind,
As ere yet lodg'd in Woman-kind.
So she was dress'd; whose humble Life
Was free from Pride, was free from Strife.
Free from all envious Brauls and Jars
(Of human Life the Civil Wars)
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful Mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind.
Her very Looks, her Garb, her Mein,
Disclosed the humble Soul within.
Trace her through every Scene of Life,
View her as Widow, Virgin, Wife;
Still the same humble she appears
The same in Youth, the same in Years;
The same in low and high Estate;
Ne'er vext with this, ne'er moved with that.
Go, Ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she;
Go learn of her Humility.

Underneath this Inscription, a Tomb for Mary Elton, Daughter of Thomas and Winifrid Elton, 1680, with divers others of their Children.

THESE following are Altar Monuments, and several of them, very fair and costly, of Marble :

A Tomb for John Hills, late of Ratcliff, Baker, 1702-3, and Hanna Hills his Wife, 1698, and Robert his Son, 1692.

William Coles, late of Ratcliff, Ship-chandler, 1699, and some Children.

Michael Honey, late of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1703, and Matthew Hall, Mariner, 1703.

North Side of the Belfrey :

Richard Pool of Wakefield, in the County of York, Esq; Clerk of the Check to the Messengers of his Majesty's Chamber in Ordinary: An obedient Son of the Church, and a faithful Subject to his Prince, &c. 1647.

William Culham of Stepney, 1666.

Divers Children of William Culham and Jane his Wife.

In the Church-Yard, West :

ON the Side of a Tomb is this Inscription :

Mr. William Knight of this Parish, Mariner, was here born, Feb: 1570, and died November the 22d, 1636.

Mihi vivere Christus & mori Lucrum.

Cease, Labours: Rest, ye Seas of Care and Fears,
Whose Waves have toss'd me six and forty Years :

And now go sleep, mine Eyes, sleep here, 'till ye,
Waking, shall my Redeemer's Glory see.
Sleep 'till my happy Soul rejoyned may
With re-created Body live for ay.

Tandem Portum.

On the North Side near the Church :

M. S. Timothei Crufo in Agro Surriae oriundi, Evangelii Ministri egregie fidelis, tam eximia Pietate, quam præclara Eruditione ornat, &c. 1698. Ætat. suæ 41.

Nathaniel Crufo, Son of Timothy Crufo, 1695, and Timothy his Son.

ON the same Side of the Church is another Tomb with this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Susanna Ell, the Wife of Richard Ell, who departed this Life the 7th of May, 1643, aged 36 Years, who had Issue by Richard Ell, two Sons, 1st Richard, the other not christened, and three Daughters, Abigail, Sarah, and Hannah.

To the Pious Memory of

SUSAN ELL.

To say an Ell lies here even that alone
Were Epitaph enough, no Brass, no Stone,
No glorious Tomb, no Monumental Hearse,
No gilded Trophy, or Lamp-laboured Verse,
Can dignify her Grave or set it forth,
Like the immortal Fame of her own Worth.
Then Reader fix not here but quit this Room,
And fly to Abraham's Bosom there's her Tomb;
There rests her Soul; and for her other Parts
They are embalm'd and lodg'd in good Mens Hearts.

A braver Monument of Stone or Lime
No Art can raise, for this shall out-last Time.

ON an upright Stone near the last mentioned is this Inscription :

Elizabeth the Wife of John Carles, of this Parish, Cooper, who departed this Life the 4th Day of April, Anno Dom. 1696, aged 29 Years.
She

She was modest, meek, and good indeed;
Courteous to all, helpful to those in Need;
A careful Mother, a most loving Wife,
Calm was the End of this her well spent Life.
Her Body here in Grave composed is,
Her Soul now rests with Christ in endless Bliss.

On another:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. William Wilkes, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, who departed this Life November 21, 1700. Aged 37.

And also here lyeth the Body of Alice Wilkes, the Daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Sarah Wilkes, who departed this Life the 25th of June 1698, in the 9th Year of her Age.

Farewell, dear Flower, no sooner came
Thy early Piety to bloome,
But Death hath cropt thy tender Bud;
And laid thee in this mournful Tomb;
With her who like thee, lay so near the Heart;
As made it even Death itself to part.
With Patience he the Torment did endure,
But endless Love design'd another Cure;
Think on't with Joy, here but his Body lies,
For Wilkes is fled, and triumphs in the Skies.

Captain Edward Pierce of Ratcliff, 1675.

Elmodum White, 1699.

Dorothy, Widow of Capt. John Burford, 1701.
And Nicholas Son of Thomas and Freelove Swain
his Wife, and Grandson to Dorothy Burford.

Abigail late Wife of Capt. Leonard Edgetomb,
1700.

ANOTHER raised Tomb with no Inscription:

Mary late Wife of Peregrine Browne of Ratcliff, 1691.

Capt. Richard Burley of Ratcliff, Mariner,
1678. And four Children.

ON a black Marble Tomb-stone a little Westward from the West End of the Church is this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary, Wife of Capt. Malachi Simons, Mariner, who departed this Life the 29th of June, 1677.

Rest thou, whose Rest gives me a restless Life,
Because I've lost a kind and virtuous Wife:
I'll visit thee, and when I leave this Light,
Come spend my Time in the same Cell at Night.
Till then farewell; farewell! I cannot take
A final Leave until thy Ashes wake.

Henry Mudd, late of Ratcliff, Esq; 1692, an
East India Commander.

Capt. William Sharp of Ratcliff, Mariner,
1696. And Joan Sharp his Wife, 1700.

ON a Tomb on the North Side of the West Portico, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Weble, Mariner, who departed this Life the 4th of May, 1694, aged 23 Years.

Let not this World your Thoughts betray,
But think upon your Dying Day.

VOL. II.

ON a Grave-stone before the West Portico:

Here lyeth interred Thomas Barker, (and Elizabeth his Wife of Lime-house) who being Lieutenant under Sir Robert Holmes, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the St. Michael, lost his Life in the Engagement against the Dutch the 28th Day of May 1672, fighting valiantly in Honour of his King and Country. Aged 28 Years.

NORTHWARD from the West End, and near the Church on a Grave-stone raised; is this Inscription:

Here lyeth precious sleeping Dust
Until the Rising of the Just.
Heaven so great a Price it cost,
That not one Atom shall be lost;
But shall arise and cloathed be
In Bliss and Immortality.

Containing the Body of Mr. Thomas Gilson, Minister, deceased May the 6th, 1680. Also Sarah his Wife in April, and Sarah Marlow, Grandchild, in July 1680.

A Vault belonging to the Family of John Raymond of Ratcliff, built 1675.

William Weston, Brewer, 1677.

Elizabeth Bainbrigg, 1691.

William Booth of Wapping, Deal-Merchant, 1681-2. And Grace Booth his Daughter, 1665. And Mary Booth his second Wife, 1673.

Hannah Bartlet, late Wife of Capt. Edward Bartlet of Ratcliff, Mariner, 1687. Also the said Captain Bartlet, 1696.

William Dixon, Merchant, 1688.

William Jones late of Ratcliff, Ropemaker, 1655.

Edward Hawkins, and Anna his Wife, 1670. And several Children.

Lydia Martin, Wife of Henry Martin, Brewer, 1699.

Elizabeth Spagg, Wife of James Spagg of Limehouse, Surgeon.

ON a Grave-stone in the Foot Path, is this Inscription:

Here lyes the Body of William Wheatley, who departed this Life the 10th of November 1683.

Whoever treadeth on this Stone,
I pray now tread most neatly:
For underneath this Stone here lyes
Your honest Friend Will. Wheatley.

Elizabeth Jefferson, Wife of John Jefferson, of Ratcliff, Goldsmith, 1677.

Elizabeth the Wife of Alexander Henderson, some Time Curate of this Parish.

Here lies the Body of the who was Sarah Hartland, 1696; aged 25.

Whose Heart, too tender for to hear,
From nearest Friends such Calumnies;
Receiv'd a Wound; and so she fell
To Death a mournful Sacrifice:

8 P

But

But did ascend in Peace and Joy,
To him who did her Prayers hear,
And will as in the Noon-day Light,
Her spotless Innocence declare:

Capt. George Langborn; 1703.

William Lucas of Limehouse; Brewer, 1658.

Capt. Tho. Eliot, Mariner, 1668.

And several more.

Church-yard, on the South Side:

On a Flat Stone:

Hic jacet, Viator, ipsum Decus Matronarum,
Elizabetha Webbe, quæ fuit Thomæ Webbe,
Radcliffiensis - - - - uxor. casta, &c. 1668.

Capt. William Cooper, 1702.

Capt. James Adams, 1687.

Capt. Charles Hall, 1699.

Capt. Richard Swanley of Limehouse, late
Admiral of the Irish Seas, 1650.

Mary Cole, Wife of Capt. John Cole of Mile-
end, Mariner, 1685. Also Capt. John Cole,
1687.

Elizabeth the Wife of Capt. John Harding,
1685.

Capt. Thomas Spencer, 1658.

Capt. Henry West, 1657.

Capt. William Basse, Mariner, late of Mile-
end, 1690.

On a grey Marble Tomb-stone, a pretty way
Southward from the East End of the Church, is
this Inscription:

Here Thomas Saffin lyes interr'd: Ah! why,
Born in New England, did in London dy?
Was the third Son of Eight, begot upon
His Mother Martha by his Father John.
Much favour'd by his Prince he gat to be;
But nipt by Death at th' Age of twenty three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Also to breath their last, nine Years before;
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loss of all his Children, with that Wife,
Who was the Joy and Comfort of his Life.
Deceased 1687.

Also here are these Arms: *Three Crescents*,
each surmounted by an *Estoile* of *Eight Points*;
impaled with a *Lion Rampart*, in chief an *Estoile*
of *Eight Rayes*, surmounting a *Crown Murall*.

Close by the Tomb last mentioned, is a Grave-
Stone, having the following Acrostick of James
Bayly, &c.

J nclos'd lyes hid, as sacred Remains,
A s ere was bound, by th' K. of Terrors Chains.
M after, and Chaplains Place he well did bear,
E ach threatening Wave astonish'd with his Pray'r
S hrunk in his Head when pious James was there.

B ayly on Board, the baffled Tempest flew
A s swift as Morning Sun exhales the Dew;
Y onder he comes, his joyful Men would cry,
L ower your Topfail, see the Master's by,
Y ou'd think when he was there some Angel high.

God gave him Leave to breath his last on Shore;
And what was sent him by the Almighty Power,
He safely did convey by trusty Friend,
Who strictly did perform the Donors End;
And spread the Bounty of his Liberal Hand,
Amongst his poor Relations, which Command
Bought the Deceased sure Title to the promis'd
Land.

Born at Landelph, in the County of Cornwall.

On a large Marble Tomb-Stone, at the South
East Corner of the Church Yard, is this Inscrip-
tion, and Acrostick.

Here lies the Body of Christopher Henley, late
of Ratcliffe; deceased July the 2d. 1693.

C onceal'd from Care, beneath this Marble lies
H is sacred Relicks, which again must rise,
R emote from human Discords unoppress'd,
I n their cold Urn his peaceful Ashes rest;
S natcht in Earth's dark Bosom, free from all
T hose Troubles which a mortal Life befall.
O pious Reader! know his living just,
P roduces his quiet Slumbers in the Dust.
H is virtuous Deeds crown his unthinking Clay,
E rect a Monument without Delay.
R aising his Soul to everlasting Day.

H is Wife and Childrens Grief their Tears reveal,
E ach finds their Loss too weighty to conceal.
N o unjust Act thro' his whole Race we find,
L oving he liv'd; and just to all Mankind:
E asie he sleeps till Heaven shall raise his Dust,
Y ielding his Soul to th' Mansions of the Just.

On another Grave-stone, lying near the Tomb
above mentioned, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Angel, Widow,
who departed this Life the 29th of November
1693. Aged 72 Years.

To say, an Angel here interr'd doth lye
May be thought strange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed some fell from Heaven to Hell,
Are lost, and rise no more.
This only fell by Death to Earth;
Not lost, but gone before;
Her Dust lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace,
'Mongst Saints and Angels now hath took its
Place.

John Harman of Lime-house, Mariner, 1657.

Joanna Frampton, Wife of Tho. Frampton,
Gent. 1695-6.

On a Marble Tomb-stone Southward from the
Chancel, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Capt. John
Dunch, who departed this Life November 25,
1696, in the 67th Year of his Age.

Tho' Boreas' Blasts, and Neptune's Waves,
Have toss'd me to and fro;
In Spight of both by God's Decree,
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at Anchor ride
With many of our Fleet;
Yet once again I must set sail,
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

Capt. John Woodfine, 1693.

Capt. Simon Rowe, 1691.

Mary Bendal, 1692.

Edward Bendal, 1681-2.

Tho. Nicholson, Son of Capt. Richard Nicholson, 1701.

Capt. Abraham Daws, Merchant, 1696.

John Turner of LONDON, Merchant, 1604.

UNDER a Stone pretty much Southward from the Church, was interred the Pilgrim, (as the People there call him) having this Inscription on it:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crabb, who entered into Eternity the 11th Day of September 1680, in the 60th Year of his Age.

Tread gently Reader near the Dust,
Committed to this Tomb-stone's Trust;
For while 'twas Flesh it held a Guest,
With universal Love possess,
A Soul that stemm'd Opinion's Tide,
Did over Sects in Triumph ride:
Yet separate from the giddy Croud,
And Paths Tradition had allow'd
Through good and ill Reports he pass,
Oft censur'd yet approv'd at last.
Wouldst thou his Religion know
In brief 'twas this: To all to do
Just as he would be done unto.
So in kind Nature's Laws he stood
A Temple undefiled with Blood;
A Friend to every Thing was good.
The rest Angels alone can fitly tell;
Haste then to them, and him; and so farewell.

Mary Wood, Widow, late Wife of Capt. Matthew Wood, 1693. And Hannah Wood his Daughter, 1688-9.

Edward Awdley, only Child of Captain Edward Awdley, 1702-3.

Ellen Lurting, Wife of Capt. Robert Lurting, 1689.

Penelope, Wife of Capt. Caleb Grantham, one of the Daughters of Rob. Kenwick of Nottinghamshire, Esq, 1685.

A little Southward from the Church, on a spacious Marble Tomb-stone, is this Inscription:

Here lye interred the Bodies of Capt. Thomas Chivers, who departed this Life Nov. 18, 1675. Aged 44 Years.

And of Ann Chivers his Wife, who departed this Life Nov. 14, 1675; aged 34 Years.

And of John Chivers, their Son, who departed this Life Nov. 14, 1675. Aged five Days.

Reader, consider well how poor a Span,
And how uncertain is the Life of Man.
Here lye the Husband, Wife and Child, by Death
All three in five Days Time depriv'd of Breath:
The Child dies first, the Mother on the Morrow
Follows, and then the Father dies with Sorrow.
A Caesar falls by many Wounds, well may
Two Stabs at Heart the stoutest Captain slay.

Katharine Dyke, late Wife of Captain William Dyke, 1683.

ON a Marble Tomb-stone, a little Southward from the Church is this Inscription:

Captain Richard Matthews was buried here April 1665, and his Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh; who died April the 13th, 1695, late Wife of Mr. John Marsh of LONDON, Merchant.

Thus fled our Dear away, and with a Dove-like Mind,
She like a Dove in Spirit, and so she was inclin'd,
And left us here to mourn, we who are left behind.

ON the North Side of the same Tomb, in gold Letters on Black, is this Inscription:

H. S. E.

Quicquid mortale fuit Matthæi Mead, V.D.M. Honesta inter Cattieuchlanos Familia Orti, à Pietate Doctrina Facundia praeclari.

Qui assiduus & insignibus laboribus Patria Religione Libertate invicto animo defunctus, Vita tandem & laudis Satur, ad Coelitum Domum quam diu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime adscendit Ann. Ætat. suæ 70, 17 Kal. Nov. MDCXCIX.

E. T.

Boni Civis amantissimi, Conjugis; optimi Patris, Theologi vere Christiani; Clarum reliquit posteris Exemplum.

Mary Gutteridge, Wife of Capt. Will. Gutteridge, 1683.

Jane Jenkins, Wife of Capt. John Jenkins, 1696.

Capt. William Gutteridge, late of Mile-end, 1687.

Capt. Francis Man, Mariner, 1695. Sarah, first Wife to Capt. Giles Lawrence of Ratcliff; late to Capt. Tho Man, 1688.

John Greaves of Limehouse, Shipwright, 1637. And 13 Children. And Will. Greaves, Shipwright, his Son, 1667. And also John Greaves, Shipwright, Son of William, 1690.

On a grey Marble Tomb-stone, just without the South Wall of the Church, is the following Inscription:

Aspice
Respice Prospice

Under this Marble lyeth the Body of Susanna, the beloved Wife of Mr. Samuel Sambrook; of London, Merchant; Daughter of Captain Arnold Brown, of this Parish, Esq; educated in all Virtues, adorned with all Graces; beloved of all that knew her. She studied to serve God, and to do Good; liv'd much desired, and died much lamented, October 11: Ætat. suæ 18. 1672.

Near the South-west Portico is this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of John Archer, Son of John Archer of Wapping, Mariner, and of Frances his Wife, who departed this Life, Aug. 1681. Aged 7 Months.

Farewell, dear Gift, since God will have it so,
'Tis a Sin to murmur at his Will we know:
He lyes asleep within his Bed
Until the Resurrection of the Dead.

On a Grave-stone, a little South-west from the Church:

Here lyeth the Body of Joyce Rich, Wife of John Rich of this Parish, who died Aug. 1679,

in the 74th Year of her Age; also Elizabeth Winter, Daughter of Joyce Rich, who died in the Lord, November the 9th, 1687, in the 47th Year of her Age.

We two within this Grave do lye,
Where we do rest together
Until the Lord shall us awake,
And from the Goats us sever.

Near the last; this Inscription:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Ann Bristan, the beloved Wife of Richard Bristan, of Lyme-house, just and stedfast to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Establisht Church; living belov'd, and dying lamented by all that knew her.

She entred into Eternity the 14th of April, Anno Dom. 1694.

On a Stone, a little South-westward from the Church is inscrib'd:

Here lyes the Body of Daniel Saul, Spittlefields Weaver, and that's all.

Capt. William Wildy, Mariner, 1679, and Sarah his Wife, 1667. And Richard Wildy late of Ratcliff, 1703.

Capt. Edward Johnson, late of Low Leyton in Essex, Gent. 1669. And Elizabeth his Wife, 1662.

Capt. Nicolas Sulk, 1664, and Margaret Sulk, his Wife, 1660.

Robert Wakelyn, late of Ratcliff, Rope-Merchant, 1679, and Mary his Wife, 1681.

Capt. John Willimot of Ratcliff, 1699.

Richard Power, late Captain of the Prince Rupert, 1681.

Thomas Wise of Ratcliff, Distiller, 1683.

William Aldersey, late Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship Kingsfisher, 1691.

Capt. John Dawson, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship Advice, 1675.

Capt. Arthur Bailly of Mile-end Green, Mariner, 1682.

James Luton of Yarmouth, Mariner, 1686, and Percis his Wife, 1686. Both in the Month of July within four Days.

ALL these, with a great many more, lie buried under fair Graves-stones, or raised Tombs in Vaults made for the respective Families. Whereby it comes to pass that the Ground of the Church-yard is better improved for Graves: For, by digging these Vaults deep, there is more Room for Burial of Corpses: Which the Church-yard, tho' large, is scarce able to contain. For they bury 2000 People, or upward, every Year.

In the Year 1703, from *December* the 13th, to *December* the 14th, 1704, were buried in *Stepney Church* and *Church-yard* 2150. Sometimes they bury more in a Week in this single Parish, than are buried in that Space of Time in all the Parishes of LONDON, within the Walls. As in the Bill from the 5th of *September* to the 12th of the same, *Anno* 1704.

Buried within the Walls ——— 45

Buried in *Stepney* ——— 48

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Lord of the Manor. Value about 500 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books 33 l. 16 s. 8 d.

THE Vicars are the Rev. Mr. *Leech*, and Mr. *Leybourne*; the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *John Wright*.

PRAYERS are daily at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, and at six in the Afternoon in the Summer; at 11 and three in the Winter. Here is an Organ and 6 Bells. Mr. *Richard Underhill* left 60 l. to purchase Land, out of which 12 penny Loaves are to be given every *Sunday* to 12 poor People, and the Residue to the Minister, who preaches a Sermon on the Day of his Burial.

THE Vestry is select, consisting of 50 Persons.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are, for the Hamlet of
Bednal-Green:

- 1 Church Warden.
- 2 Overseers.

For the Hamlet of Mile-
End New-Town:

- 1 Church Warden.
- 2 Overseers.

For the Hamlet of Mile-
End Old-Town:

- 1 Church Warden.
- 1 Overseer.

For Part of the Hamlet
of Ratcliff:

- 1 Church-Warden.
- 2 Overseers.

The PEACE OFFICERS
are, for the Hamlet of
Bednal-Green.

- 1 Constable.
- 7 Headboroughs.
- 2 Surveyors of the High Way.

For the Hamlet of Mile-
End New-Town:

- 1 Constable.
- 3 Headboroughs.

For the Hamlet of Mile-
End Old-Town:

- 1 Constable.
- 4 Headboroughs.
- 2 Surveyors for the High way.

For Part of the Hamlet of
Ratcliff:

- 1 Constable.
- 5 Headboroughs.
- 2 Surveyors of the High Way.

THERE are Galleries about the Church, for abundance of People; a Table of Benefactors hanging up; a fair Vicarage House and Garden, not far from the Church, lying on the Left Hand of the Road coming from LONDON, lately inhabited by the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, some Time Vicar. In the said House remains a good old Picture of Dr. *Gouldman*, some Time Vicar of the Parish, Doctor of Law, and Justice of Peace.

AT Mile-end Town, within this Parish, there is another Burying-Place, which is peculiar for the *Jews*. There is a handsome House of Brick, lately erected at the Eastern Part of the Town; through which the Corpse is carried on Mens Shoulders into a large Piece of Ground of an Acre or more, where are abundance of Monuments of Marble, with *Hebrew* Inscriptions, and the Corpse are laid North and South.

THE most remarkable Places in this Parish are: A Meeting-house in *New Virginia-row*, another at *Bednal-green*, another at *Stepney*: *Bednal-green*; and there Bishop *Bonner's-hall*; Part of *Ratcliff-croft*, and *Spring-garden* in *King Edward's-row*.

At the lower End of *St. John-street* is a Free-School founded and supported by the Donation of two Persons; one was the Town Clerk of the Hamlet of *Bednal-green*, and the other the Beadle of the same: For 20 Boys of this Hamlet, who are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts;

Accompts; and 10 Boys taught the same, for which Mrs. Clark left 10 *l.* per Ann. for ever.

IN *Stepney*, against the Church-Yard, is a Charity-School for 23 Boys, who are cloathed in Red, and are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with each of them when put out Apprentice. Here also are 10 Girls, who are also cloathed in Red, and taught to Read, Write, Knit, Sew, &c. with each of them is given 40 *s.* when put out. This School is for the Children of the Hamlet of *Mile-end Old-town*, supported by Subscription, and the Collections made at the Church-Doors when Charity Sermons are preached.

IN *Whitehorse-street* is a Charity-School for the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*, where thirty five Boys are cloathed once a Year, and are allowed two Pair of Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, two Bands, and two Shirts every Year: They are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with them when put out Apprentice. There are twenty five Girls who are taught to Read, Write, cast Accompts, Knit, and work Plain-work; they are cloathed and allowed two Pair of Stockings, two Pair of Shoes, two Pair of Pattens, two Bands, and two Shifts, every Year; with each of them is given 3 *l.* when put out. All this is done by Subscription of the Inhabitants of the Hamlet.

IN *St. John-street* are six Alms-houses for six decayed Men of *Bednal-green* Hamlet, who have been House-keepers, founded and endowed by the same Person who founded the Free-School; each of them receive 12 *s.* 6 *d.* every quarter of a Year; but the full Allowance is 25 *s.* one Moiety is deducted to reimburse the Money which has been laid out in repairing the Estate, which was given to support these Houses, and poor People.

ADJOINING to these are six Alms-houses for six poor Widows of Dyers, each of whom has 6 *s.* every Quarter, and 6 *s.* at *Christmas* to buy Coals. All which is done by a voluntary Subscription of Master Dyers.

AT *Dog-corner* are the Drapers Alms-houses, in Number eight, for as many Widows, four of the Freeman of that Company, and four of Seamen, each of them has 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per Week paid Monthly by the worshipful Company of Drapers, half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years. This was the Gift of *John Pimell*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, Anno 1698.

IN *Dog-row* are six Alms-houses, built in the Year 1711, for six Widows of Commanders of Ships; four were built by Captain *Fisher*, who endowed them with 40 *l.* per Ann. for ever; the Ground of the other two was purchased by Sir *Charles Wager*, Kt. and the Houses built at the Expence of Sir *William Ogborne*, Kt. one of the Sheriffs of LONDON and *Middlesex*, in the Year 1728. These Houses are given in Trust to the Fraternity of *Trinity-house*, and each Widow is paid 16 *s.* every first Monday in the Month, and allowed 10 *s.* at *Midsummer*, and *Christmas*, for Coals.

AT *Mile-end*, are 12 Alms-Houses for 12 poor Widows of the Skinners Company, each of whom has 2 *s.* a Week, paid Quarterly, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly. Here is a Chapel, where they have Prayers twice a Day. These were the Gift of Mr. *Lewis Newbury*, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, built by his Executor, Mr. *Thomas Glover*, (being committed to the Management of the Company of Skinners) 1686, and Mr. *Prince*, who reads Prayers here, left 100 *l.* the Interest whereof is given to a Person, who preaches a Sermon every Sunday Morning.

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NEAR to these is the Hospital or Alms-houses of the Corporation of *Trinity-house*, beautiful and well built, for 28 decayed Commanders of Ships, and Widows of such; each of them has 12 *s.* paid the first Sunday in every Month; half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and a Gown once in two Years. There is a Chapel; and Prayers read by a Clergyman. The Ground was given by Captain *Henry Mud*, as is before-mentioned, and the Alms-houses built in the Year 1695.

THE next are 12 Alms-houses for 12 decayed Vintners, each of whom has 2 *s.* per Week, paid by the Company of Vintners, and half a Chaldron of Coals given yearly.

BEYOND these are 12 Alms-houses for as many poor Men (past Labour) of the Parish of *Stepney*, each of whom has 4 *l.* a Year. These were founded by Judge *Fuller*, Anno 1592, and the Money remitted to the Skinners Company, out of an Estate in *Lincolnshire*.

IN *Stepney Church-Yard*, on the Southerly Side, are 10 Alms-houses for 10 poor Widows of Mercers, each of them has 3 *s.* 8 *d.* per Week paid Monthly by the Company; given and endowed by Dame *Jane Mico*, Relict of Sir *Samuel Mico*, Mercer. They were built in the Year 1691.

IN *Stepney*, adjoining to the Charity-School, is a Workhouse for the Poor of *Mile-end Old-town*.

THIS Parish contains the Hamlets of *Bednal-green*, *Mile-end New-town*, *Mile-end Old-town*, and a Part of the Hamlets of *Ratcliff*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the Hamlet of *Bednal-green*.

Virginia-row, *New Virginia-row*, *Austin-street*, at the End of which is *Stepney-rents*, *Castle-street*; Part of *Cock-lane*, and therein *New Turvil-street*, *Half Nichol's-street*, *Garrat-street*, *New Nichol's-street*, *Nichol's-row*, *Crown-court*, *King's-head-court*, *Little York-street*, and there *King's-head-court* and *Holland's-rents*, *Sun-court*, *Great York-street*, properly *Skinners-street*, at the End of it is *New York-street*, *Webb's-square*, or *Swan-close*, *Anchor-street*, and therein *Bett's-alley*, *Horse-shoe-alley*; Part of *Wheeler-street*, and therein *Ass-park*, *Anchor-court*, *Club-row*, and therein *Bacon-street*, *New Cock-lane*, and therein *Turvil-street*, and *Rose-street*, in which is *Cabbage-court*, *Swan-street*, *Tyssen-street*, at the End is *Shacklewel-street*, *Church-street*, *Sclater-street*; Part of *Brick-lane*, and therein *Boy-and-bell-yard*, *Carter's-rents*; Part of *Spicer-street*, *St. John's-street*, and Part of *Black-bird-alley*, and Part of *New George-street*, in which is *George-alley*, *Great George-street*, and therein *George-court*, and *Boswell's-rents*, *Little George-street*, and therein *Fleet-street*, *Little Fleet-street*, Part of *Ram-alley*, *Weavers-street*, *Hare-street*, and therein *Edward-street*, *Three-Colt-lane*, *Fuller's-street*, *Silver-street*, *Hare-marsh*, *Wood-street*, *Thomas-street*, and therein *Oakey-street*, and near it *Joan-barding's*, *Bednal-green*, and therein *Sugar-loaf-alley*, *Back-lane*, *Rawlin's-rope-walk*, *New George-street*, *Dog-row*, and *Dog-row-corner*.

The Hamlet of *Mile-end New-town*.

PART of *Spicer-street*, and therein Part of *Black-bird-alley*; Part of *Ram-alley*, *Hunt-street*, and therein *Hunt-court*; and Part of *Spittal-street*; Part of *Pelham-street*; Part of *Little Montagu-court*, *Coveleads-fields*, and therein *Well-street*, in which are Part of *Little Booth-street*, *Well-cross-street*, and *Lumber-street*, *Church-street*, and

and therein *High-street*, *Deat-street*, *Cupid's-street*, *King Edward's-row*, and therein *Spring-garden*, and Part of *Thomas-street*.

In the Hamlet of *Mile-end Old-town*.

Mile-end, and therein *Three-colt-inn*, *Mile-end-green*, *Mile-end-road*, and therein *King John's-court*, *Spring-garden-lane*, *Spring-garden*, *Globe-lane*, *White-horse-lane*, *Three-colt-yard*; Part of *Stepney*, and therein *Lees-square*, *Ocean-street*, near it *Garlands-court*, and Part of *Bull-lane*.

In Part of the Hamlet of *Ratcliff*.

PART of *Cock-hill*; Part of *Cut-throat-lane*, *Ratcliff-broad-street*, and therein *Ballast-wharf*, *Glass-house-fields*, *Maidenhead-alley*, *Cage-alley*, *Storehouse-yard*, *Comisters-alley*, *Mildeys-wharf*, *Schoolhouse-lane*, *Great Stone-stairs*, *Muds-court*, *Trinity-yard*, *Ship-alley*, *Little Stone-stairs*, *King's-head-alley*, *Hammer-and-crown-court*, and therein *the Orchard*, *Painters-rents*; Part of *Ratcliff-cross*; Part of *Butcher-row*, and therein *Bears-court*, *Brook-street*, and therein *Vine-yard*, *Perriwinckle-street*, *Old-market*, or *Ratcliff-square*, and therein *Skinners-rents*, *Harris-court*, *Blue-anchor-alley*, *Stepney-caufway*, and therein *Church-street*; Part of *White-horse-street*, and therein *Bells-yard*, *Bonds-yard*, and *White-horse-lane*; Part of *Stepney*, and therein Part of *Bull-lane*.

NUMBER of Houses are between 5 and 6000.

Now to point to a few Places in this Parish of some Antiquity or Remark: Somewhat North from the Church lies *Mile-end*, being the great Thoroughfare to the East Parts from LONDON, so called from its Distance from the Middle Parts of LONDON. Here stood antiently an Hospital of poor Lazars, called *the House of our Saviour Jesus Christ and Mary Magdalen*, at *Mile-End of Stephenhuch in the County of Middlesex*. To them a Protection to beg was granted by King *Edward's* Letters Patents, dated Feb. 18, 1551, and *John Mills* appointed their Proctor, as it is in the Journal of *Goodrick*, Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor.

FURTHER North West lie *Spittle-fields*, within this Parish, formerly, in the Memory of some, pleasant Fields for the Citizens to walk in, and for good Housewives to whiten their Clothes; now all built into Streets, with a very convenient Market-Place, and a Tabernacle for Divine Worship. It was very antiently a great Burying-Place, and 80 Years ago, more or less, were many Roman Urns digged up here; whereupon learned Men, (and particularly Dr. *Merick* *Casaubon*) have made their Observations; which has been noted in *Bishopsgate Ward*.

BUT to pass from these North Parts of the Parish to the Southern, there lay formerly a great Marsh, or Marshes, called *Stebunhith Marsh*, and *Poplar Marsh*; but it was found by a Jury, upon Inquisition, to be one and the same Marsh, and not divers. There was a Manor antiently called *Pountfret's Manor*, lying in *Stebunhith Marsh*.

IN the 4th of King *Henry VIII.* the Abbot of *Grace*, or *de Gratiis* (which was an Abbey near the Tower) demised to the Bishop of LONDON, for the Term of 80 Years, all his drowned Ground lying in the Marsh called, *The wet Marsh of Stebunhith and Poplar*, in the County of *Middlesex*, for the only Consideration of 20 s. yearly Rent. King *Edward VI.* by Letters Patents granted unto the old Lord *Wentworth* and

his Heirs, the Maior of *Stebunhith*, and all the Marsh-Ground in *Stebunhith*. By which general Words the Lord *Wentworth* claimed the aforesaid Abbot's Lands, demised to the said Bishop; which Lands letten by the Abbot were rated as Parcels of his Value. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Days one *Hyde*, a Servant of the Lord Chief Baron *Manwood*, pretending that the whole *Wet Marsh*, being worth 160 l. by Year, should be the Abbot's Land, and letten by him by the aforesaid Lease for 20 s. Rent; but he did not demise the *Wet Marsh*; but all his drowned Ground lying in the *Marsh*. And pretending that the said *Wet Marsh* should lie in *Poplar Marsh*, and not in *Stebunhith Marsh*: Therefore all the same Land so letten by the Abbot were suggested to be concealed from her Majesty. Hence Letters Patents were procured thereof unto Mr. *Farnham* and his Heirs, 16 Years past, whose Estate therein *Hyde* purchased. The Lord Chief Baron *Manwood*, and Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor, examined the Title of the Lord *Wentworth* shortly after, upon an Information of Intrusion before the Chief Baron. And albeit her Majesty had before departed with her Right and Interest therein, there was by Trial and Judgment as much Land recovered from the said Lord as was worth 80 l. by Year, over and beside a great Sum of Money due for Arrearages of the same.

WHICH Judgment, examined and called in Question, by Writ of Error, before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and other her Majesty's Justices, was reversed and made void, after a new Information of Intrusion was exhibited before the said Baron for those Lands: Whereupon Complaint unto the Queen, for the Chief Baron's partial Dealings, and that he was no competent Judge for the Cause; she commanded her Attorney, and Solicitor, that no further Proceeding in Suit should be in her Name before the said Chief Baron. And that if *Hyde* so would, a new Information should be exhibited in her Name, before her Justice of her Common Pleas; or her Bench (at *Hyde's* Election) of the same Lands, with good Regard, that there might be Proceeding therein (in Favour of *Hyde*) with all Indifferency: Whereupon, an Information was exhibited in the King's Bench, and the Matter at Issue; special Choice was made of a Jury, by the Attorney, in the Presence of the said *Hyde*, not any one being admitted, against whom he did except.) Which Jury returned, the Matter was deliberately heard before the Justice there; Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor being there for her Majesty, and *Hyde* to inform them. The Jury found, that the Lands demised by the Abbot was 20 Acres; and that the Marsh wherein the same lieth, was known as well by the Name of *Stebunhith Marsh*, as *Poplar Marsh*; and that they were all one, not diverse. Upon which Verdict so found, Judgment was afterwards solemnly pronounced for the Lord *Wentworth*; after that, all the Judges had severally, upon solemn Argument in open Court, shewed their Opinion to be very clear, that those 20 Acres past for the King by Letters Patents made unto the Lord *Wentworth*.

SINCE which Time the Matter was called in Question in the Star-Chamber; and since that Time, a new Suit by Information of Intrusion was commenced before her Majesty's Justices of Common-Pleas. All this is taken out of a Breviate drawn by the Lord *Wentworth*, Grandson to the first Lord *Wentworth*, to whom King *Edward* granted it.

IN the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.* Contests happened between the Lords *Wentworth*, Lords of this Manor of *Stepney*, and of a Manor next adjoining upon it at *Hackney*, and

and the Copyhold Tenants, concerning their Customs and Privileges; which at last was adjusted and agreed by Covenant between them, several Thousands of Pounds being paid by them to the said Lords.

BESIDES other Charities already mentioned in the Parish of *Stepney*, there is one that is constant, by Means of a yearly Meeting of the Natives, called *The Cockney's Feast*; when after a Sermon preached at the Parish Church before them by some Clergyman born in the Parish, the eight Stewards and the rest of the Natives commonly take a Walk with Officers and Musick playing before them, through *Lime-house* and *Ratcliff*, and so return back to a House

near the Church, and there dine plentifully and friendly together: New Stewards chosen for the ensuing Year, and a Collection made for the putting out of poor Parish-Children Apprentices to the Sea or other Trades. The Collections usually made Amount to 15, 18, or 20 l. of which each Steward takes his equal Dividend, and with it puts out some poor Child. And some of these Children thrive so well, that they have come to be Stewards themselves. And that it may visibly appear what Good is done by these yearly Assemblies, the said Boys so put out, (which are now very many) are obliged to walk two and two before the Company in their said Procession.

CHAP. II.

Of the SUBURB without Bishopsgate.

FROM *Aldgate* North West, lies *Houndsditch*, leading to *Bishopsgate*; North and by East of which, lies a large Street, or Highway, having on the West Side thereof, the Parish-Church of *St. Borolp*.

THERE was formerly the Hospital of *St. Mary of Bethlem*, founded by a Citizen of LONDON, as is before shewed. Thence the said Street leads to *Nortonfalgate*, a Liberty so called, belonging to the Dean of *St. Paul's*. Here was first of all set up a Charity-School, by a voluntary Combination of well disposed Gentlemen; whereof *Mr. Seymour*, *Mr. Turner*, &c. were the Chief; out of Compassion towards those poor People inhabiting in that Liberty, without any Parish, and so void of any Care to be taken of them in their Poverty. They maintain a School-master, allowing him 30 l. per Annum, who teaches the Children Reading and Writing, and to say their Catechism. There are in Number threescore and ten, and are cloathed as well as taught. The voluntary Subscriptions upon the Death of the first Subscribers began some Years ago to fall off. *Mr. Turner* then was the Chief Person that took the Care and Charge thereof. They send out twelve or more every Year, and so take in more to fill up the Number. Thence also up to the late dissolved Priory of *St. John the Baptist*, called *Halywell*, an House of Nuns, of old Time founded by a Bishop of LONDON. *Stephen Gravesend*, Bishop of LONDON, about the Year 1318, was a Benefactor thereunto, re-edified by *Sir Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, brought up in *Lincoln's Inn*, who built much there, and in this Place, in the Reigns of *Henry VII.* and of *Henry VIII.* He endowed this House with fair Lands, and was there buried in a large Chapel by him built for that Purpose. Here he had also a Seat to dwell in. He made his Will December the 10th, in the 14th Year of King *Henry VIII.* therein bequeathing his Body to be buried within the Monastery of Nuns, called *Halywel*, in a little Chapel there made by him. He willed his Cousin *Francis Lovel* should have his Mansion-place at *Halywel*. He died 1528. This Priory was valued, at the Suppression, to have of Lands two hundred ninety three Pounds by Year, and was surrendered 1539, the 31st of *Henry VIII.* The Church thereof being pulled down, many Houses were there built for

the Lodgings of Noblemen, of Strangers born, and others.

AND near thereunto were built two publick Houses, for the Acting and Shew of Comedies, Tragedies, and Histories for Recreation. Whereof the one called *the Courtein*, the other, *the Theatre*; both standing on the South West Side toward the Field.

FROM this House was carried the Corpse of the Lady *Rutland*, Oct. 21, 1559, to *Shoreditch* Church, with thirty Clerks and Priests singing; about threescore poor Men and Women in black Gowns; Mourners, to the Number of an hundred; two Heralds of Arms, Garter and York; then came the Corpse, afore a great Banner of Arms, and about her four goodly Banner Rolls of divers Arms. *Mr. Becon* preached. After was dispersed a great Dole of Money, being 2 d. a Piece to each. And so all departed to the Place to Dinner. About the Vallance was written, *Sic transit Gloria Mundi*.

FROM *Halywell*, in the High Street, is a continual Building of Tenements to *Shoreditch*, or *Sewers Ditch*, where some Time stood a Cross, now a Smith's Forge, dividing three Ways: Forthright, the Highway is builded upon either Side more than a good Flight Shoot towards *Kingsland*, *Newington*, *Tottenham*, &c.

ON the Left Hand is *Ealde-street*, or *Old-street*, which reacheth West; to where a Stone Cross stood, over-against the North End of *Golden-lane*, and so to the End of *Goswel-street*. On the Right Hand of this *Ealde-street*, not far from *Shoreditch*, but on the North Side thereof, is *Hoxton*, a large Street, with Houses on both Sides; and is a Prebend belonging to *St. Paul's* Church in LONDON, but of *Shoreditch* Parish.

ON the Right Hand, beyond *Shoreditch* Church, towards *Hackney*, are some Houses upon the Common Soil, (for it was a Lay-Stall,) but these Houses belong to the Parish of *Stebenhith*.

ON the other Side of the High-way, from *Bishopsgate* and *Houndsditch*, the first Building was a large Inn called the *Dolphin*, then a handsome House for the Lord *John Pawlet*; next to which, was a large House and Gardens for Pleasure, built by *Jasper Fisher*; from this up to the West End of *Berward's* or *Hog-lane*, was a continued Building of small Cottages, and then the Hospital,

Hospital, called *St. Mary's-Spittle*, just within the Bars, which has been already spoken of in *Bishopsgate-Ward*.

FROM which Bars, towards *Shoreditch*, on that Side, is all along, a continual Building of small and base Tenements, amongst which was one Row of proper small Houses, with Gardens, for poor decayed People, there placed by the Prior of the said Hospital; every one Tenant whereof payed 1 *d.* Rent by the Year at *Christmas*, and dined with the Prior on *Christmas Day*. But after the Suppression of the Hospital, these Houses, for want of Reparations, in few Years were so decayed, that it was called *Rotten-row*, and the Poor worn out, for there came no new in their Place. The Houses, for a small Portion of Money, were sold from *Goddard* to *Russel* a Draper, who rebuilt them, and let them out for Rent enough; taking also large Fines of the Tenants, near as much as the Houses cost him purchase and building; for he made Bargains so hardly with all Men, that both Carpenter, Bricklayer, and Plaisterer, were by that Work undone. And yet in Honour of his Name, it is now called *Russel's-row*.

THE Manor of *Shoreditch*, with the Polhowse and Bowes, (so expressed in the Record) lately belonging to *John de Northampton* of LONDON, Draper, was granted 15 *Richard II.* to *Edmund Duke of York*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, *Isabel* his Wife, and *Edward Earl of Roteland*, Son of the same *Edmund* and *Isabel*.

The PARISH of St. LEONARD in Shoreditch.

THE Church here was dedicated to *St. Leonard*, who was, about the Year 500, baptized at *Raynes in France*. He is said to have wrought many Miracles; that he refused a Bishoprick, but was afterwards Prelate in a Monastery, and died a natural Death, *Anno 570*.

It is an old *Gothick* Building, having four Isles, which is one more than is any where else to be met with. It is of Brick and Stone, the Roof covered with Tile, it was repaired in the Year 1675. (having been in no Danger of Fire in 1666.) The Gallery was built at the Charge of *William Thornton*, in 1581. The Altar-piece was new done, *Anno 1700*, and the Church was repaired in 1704.

As to Ornament, the Inside of the Roof is ceiled with Wood, and mostly painted Nebulous.

At the West End is a Gallery, 'tis well Pewed with Oak, and the Pulpit Cedar. The Altar-piece has the Commandments, Lord's-prayer, and Creed, done in white on black. Over the two last, are the Words of *St. John*; *God is a Spirit; and they that worship him, must do it in Spirit and in Truth*.

AND over the Commandments the Words,

The Law was given by Moses; but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ.

Which Altar-piece is inclosed with Rail and Ballister. Here is a small painted Window. The Story is of our Saviour sitting at his last Supper, with his twelve Disciples; all sitting upon Forms, (you must consider the Art more than the Learning of the Workman) and *Judas* with his Purse in his Hand; the Table furnished with a standing Cup, a Candle, a Salt, two Penny Loaves, a Knife, square Trenchers, and the Pascal Lamb in a Dish.

IN the Vestry, hard by the Chancel, on the East Window, there is another fair painted Glass with the Figure of the Father embracing the Prodigal Son; and underneath a Signification of the Donor, and Date, in these Words inscribed, *Ex dono Thomæ Austin, Civis and Clothworker, London, Anno Domini 1634*.

UPON a Place exalted in the Chancel, is mention made of the last Reparation of the Chancel, viz. *The Commandments were new writ, and this Chancel raised and repaired at the Cost of the Parish, Anno Dom. 1700*.

THE Dimensions of the Church are Length 75; Breadth 66, and that of the Steeple, (which is a Tower) about 70 Feet, wherein are five Bells.

MONUMENTS.

In this Church have been divers honourable Persons buried, as appeareth by Monuments yet remaining, viz.

Sir John Elrington, with Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heir to Thomas Lord Itchingham; Widow to William Blount, Son and Heir to Walter Blount, the first Lord Mountjoy; which Margaret died, 1481. &c.

On the South Side of the Altar, is a spacious Marble Monument, of the *Ionick* Order, with this Inscription:

This Monument is erected in Memory of William Fremlin, Esq; eldest Son of Thomas Fremlin, and Ann his Wife, both of this Parish, deceased; whose better Genius having disposed his Desires wholly unto Travel, he was in the 18th Year of his Age, entertained by the Honourable East India Company, and by them employed in the remotest Regions of Asia, where his Abilities and fair Comportment found so good Approbation, that within three Years after his Arrival he was sent to reside Agent at the Court of the great Mogul; and then the more important Affairs of the Honourable Company wanting his Assistance, in the chief Residence at Surat, he was called thither to supply the Place of Second in Council and Command; which Trust he discharged with such approved Diligence and Dexterity, that by express Order he was appointed President, and so continued five Years, to the great Satisfaction of his Honourable Employers, and the abundant Content of his own Nation, whom he governed, and those other among whom he lived. And then returning for England, God was pleased to deliver him from as imminent Danger of Shipwreck as ever any Man escaped, that he arrived in Safety after the Expiration of nineteen Years, three Months, and 21 Days; to find a Grave in the Land and Parish of his Nativity; for now, alas! he began to languish, and upon the 13th of March 1645, put a Period to this Pilgrimage, in the 38th Year of his Age, having by his last Will and Testament bequeathed to charitable Uses 870 *l.* and more particularly to the Poor of this Parish 200 *l.*

Rest weary Traveller, a quiet Repose
Suits well with active Men; but chiefly those
Of whose unwearied Works we truly say,
They bear the Brunt and Burthen of the Day:
Such Days in such a Climate so well spent,
As made the Precedent a President.

Après Travailie Repos.

ARMS: Gules a Chevron between three Helms Argent. For the Crest, an Elephant.

ON an antient Tomb in the Choir:

Orate pro animabus Humfredi Starky, Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronius de Scaccario Domini Regis, Hen. VII. & Isabellæ uxoris ejus & omnium, &c.

ON a very fair Tomb in the upper End of the Choir:

This Monument is erected in Memory, that within this Church do lie buried the Bodies of the Right Honourable and Noble Ladies, Lady Katharine Stafford, Daughter to Edward Duke of Buckingham, and Wife to Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, who dyed 1553, Lady Elianor, Daughter to Sir William Paston, Knight, and Wife to the Right Honourable Lord Thomas, Earl of Rutland, buried 1551. Lady Margaret Nevel, Daughter to Ralph Earl of Westmerland, and Wife to Henry, Earl of Rutland, who dyed 1560. And the Lady Katharine Nevel, Wife to Sir John Constable of Holdernefs, Knight, and Daughter to Henry, Earl of Westmerland. And Lady Anne Manners, Daughter to Thomas Earl of Rutland, which Katharine died the seven and twentieth Day of March, Anno Domini 1591.

And that here do lie also the Bodies of two right worthy Gentlemen, honourably descended; namely, of Sir Tho. Mannors, Knt. and Oliver Mannors, Esq; Brethren, being the fourth and fifth Sons of the aforesaid Tho. Earl of Rutland. The first died about his Age of fifty; in June, 1591, after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Country, both in Ireland and in Scotland, where he was Knighted, and witnessed by sundry great Wounds he therein received. The second died in his younger Years, 1563, about his Age of twenty, yet not before good Proof made of his Valour and Forwardness, in the Service of Newhaven against the French, where he took the Sickness, whereof he died shortly after in Shoreditch.

Founded by the Lady Adeline Nevel, at the Direction of the said Lady Katharine Constable, deceased, her Sisters, in February, 1591.

Theodosia { Oleum effusum nomen tuum, Ideo
Vavasour { Adolescentulæ dilexerunt te. Cant. 1.

{ Fallax est gratia, & vana pulchritudo:
mulier timens Deum, ipsa laudabitur. Pro. 11.

ON a fair Tomb in the Chancel is this Inscription:

Here lyeth buried Elizabeth, the Wife of the late Reverend Father in God, John Shory, late Bishop of Hereford. The said Reverend Father, in the Reign of King Edw. VI. was Bishop of Rochester, and translated from thence to Chichester. He departed this Life at Whirborn in the County of Hereford, the 26th of June, Anno Domini 1585. And the said Elizabeth deceased in Holywel in this Parish, the 8th Day of March, 1592.

Beati mortui qui Domini moriuntur.

Her Corpse here lyes in Chest,
Her Soul in Heaven now lives;
And she enjoys that Rest,
Which God to his Saints gives:
For in Christ did she trust,
That he will her restore
Again out of the Dust,
To live for evermore.

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On an antient Marble in the Chancel:

Here lieth the Body of Sir Thomas Seymer, Knt. late Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, and Dame Mary his Wife; the which Sir Thomas deceased the 11th Day of December, Anno Domini, 1532.

ON an engraven Plate in the North Wall of the Choir:

Here-under lye the Ashes and Bones
Of Sir Thomas Leigh that good and learned
Knight,
Whose hasty Death (alafs!) the Godly still
bemoans,
Though his Soul always rejoice in God's Sight;
Great was his Wisdom, and greater was his Wit,
His Visage comely, with no sad Change dismayed;
A Man in all Affairs, a King to serve most fit,
Had not Death so soon his mortal Life betrayed.

He died the 25th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1545.

South Side of the Chancel:

Jeane, the Wife of Ralph Hansby, Esq; Daughter to William Vavasor, Esq; Grandchild to Thomas Mannors, Knight, dyed the twenty second Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1617, and of her Age the twenty-third, to whose blessed Memory her dear Husband dedicates this said Monument, to signify, that with her his Joys lies here interred.

If Birth, if Vertue, if fair Feature deckt
With Gifts of Mind, if Piety breeds Respect;
Her Tomb then view and grace, kind Passenger,
With whom so many Graces buried were.
Conquer'd by Patience, yet she overcame;
Nor was her Youth Death's Triumph, but his
Shame.

Middle Chancel this Inscription in Brass:

Georgius Gips, Generosus, fide Subjectus, spe erectus, Charitate Deo unitus, vitam mortalem mutavit pro immortalis 12 Julii 1611. Quatuor genuit filios, filiasque undecim. Quorum Richardus, Georgius, Thomas, Anna, Maria & Martha, Patris clausurunt, reliquorum ipse clausit Lumina.

A little below upon a Grave-stone:

May 22, 1618, Richard Leigh, Merchant and Citizen of LONDON, placed this Stone in Memorial of his dear Wife Anne Leigh, who lyeth here interred by the Body of Richard Brattuph her first Husband; and of her three Children, Richard, Sarah and John, which she bare to the said Richard Brattuph.

In some sad Sickness Pain, and Pain Impatience,
In thee a patient Penitence is wrought.
Thy Sickness, Joy, thy Tribulation, Hope,
Thy Bodies Death gave Life unto thy Soul.
Thus for his Lambs the Lord can Hony draw
From th' all-devouring cruel Lyon's Jaw.

Ubi tua, O Mors, victoria? Ubi tuus, O Sepulchrum, Tumulus.

OVER-AGAINST this, in the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel, in Brass:

Here lieth Katharine Lively, Wife of Edward Lively, Gent. and Daughter of Henry Hodge,
8 R Citizen

Citizen and Brewer of LONDON, and Joice his Wife, who after she had run a vertuous and religious Course of Life 21 Years, finished the same the 15th Day of July, Anno Dom. 1623.

Proverbs x. 7. *The Memory of the Just is blessed.*

Add to these, in the North Wall :

Hereunder lyeth Robert Hary Young, and Margery hys Wyf; and Rychard Hary Young hys Sonne; and Elyzabeth and Margaret his Wyffs; some Tyme both Provosts of the Kynge's Mynt within the Towre of LONDON, which Rychard Hary Young deceased the xxiii Day of August in the Yere of our Lord God MDXLV, in the xxxvi Yere of the Reign of Kynge Henry VIII. The rest scratched out.

Over this Monument is another, viz.

Sir Alexander St. John, Knight, Son of the Right Honourable Oliver Lord St. John, Baron of Bletso, caused this Monument to be erected in Memory of his late faithful and truly vertuous Consort, Lady Margäret St. John, Daughter of John Trye of Hardwick in the County of Gloucester, Esq; whose Body lieth near unto this Place interred, expecting a glorious Resurrection.

On the South Side in a Chapel, in Brass :

Hic jacent Johannes Gadde, quondam Civis & Scharman LONDON: Qui ob _____ die Mensis _____ An. Dom. M. CCCC° _____ Et Anna uxor ejus, quæ ob. primo die Mensis Jan. An. Dom. M. CCCCLXXXIII°.

The Prayers for their Souls defaced.

NOTWITHSTANDING of late one Vicar there, for Covetousness of the Brass, which he converted into coined Silver, plucked up many Plates fixed on the Graves, and left no Memory of such as had been buried under them : A great Injury both to the Living and the Dead; forbidden by publick Proclamation, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*; but not forbore by many, that either of a preposterous Zeal, or of a greedy Mind, spare not to satisfy themselves by so wicked a Means.

MONUMENTS there be these of later Times in this Church of *Shoreditch* :

In the Chancel :

Johannes Austin, Armiger, 1659. Qui obiit Conscientia bona, & fama bona.

Thomas Austin, Armiger, 165....

Cutbert Burbage and Elizabeth his Wife; they departed in September 1636.

North Isle :

Winifrid and Marina, Daughter of Sir Charles Pitfield of Hoxton, Knight, whose Daughter dyed 1673. And his Wife, 1676.

Juxta hunc Tumulum jacent Johannes Byde Cives & Aldermannus LONDON, & Dorothea Conjux ejus 1665. superstites Filii Thomas Byde, Eques Aurat. & Edwardus Byde natu minor e Societate Lincoln. Armiger.

Thomas Austin and John Austin, Esquires, two most dearly affectionate Brothers: Both of the Honourable House of Lincoln's Inn. Both married and had Issue. Thomas departed 1658, aged 36 Years. John 1659, aged 33.

Anne Slater, 1681.

Esther Haughton; Wife of Samuel Haughton, Citizen and Scriviner of London. Departed 1668. And buried near her Father Robert Cock.

BENEFACTORS.

A TABLE made at the Cost and Charges of Henry Hodge, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON, containing the Names of the Benefactors to the Church, and the Poor of the Parish of St. Leonard's in Shoreditch. Which Table hangs up in the Chancel near the Communion Table, set up there Anno Dom. 1623.

William Thornton of this Parish, Taylor, gave the Vestry-house, with a Room under for the Minister to dwell in, and a Tenement by it, to this Parish for ever. He likewise built the Gallery at the coming in at the great Door in the Church, and made the Brick Wall on the West Side of the Church-yard, at his own Charge, Anno Dom. 1581.

John Fuller of Bishop's Hall, Esq; gave a Sum of Money for the building twelve Alms-houses, for twelve poor Widows of this Parish. Which poor Women did receive during the Life of the Lady his late Wife, and after Wife to Sir Thomas Mansfield; the Sum of 8 l. per Annum. And after the Lady's Decease, there is to come 50 l. per Annum, to the said poor Almswomen for ever. The Lady being dead, they now receive it.

William Peake of this Parish, Esq; gave, to be dealt in Bread unto the Poor of this Parish, Weekly, the Sum of two Shillings on every Sunday for ever.

Robert Brainforth of this Parish, Gentleman, gave yearly 8 l. for ever, unto the Poor of this Parish, viz. upon every St. Thomas's Day before Christmas, to sixty poor People, 3 l. And upon every Good Friday, unto thirty poor Persons, the Sum of 50 s. And upon every Sunday for ever, the Sum of 12 d. in Bread, to the Poor of this Parish. This Money is to be paid accordingly out of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark for ever. He hath also given a green Carpet of Broad Cloth for the Communion-Table.

Thomas Ruffel of LONDON, Draper, hath given to the Poor of this Parish the Sum of 12 d. weekly, to be distributed to the Poor of this Parish for ever, to be paid by the Company of Drapers in LONDON.

George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, gave unto the Use of the Poor of this Parish, the Sum of one Hundred Marks in Money.

Simon Burton of LONDON, Waxchandler, gave to thirty poor Widows of this Parish, the Sum of thirty Groats yearly for ever, to be distributed every St. Thomas's Day.

George Palin of LONDON, Girdler, hath given 10 l. in Money to the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Robert Spence of LONDON, Fishmonger, gave 50 s. a Year to the Poor of this Parish for ever, to be paid by the Company of Fishmongers.

Thomas Scriven, Esq; hath given 10 l. in Money to the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Robert

Robert Rogers of LONDON, Leather-feller, gave the Sum of 30 l. in Money for a Stock of the Poor of this Parish to buy Sea-coals. Which is to be laid out at the best Time for the Benefit of the Poor for ever, reserving the Stock whole.

Stephen Scudamore of LONDON, Vintner, gave the Sum of 20 s. every Year for ever, to be given in Faggots to the Poor of this Parish about Michaelmas. This is to be paid by the Company of Vintners in LONDON.

John Eamans, alias Tice, of this Parish, Taf-fata Weaver, gave to the Use of this Parish the Sum of 10 l. in Money, to be distributed to 12 poor Alms-women, and one Chaldron of Sea-coals, yearly for ever amongst them. Cicely, late Wife of the said John Eamans, and after Wife to Mr. John Heath, gave to the Use of the Poor the Sum of 20 l. in Money, for a Stock to buy Sea-coals, for the Poor of this Parish for ever. Likewise she gave 20 l. to buy a Flaggon of Silver for Wine for the Communion. Likewise she gave 20 l. in Money for the Maintenance of two Sermons yearly for ever, viz. one upon the Lady-day in Lent, and the other upon the Lady-Day in Harvest.

Anne Smith, Widow, late Wife of William Nisam, deceased, gave weekly to be dealt in Bread to the Poor of this Parish, upon every Sunday 2 s. for ever, to be paid out of the Company of Drapers in LONDON. Likewise she gave a Pulpit Cloth and Cushion to this Church.

Nicholas Wilkinfon, alias Tooly, Gentleman, deceased, late of this Parish, gave the Sum of eighty Pounds in Money, to remain a Stock, that upon every Sunday after Morning Prayer, there should be distributed to thirty-two poor People, thirty-two Wheaten Loaves for ever: And the Vicar, Church-wardens, and Vestry-men, out of their provident Care, have made a Purchase of a Rent Charge yearly, issuing out of the George in Holywell-street, for the true Performance thereof for ever.

BESIDES these Benefactors in the Table, since we have these. Mr. Zachary Elmer, Official to the Archdeacon of LONDON, together with his Brother Mr. Edmond Elmer, gave a Flaggon of Silver for the Wine in the Communion. And William Badger, Gardener, in Shoreditch, gave another. And a Parishioner, unknown, gave also another; every one cost twenty Pounds a Piece. Also John Leavis, Weaver, gave a Chalice, in which the Communion-Wine is delivered. And Isabel Jackson, Widow, late Wife to William Jackson, Grocer, living in this Parish, gave a Plate of Silver to carry the Bread in the Communion. William Wood, Gardener, in this Parish, gave a Chalice to the Communion-Table, and four Pewter Flaggons for the Wine.

Joan Smales, Widow, of this Parish, and formerly Wife to John Cook of this Parish, gave Allowance for four Sermons every Year on four Holidays; namely, the Feast Day of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, St. Stephen, and the Purification of the Virgin Mary: And she bequeathed also forty Pounds yearly to be given to the Poor of our Parish.

ON the North Side of the Church, a Gallery was made at the Cost of well disposed Parishioners, in the Year 1617, William Badger and John Clark being Church-wardens. And another on the South Part, by James Slade, Captain and Servant to the East-India Company, was set up in the Year 1630. And a long Seat between, reaching from one Gallery to the other, for the catechising of Youth out of the Pulpit, according to the Order then given, John Squire

being Vicar; Thomas Crowther, and Henry Empson, Church-wardens. Under this Gallery is set, Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doth the Will of my Father which is in Heaven, Matt. vii. 24.

He loveth our Nation, and hath built us a Synagogue, Luke vii. 5.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of the Archdeacon of LONDON, Value 250 l. per Ann. and rated in the King's Books at 17 l.

The Vicar is the Rev. Dr. John Denne, Archdeacon of Rochester, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. Henry Wheatly.

HERE are Prayers every Day at 11 o'Clock.

GIFT Sermons; besides that already mentioned, on St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Archangel.

IN the Year 1633, John Noble, Gardener, of this Parish, and another Person unknown, left certain Monies for Sermons yearly for ever, to be preached by the Vicar, for the Time being, one on November the Fifth, the other on St. John's Day at Christmas-Tide, against Excessive Gaming, for which he is to have 1 l. 10 s. issuing out of the Parish Rents, and 1 l. yearly to the Poor of this Parish for ever.

IN the Year 1658, Mr. Rawlins of this Parish, Viſtualler, left 10 s. yearly for ever for a Sermon to be preached on Christmas Day.

Mr. Fairchild, a noted Gardener at Hoxton, left a Sum of Money for a Sermon to be preached every Whitsun Monday, for ever, to prove *The Being of a God from his Wisdom in the Vegetable Creation*.

THE Vestry is Select; unless for rating of Books, or choosing of Parish-Officers, which is done by the whole Parish.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-Wardens.
6 Overseers.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

4 Constables.
19 Headboroughs.
5 Scavengers.
4 Surveyors of the Highway.

REMARKABLE Places and Things: In the Year 1581, William Thornton, of this Parish, Taylor, gave the Vestry-house, joining to the Church, which is a handsome convenient Dwelling, set a-part for a Habitation for the Clerk of this Parish; adjoining to which is a large airy House, and Garden, for a Dwelling for the Vicar.

IN Holy-well-street is a Still-house, known by the Name of the Holy-well Still-house; belonging to which is a curious large Well, call'd, *The Holy-well*, from which the Street takes its Name; which Well was a Place of great Resort in the Romish Times, when that which is call'd *King John's Court*, was a Priory.

IN Hoxton is a handsome Square, well-inhabited, and on the West Side of Pitfield-street is a pleasant, well inhabited Square, call'd *Charles-square*; and at the End of Pitfield-street, near the Farthing-pye-house-fields, is an excellent Spring of clear Water, vulgarly call'd, *Annisclaire*, but properly, *Agnes the Clear*, now made a very handsome and commodious Cold Bath.

THE last remarkable Place is *King John's Court*, which is a very antient Building, situated near Holy-well-lane.

IN Kingland Road is a very handsome and beautiful School built by Subscription, in the Year 1722, in which there are Apartments for a Master and Mistress, who have 100 Children under their Care, viz. fifty Boys and fifty Girls, who

who are maintained by Subscription, are cloathed yearly, the Boys in light Grey, with Brafs Buttons, and the Girls in deep Blue, and have Books provided for them; when they arrive at the Age of 14 Years, they are put forth Apprentices, the Boys have 3 *l.* given with them, and the Girls 1 *l.* The Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and the Girls to Read, Sew, Knit, Mark, &c.

At the upper End of *Pitfield-street* is *Aske's Hospital*, of which see an Account *Vol. I. Book I. Chap. XIV.*

NEAR *Hoxton* are six Alms-houses, containing 12 Rooms, for the Widows of 12 Weavers, each of whom has 1 *l.* per Ann. paid quarterly, and 24 Bushels of Coals.

NEAR to these are 12 Alms-houses for 12 poor Widows of *Shoreditch* Parish, each of whom has 4 *l.* per Ann. and one Sack of Coals, founded by Judge *Fuller*, as is before-mentioned in the Table of Benefactors. These Alms-houses were repaired Anno 1683.

Also eight Alms-houses where eight poor Widows of this Parish, have 5 *s.* per Month, and half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, founded and endowed by *John Walter*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON.

LIKEWISE six Houses for six poor Men (or for Men and their Wives) of this Parish, each of whom has 1 *l.* a Year, the Gift of *Allen Badger*, Esq. Anno 1698.

NORTHWARD from the above in *Hoxton Town*, are two Alms-houses built by Mr. *Bearmore*.

ON the East Side of *Kingsland-road* are 12 Alms-houses given by Mr. *Samuel Harwar*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, built in the Year 1713; in six of them the Drapers Company put in decayed Freemen, or their Wives, and the other six are filled up by the Parish. Every one has a Load of Coals yearly, and 6 *s.* per Month, paid by the Drapers Company.

NEAR to these, in the same Road, is *Ironmongers Hospital*, founded by Sir *Robert Jefsseries*, of which see an Account *Vol. I. Book I. Chap. XIV.* But add this, that about six Years ago Mr. *Betton*, who was one of the *Ironmongers Company*, was here buried under a plain Tomb-stone, with only his Coat of Arms upon it, and left 10 *l.* a Year to increase the Salary of the Minister of the said Hospital.

BEYOND these, towards *Hackney*, are six handsome airy Alms-houses for decayed Members of the *Goldsmiths Company*, and to which Company they belong.

IN *Mulberry-court*, in the Liberty of *Moorfields*, are Alms-houses belonging to the *Dutch Church*.

THERE is a large airy Workhouse at the upper End of *Hoxton*, opposite to the *Land of Promise*. Here the Poor are employed to Card, Spin, Knit, Sew, &c. and a Master is kept in the House to instruct the poor Children, who are there to Read: There is a Steward belonging to the House, but the Church-wardens are Comptrollers over him; the chief Affairs are managed by a Committee of the Inhabitants, chosen out of the several Liberties of this Parish, who meet every *Monday* and *Thursday* in the Afternoon for that Purpose.

THIS Parish is divided into four Liberties, viz. *Church-end* and *Hoxton*, *Holywell-street*, *Moorfields*, and *Long-alley*.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

In the Liberty of *Church-end* and *Hoxton*:

Kingsland-road, *Rotten-row*, *Duke's-alley*, *Badgers-yard*, *Ball-alley*, *Bull-yard*, *Red-lion-*

court, *Spread-eagle-alley*, *Blunderbuss-court*, *Star-yard*; all these are in *Kingsland-road*. Near the Church are the *School-yard*, *Cox's-court*, *Fermyn's-rents*, *Parson's-yard*, *Benson's-alley*, *Cass's-alley*, *Totbills-lane*, *Pear-tree-alley*, and *King's-arms-yard*

In *Hoxton* are;

Constable's-alley, *Trotman's-alley*, *Pitman's-buildings*, *Land-of-Promise*, *Small-bear-alley*, *Queen's-head-yard*, *White-hind-yard*, *Golden-anchor-alley*, *Hoxton-square*, *King's-street*, *Crown-street*, *Hoxton-market*, *Pitfield-street*, *Charles-square*, *Old-street* to the Bridge, *Agnus-the-clear*, alias *Anniseed-clear*, and *Black-horse-yard*.

In the Liberty of *Holywell-street*,

ON the East Side of *Holywell-street* are *Lancaster-yard*, *Bryant's-alley*, *Hare-alley*, *Cock-alley*, *Dirty-lane*, *Catline's-alley*, *Swan-yard*, *Hill's-alley*, *Goddard's-rents*, *Badger's-alley*, *Sugar-loaf-court*, *Unicorn-alley*, and *Magpye-alley*.

Behind which East Side, are

Cock-lane, *Dunkirk-court*, *Rose-and-crown-court*, *York-street*, *New-court*, *Webb's-square*, *Bryant's-street*, and *Blossom's-street*.

On the West Side of *Holywell-street*, are

Hog-lane, *King's-head-yard*, *Leg-alley*, *Bowl-court*, *Black-dog-yard*, *Stocking-frame-alley*, *Rose-alley*, *Three-cup-alley*, *Pinders-alley*, *George-yard*, *Phipps-alley*, *Black-swan-alley*, *Sheers-alley*, *Holywell-lane*, *Mortar-alley*, *New-inn-yard*, and the Alleys in that Compass; *Humphrey-alley*, and *Artichook-alley*.

Behind which West Side, are

Curtain-tenter-ground, *Ditch-side*, *Holywell-court*, *Crown-court*, *King John's-court*, *Brewers-yard*, and *Red-lion-court*.

In the Liberty of *Moorfields*, are

Sun-dial-court, *Horse-shoe-alley*, *White-cross-alley*, *Mulberry-court*, *Crown-alley*, *Duke's-court*, *Christophers-alley*, *King-street*, *Princes-street*, *Queen-street*, *Butchers-close*, and Part of *Windmill-street*.

In the Liberty of *Long-alley*, are

PART of *Rose-and-crown-alley*, *Pump-court*, *Flying-horse-court*, *Thread-needle-alley*, *Maxhams-court*, *Hand-alley*, *Crooked-billet-court*, *Ball-alley*, *Crown-alley*, *Three-bowl-alley*; Part of *Primrose-alley*, and Part of *Angel-court*.

NUMBER of Houses are about 2600.

ONE Note more of *Shoreditch*, and so an End of that Suburb.

WE read, that in the Year 1440, the 18th of *Henry VI.* a Fuller of *Shoreditch* appeached of Treason many worthy Esquires and Gentlemen of *Kent*; but he being proved false, was attainted, condemned, and had Judgment to be drawn, hanged and quartered; which was done, his Head set on *London-bridge*, and his Quarters on the Gates. This Justice was done according to the 16th of *Deuteronomy*, *The Judges shall make diligent Inquisition, and if the Witnesses be found false, and to have given false Witnesses against his Brother,*

Brother, then shall they do unto him, as he had thought to do unto his Brother, &c.

WE have likewise read of the King's Manor, called *Shoreditch*, in the Parish of *Hackney*; but how it took that Name, we know not.

THIS House is now called *Shore-place*. The vulgar Tradition now goes, that *Jane Shore* lived here, and here her Royal Lover used to visit her. But we have the Credit of Mr. *Stow* that the true Name was *Shoreditch-place*, and 'tis not unlikely to have been the Place of a Knight called Sir *John de Sordich*, a great Man in King *Edward III.* his Days, who was with that King in his Wars in *France*, and is remembered in our Annals in the 14th of King *Edward III.* He was Owner of Lands in *Hackney*, as well in Demesne as in Service, which he gave to *Croston*, his Chaplain. This, *Wever* notes, who thinks *Shoreditch* to be named from the said Knight. This *Shore-place*, or *Shoreditch-place* was (they say) the Manor-house, called *The King's-hold*, in Distinction from another Manor called *The Lord's-hold*, both possessed by one *Francis Tisfen* of *Shackelwel*, Esq; but this House with the Lands about it, now belongs to *Christ's Hospital*.

The LIBERTY of NORTON-FALGATE.

THIS Liberty, which of a very antient Date is said to belong to the Parish of *St. Faith*, by *St. Paul's*; but the Antients of this Liberty say, that it is *Extra-Parochial*, because they maintain their own Poor, Marry and Bury where they please. But tho' Part of the Liberty may be so, yet the whole is not, for Part of *Long-alley*, *Hog-lane*, and *Blossom-street*, pay towards the Maintenance of the Poor of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in which Parish they stand; but as to *Watch* and *Ward* they pay to this Liberty.

THEY have a Tabernacle in *Spittle-yard*, which was built by Sir *George Wheeler*, and is now fallen very much to Decay, and the Ministers, who have no certain Stipend, are the Reverend Mr. *Lamplugh*, who reads Prayers and preaches every *Sunday Morning*; and the Reverend Mr. *Green*, who does the like every *Sunday* in the Afternoon.

No Prayers on Week Days, except in the Time of *Lent*, and then they are on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning.

The OFFICERS of this LIBERTY are as follows, viz.

2 Overseers.	2 Scavengers.
1 Constable.	2 Surveyors of the Highway.
6 Headboroughs.	

ALL the Affairs of the Liberty are managed by the Antients, who are in the Nature of a Vestry.

OVER the Watch-house in *Norton-falgate*, is a Free-school already mentioned.

IN *Blossoms-street* is a Charity-school for 25 Girls, who are taught to Read, Knit, Sew and Mark; they make their own Cloaths, and wear light Cinamon Colour Gowns. The Mistress has a House, in which the School is kept, is allowed two Chaldron of Coals a Year, 10 l. a Year, and one Guinea for instructing the Girls in Psalmody. All this done by Subscription and Collection at the Tabernacle Door, once in every Quarter of the Year, when Charity Sermons are preached for the Benefit of these poor Girls.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Spittle-yard; Part of *White-lion-yard*, and therein *Tinder-box-alley*, *Blossom-street*, *Elder-street*; Part of *Flower-de-luce-street*, *Porter's-square*, *Sharp's-alley*, and therein Part of *Long-alley*, *Moor's-alley*, *Cock-alley*, *Wood's-court*, and Part of *Hog-lane*.

Number of Houses about 200.

The PARISH of Christ-Church in Spittle-Fields.

ON the East Side, and near the Middle of *Church-street* in *Spittle-fields*, is situated the new Church, called *Christ-church* in *Spittle-fields*; it was founded in the Year 1723, and built and finished in 1729.

THE Building here is very strong and substantial, but greatly found Fault with by some Critics in Architecture.

THE Living is a Rectory in the Gift of *Brazen-nose College*, in *Oxford*, the Value is 300 l. per Ann. or upwards.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. *Wright*, and the Lecturers are the Reverend Mr. *Dubourdien*; and Mr. *Lewis*.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday* and Holiday at Eleven o'Clock, an Organ and eight Bells. Here are Charity Sermons once a Quarter, for the Charity Children, and last *Lent* Sermons were preached every *Wednesday* and *Friday* for the same Use, which it is hoped will be continued: And on the last *Friday* in every Month is a Preparation Sermon.

THE Vestry consists of those who have served or fined for the Office of Overseer for the Poor, and are in Number about 195.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	The PEACE-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	1 Constable.
12 Auditors of Ac- compts.	9 Headboroughs.
4 Overseers	1 Surveyor of the High- ways.
1 Sidesman.	4 Scavengers.
	2 Surveyors of Streets.
	1 Aleconner.

THE remarkable Places and Things are *Spittle-fields-market*, wherein there was a Market-house, but having been consumed a few Years since by Fire, Stalls have been built all round the Market, and in the Middle are sold Greens, Roots, &c. A Chapel on the Back-side of *Wheeler-street*, which was frequented by the Inhabitants before their Church was built, now maintained by the Inhabitants residing in the Old *Artillery-ground*, which Chapel was built by Sir *George Wheeler*. In the same Street is a *French Church*, another in *Crispin-street*, another in *Grey-eagle-street*, at the Corner of *Black-eagle-street*; another in *Brown's-lane*, erected about eleven Years ago. On the South Side of *Quakers-street* is a *Quakers Meeting*.

HERE is a Charity School for 30 Boys and 30 Girls; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and the Girls to Read, Sew, Knit, &c. Master of the Boys has 20 l. per Ann. and there is a Mistress for the Girls. In *Rose-lane* and *Crispin-street* are Alms-houses for the Use of the Poor. In *Bell-lane* is a Work-house, a Building held by Lease, wherein the Poor are employed and maintained, who are in

Number about 120, and their chief Work is winding of Silk for Throwsters. There is a House-keeper and Matron to look after them, and a Surgeon who attends twice a Week, and is allowed for Physick 12 l. per Ann. The House is managed by a Committee chosen by the Vestry, and they meet at this House every Thursday. In Grey-eagle-street, adjoining to the French Chapel, is an Hospital, in which the French maintain their own Poor.

THIS Parish is divided into the Old Town, and New Town, which was called the Hamlet of Spittle-fields, and is taken out of Stepney Parish.

STREETS, LANES, COURTS, ALLEYS, &c.

In the Old Town :

PART of Petticoat-lane, and therein Montagu-court, Cobb's-court, or Cobb's-yard, Fisher's-alley, Strype's-yard, King's-head-court, Frying-pan-alley, in which are White-lion-court, and New-buildings, Gun-yard ; Part of Smock-alley, Little-Montagu-court, Cox's-square, Tabernacle-passage, Bell-lane, White-row, George-street, Plow-alley, Dean-and-flower-street, Keat-street, Thrall-street, Bunche's-alley, Brigg's-alley, Fossau-street, Three-link-alley, Small-coal-alley, Rose-and-crown-court, Moor's-yard, Horse-shoe-alley, Bird's-alley, Dorset-street, King's-head-alley, Little Pater-noster-row, vulg. French-court, Great Pater-noster-row, South-street ; Part of Crispin-street, West-street ; Part of Lamb-street, North-street, Spittle-fields-market, East-court, West-court, Maiden-head-court, or Corner-court, Glass-house-passage, East-street, Red-lion-street, Fryon-street, Angel-court, Great Red-lion-court, Little Red-lion-court, Church-street, Wood-street, Prince's-street ; Part of Brown's-lane ; Part of Brick-lane, Horse-and-Cart-yard, formerly Skinner's-yard, Small-coal-alley, Stay-maker's-court, vulg. Yorkshire-court ; Part of Wentworth-street, Nag's-head-court, Sheer's-alley, Black-lion-alley, and New-court.

In the New Town :

PART of Dolphin-court ; Part of Smock-alley ; Part of Crispin-street, King's-head-court ; Part of Lamb-street, Lamb-court, or Greyhound-court, Vine-court ; Part of Wheeler-street ; Part of White-lion-yard, or Three-crown-court, Red-lion-court, Flower-de-luce-court, Maiden-head-alley, Rose-court, Unicorn-alley, vulg. Bird-cage-alley ; Part of Webb's-square, and therein Faun's-alley ; Part of Brown's-lane, Corbet's-court, Handcock-court, Swan-alley, Barber's-yard, Black-eagle-street, Hockenull-court, Grey-eagle-street, Butter-milk-alley, Pearl-street, Counsellor's-alley, Diamond-court, Little-pearl-street, Crown-court, Westbury-street, vulg. Quakers-street, French-alley, Baker's-court, alias New-court, Dagger-alley, Deacon's-court, Gobb's-alley, Monmouth-street, Phoenix-street, Ship-alley, Canterbury-court, Conduit-close, Pye-corner, Farthing-street, King-street, Foot-alley, Swan-alley ; Part of Brick-lane, Hooper's-yard, Brick-yard ; Part of Pelham-street ; Part of Spittle-street ; Part of Little Spittle-street, Montagu-street, and Booth-street.

Number of Houses are about 2190.

The SUBURB without MOORGATE.

WE will now turn back from Shoreditch-cross to Bethlem-cross, and so pass thro' the Hospital of St. Mary Bethlem in Moorfields,

which lies without the Postern called Moor-gate.

THIS Field (of old Time) was called, *The Moor*, as appears by the Charter of William the Conqueror, to the College of St. Martin, declaring a running Water to pass into the City from the same Moor. Also Fitz-Stephen writes of this Moore, saying thus, *When the great Fenn, or Moor, which watereth the Walls on the North Side is frozen, &c.*

THIS Moorfield was in antient Writings called *Magna Mora*, because of the great Extent of this More or Mere : To which also belonged a Fishery for the Use of the City ; both from antient Times in the Possession of the City. But in the 3d of King Edward I. Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor, seized on them both ; which, upon an Inquisition appointed that Year, the Jury of Alderman Pet. Aungier's Ward presented, and complained of, informing, That the City had been in full and peaceable Possession ever, unto the Time of Walter Hervey, late Mayor of LONDON, (viz. the 1st of King Edward I.) of one More or Mere, and one common Fishery in Cripplegate Ward, belonging to the Commonalty of the said City. Now the City was without the Seisin of the said Moor and Fishery, by Means of Walter de Merton, to the Disherison of our Lord the King, and the Damage of the said City, and they would know by what Warrant.

THIS Fenn or Moorfield, stretching from the Wall of the City, betwixt Bishopsgate and the Postern, called Cripplegate, to Finsbury and to Holywell, continued a waste and unprofitable Ground a long Time, so that the same was all letten for four Marks a Year, in the Reign of King Edward II. But in the Year 1415, the 3d of King Henry V. Thomas Fawconer, Mayor, caused the Wall of the City to be broken toward the said Moor, and built the Postern called Moorgate, for Ease of the Citizens to walk that Way upon Causeways into the Fields, towards Islington and Hoxton. Moreover, he caused the Ditch of the City, and other Ditches thereabouts, from Shoreditch to Deepditch, by Bethlem, into Moorditch, to be new cast and cleansed ; by Means whereof the said Fenn or Moor was greatly drained and dried ; but shortly after, viz. in 1477, Ralph Joceline, Mayor, for repairing of the Wall of the City, caused the said Moor to be searched for Clay, and the Brick to be burnt there, &c. by which Means this Field was made worse for a long Time.

In the Year 1498, all the Gardens which had continued Time out of Mind, without Moorgate, viz. about and beyond the Lordship of Finsbury, were destroyed, and of them was made a plain Field for Archers to shoot in. And in the Year 1512, Roger Atchley, Mayor, caused divers Dikes to be cast and made, to drain the Waters of the said Moorfields, with Bridges arched over them, and the Grounds about to be levelled ; whereby the said Field was made somewhat more commodious, but yet it stood full of noisome Waters ; whereupon, in the Year 1527, Sir Thomas Seymour, Mayor, caused divers Sluices to be made to convey the said Waters over the Town Ditch, into the Course of Walbrook, and so into the Thames. And by these Degrees was this Fenn or Moor, at length, made main and hard Ground, which before being overgrown with Flags, and Rushes, served to no Use. Since which Time also the farther Grounds beyond Finsbury-court have been so over-heightened with Laystals of Dung, that now (says Stow in his Time) three Windmills are thereon set. The Ditches are filled up, and the Bridges over-whelmed.

Moorfields, to the Time of Sir Leonard Halliday, Mayor, Anno 1606, was but a noisome Place, like a Laystal, half environed with stinking Ditches,

Ditches, offensive to the City and Passengers ; but now it is converted into very pleasant Walks, gravelled, planted on all Sides with Rows of Trees, and divided into Quarters, and railed in, to keep the Grass from being trodden down, fenced on the Outsides with Brick Walls coped with Stone. Also divers Vaults were made under Ground, partly to convey away foul Water, and partly to bring in fresh into the Town Ditch to keep it sweet. For the forwarding of this good Work, Sir *Leonard Halliday* must have his Name recorded to his Praise.

HEREABOUTS is the *New Artillery-ground*, walled in, for the Exercise of the Militia of the City, after the *Old Artillery* without *Bishopsgate-street* went out of Request.

BUNHIL-FIELDS.

HERE adjoining on the West is a Place called *Bunhil-fields*, where, some Time ago, was a large Piece of Ground enclosed for a Burying-Place, for the Convenience of such as died of the Plague in the Year 1665. The Inscription at the Entrance on the West Side is this :

This Church-Yard was enclosed with a Brick Wall, at the sole Charges of the City of LONDON, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665. And afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finished in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Bloudworth, Knight, Anno Dom. 1666.

SINCE then this Place has been chosen by the Dissenters from the Church of *England*, for the interring their Friends and Relations, without having the Office of Burial appointed by the Book of Common-Prayer said at their Graves. There are a great Number of raised Monuments here with Vaults underneath, and Grave-stones with Inscriptions not a few. The Price of Burial in the Vaults is 15 s. This Cœmtery lies East and West.

ON the North Side, these Persons are buried under Tombs, or sepulchral Stones :

Anne Perry, Wife of Peter Perry, Citizen and Salter, who bare unto him one Son and two Daughters at one Birth ; she dyed the ninth of April, and the Children, named Elizabeth, Mary, and Peter, all dyed the same Month ; Peter, the Eldest, lived longest, and dyed April 19, 1678.

EAST of *Perry's* Monument is a Head-stone with this Inscription :

Here lyes the Body of Richard Burn, Gent. who departed the 26th of July, 1686, aged 45.

Elizabeth Burn.

When Death doth call me to my Bosom Friend,
Then all my grieving it will have an End.
And all my Sorrows will be vanquisht quite,
When I am sleeping with my Heart's Delight.

George Walker of the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, dyed December the 3d, 1673, and Sarah his Wife, 1683, and Caleb their third Son, 1685 :

(Interred under a good Monument.)

Quiescant, nam vivant.

Anne Knollys, Daughter of John Cheney, Esquire, Wife of Hansard Knollys, Minister of the Gospel ; by whom he had Issue seven Sons and three Daughters ; she dyed April 30, 1671.

My only Wife, that in her Life

Liv'd forty Years with me,

Lives now in Rest, for ever blest

With Immortality.

My Dear is gone, left me alone,

For Christ to do and dye,

Who dy'd for me, and dy'd to be

My Saviour God most high.

On a Head-stone :

The Body of the faithfull Minister of Christ Benjamin Holme, who went to his Rest, October the 5th, 169... in the 24th Year of his Age.

Mrs. Frances Woolaston, the Wife of Richard Woolaston, Esq; July the 25th, 1688, in the 86th Year of her Age.

Colonel William Stile, late Citizen and Leatherfeller of LONDON : A Man from his Youth devout towards God, and pious to his Parents, singularly just, industrious and diligent ; second to none in Courage, kind to his Friends, and courteous to all ; who on his Death-bed enjoyed plentifully the Conscience and Joy of a good Life, dyed the 2d of March, 1670.

On a Head-stone :

Mr. John Locker, the 16th of June, 1698, aged 74.

On another Tomb is this Inscription :

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Edward Bagshaw, Minister of the Gospel, who received from God Faith to embrace it, when by the most despised, and by many persecuted ; esteeming the Advantages of Birth, Education and Learning (all eminent in him) as Things of Worth, to be accounted Loss for the Knowledge of Christ : From the Reproaches of pretended Friends, and Persecutions of professed Adversaries, he took Sanctuary, by the Will of God, in eternal Rest the 28th of December 1671.

Here lyes also the Body of Margaret late Wife of Edward Bagshaw, who departed the twentieth of February, 1671.

Here the Wicked cease from troubling, and there the Weary be at rest ; here the Prisoners rest together ; they hear not the Voice of the Oppressor.

John Topping, and two of his Children, 1675.

Edward Green, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, 1701, aged 73.

A Head-stone :

In the Grave the Wicked cannot oppress :
For there the Weary are at Rest.

Here doth the Body of John Dewbury rest, Waiting for the Resurrection of the Just, When Tears and Mourning shall be turned to Joy, Then Sorrow and Sighing shall flee away.

Who departed this Life, March the 26th, 1685.

Francis

Francis Archer, Merchant, October the 14th, 1673, aged 59, and John Archer his Son, 1683.

A Head-stone :

To the Memory of Mrs. Patience Briggs; July the 16th, 1696.

What need of Marble to preserve a Name,
Who lives inroll'd on the Records of Fame.
All noble Virtues that adorn the Mind,
In Mistress Patience Briggs in Luster shin'd.
The Piety which lodg'd within her Breast,
In all its beauteous Forms her Life exprest
A Patroness, that with the mildest Awe
Prescribed to her respectful Servants Law.
And yet observed the Honours that were due
Unto her Parents and her Confort too.
A bright Example in each State of Life,
A virtuous Daughter, and obedient Wife.

Here also lies Patience her Daughter.

Mrs. Grace Cope, Wife of Christopher Cope, late of Hackney, April the 12th, 1679; and Robert Roe of Ratcliff, Merchant, the 22d of December, 1680; and Katharine his Wife, the 27th of February, 1682-3; and Christopher Cope, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, December the 4th, 1700, aged 67.

A Head-stone :

John Sharp, Minister of the Gospel, February the 17th, 1680-1.

A Head-stone :

Thomas Sampson, May 25, 1702; in the 28th Year of his Age.

Elizabeth Twisleton, eldest Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount James Fynes, Say and Seal; Wife to John Twisleton, Esq; at Dartford in Kent. She died March 28, 1673.

A Flat Stone just adjoining :

Susannah Fish, Wife of William Fish, late of East Smithfield, by whom she had a Son and two Daughters, the eldest Daughter surviving at her Mother's Death; who desires, when it shall please Almighty God to take her to himself, to have her Body interred under this Stone, upon her dear Mother, being aged 62 Years.

Underneath this Stone doth lye
A Pattern of true Grace and Piety,
Who while she liv'd did shine most bright,
And in God's Word did most delight.
And here she lyes encomb'd in Dust,
Till Resurrection of the Just.

To the pious Memory of the Reverend Richard Marriot, a faithful Servant and Minister of Christ's Church: Who having fought a good Fight finished his Course, and kept the Faith, exchanged this mortal Life for one of Immortality and Glory, Nov. 18, Anno Dom. 1696. Æt. 42.

The lovely Picture of this Holy Man
What curious Pencil can?
In his House a Josiah, in the Church a Paul,
A good Samaritan he was to all.
Born from above of a celestial Birth,
He dwelt in Heaven while he walkt in Earth.

Grace Manton, late Wife of William Manton, April 17, 1699.

Mary, late Wife of Nathaniel Wyersdale, of the Parish of Bennet Fink, London, May 22, 1689. Also Samuel, Son of the said Nathaniel, and Mary, June 9, 1689.

Benjamin Cox, Merchant, of the Parish of St. Martin Orgars, October 1, 1692. And Anne Cox his Wife, March 11, 1697-8.

Elizabeth, Wife of Joseph Fen, July 25, 1692, aged 68.

Grace Andrews, Widow, August 8, 1700, in the 71st Year of her Age, some Time Wife of Daniel Andrews, of Low Leyton in Essex, Esq;

John Sanisbury, Senior, December 1, 1690. Aged 77.

Mortale quod habuit hic deposuit Johannes Faldo, Vir ille Dei. Qui Evangelium Christi voce, Scriptis, Vita, exornavit: Vixeritne sanctius, an concionatus sit, incertum est. Paterna Christi gregem Cura pavit, Concordia fratrum propagationem Evangelii assiduo Labore feliciter procuravit. Qui zelo in terris arsit seraphico; resulget nunc adscriptus Choro Angelorum. Obiit vii. Idus Februarias. Anno Salutis MDCXC. Ætat. suæ lvii.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Fairclough, the worthy Son of the late Reverend Divine Mr. Samuel Fairclough of Suffolk. He was some Time Fellow of Emanuel College in Cambridge, afterward Rector of Mells in Somersetshire. A Person like his Father, eminent for his natural Parts, acquired Learning and infused Grace. Endued with a most piercing Judgment, rich Fancy and clear Expression: And therefore a good Expositor, a rare Orator, an excellent Preacher: His Spirit and Temper was most kind and obliging, most publick and generous: A great Contemner of Riches and Desire of Vain-glory: Cheerful, yet watchful: Zealous, yet prudent: A pleasant Companion, and a most faithful Friend: A pious Guide and Instructor by Doctrine and Example. Ob. July 4, 1682, An. Ætat. 61.

To the most deserving Memory of him and his Family, this Monument was erected, as a Testimony of Gratitude for many Obligations, by Thomas Percival of the Middle Temple, Gent. Anno Dom. 1682.

Likewise the Body of Jane Percival, March the 10th, 1692. Aged 52.

John Row, some Time Preacher in the Abbey at Westminster, October 12, 1677. Aged 52.

Joseph Dorney of Brampton, Merchant, November 13, 1686, in the 66th Year of his Age. And his Brother Henry Dorney, April 25, 1683. Aged 69.

Thomas Ros; Nov. 7, 1686.

The Rev. Mr. William Hook, March 21, 1677. Aged 77.

Richard Tayler, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, April 2, 1685, aged 78. And Sarah, Wife of Daniel Tayler, of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwel, the 14th of August 1703; aged 36.

Jacobus Lambertus hic sepultus jacet. Ille olim dum esset in Vivis Theologus Orthodoxus, Pastor fidelissimus: Doctrinæ luminibus Vitæque resplendens. Laboribus indefessus; sub cruce invictissimus, in Mortem triumphavit. Qui adeo terris emicuit cœlestis, in cœlis refulgebat gloriosus. Ob. Aug. die 9. An. Salut. 1689. Ætat. suæ 45.

Hercules Horsey, Esq; July 27, 1699, aged 68.

Dame Elizabeth Foche, late Wife of Sir John Foche, obiit 13 of June 1693. Ætat. suæ 32.

Elizabeth Downs, late Wife of James Downs, Jun. of LONDON, Merchant, and eldest Daughter of John Bridges of Dunstable in the County of Bedford, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, March 24, 1690, in the 28th of her Age. Also Rebecca Goddard late Wife of John Goddard, the second Daughter of John Bridges, Gent. Nov. 5, 1692, in the 23d of her Age.

Mary Ellis, Wife of John Ellis, October 17, 1680. And John Ellis, Citizen and Girdler of LONDON, May 15, 1686. And John Ellis his Son, June 22, 1699. And Sarah the Wife of John Lint, Relict. of John Ellis the Elder, February 25, 1703.

Hercules Collins, October 4, 1702. And Sarah his Wife, April 6, 1703.

Thomas Bonner, Drugster of LONDON, Jan. 11, 1679.

Humfrey Beane of LONDON, Esq; January 17. Anno Salvationis Mundi 1679. Ætat. suæ 66.

Who after he had liv'd to see
In two Worlds much Vanity:
But in the Third he is at Rest
With the Eternal, and there blest.
A God he did believe to be
Triune in one and Veritie.
His Form is ceast, his Life can't dy,
But's gone from Time into Eternity.
So that blest Soul hath tane his Flight
From earthly Body into Heaven's Light.
Where he in Glory now's at Liberty:
To praise the Lord to all Eternity.

THIS Beane fined for Alderman, and was of the Sect of the Sweet Singers; and some of that Society, it is supposed, made these Verses for him.

A Head Stone:

Mr. John Jeams, Minister of the Gospel, June 24, 1694.

A Head Stone:

Mr. Henry Dent, late Minister of the Gospel, March 16, 1694.

Nathaniel Upton, eximius dudum Medicinæ Professor, Artis suæ Æsculapius, Facetiarum & Urbanitatis probè gnarus, inculpatæ vitæ studiosus. Vir suavissimi moris, & notissimæ Liberalitatis: Amicis pariter & Cognatis æquè charissimus. Cujus vires gravissima illa Pestis Anno 1665, apud Londinenses violenter prædas agens, non prius sentit, quàm obstupuit. Jam tandem sub hoc tumultu inter charissimæ Conjugis & Liberorum utriusque Sexus Reliquias, feliciter obdormivit in spem beatissimæ Resurrectionis. Ob. 3. Junii, Anno 1696. Ætat. suæ 56.

VOL. II.

M. S.

Elizabethæ Hedworth, Petri Harvey, Edwardstoniensis agri Suffolcien, Gen. filia. Quæ Corporis Forma, animi Prudentia, Modestia, & rei familiaris Cura eximiis conspicua, vivis excessit 18^o die Junii, Ann. Dom. 1694, 57^{um} agens annum. Henricus Hedworth, Ricardi Vicocestriensis in agro Dunelmensi, Armigeri filius 4^{us} optimè meritæ Conjugis H. P. M.

Elizabeth, late Wife of William Robinson, April 9, 1694, in the 60th Year of her Age. Also William Robinson, Apothecary in Shore-ditch, May 9, 1697; aged 77.

IN-Dom. Guli. Jenkyn, M. V. D. Lond. Cujus gra^a inter graves Ecclesiæ procellas Novopylo, [i. e. Newgate,] incarceratus, Martyr obiit, Anno ætatis LXXII. Minrii. LII. Domini MDCLXXXIV. Ejusdemque filia Annæ Gurdon, generique Dom. Geo. Scot, cum filio suo Gul. Scot, Dom. Eliz. Juyce proles sola superstes soror, uxor atque Mater hæc Sepulchralia D. S. P. L. M. fieri curavit, Anno Domini MDCXV.

Thomas Goodwin, S. T. P.

Agro Norfolciensi oriundus; Re antiquaria, præsertim Ecclesiastica [versatus], nec angustæ Lectionis, nec in expeditæ. Sacris, siquis alius, Scripturis præpotens: Inventione, admodum feraci, nec solido minus, subactoque judicio, variis inter se locis accurate collatis, reconditos Spiritus Sancti sensus, mira cum felicitate elicit: Mysteria Evangelii nemo mortalium [melius] aut penitius illo introspexit. Theologia (quam vocant) Casuum versatissimus, Cognitione, Prudentia, dicendi Facultate, Ecclesiæ Pastor omnimodè Evangelicus. Multos tum privato quam publico Ministerio Christo lucrifectos, porro ædificavit, donec, qua agendo, qua patiando, omnib. exaltatis pro Christo Laboribus, placide affectus est in Christo quietem. Ab editis, edentisque (viri maximi optimo Monumento) nomen reportaturus unguento preciosius, ipsoque cui inscribitur marmore perennius. Anno Æræ Christianæ 1679. Ætat. 80, die Februar. —

Sanctos cum Goodwino cineres charissimus ille commiscuit Thankful Owen, S. T. B. elapsa vix horula post absolutum Proloquium ad magnum illud Goodwini in Ep. ad Ephes. opus, cujus Editionem accuraverat eadem, qua vixerat, æquanimitate, absque ullo, præterquam cordis ad Christum anhelantis, suspirio animam expiravit, Die April. Anno Salutis 1681. Ætat.

Hic jacet Maria Thomæ Goodwin, S. T. P. in tertiis nuptiis uxor, ex antiqua Hamandorum Familia in Salopia oriunda, omnibus fœmina vera officiis defuncta, optima filia, conjux, mater. Ob. Maii 1. Anno Dom. 1693. Ætat. suæ 60.

A Head Stone:

Thomas Dawson, Minister of the Gospel, October 9, 1694; aged 65.

H. S. E.

Dulcibella Butler, nuper Uxor Edwardi Butler, Gen. Quæ obiit 16 die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1702. Ætat. suæ 48.

A Flat Stone:

Mr. Roger Morris, Master of Arts, and Chaplain to the late Honourable Denzil Lord Hollis; who departed this Life Jan. 17, 1710. Ætat. suæ 73.

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(This

(This Gentleman was a very diligent Collector of Ecclesiastical MSS. relating to the later History of the English Church; whereof he left vast Heaps behind him.)

John Haywood of LONDON, Merchant; born in Little Wallingfield in Suffolk, Feb. 1, 1622; died May 21, 1685. And his Wife Elizabeth, Feb. 27, 1686-7.

John Bethby, Citizen and Leatherfeller, May 2, 1694; aged 68.

William Kiffen, eldest Son of William Kiffen of LONDON, Merchant; (and an Anabaptist Preacher) died in the Lord, August 31, 1669, the 21st Year of his Age.

Also Priscilla Liddel, Wife of Robert Liddel and Daughter of William Kiffen, who fell asleep in the Lord, March 15, 1679; aged 24.

And Hannah, late Wife of William Kiffen, and Mother to the above-named William and Priscilla, who fell asleep in the Lord the 6th of October, in the 67th Year of her Age.

And Henry Kiffen, Son of the abovesaid William Kiffen, Dec. 8, 1698; aged 44.

Also Henrietta, late Wife of John Catcher, Aug. 15, 1698; aged 22.

And William Kiffen the Elder, of LONDON, Merchant, Husband to the abovesaid Hannah, and Father to the abovesaid William, Henry and Priscilla, Dec. 29, 1701, in the 86th Yeas of his Age.

M. S.

Hoc Conditorium imprimis incoluit Mercia Johannis Smith, M. D. Uxor Johannis Jackson Mercatoris Filia. Quæ obiit November 4, 1670. Ætat. suæ 34. Cui duodecies peperisset Liberos. Novem superstites reliquit, qui omnes defunctam matrem ad hanc sedem usque proferebantur, Novemb. ix. Atque hic intus in spem beatæ Resurrectionis repositam reliquerunt.

Quot Menses abeunt utero dum prodeat infans
Legatum natos tot dedit illa viro.
Hæc famulis, natis, sponsoque, Parente secunda
Nulli, nunc tantus non reperitur amor.
Queis vivens placuit, dubios jam mortua fecit,
Mater erat, domina, an filia, sponsa prior
Officium Virtute suis prænobile amicis
Sed pietate magis præstitit illa Deo.

Pater, maritus, filius primogenitus hunc Xerophum mærentes posuerunt, expectantes, (cum reliqua familia) illico colligi & in æternum una habitare.

Charles Fleetwood, Esq; and Dame Mary Hartopp his Wife. He departed October the 4th, 1692; aged 74. She Dec. 17, 1684.

Z. R. late Minister of the Gospel, who died Prisoner in Newgate, March 20, 168---

William Dashwood, Esq; 1679; aged 63. And also William Dashwood his Grandchild, aged nine Months.

L. Colonel William Blenner Hayset, who was a Lover of Arms, and of Christian and English Liberty, Jan. 6, 1699.

Thomas Holmes, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, and Son of Thomas Holmes of the County of Leicester, who yielded to Nature the --- Day of December 1694, in the 34th Year of his Age.

Dear Holmes has found a Home amongst the Blest,

His wearied Body for to rest.
For no where can his Flesh true Slumber have;
But in this truest Home, or homely Grave.
His Soul in heavenly Tune doth sing;
Hell, where's thy Triumph? Death, where is thy Sting?

Abel Collier, Minister of the Gospel, and Pastor of the Congregation at Halsted in Essex, May 29, 1695, in the 66th Year of his Age.

He was for Self-denial eminent;
To seek his Master's Glory fully bent:
In Gospel Truths of deep Insight;
Win Souls to Christ was his Delight.
Poor in Spirit, rich in Faith;
Christ was his With, and him he hath.

Here lies interred the Body of Elizabeth, Wife of Edmond Portmans of LONDON, Gent. who died in the 70th Year of her Age, Dec. 22, 1693 and in the 45th Year of her Marriage; by whom he had two Sons and five Daughters. In Memory of whom this Monument was by him erected, and in whom was that Question of Solomon's answered, *Proverbs 31*, and *10. Who can find a virtuous Woman*, &c.

And also Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of the said Edmond and Elizabeth, Nov. 12, 1669, in the 19th Year of her Age.

Also the Body of Nehemiah Cox, Doctor in Physick, who married Margaret, second Daughter of the said Edmond and Elizabeth, May 5, 1689.

Also Edmond, the only Son of the said Nehemiah and Margaret Cox, 1688.

Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo
Et subito casu qua valere ruunt.

Hereabouts stands a very fair Monument with no Inscription at all:

In Commemoration of Robert Theyer, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, Jan. 8, 1697, aged 53. Also Hannah Theyer, Daughter of the said Robert and Sarah his Wife, March 1, 1691; aged 11 Years.

Johannes Owen, S. T. P. agro Oxoniensi oriundus patre insigni Theologo, Theologus ipse insignior & sæculi hujus insignissimus annumerandus, communibus humaniorum literarum suppetiis, mensura parum communi instructus, omnibus quasi bene ordinata ancillarum serie suæ jussus famulare Theologiæ, Theologiæ Polemicæ, Practicæ [&] (quam vocant) casuum. (Harum enim omnium, quæ magis suæ habenda erant ambigitur.) In illa viribus plusquam Hercules serpentibus tribus, Arminio, Socino, Canovenenosa strinxit guttura, in ista suo prior ad verbi amussim expertus pectore, universam Sp. Sancti Oeconomiam aliis tradidit; & missis cæteris coluit ipse, sensitque beatam quam scripsit cum Deo Communionem. In terris Viator Comprehenfori in cælis proximus. In casuum Theologia singulis Oraculi instar habitus. Quibus opus erat & copia consulendi, scriba ad Regnum cælorum usquequaque institutus, multis, privatos intra Parietes, a suggesto pluribus; a prelo omnibus in eundem scopum allineantibus. Pura Doctrinæ Evangelicæ Lampas præluxit; & sensim, non sine aliorum suoque sensu sic prælucendo periit. Afiduis Infirmitatibus oblitus, morbis creberrimis impetiti, durisque laboribus potissimum attriti Corporis Fabricæ, donec ita quassatæ spectabilis ruinas, Deo ultra serviendo inhabiles, sancta anima; Deo fruendi cupida, deseruit: Die a terrenis Potestatibus, plurimis factæ fatali, illi a cœlesti numine.

numine felici reddito, Mensis Scil. Augnsti 24.
Anno a Partu Virginis, 1683. Ætat. 67.

NEAR *Faldo's* Monument lies Thomas Brand,
Minister of the Gospel, Dec. 1, 1692.

NEAR this, John Gamman, Minister of the
Gospel.

Tho' dead I ly, I speak to you that live,
Your Heart, your All to Christ be sure to give.

This Gamman departed Aug. 8, 1699, in the
47th Year of his Age.

Hannah Sylvester, who left this Life April 12,
1701; aged 57; who lived in faithful and en-
dearing Wedlock thirty Years with Mr. Matthew
Sylvester, too unworthy of so great and meet a
Help and Blessing.

Flens veni in terras, sperans discedo; fuitque
Vita mihi Christus: qui mihi vita manet.
Pallida mors rapuit animam, subduxit & artus,
Pars potior cœlo est reddita, Corpus humo.

ON the South Side of this Burying-place are
these Monuments and Inscriptions following:

Under a flat Stone:

Henry Byard, Minister, Octob. 29, 1666.

Under a Tomb:

Here lieth Grace, the only Daughter of Tho-
mas Cloudesly of Leeds, in the County of York,
who was first married to Peter Jackson of Leeds.
To whom she bare three Sons and two Daughters.
Afterward married to John Dickonson of Lon-
don; to whom she bare one Daughter; of which
she died, Feb. 15, 1666, in the 31st Year of her
Age.

Grace was her Name, and Grace she had:
But now Grace is with Glory clad.

John Dickonson, died Dec. 22, Ann. Dom.
1689; aged 55. *An Israelite indeed, exemplarily
pious, humble, useful, labouring for Acceptation
with God, and the Praise of Men, Prov. x. 7.*

The Memory of the Just is blessed.

A Flat Stone:

Edward West, the Son of Mr. Thomas West,
of Northampton, M. A. some Time of Christ
Church in Oxon, and Minister of the Gospel:
Who having preached twice to his Congregation
on the Lord's Day, being the Thirtieth of Ja-
nuary, and finished his Work, departed this Life
in the Night, and went to his Rest in the 41st of
his Age, and of our Lord 1675.

The Saint whose Dust this Stone doth hide,
Sung Epicedium first, then dy'd.
His Life he spent lost Men to save,
And yet's not silent in his Grave.
Reader, no more, but underneath he lies,
Who whilst he liv'd, th' World had one good, one
wife.

Here lie interred Charles, Benjamin and Ho-
ratus Horfenel, and Anne his Wife. Charles
departed 1667. Benjamin and Horatius 1665.

Mr. Nathaniel Vincent, Minister of the Gos-
pel, June 22, 1697, in the 59th Year of his Age;
in Hopes of a blessed and glorious Resurrection
unto eternal Life;

Tho' dead I lie, I speak to you that live,
Your Hearts, your All be sure to God you give.
At Death the Day of Grace will fully end.
In Grief for bad, in good Works your Time
spend.
Earth's Vanity, Christ's Worth, and of his Cross,
The Vertue know, and Greatness of Soul's Loss;
Immortal Souls to beautifie and save,
I have thus made a Pulpit of my Grave.

Laurence Clark, Citizen and Ironmonger of
London, departed July 25, 1671, in the 59th
Year of his Age. And Anne his Wife, April
the 28th, 1675; aged 66. And Jane Williams,
her Cousin, Wife to Abraham Williams, Janu-
ary 19, 1688; aged 42.

Corporis Exuvias uno posuere sepulchro;
Et pater & natus, natus uterque Deo.
Non toti moriuntur: adiit pars altera Christum;
Altera surgendi spem requiescit agens.

D. Johannes Loder Minister Evangelii.

D. Sam. Loder, filius annum agens 16, utrique
Lector, gratulare mortem placidam, & beatam
immortalitatem, 1674.

Mrs. Dorcas Bentley, the faithful tender Wife
of Jonathan Bentley, Citizen and Coach-maker of
London: Who lived much desired, and died
much lamented, Aug. 3, 1697.

My Dear, thy zealous Care to serve thy God,
And constant Love to Husband dear,
Thy humble Heart to every one,
Remains still, tho' thy Corps be here.

William Houlder, Citizen and Dyer of LON-
DON, late of the Parish of St. Stephen Cole-
man-street, departed the 25th of November,
1681, and in the 53d Year of his Age.

Mary Godfrey, Relict of John Godfrey of
Canterbury, Gent. September 30, 1689. Ætat.
sua 63.

A Flat-stone:

William Marner, Minister of the Gospel, July
16, 1691, the 55th of his Age.

Anna Marner, the Daughter of William Mar-
ner, Oct. 15, 1695, in the 13th of her Age.

Lucia Smith died Oct. 6. 1682, within a Day
of twelve Years old; who lived much beloved,
and died greatly lamented by all her Acquain-
tance; not having known her Equal for natural
Endowments at her Age:

E P I T A P H.

Here lies embalm'd in careful Parents Tears;
A Virgin Branch cropt in its tender Years.
Reader, as in a Glass thou perfectly may'st see
How all Things here below vain and uncertain be:
Dear Virgin Child farewell, thy Mother's Tears
Cannot advance thy Memory (who wears
A Crown above the Stars) yet I must mourn;
And shew the World mine Offerings at thy Urn.
'Tis not, dear Child, a Stone can deck your Hearse;
Or can your Worth lodge in a narrow Verse:
No, no, blest Virgin, this Engraver's Breath,
Is not to speak your Life, but weep your Death.
This here is only laid by th' careful Trust
Of a sad Mother, in Honour of your Dust.

Reader, pay thy Tribute here,
A Tear, a Rose, and then a Tear.

Grief

Grief may make thee Marble too,
Yet weep on, as Marbles do.
Gently let the Dust be spread
On a gentle Virgin's Head :
Prest by no rude Passer by,
Nothing but a Mother's Eye.
Sacred Tomb, with whom we trust
Precious Piles of lovely Dust.
Keep them safely, sacred Tomb,
'Till a Mother ask for Room.

Happy Soul, thy Hearse prepare,
'Till she comes and hugs thee there,
And when each Particle shall kiss,
In her dear Arms, arise to Bliss.

Mr. John Goswald, a faithful Minister of the Gospel, Oct. 3, 1678, aged 53. *They that turn many to Righteousness shall shine as the Stars for ever and ever, Dan. xii. 3.*

Jana Barton, vidua Johannis Barton, Theologi hic sepulta, expectat donec mortui resurgant. Ob. Aug. 20. Anno Dom. 1679. Annos nata 67.

Honoraria Read, late Wife of Samuel Read, Merchant, died Feb. 5, 1690-1, aged 33.

John Huntley, Citizen and Painter-Stainer of LONDON, late of the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, Aug. 30, 1682; Elizabeth Huntley his Wife June 11, 1691, in the 63d of her Age, and John Huntley his Son, Febr. 10, 1687-8, aged 32.

Elizabeth Carter, Daughter of William Carter, Citizen and Mason of LONDON, and Grand-daughter of the above-named John Huntley, Sen. Febr. 1, 1692.

William Dixon, Citizen and Weaver, Nov. 3, 1701, aged 70.

In this Vault lies buried the Body of Captain John Smith, late of LONDON, Merchant, and Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital many Years; whose Study was to imitate his Redeemer here by doing good: Departed March 7, 1698, at Clapham, in the 69th Year of his Age, with a joyful Hope to meet him in Glory hereafter.

Anne and Elinor, Daughters of Captain John Smith; the former aged five Years ten Months, 1689, the latter three Years, 1692-3.

A Tomb of an unusual Form, long, in the Figure somewhat of a Coffin, but narrow at the Bottom and broad at the Top, with a Kind of Urn on it; for Mordecai Abbot, Esq; Receiver-General of her Majesty's Customs, Ob. Feb. 29, 1699. Ætat. 43.

Here Abbot, Vertue's great Example, lie,
The Charitable, Pious, Just and Wise.
But how shall Fame in this small Table paint
The Husband, Father, Master, Friend and Saint.
A Soul on Earth so ripe for Glory found,
So like to those who are with Glory crown'd;
That 'tis less strange such Worth so soon should go
To Heaven, than that it staid so long below.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Brache, Esq; Sept. 3, 1687, aged 62.

Joshua Brook, late Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, Jan. 16, 1696, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Rebecka Godolphin, Widow of John Godolphin, late Doctor of Laws, June 4, 1697, aged 56.

Here resteth in Hope; the Body of Hannah, Wife of Nehemiah Bourn, some Time Commander at Sea, and Commissioner for the Navy; by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter, who, after she had lived with him as a most affectionate Wife 52 Years; during which Time she was a most suitable Companion to him in various and extraordinary Paths of Divine Providence by Sea and Land, at home and in remote Parts; and an eminent Example and Pattern to all that knew her, as well in the several Excellencies of a natural Temper, as those of the spiritual and divine Life, being ripened for a better. She departed this World at Ebbisham in Surrey, upon the 18th of June; from thence she was brought to this Place, and buried the 21st in the Year of our Lord 1684, and of her Age 68.

In this Cœmitery was also buried, about the Beginning of the Year 1708, Dr. Eems; a Practitioner of Medicine, one of the Sect of the Prophesiers; of whose rising again out of his Grave here, after a wonderful and terrible Manner, his Party confidently prophesied to happen on the 26th of May the said Year: On which Day Thousands of People were got together at this Tomb to see the Issue; but the Prophecy failed; the Prophesters were very blank at it; notwithstanding they affirmed the Prophecy was from God, but that he had deceived them.

CONCERNING the Inclosures of common Grounds about this City, *Edward Hall* sets down a Note of his Time, viz. in the 5th or 6th of King *Henry VIII.*

" BEFORE this Time (saith he) the Inhabitants of the Towns about LONDON, as *Iseldon, Hoxton, Shoreditch*, and others, had so inclosed the common Fields with Hedges and Ditches, that neither the young Men of the City might shoot, nor the antient Persons walk for their Pleasure in those Fields; but that either the Bows and Arrows were taken away or broken, or the honest Persons arrested or indicted, saying, That no *Londoners* ought to go out of the City but in the Highways.

" THIS Saying so grieved the *Londoners*, that suddenly this Year a great Number of the City assembled themselves in a Morning; and a Turner in a Fool's Coat came crying through the City, *Shovels and Spades, Shovels and Spades*. So many of the People followed, that it was a Wonder to behold; and, (within a short Space) all the Hedges about the City were cast down, and the Ditches filled up, and every Thing made plain; such was the Diligence of those Workmen.

" THE King's Council hearing of this Assembly, came to the *Gray-fryars*, and sent for the Mayor and Council of the City, to know the Cause; who declared to them, the Injury and annoying done to the Citizens, and to their Liberties, which though they would not seek disorderly to redress, yet the Commonalty and young Persons could not be stayed, thus to remedy the same. When the King's Council had heard their Answer, they dissimuled the Matter, and commanded the Mayor to see that no other Thing were attempted, but that they should forthwith call home the younger Sort; who having speedily atchieved their Desire, returned home before the King's Council, and the Mayor departed without more Harm; after which (says *Hall*) those Fields were never hedged.

" BUT now, saith *Stow*, we see the Thing in worse Case than ever it was before, by Means
" of

“ of Inclosure for Gardens, wherein are built
 “ many fair Summer-houses, and, as in other
 “ Places of the Suburbs, some of them like
 “ Midsummer Pageants, with Towers, Turrets,
 “ and Chimney Tops, not so much for Use or
 “ Profit, as for Shew and Pleasure; bewraying
 “ the Vanity of many Men’s Minds, much un-
 “ like to the Disposition of the antient Citizens,
 “ who delighted in the building of Hospitals,
 “ and Alms-houses for the Poor; and therein
 “ both employed their Wits and spent their
 “ Wealths in Preferment of the common Com-
 “ modity of this our City.

Finsbury, adjoining to *Moorfields*, is mention-
 ed in an old Record granted 20 *Richard II.* to
Robert de Wylingham, under the Name of *The*
Garden of Vynesbury, Prebend in the Parish of
St. Giles Cripplegate; whence it may be gather-
 ed that this Place had been once a large Garden
 for Vines, or a Vineyard.

A Part of the Suburb without *Cripplegate* also
 lay as a Part of the *Moor*, even to the River
Wells, and no Houses were there built, till the
 latter End of the Reign of *William the Con-*
queror, and in the Reign of his Son *William*
Rufus; about which Times some few Houses
 were there built along East and West, thwart be-
 fore the said Gate. One *Alfune* built for the
 Inhabitants a Parish Church which is of *St. Giles*,
 somewhat West from the said Gate, on the
 Bank of the Town Ditch; and so was there a
 Street since called *Fore-street*, as standing before
 the Gate.

THIS *Alfune*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* be-
 came the first Hospitaller of *St. Bartholomew’s*
 Hospital in *Smithfield*, as in another Place is
 noted. And this Parish Church of *St. Giles*, being
 at the first a small Thing, stood in Place where
 now stands the Vicarage-House, but has been
 since (at divers Times) much enlarged, according
 as the Parish has increased, and was at length
 newly built in a Place where now it stands:
 But the same new Church being large, strongly
 built, and richly furnished with Ornaments, was
 in the Year 1545, by Casualty of Fire sore burnt
 and consumed; notwithstanding, it was again, in
 a short Space of Time repaired.

SOME little Distance from the East End of this
 Church stood a castellated Conduit in *Fore-street*.
 Then was a Boss of sweet Water in the Wall of
 the Church-Yard, afterwards made a Pump.

THERE was also, of old Time, a Pool of sweet
 Water near the Church of *St. Giles*, wherein
Anne of Lodbury was drowned as mentioned
 before.

The PARISH of

St. LUKE in Middlesex.

OUT of the foregoing Parish of *St. Giles’s*
 was taken, by Act of Parliament, another
 new one, called *St. Luke in Middlesex*, by Vir-
 tue of an Act of the 9th of *Queen Anne*, for
 building Fifty New Churches, and other subse-
 quent Acts; the Parish Church stands on the North
 Side of *Old-street*, and is therefore commonly
 called *Old-street Church*. It is at some Distance
 from the Street, having a Church-Yard, with a
 handsome Iron Gate, and Iron Rails upon a
 Breast-wall before it. This Church being finish-
 ed, was dedicated to *St. Luke* the Evangelist,
 and consecrated on the 16th of *October* 1733, by
 the Right Reverend *Francis Hare*, Bishop of
Chichester, and Dean of *St. Paul’s*; which Cere-
 mony was performed in the following Manner:

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THE Bishop came to the Church at half an
 Hour after Nine in the Morning, and the Church-
 wardens conducted him the Back-way into the
 Vestry. After he was habited in his Robes, and
 his Chaplains in their Surplices, he went down
 the North Isle, and turned under the Organ
 Gallery to the lower End of the Middle Isle,
 where he was met by the Minister, Church-war-
 dens, and some of the Inhabitants, and petition-
 ed by them to consecrate that Church.

THE Petition was ordered to be read by the
 Register, and also the Bishop of LONDON’s
 Commission. After his Lordship had declared his
 Readiness to do as he was desired, he and all
 the Clergy went up the Middle Isle to the Com-
 munion Table, repeating the 24th *Psalms* alter-
 nately as they went along.

THE Bishop and his Chaplains went with-
 in the Rails, and others to their respective
 Places.

CHAIRS were provided on the North Side of
 the Table for the Bishop and his Commissary, and
 on the South Side for his two Chaplains.

THEN one presenting the Enrollment of the
 District, the Bishop laid it on the Communion
 Table.

THEN the Bishop standing up, the Congre-
 gation also standing, read an Exhortation, and
 after that, all kneeling, said several Prayers:
 Those ended, the Bishop sat down in his Chair,
 and then the Sentence of Consecration was read
 by his Commissary, and signed by the Bishop,
 and by him ordered to be registered, and was
 then laid upon the Table.

AFTER this the Minister read the Service for
 the Day, except where it was otherwise appoint-
 ed, and the Bishop and his Chaplain read the
 Communion Service.

SERMON being ended, all who did not re-
 ceive the Holy Communion were desired to
 withdraw; and the Doors being shut, the Chap-
 lains collected the Offerings about the Rails,
 and the Church-wardens from the rest of the
 Congregation.

THE Service in the Church being finished, the
 Bishop, Clergy, Commissary, and People went
 into the Church-Yard, and the Bishop standing
 in the Place prepared for the Performance of
 the Office there, the Act or Sentence of Conse-
 cration was read by the Commissary, and signed
 by the Bishop, and ordered to be register’d; af-
 ter which the Bishop said a Prayer suitable to
 the Occasion, and concluded with *The Grace of*
our Lord, &c.

THEN all proceeded to the other Church-
 Yard, where the same Ceremony was repeated.

THEN the Church-wardens and Parishioners
 waited upon the Bishop to his Coach, and thank-
 ing his Lordship for his Trouble, took their
 Leave.

As to the Building of this Church, Criticks
 have differed, the Author of the *Critical Review*
 says, it is slight and trifling, by others it is esteem-
 ed strong and substantial, and particularly its
 Steeple, which is a fluted Obelisk, and which,
 if its Altitude had been half as high again as it
 is, would have been an elegant Piece of Archi-
 tecture.

THE Columns that support the Roof within
 are of the *Ionick* Order, the Roof is arched and
 adorned with Fret-work, there is a handsome
 Pulpit and Desk of good Wainscot, and good
 Galleries on the North, South, and West Sides,
 and a spacious Organ, under which is inscribed
 in Gold Letters:

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers gave
100 l. towards the Charge of this Organ, 1733.

8 U

THE

THE Chancel is paved with Marble; the Altar-Piece is painted Green and Gold, and adorned with Columns and Pediment of the Dorick Order, the Intercolumns are, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, done in Gold Letters upon Black. There are two large Brass Branches for Candles in this Church, but as yet no Monuments; in the Church-Yard are two Altar Tomb-Stones, thus inscribed; on the first:

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. William Paine, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, and late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 15th Day of May, 1734, in the 52d Year of his Age.

On the other:

Here lies the Body of Frances Casson, Daughter of William and Elizabeth Casson, of this Parish, who departed this Life, August the 25th, 1734, aged one Year and 10 Months.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of LONDON.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. Nichols, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. Price.

PRAYERS are at Eleven o' Clock in the Morning every Wednesday, Friday and Holiday.

THE Vestry is select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-Wardens.
4 Sidesmen.
5 Overseers.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

4 Constables.
17 Headboroughs.
8 Scavengers.

STREETS, Lanes, &c

Grub-street, Boar's-head-court, Three-dagger-court, Little Sword-bearer's-alley, Great Sword-bearer's-alley, Maiden-head-court, Black-raven-court, Chiswell-street, Bunkill-row, Civet-cat-alley, Cherry-tree-alley, Broomstick-alley, Blew-anchor-alley, Twister-alley, Chequer-alley, Coleman-alley, Windmill-hill, Tenter-fields, Dog-house-bar, Farthing-pye-house, Upper-moorfields, Middle-moorfields, Finsbury, Rope-maker's-alley, Powell's-alley, Red-lion-court, Crown-court, Broad-arrow-court, Featherston-street, Brown-street, Prince's-row, Artillery-court, Artillery-ground; Part of White-cross-street, Red-lion-market, Shrewsbury-court, Playhouse-yard, Parrot-alley, Bear-and-ragged-staff-yard, Swan-alley, White's-yard, Tun-yard, Crow-alley, Goat-

yard, Forester's-buildings, Gloucester-court, Chequer-alley, Broomstick-alley, Three-king-court, Land-of-promise, Part of Golden-lane, Vine-court, Angel-alley, Black-swan-alley, Two-bearers-yard, Carpenters-yard, Basket-alley, Bell-alley, Ball-yard, Cradle-alley, Turk's-head-court, King's-head-court, Cherry-tree-alley, Old-street, Ham's-corner, Rotten-row, White-bart-court, Well-and-bucket-court, Bishop-court, Bowling-green, Bartholomew-square, King-street, New-street, Back-street, Henry-street, Ironmonger-row, Helmet-row, Mitchel-street, Brick-lane, Pear-tree-street, Rose-street, Ratcliff's-ground, Noble-street, Baldwin-street, Dog-and-Porridge-pot-yard, George-yard, Bag-and-bottle-alley, Rope-walk, Red-cow-court, Hoop-alley, Ward's-court; Part of Goswell-street, Mount-mill, Hatfield-street, Stamford's-buildings, French-alley, Bell-alley, and Butcher's-Arms-yard.

NUMBER of Houses without the Freedom 3010.

IN the East End of Fore-street is More-lane, then next is Grub-street, of late Years inhabited (for the most Part) by Bowyers, Fletchers, Bow String Makers, and such like Occupations, now little occupied; Archery giving place to a Number of Bowling Allies, and Dicing Houses, which in all Places are increased, and too much frequented.

IN this Street lived the famous laborious John Fox, while he compiled and printed those great Volumes of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, and the Martyrdoms of those that were burned to Death under Queen Mary for Religion.

THIS Street stretches North to Everade's-well-street, which thwarts it to Whitecross-street: The next from Fore-street, North, is Whitecross-street, likewise extending itself up to the West End of Everade's-well-street, and from the End thereof to Fald-street.

FROM the West End of Fore-street lies Redcross-street; from which Cross, on the right Hand East, lieth Beech-lane, and reaches to Whitecross-street; from that Cross, North, lies Golding-lane, which stretches up to a Cross in Fald-street; which Golding-lane (on both Sides) is replenished with many Tenements of poor People.

ALL these Places lie in the Manor of Finsbury, commonly called Finsbury-fields, which stretch along these North Parts of Cripplegate thro' More-fields, and reach to some Parts of Shoreditch Parish.

ON the Left Hand, and West of the Redcross, lies a Street, of old Time called Houndsditch, and of late Time called Barbican; and thus you have all the Suburb without Cripplegate.



C H A P. III.

Of the SUBURBS without Aldersgate and Newgate.

NOW bending toward the North West we have these Suburbs. Without *Aldersgate*, on the Left Hand, is the Parish-Church of *St. Botolph*; on the North Side of which Church lies a Way called *Little-britain-street*, towards the Priory of *St. Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; but the Highway without *Aldersgate*, runs strait North from the said Gate unto *Houndsditch* or *Barbican-street*, on the Right Hand, and *Long-lane* on the Left Hand, which runs into *Smithfield*.

THEN from the farther End of *Aldersgate-street*, strait North to the Bar, is called *Goswell-street*, replenished with small Tenements, Cottages, Alleys, Gardens, Banqueting-Houses and Bowling-Places.

BEYOND these Bars, leaving the Charter-house on the Left Hand, or the West Side of the Way, stretches up towards *Iseldon*, commonly called *Islington*, a Country Town hard by; which in the former Age was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in the Year 1581, Queen *Elizabeth*, on an Evening, rode out that Way to take the Air; where, near the Town, she was invironed with a Number of begging Rogues, (as Beggars usually haunt such Places) which gave the Queen much Disturbance. Whereupon Mr. *Stone*, one of her Footmen, came in all Haste to the Lord Mayor, and afterwards to *Fleetwood* the Recorder, and told them the same. The same Night did the Recorder send out Warrants into the same Quarters, and into *Westminster* and the Dutchy. And in the Morning he went abroad himself, and took that Day seventy-four Rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great Usurers, and very rich. They were sent to *Bridewell*, and punished.

ON the Right Hand, or East Side, we turn into *Eald-street*, so called, for that it was the old Highway from *Aldersgate-street*, for the North East Parts of *England*, before *Bishopsgate* was built. Which Street runs East to a Smith's Forge, some Time a Cross before *Shoreditch* Church, from whence the Passengers and Carriages were to turn North to *Kingland*, *Tottenham*, *Waltham*, *Ware*, &c.

THERE was some Time in this Suburb without *Aldersgate*, an Hospital for the Poor; but an Alien of *Cluny*, a French Order, and therefore suppressed by King *Henry V.* who gave the House with Lands and Goods, to the Parish of *St. Botolph's*: And a Brotherhood of the *Trinity* was there founded, which was afterwards suppressed by King *Henry VIII.* or *Edward VI.*

THERE was (at the farthest North Corner of this Suburb) a Windmill, which was some Time, by a Tempest of Wind, overthrown, and in Place thereof a Chapel was built by Queen *Katharine*, (first Wife to King *Henry VIII.*) who named it the *Mount of Calvary*, because it was of Christ's Passion, and was in the End of King *Henry VIII.* pulled down, and a Windmill newly set up as afore.

WITHOUT *Newgate* lies the West and by North Suburb; on the Right Hand or North Side whereof (betwixt the said Gate, and the Parish

of *St. Sepulchre*) turns away towards *West Smithfield*, called, *Giltspur-street*, or *Knight-riders-street*; then is *Smithfield* itself, compassed about with Buildings.

AND without the Bar of *West Smithfield* lies a large Street or Way called of the House of *St. John* there, *St. John's Street*, and stretches towards *Iseldon*.

HERE, in the Middle of the Street, stands *Hicks's Hall*, where the Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex* have their County Courts and other Meetings. It was built in the seventh Year of King *James I.* by Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Knt. a Citizen of *LONDON*; whereas before the Justices used to meet at a common Inn, called the *Castle-Inn* near *Smithfield* Bars, very inconveniently, being annoyed with Carriers and many other Sorts of People. King *James*, June 7. in the aforesaid Year of his Reign, did infeoff * fifteen Knights and Esquires of *Middlesex*, of this Piece of Ground, to be for ever used and employed for a Sessions House; and for the Keeping of a Prison or House of Correction for the same County. Upon which Piece of Ground and according to the Intent of the King's Letters Patents, Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Knight, one of the Justices of that County, built a Sessions House of Brick and Stone at his own proper Charges, with all Offices thereunto belonging. And upon *Wednesday* the 17th of *January*, 1612, the House being then finished, there assembled six and twenty Justices of the said County, being the first Day of their meeting there; where the Founder feasted them all: And then, after they had considered what Name this Structure should bear, they all with one Consent gave it the Name of *Hicks's Hall*, in grateful Memory of the Builder: And he freely gave the House to them and their Successors for ever. He was a Mercer in *Cheapside*, and youngest Brother to Sir *Michael Hicks*, Secretary to the Lord Treasurer *Burghley*. It is also used for the sitting of the Grand Jury (who meet eight Times a Year) upon Bills of the Indictments of Criminals to be afterwards tryed at the Justice Hall. Thirdly, for the Sitting of the Commissioners of the King's Tax for *Holbourn* and *Finsbury* Division. Fourthly, for meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, &c.

ON the Right Hand of this *St. John's Street*, stood the late dissolved Monastery, called, *The Charter-House*, founded by Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt. a Stranger born, Lord of the Town of *Manny*, in the Diocese of *Cambray*, beyond the Seas, who for Service done to King *Edward III.* was made Knight of the Garter.

THIS House he founded upon this Occasion: A great Pestilence entering this Island, began first in *Dorsetshire*, then proceeded into *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Glostershire*, and *Oxfordshire*, and at length came to *LONDON*; and overspread all *England*; so wasting the People; that scarce the tenth Person of all Sorts was left alive; and Church-yards were not sufficient to receive the Dead; but Men were forced to chuse out certain Fields for Burials; whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of *LONDON*, in the Year

* To infeoff is a Law Term, which means to unite, or join to the Fee.

1348, bought a Piece of Ground, called, *No Mans Land*, which he inclosed with a Wall of Brick, and dedicated it for Burial of the Dead, built thereupon a proper Chapel, which is now enlarged, and made a Dwelling-House: And this Burying-plot is become a fair Garden, retaining the old Name of *Pardon Church-yard*.

AFTER this, in the Year 1349, the said Sir *Walter Manny*, in Respect of Danger that might befall in this Time of so great a Plague and Infection, purchased thirteen Acres and a Rod of Ground, adjoining to the said *No Mans Land*, and lying in a Place called *Spittle Croft*, because it belonged to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, since that called *The New Church Haw*, and caused it to be consecrated by the said Bishop of LONDON, to the Use of Burials.

IN this Plot of Ground there was, in that Year, more than 50,000 Persons buried; the following Inscription was fixed on a Stone Cross, some Time standing in the same Church-yard, and having these Words:

Anno Domini 1349. Regnante magna Pestilentia, consecratum fuit hoc Cœmiterium, in quo & infra septa præsentis Monasterii, sepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora, plusquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa abhinc usque ad præsens; quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

That is in *English*:

A great Plague raging in the Year of our Lord 1349, this Church-yard was consecrated; wherein, and within the Bounds of the present Monastery, were buried more than 50,000 Bodies of the Dead, besides many other from thence to the present Time: Whose Souls God have Mercy upon. Amen.

IN Consideration of the Number of Christian People here buried, the said Sir *Walter Manny* caused first a Chapel to be built, where (for the Space of twenty-three Years) Offerings were made. And it is to be noted, that above 100,000 Bodies of Christian People had in that Church-yard been buried. For the said Knight had purchased that Place for the Burial of poor People, Travellers, and others that were diseased, to remain for ever; whereupon an Order was taken for the avoiding of Contention between the Parsons of Churches and that House, to wit, that the Bodies should be had unto the Church where they were Parishioners, or dyed, and after the Funeral Service done, had to the Place where they should be buried.

AND the Year 1371, he caused there to be founded an House of Carthusian Monks, which he willed to be called the *Salutation*, and that one of the Monks should be called Prior, and he gave them the said Place of thirteen Acres and a Rod of Land, with the Chapel, and Houses there built for their Habitation. But the three Acres of Land, lying without the Walls on the North Part, betwixt the Lands of the Abbot of *Westminster*, and the Lands of the Prior of *St. John*; (which three Acres were purchased, inclosed, and dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of LONDON, as is afore shewed) remained till our Time, by the Name of *Pardon Church-yard*, and served for burying of such as desperately ended their Lives, or were executed for Felonies; who were fetched thither usually in a close Cart, veiled over and covered with black, having a plain white Cross thwarting, and at the fore End a *St. John's Cross* without, and within a Bell ringing (by shaking of the Cart) whereby the same might be heard when it passed; and this was called the *Friery Cart*, which be-

longed to *St. John's*, and had the Privilege, as Sanctuary.

IN this *Charter-house* be the Monuments of the said Sir *Walter Manny*, and *Margaret* his Wife; *Marmaduke Lumley*, *Lawrence Bromley*, Knt. Sir *Edward Hederfet*, Knt. Sir *William Manny*, Knt. Dame *Joan Borough*, *John Dore*, *Want Water*, Knt. *Robert Olney*, Esq; *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir *William Babington*, Knt. *Blanch*, Daughter to *Hugh Waterton*; *Katharine*, Wife to *John at Poote*, Daughter and Heir to *Richard Lacie*; *William Rawlin*, Sir *John Lenthain*, and Dame *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *John Fray*; *John Peak*, Esq; *William Baron*, and *William Baron*, Esq; Sir *Thomas Thawites*, Knt. *Philip Morgan*, Bishop of *Ely*, 1434.

In the Cloystrie:

Monuments of *Bartholomew Rede*, Knight, Mayor of LONDON, buried 1505. Sir *John Popham*, &c.

THIS Monastery, at the Suppression in the 29th of King *Henry VIII.* was valued at 642 *l.* and 4 *d.* Half-penny Yearly.

IN the *Charter-house* Chapel was buried *James Sidgrave*, House-keeper of the said Hospital, April 26, 1707. To which Hospital he gave 50 *l.* and 50 *l.* more to the Poor of *Clerkenwel* Parish.

OF the *Charter-house* see more, Vol. I. Book I. Chap. XIV.

A little without the Bars of *West Smithfield* is *Charter-house-lane*, so called, for that it leads to the said Plot of the late dissolved Monastery; in Place whereof, first the Lord *North*, but afterwards *Thomas Howard*, late Duke of *Norfolk*, made large and sumptuous Buildings, both for Lodging and Pleasure. At the Gate of this *Charter-house* was a fair Water-Conduit with two Cocks, serving the Use of the Neighbours, to their great Commodity.

St. John's Street, from the entering this Lane, is also, on both Sides, replenished with Buildings up to *Clerkenwell*. On the left Hand of which Street lies a Lane called *Cow-Cross*, of a Cross some Time standing there; which Lane turns down to another Lane called *Turnmill-street*, which stretches up to the West Side of *Clerkenwell*, and was called *Turnmill-street*, for such Cause as is afore declared.

ONE other Lane there is, called *St. Peter's Lane*, which turns from *St. John's Street* to *Cow-Cross*.

The Priory of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM.

ON the Left Hand also stood the late dissolved Priory of *St. John of Jerusalem* in England, founded about the Year of Christ 1100, by *Jorden Briset*, Baron, and *Muriel* his Wife, near unto *Clerk's Well*, beside *West Smithfield*. Which *Briset* having first founded the Priory of Nuns at *Clerk's Well*, bought of them ten Acres of Land, giving them in Exchange ten Acres of Lands in his Lordship of *Welling Hall*, in the County of *Kent*. *St. John's Church* was dedicated by *Heraclius*, Patriarch of the Holy Resurrection of Christ at *Jerusalem*, in the Year 1181, and was the chief Seat in England of the Religious Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*, whose Profession was (besides their daily Service of God) to defend Christians against Pagans, and

to fight for the Church, using for their Habit a black upper Garment, with a white Cross on the fore Part thereof. And for their good Service was so highly esteemed, that when the Order of *Templers* was dissolved, their Lands and Possessions were, by Parliament, granted unto these: Who, after the Loss of *Jerusalem*, recovered the Isle of *Rhodes* from the *Turk*, and there placed themselves, being called thereof, for many Years, *Knights of Rhodes*. But after the Loss thereof, 1523, removed to the Isle of *Malta*, manfully opposing themselves against the *Turkish* Invasions.

IN the Year 1401 one *Grendon* was Prior of this Hospital, who took upon him to go to *Rhodes*, to fight, according to his Vow, in Defence of the holy Mother Church, &c. against *Turks* and *Saracens*. To whom King *Henry IV.* gave his Letters commendatory to all Foreign Princes, with a Character of high Respect for him.

THE Rebels of *Essex* and *Kent* 1381, set Fire on this House, causing it to burn by the Space of Seven Days together, not suffering any to quench it; after which Time, the Priors of that House, new built both Church and Houses thereunto appertaining; which Church was finished by *Thomas Docwray*, late Lord Prior there, about the Year 1504, as appeared by the Inscription over the Gate-house, not long since remaining. This House, at the Suppression in the 32 of *Henry VIII.* was valued to dispend in Lands 3385 *l.* 19 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly. Sir *William Weston* being then Lord Prior, died on the same 7th of *May* on which the House was suppressed. So that great yearly Pensions being granted to the Knights by the King, and namely to the Lord Prior, during his Life 1000 *l.* but he never received a Penny. The King took into his Hands all the Lands that belonged to that House, and that Order, wheresoever in *England* and *Ireland*, for the Augmentation of his Crown.

THIS Priory, Church and House of *St. John*, was preserved from Spoil or Down-pulling so long as King *Henry VIII.* reigned, and was employed as a Store-house for the King's Toys and Tents for Hunting, and for the Wars, &c. But in the third of King *Edward VI.* the Church for the most Part, to wit, the Body and Side Isle, with the great Bell Tower, (a most curious Piece of Workmanship, graven, gilt, and enamelled, to the great beautifying of the City, and surpassing all others) was undermined and blown up with Gunpowder, the Stone thereof was employed in building of the Lord Protector's House in the Strand. That Part of the Choir which remained, with some Side Chapels, was by Cardinal *Pool* (in the Reign of *Queen Mary*) closed up at the West End, and otherwise repaired; and Sir *Tho. Tresham*, Knt. was then made Lord Prior there, with Restitution of some Lands; but the same was again suppressed in the first Year of *Queen Elizabeth*.

THERE were buried in this Church Brethren of that House, and Knights of that Order: *William Bagecote*, *Richard Barrow*, *John Vanclay*, *Thomas Launcelen*, *John Malbore*, *William Turney*, *William Hulls*, *Hills* or *Hayles*, *John Weston*, *Redington*, *William Longstrother*, *John Longstrother*, *William Tong*, and *John Wake-line*. Then of others: *Thomas Thornburgh*, Gent. *William West*, Gent. *John Fulling* and *Adam Gill*, Esquires; Sir *John Mortimor* and Dame *Eleanor* his Wife; *Nicholas Silverston* and *William Plompton*, Esquires; *Margaret Tong* and *Isabel Tong*; *Walter Bellingham*, alias *Ireland*, Keeper of Alms of *Ireland*; *Thomas Bedle*, Gentleman; *Katharine*, Daughter of *William Plompton*, Esq; *Richard Turpin*, Gent. *Joan*, Wife to *Alexander Dikes*, *John Bottle* and *Richard Bottle*, Esquires; *Rowland Darcy*, *Richard*

Sutton, Gent. *Richard Bottil*, Gent. Sir *William Harpden*, Knt. *Robert Kingston*, Esq; and *Margery* his Wife; *John Rock*; *Richard Cednor*, Gent. *Simon Mallory* 1422; *Robert Longstrother*, *Ralph Asteley*, Esq; *William Marshall*, Esq; *Robert Savage*, Esq; *Robert Gondall*, Esq; and *Margery* his Wife; *William Babthorpe*, Baron of the Exchequer, 1442.

The PARISH of St. JAMES CLERKENWELL.

BEYOND this House of *St. John's*, was the Priory of *Clerkenwell*, so called of *Clarks Well* adjoining. Which Priory was also founded about the Year 1100, by *Jorden Briset*, Baron, the Son of *Ralph*, the Son of *Brian Briset*, who gave to *Robert* a Priest, fourteen Acres of Land, lying in the Field next adjoining the said *Clerk's Well*, thereupon to build an House of Religious Persons, which he built to the Honour of God, and the Assumption of our Lady, and placed therein black Nuns. This *Jorden Briset* gave also to that House one Piece of Ground, whereby to build a Windmill upon, &c. Upon the Dissolution of this Priory, it became a Parish Church, called *St. James's Clerkenwell*. About the Year 1623 the Steeple fell down, having stood Time out of Mind without any Reparation; nor among the Records of that Church could any Mention be found of any such Thing. This Steeple, in the rebuilding thereof, and being near finishing, fell again, upon the Undertakers Neglect in not looking into the Strength of that upon which he was to rear such a Burthen. With the Steeple fell the Bells, their Carriages and Frames, beating a great Part of the Roof down before them, the Weight of all these together, bearing to the Ground two large Pillars of the South Isle, a fair Gallery over-against the Pulpit; the Pulpit, all the Pews, and whatsoever was under, or near it.

BUT all these Decays and Ruins were recovered and made whole again, the Walls firm and fair; and a new Door made in the South Wall. And the Church furnished with all Things new, and without and within beautified. And moreover the Steeple begun from the Ground, and raised as high as the Roof of the Church. And all this thus far finished in the Year 1627, cost 1400 *l.* or much upon that Sum. Notwithstanding there was then much to do.

THE East Part of this Church, with the Communion Table, was repaired and beautified about the Year 1638, as appears by what is writ upon the Wainscot there, viz. *This Wainscoting, Railing and Pewing of this Communion Table was done Novemb. 20. Ann. Dom. 1638, at the sole Charge of Richard Cook, Inn-keeper, dwelling at the Red Lyon in Gray's Inn Lane; who married with Susan the third Daughter of John Goodcote of this Parish, Grazier, who was Churchwarden, Anno 1588. And the Commandments finished, Anno Dom. 1639.*

THIS Church was beautified and repaired again at the Cost of the Inhabitants of this Parish, 1696.

THE South West Gallery was partly done at the Charge of *Francis Loveday*, in the Year 1704.

THIS Church is dedicated to *St. James* the Less, being Cousin German of our Lord, and so was called his Brother, according to the Custom of the *Jews*. This *St. James* was an Apostle of CHRIST, and born about 16 Years before him; and Anno CHRIST 33, was by JESUS, after his Resurrection, made Bishop of *Jerusalem*. He is sometimes called *James the Just*, and was one of those three Apostles to whom our Saviour immediately

mediately communicated the Gift of Knowledge, the better to fit him for that high Station of being the first Bishop of the first Church in the World. He was a very holy Man, constant in Prayer and Fasting; was the Author of one of the seven Catholick Epistles; was martyred by being cast down from the Top of the Temple, and then by a Blow on the Head with a Fuller's Club, in the Year of CHRIST 62, at *Jerusalem*, after he had been Bishop thereof 28 Years; his Age was 78.

THIS Church is built of Brick and rough Stone, partly *Gothick*, and partly of the *Tuscan* Order; the Tower is all of Brick, built with Battlements, coped with Stone.

As to the Ornament and Finishing, the South West Gallery looks neat, and there is another lower Gallery at the West End of the Church for Charity Children, and another for the Family dwelling in *Newcastle-house*, above the rest Northward, and a little East of the last.

The Walls are lined with Oak of different Height; that round the Communion Table is about nine Feet high. The Pews and Pulpit are also Oak, tho' pretty old; as is also the Altar Piece, where the Painting of the *Commandments* is something decayed; they are placed between the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Credo*, and over are the King's Arms painted.

At the West End of the Church is a handsome Table, containing a List of the Stewards for promoting Charity in the Years 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, and 1705.

THE Dimensions of the Church are, Length 69 Feet, Breadth 42, and Height 34, and the Altitude of the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Turret, is 80 Feet.

MONUMENTS.

In this Parish Church was buried Constantius Bennet, a Greek born; he gave two Houses, the one in St. John's-street, the other in Turnmill-street, the Rents of them to be distributed in Coals every Year against Christmas, to the Poor of that Parish.

On an engraven Plate in the Chancel:

Here lieth buried Francis White, the fourteenth Son of Sir Thomas White of Southwerborne, Knight, deceased; and of Lady Anne, his Wife, who dyed at his Age of sixteen, the last Day of February, Ann. Dom. 1566, he being their nineteenth Child.

On another plated Stone in the Chancel:

Hic jacet Isabella Sackuil, quæ fuit Priorissa nuper Prioratus de Clerkenwel, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem Prioratus. Quæ obiit 21 Octobris, Anno Domini, Millesimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo, & Anno Regina Elizabethæ Dei gratia, &c. Duodecimo.

On another:

Under this Stone lieth the Body of the good, charitable, and vertuous Gentlewoman, Mrs. Anne Blunt, Daughter unto Walter Blunt, of Blunt Hall in the County of Stafford, Esq; and Sister unto the Right Worshipful the Lady Paulet, deceased, and to the Lady Sidenham, now living; which Anne died the 24th Day of April, Ann. Dom. 1504.

By the Communion Table:

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum, Qui bene tum rexit Præfulis officium.

Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigeat, Ladatus cunctis, cultus & eloquio.

Anno Domini, 1556, die August. 11.

THERE is an ancient Marble Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel, with the Figure of a dead Man by, in his Shroud; and all the Plates are stolen away, only one Piece remaining, containing these Words:

Hospitalitate inclytus, genere præclarus.

THERE are Arms,

Hanc urna officii causa.

THE Effigies on this Tomb, which was supported with Pillars, is the Skeleton of a Man most artificially wrought; it was intended to represent Sir William Weston, the last Lord Prior of St. John's of *Jerusalem*, who dyed Ann. 1540; the Inscription is fuller in *Weaver's Monuments*. This was of late broken and sunk. Mr. Howard, in the Year 1704, being Church-warden, was minded to repair and make up this Tomb, and bid the Labourers dig where it was, in order thereunto; and near the Surface they met with a leaden Coffin, with the Figure of a Cross on the Top; the Lead was all firm, only a small Hole on the Top towards the Feet. He strictly commanded them to inter the said Corpse as they found it; but the Workmen among themselves opened it, and found nothing (as they were ready to swear) but they all decayed to Bones and Dust, only they found a liquid Matter at the Bottom of the Coffin. *Weaver* has given a larger Account of this religious Knight and his Monument.

On a Brass Plate fastened to this Monument, were these Words inscribed:

Spes me non fallat, quam in te semper habebam, Virgo, da facilem votis natum, &c.

And on another Plate:

Ecce, quem cernis, semper tuo nomini devotum, Suscipe in sinum, Virgo Maria, tuum.

On a plated Stone:

Here lieth the Body of the Lady Elizabeth Ascough, some Time the Wife of William Dallyson, one of the Justices of the King's Bench; and afterward Wife to Sir Francis Ascough, Knight: The which Lady departed this Life the sixth Day of December, Ann. Dom. 1570.

And here also lieth William Dallison, Esq; eldest Son to the said William and Elizabeth; which William, the Son, deceased the ninth Day of Nov. Ann. Dom. 1585.

On another:

Here lieth the Body of Francis Butler, fourth Son of Sir John Butler, of Hatfield Woodhall, in the County of Kent, Knight, Ob. 4. Martii, 1615.

A fair Tomb in the North Wall of the Chancel:

The Lady Elizabeth Barckley of the Queen's Majesty's Bed-chamber, and second Wife to Sir Maurice Barckley, Knt. deceased (Standard-bearer to her Majesty, to her Father, and to her Brother) departed this Life in this Parish the 16th

16th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1585, (being 52 Years old) in the Faith of JESUS CHRIST, and was buried in the Floor under this Tomb. This Lady was the Daughter of Anthony Sondes, Esquire: She had Children, two Sons and one Daughter, Robert, Margaret, and John.

Rogero Wood, Armigero, Servienti ad Arma, tam Serenissimo Regi, quam honoratissimo Conventuri Parliamenti. Rosa Conjux hoc posuit Amoris pii, Memoriae perpetuae, Observantiae debita, sacrum Monumentum.

Qui legis, qui luges,

Rogero Wood.

Ne perisse putes,

supereffe scias,

Extinctus extat,

peremptus; perennis est,

Vivit in suorum

desideriis, in bonorum

Praconiis,

In Coelorum gaudiis.

Obiit 18 Martii, 1609.

Aetat. suae 46.

John Palmer of Clerkenwel, Esq; was buried the 18th Day of February, Ann. Dom. 1585. He married Panclin, the Daughter of Anthony Sondes of Kent, Esq; she was also buried in this Chancel; by whom he had Issue Anthony Palmer, Elizabeth Cheiney, Jane Thursby, and Mary Palmer. Jane Thursby, had also one of her Daughters here buried, named Elizabeth.

In obitum Generosissimae, Charissimaeque Elizabethae Croftes, nuper uxoris Caroli Croftes, Armigeri.

Christoph. Brook devotissimus, hoc memoriae pignus posuit. Ob. 20. Decemb. 1597.

Gentle Beholder of these doleful Lines;
With careful Mutes and mournful Accents
founding,

Resolve to Tears, viewing the sad Designs
Of dreery Sorrow, and Hearts deepest wounding.
Consuming Time, abridging Worlds Desire,
Insultring Death, fearful, prodigious strange;
Eclipsing, waxing Heat of Nature's Fires,
With waining forc'd, and necessary Change:
Since you have done your worst, to date her Days
Whilome the Worlds, now Heavens gracious
Ghest.

I, this sad Memory of her Lives Praise
Presume to write, in skilful Arts the least:
She was descended of right gentle Blood,
kind, courteous, affable and mild by Nature,
Modest her Thoughts, her Disposition good.
Her mind Exchequers store to every Creature;
Her Conscience Spotless, her Religion pure,
Her Life sincere, her Study Contemplation:
Her Hope was Heaven, with aye to endure,
Her Faith was constant, in her Souls Salvation:
Her vertuous Care her Children to direct,
Conform'd to Reason in her Husband's Will:
Her Bounty to her Servant, Friends Respect,
Desire to help, and wish no Neighbour ill.
Thrice happy then (breathless) in Tomb that
lieth:

Earth hath but Earth, thy better Part survives:
From worldly Warfare, summon'd to the highest,
Whose Death from Life, a second Life derives.
Death Life confirms, Heaven Earth unites in one:
Her Life in Death, and Bliss when World is
done.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq;
second Son unto Sir Henry Bedingfield, Kt. late

of the County of Norfolk, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen Mary. Also this Thomas Bedingfield, was one of the honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners unto the late famous Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Tents and Pavillions unto the most mighty King James, Monarch of Great Britain. He departed this Life the 11th Day of August, Ann. Dom. 1613.

This Monument was made and placed, at the Cost and Charges of John Skillitorn, Esq; being his Executor.

UPON a very worthy Friend, Master John Weaver, a learned Antiquary.

Weaver, who laboured in a learned Strain,
To make Men, long since dead, to live again;
And with Expence of Oyle and Ink, did watch;
From the Worm's Mouth the sleeping Course to
snatch,
Hath by his Industry begot a Way,
Death (who insidiates all Things) to betray,
Redeeming freely by his Care and Cost,
Many a sad Herse, which Time long since gave
lost;

And to forgotten Dust such Spirit did give,
To make it in our Memories to live.
Where Death destroy'd; when he had Power to
save,

In that he did not seek to rob the Grave;
For where so ere a ruin'd Tomb he found
His Pen has built it new out of the Ground:
Twixt Earth and him, this Interchange we find;
She hath to him, he bin to her like kind,
She was his Mother, he (a grateful Child)
Made her his Theme, in a large Work compil'd;
Of Funerals, Reliques; and brave Structures
rear'd;

On such as seemed unto her most indear'd.
Alternately a Grave to him she lent,
O're which his Book remains a Monument.

Mr. Weaver upon himself:

Lankashire gave me Breath, and Cambridge Edu-
cation;
Middlesex gave me Death, and this Church my
Humation:
And Christ to me hath given
A Place with him in Heaven.

PERSONS that lie buried, and have Monumental Remembrances of them in this Church of St. James Clerkenwell, are these:

A Table on the North Wall of the Chancel, for Elizabeth, the Wife of Samuel Trotman, of the Inner Temple, Esq; Son of Edward Trotman of Cam, in the County of Glamorgan, Esq; Daughter of Thomas Wayte of Keythorp, in the County of Leicester; Esq; died in Child-bed, 1640.

Her Mother, Barbara Wayte, under the Marble near the Communion-Table.

Thomas Wayte of Keythorp, Esq; Receiver for his Majesty in the Counties of Warwick and Leicester, 1642.

His EPI T A P H thus:

Hither no Tears, but Garlands bring;
To crown this good Receiver's Dust;
Who gave Accompt to God and King,
And lives rewarded with the Just.
So to his Faith and Office both gave rest;
The King his Quittance, God *Quictus est.*

M. S.

M. S. Juxta heic sita est Anna Bedingfield filia e trinis Eustasii Bedingfield de Holmehale in agro Norfolciæ, &c. 1664.

Hic prope Sara, Relicta Thomæ Naylor, Gen. per antiqua prosapia Bedingfieldorum in Com. Norfolciensi prognata, &c. 1667.

At the South East Angle of the Altar is a white Marble Monument, adorned with Columns and Entablature of the Composite Order, with the Effigies of a Woman between two Babes weeping, and this Inscription upon it :

Hic, hic siste precor gradum viator,
Et fundas tumulo suspirium breve,
En parva jacet hac in urna divis,
Maturum decus, Filia Nobilis
Dolenda ingenio potens recumbit.
Quacum & omnis amor & veneres jacent
Busto Frigidulæ decensque virtus.
Quid firmum statues, quid terrenum putes
Mansurum inviolabile viator,
Expers cum dubiâ Lege necessitas.
Hanc Regum Cinere domum paravit,
Eheu hoc Thalamo Marmoris exulcent
Sales innocui Lusus Gratiæque,
Hanc Lugent inquieti Juvenes.

Hunc lugent puellulæ.

Erected in Memory of Mrs. Ann Margestan, interred near this Place, by her Father-in-Law, Colonel George Carpenter.

ARMS here are born on a Lozenge; *Argent, a Lion Passant, and a Chief ingrailed, Gules, quartered with Argent, three Barrs Gemmels, Gules, on a Canton, the Second a Lion of England.*

Daniel Macaitnay, Gent. who lived some Time with the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Exeter; afterward Steward to the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Ailesbury, 1676.

South Isle :

Anne Booth, third Daughter to the Right Honourable George Delamere, by the Lady Elizabeth his Wife, eldest Daughter to Henry Earl of Stamford, 1667.

Here lieth interred Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, Daughter of Sir William Drury of Hausted in the County of Suffolk, Kt. and Coheir of Sir Robert of Drury, her Brother, &c. She died at her House called St. John's, the 26th of February, 1653, aged about 80.

Sir John Thorowgood, Kt. Son and Heir of John Thorowgood of Hodsdon, in the County of Hertford, Esq; departed 1656, in his House in St. Jones.

William Thorowgood, Esq; Brother to the said Sir John, and last of the Family, 1691.

Georgius Strode hic juxta situs est Gulielmi ex antique STRODEORUM in Dorsettia genere filius e trinis secundus, &c. Rebecca filia & Coheredi Nicolai Crisp de nobiliss. Crisporum in agro Wilton prosapia uxori unica conjux amantissimus, filiis decem, quibus filiabus cum numerosa prole Patens pius, &c. Equestri dignitate ornatus; quippe vulneribus septem imo in prelio contra rebelles, fortiter dimicando acceptis, Ob. 1663. Octogenarius.

Nicolaus Strode, Eques Aurat G. F. posuit.

H. S. R. Franciscus Slater. SS. T. B. Coll. CC. Oxon. olim Socius, &c. variolis correptus, Ob. 1685. Gulielmus, SS. T. P. moestissimus Patet Pos.

John Nelthorp of Gray's-Inn, Kt. Son of Richard Nelthorp, of Scawby in Lincolnshire, and Ursula Grosvenor: He endowed the School near Scawby, 1669.

Dudley Palmer, Son and Heir of Anthony Palmer, Kt. of the Bath, 1666.

Mary the Wife of Josiah Berners, Esq; Daughter of George Cotton, late of Panfield Hall in the County of Essex, Esq; 1652.

Dame Elizabeth Levinz, Wife of Creswell Levinz, Kt. some Time Attorney-General to King Charles II. she deceased 1679.

Creswel and Katharine, their Children, buried by their Mother.

John Glover, Church-warden, 1701, and Anne his Wife, 1689.

Against the North Wall :

Dame Elizabeth Bullock, Relict of Edward Bullock of Fawlbourn, in the County of Essex, Kt. 1644.

George Long, of this Parish, Esq, Son of John Long of — Darby, Gent. 1654.

William Booth, eldest Son of the Lord George Baron Delamere, and Elizabeth his Wife, 1661, aged about thirteen Years.

Ὁν φιλεῖ δεῖς, ἀποδρῆσκει νέος.

Flat Stones before the Communion-Table, and in the Middle Isle.

Thomas and Thomas, Sons of Thomas Buishop, of Helmswel, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire.

Sarah Nicoletts, of LONDON —

Richard Nicolets of Bishops-Stortford in Hertfordshire, Esq; 1661.

William Knightly of Kingston upon Thames, 1648, and Susanna his Wife, 1637.

Elizabeth Partridge, Wife of Henry Partridge, Esq; only Daughter of Thomas Holder of Northwold, in the County of Norfolk, Esq; died in Child-bed, 1702. A very fair Monument for her upon a Pillar in the Chancel. She was aged 17.

Mary Rogers, 1659.

William Bunce, 1702.

Henry Champion of Lewis in Sussex, Gent. 1691.

Mary Edwards, Sister to Robert Fairbeard of Grays-Inn, 1686.

Sir Bainham Frogmorton of Clowrewal, in the County of Gloucester, Kt. and Bar. 1681.

Richard Gynn, 1692.

South

South Isle, flat Stones :

John Baker, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, 1689.

Josias Alsop, 1666.

Katharine Levinz, 1680.

Lady Elizabeth Levinz, and Creswel Levinz, 1679.

Elizabeth Todd, 1678.

In the Passage towards the Vestry :

Sir John Cropley, Kt. and Bar. deceased 1676, and Dame Elizabeth Cropley, Widow and Relict of the said Sir John, 168 —.

Sarah Cropley, eldest Daughter of Sir John Cropley, 1691-2.

Constance, Daughter of Sir Edward Smith of Edmundthorp, in the County of Leicester, Bar. Wife of Thomas Smith of Clerkenwel, Esq; 1685; and Constance, her Daughter, 1686; and Elizabeth, Daughter of the said Thomas Smith, by Elizabeth his second Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Darcy, of Clerkenwel, Kt. 1700.

Sir Thomas Holt, Kt. one of the King's Sergeants at Law, 1686.

Timothy Harrison, Gent. 1686.

Captain Edward Witham, Esq. 1682.

A Monument very high, and out of Sight, and not to be read, against the Pulpit, for *Henry Knight*, Esq;

UPON a Grave-stone within the Rails of the Communion-Table :

Here lies interred the Right Reverend Father in God GILBERT BURNET, D. D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, who departed this Life March 17, 1714-15, in the 73d Year of his Age.

A larger Monumental Inscription of this Bishop appears against the Wall in the Chancel at the North Side of the East Window, viz.

H. S. E.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P.

Episcopus Sarisburiensis, & Nobilissimi Ordinis a Periscelide CANCELLARIUS. Natus Edinburgi 18^o die Septembris, Anno Dom. 1643. Parentibus ROBERTO BURNET Domino de Cremont, ex antiquissimâ Domo de Leyes, & RACHELE JOHNSTON, Sorore Domini de WARISTOUN Aberdoniæ Literis instructus; Saltoni Curæ Animarum invigilavit. Inde Juvenis adhuc, SS^æ. Theologiæ Professor in Academia Glasgoensi electus est.

Postquam in Angliam transit, rem sacram per aliquot annos in Templo Rotulorum Londini administravit, donec nimis acriter (ut iis qui rerum tum potiebantur visum est) Ecclesiæ Romanæ malas Artes infectatur, ab officio submotus est.

E Patriâ temporum iniquitate profugus EUROPAM peragravit: Et deinceps cum Principe AURIACO reversus, primus omnium a Rege GULIELMO Reginâ MARIA Præsul designatus, & in summum tandem fiduciæ Testimonium,

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ab eodem Principe Duci GLOCESTRIENSI Præceptor est.

Tyrannidi & Superstitioni semper infensum scripta eruditissima demonstravit, nec non Libertatis Patriæ, veræque Religionis strenuum, semperque indefessum Propugnatorem. Quorum utriusque conservandæ spem unam jam a longo tempore in Illustrissimâ Domo Brunswicensi collocarat. Postquam autem Dei Providentiâ singulari Regem Georgium Sceptro Britannia positum conspexerat, brevi jam annorum & felicitatis fatior, à vivis excessit.

Duxit uxorem Dominam Margaritam Kenne-day, Comitis Cassiliæ filiam: Dein Mariam Scot, Haga Comitis. Quæ ei septem liberos peperit: Quorum adhuc in vivis sunt Gulielmus, Gilbertus, Maria, Elizabetha, & Thomas. Postremo uxorem duxit vidam Elizabeth Berkellii; qua duos liberos suscepit, fato præmaturo non multo post extinctos.

Amplissimam pecuniam in pauperibus alendis, & in sumptibus ad utilitatem publicam spectantibus vivus continuo erogavit: Moriens duo Millia aureorum, Aberdoniæ Saltonoque ad juventutem pauperiorem institutionem Testamento legavit. Obiit 17^o Martii, Anno Dom. 1714-15, Ætat. 72^o.

ANOTHER Grave-stone within the Rails, over the Rev. Mr. *Solomon Ashburn*, B. D. late Vicar of *Crowle* in *Lincolnshire*. Dyed Dec. 15. 1714. Aged 43.

A MONUMENT against the Wall on the North Side of the Chancel for *Henry Penton* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; with this Epitaph:

Vir erat vitâ integerrimâ, moribus probis, in omnibus jurisperiti muniis obeundis, summâ Fide, indefessâ Diligentia: Rei alienæ non appetens, atque adeo suæ non profusus, ut opes suæ solum industriâ hæredi suo moriens relinquit. Obiit Feb. 6^{to} Anno Ætatis suæ 75. Æræ Christianæ 1714.

ON the South Wall, opposite to the aforesaid, another Monument thus inscribed:

H. S. E.

Francus Sclater, St. T. B. Coll. C. C. Oxon^{is} olim socius, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ spes, Academiæ Gloria, Eruditorum Desiderium, sanæ Doctrinæ contra omnes Regnantes Errores, etiam inter iniquissima tempora, propugnator acerrimus.

Vir fuit ingenio acri ac vivo, judicio sagaci candore animi egregio. Quibus accessit Eloquentia singularis atque Doctrina omnibus numeris absoluta. Ideoque sive differerit, sive concionaretur, ab illius ore non populus magis quam Clerus & Literati avidè pendebant.

Postquam per duos Annos apud St. Mariam Wolnorth in hac Civitate Verbi Divini ministerio summâ cum Laude fugeretur, variolis correptus.

Obiit Maii 12^{mo}, Anno Dom. MDCLXXXV. Ætat. suæ 35.

Defendus quidem multum, sed magis imitandus.

Gulielmus SS. T. P. mœstissimus Pater P.

IN the Church-yard an Epitaph against the South Wall of the Church, for a great Archer, almost defaced and gone:

I will preserve it.

Sir William Wood lies very near this Stone, In's Time of Archery excell'd by none. Few were his Equals: And this noble Art Hath suffer'd now in the most tender Part.

Long did he love the Honour of the Bow;
To him long Love tho' that alone did owe.
But how can Art secure? or what can save
Extreme old Age from an appointed Grave?
Surviving Archery must thy Loss lament,
That in Respect bestowed this Monument,
Where whistling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
And eternize his Memory and his Name.

Ob. Sept. 4. Anno Dom. 1691. Ætat. 82.

HERE are also Tombs for Anne Weeks, and Caleb and Richard Weeks. And

Nathaniel Spencer, and Margaret Wife of John Sanders; and Elinor Turner; and Frances Wife of Robert Hardwick, Surgeon, 1713. And for George Riley, 1731.

BENEFACTORS.

William Hern, a Master of Defence, and Yeoman of the Guard, 1580, gave Lands and Tenements to the Clothworkers of LONDON; they to pay yearly for ever fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of Clerkenwell, and fourteen Pounds to the Churchwardens of St Sepulchre's, towards Reparation of these Churches, and Relief of the poor Men.

More he gave after the Death of one Man yet living, eight Pounds the Year for ever, to the mending of Highways.

Thomas Sackford, Esq; one of the Masters of Requests, gave to the Poor of this Parish, forty Shillings the Year for ever out of his Alms-house at Woodbridge in Suffolk, where he is buried.

Henry Stoke, Gardener, buried there, gave twenty Shillings the Year for ever, towards Reparation of that Church.

BESIDES these Charities of antienter standing, there be divers others: A particular Table of them all, both for Repair of the Church, and Relief of the Poor yearly, is placed against the North Wall of this Church, viz.

DONORS.

Henry Garret, every Christmas, by the Company of Haberdashers, 6 s. 8 d.

Mr. Seekford, every Christmas, to be served by the Hospital at Woodbridge, 2 l.

Mr. Stokes, out of his Lands every Christmas, 1 l.

Thomas Bedingsfield, every Easter, 2 l.

The Lady Kitson, by the Year, 3 l.

Roger Bellows yearly, 4 l.

Sir Michael Stanhope, and Lady Weldon, and Mr. Roe, by the Year, 13 l.

William Heron, by the Year, to be paid by the Company of Clothworkers, 14 l.

Mrs. Constantine Benet, by the Year, 27 l.

Mr. Scudamore, every Christmas, from the Company of Vintners, 1 l.

Thomas Herbert, every Lady-Day, from the Company of Gilders, 2 l. 12 s.

John Pool, yearly, paid by Thomas Christie, 2 l. 12 s.

Francis Snowfel gave, to be put into the Parish Stock, for the Use of the Poor, 50 l.

Anno 1660. Anne Valence, Widow, late Wife of Robert Valence, of this Parish, Esq; deceased, gave the Sum of 50 l. to be distributed by the Vestry among an hundred poor Men and Widows, that live by their honest Labour.

Anno 1699. George French, to twenty poor House-keepers, or Widows, that have a Charge of Children, Two Shillings and Six-pence a-piece, to be paid them by the Haberdashers at Christmas.

THIS Gentleman was a Lodger in Clerkenwell, with Mr. Howard, Churchwarden there; who

communicated, faith *Strype*, the Contents of his last Will to me; whereby he gave 18 l. for ever to this and other Parishes in Charitable Uses: Which may not be amiss to give Account of in this Place.

It bore Date the 10th of May 1699. Therein he gave Ten Shillings to the Minister of St. Antholin's, (the Morning Lecture there he much frequented) to preach a Sermon on a suitable Text every third Day, or nearer, before Christmas-Day, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning; the said Minister to read over his Charity before or after the said Sermon. The Master or Upper Warden of the Company of Haberdashers, and the respective Church-wardens, to have Notice of it five Days before, for the distributing of the Charity hereafter given.

To give unto twenty poor aged Freemen of the Company of Haberdashers, or the Widows of such whom the Master or Upper Wardens shall appoint by their Names in Writing, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece, with these Words, *Give God the Praise.*

Likewise, to twenty poor aged House-keepers, or their Widows, of the Parish of St. Andrew's Holbourn below the Bars, whom the Churchwardens and Overseers shall appoint by their Names in Writing, to be presented by their Beadle, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

Also, to twenty aged and poor House-keepers, or the Widows of such as have a great Charge of Children in the Parish of St. James's Clerkenwell, whom the Upper Church-warden and Overseer shall appoint by their Names in Writing to be presented by the Beadle, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

And also to the Parish of St. Giles's Cripple-gate, whom the Upper Church-warden and Overseer shall appoint, to twenty of their Poor 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

And so also, to twenty Aged or poor House-keepers, or their Widows, in the Parish of St. Olave's Southwark, that is, of such Poor that live in or near George-alley, alias Cross-keys-alley in Barnaby-street; their Names to be presented by their Beadle, as aforesaid, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

The like to twenty aged or poor House-keepers, or their Widows, namely, such as are frequent Hearers of the Morning Lecture at St. Antholin's, whether they live in, or out of the said Parish; such as the Minister, Church-warden or Overseer there shall appoint by their Names in Writing, 2 s. 6 d. a-piece.

None to receive it that is of a loose and scandalous Life.

The Minister and Clerk, the four Trustees, Master of the Company, or in his Absence the Upper Warden, with the five Churchwardens, to meet in the Vestry before Sermon, and fit themselves with a Pair of the best white Kids Leather Gloves; and the Executor and Successor for ever do the like, for that Day, in Remembrance of the Donor.

The Clerk, and Sexton, and Beadles, to each one Shilling a-piece. Out of the Money remaining, to spend Ten Shillings at a Friendly Dinner for those that have Gloves; and to give the rest to other Poor.

The Trustees to be Assistants to the Executor, in seeing the Charity fully performed.

The Estate in George-alley, and 7 l. 10 s. a Year, Ground-Rent, bought of Samuel Pensax, being the front House in the Possession of Mr. William Nightringal, Victualler. Also Five Pound Ground-Rent, due from a House in Walbrook, now in the Possession of Anthony Herrenden, Surgeon; and of the Star in the Wall, shall stand charged with the abovesaid 18 l. a Year; and to make it good. He gave more 300 l. as a further Additional, secured, to make good the abovesaid Charity.

Since

Since his Death, with this Money, are bought two Houses fronting to St. *John's Street*, and the back House behind them, fronting to St. *John's Lane*.

In case the Executor performeth not this whole Charity, without Deduction for any Manner of Tax whatsoever, then the Trustees, with the Master of the Company of Haberdashers, and Church-wardens of the said Parishes, to make their legal Entry upon all the aforesaid Premises, and keep Possession, till he pay double Cost and Charges.

If *Samuel Smith*, Executor, and other Children of *Mathuselah Smith*, have no Children of their Bodies lawfully begotten; then all the Estate, that is, the Whole of the aforesaid Inheritance, to go as a further Addition to the aforesaid Charity.

The Trustees are *Richard Edes*, Sen. of the Prerogative Office, Gent. *Joseph Cames*, Citizen and Haberdasher; *Daniel Hayes*, Upholder, and *Edmund Howard*, Bridlecutter in *Clerkenwell*.

The Trustees to have Rings of 20 s. a-piece, with this Poësie, *A good Conscience the best Treasure*.

THE Natives of this Parish of *Clerkenwell* used to have an annual Meeting and Feast, for the keeping up Friendship and Encouragement of Charity, and putting out yearly a poor Child of the Parish.

THIS Feast was revived in the Year 1698; and there is a Table hanging up in the Church entering on the South Side, containing a List of the Names of the Stewards that Year, and so continued.

THIS Parish bought their Church sixty Years ago, or thereabouts; whereas before they rented it. They purchased it of one *Drake*, living at *Tottenham Court*, by St. *Giles's*. But he reserved the Rector's House; which was formerly one House, but now is divided into two, one wherein the Rev. Mr. *Pede* did formerly live; and the other, wherein Mr. *Edmund Howard* lived. These Tenements Mr. *Drake* reserved for himself and his Wife and Children, out of the said Purchase. But they were afterwards bought and enjoyed by the said *Howard*.

THE Parish is bound, by Virtue of this Purchase, to provide a Reader to read Prayers every Day in the Week at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and in *Lent* in the Afternoon also: For which they are bound to pay the Minister that so officiates, 4 l. 18 s. 9 d. which they make 5 l. And besides, he hath 6 l. more, being a Gift, for preaching a monthly Sermon, preparatory to the Sacrament, which is preached every *Friday* Morning before the first *Sunday* in the Month. They choose their own Minister, and require him to preach twice every Lord's Day: For which they, beside his Salary, make a Collection in the Parish. And if he cannot conveniently preach himself, they allow him to take a Lecturer to be his Assistant, such as they shall like of.

ADD to the Charities belonging to this Parish, a Gift Sermon to be preached every *Michaelmas* Day; when these Payments are made:

To the Minister; 1 l.

To the Reader, 2 s. 6 d.

To the Sexton, 1 s.

To forty poor Widows, 6 d. a-piece.

To be spent among the Minister, Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor, 15 s.

Given of late to the Parish, 100 l. the Income whereof is for the Use of the Poor of the Parish,

to be distributed in Bread every St. *John* the Evangelist's Day. Mr. *Francis Loveday* was the Donor. The Parishioners being somewhat straitened for Room in the Church, Mr. *Howard*, Church-warden, thought it the best Way to improve this 100 l. by building a Gallery on the West End of the said Church, and the Pews or Places to be Let. From the Benefit whereof is reserved for the Use of the Poor according to the Will of the Giver, 6 l. per Annum; the full Interest thereof.

THE Living of *Clerkenwell* is a Curacy. The Parish are the Impropiators, who pay the Minister 11 l. 15 s. per Ann. 5 l. for reading Prayers, and the rest for a Monthly Preparation Sermon, being the Gift of some Body deceased. But besides, there is a yearly voluntary Subscription made, amounting to 100 l. He hath also five Shillings for every Burial in the Church, and half as much for a Burial in the Church-yard. But the Ground in the Church belongs to the Parish.

THE Curate is the Reverend Mr. *Ley*.

PRAYERS are every Day at Eleven o'Clock, and a Sermon at Eleven in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon on the *Friday*, preceding every Sacrament *Sunday*, Monthly. Besides the Gift Sermon on *Michaelmas - Day*, there is another given by *Thomas Cross*, Esq; to be preached on St. *Thomas's* Day, for which the Minister has 20 s. the Clerk 5 s. the Sexton 1 s. 6 d.

Here is a fine Organ lately set up.

THE Vestry is General.

THE PARISH OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-wardens.
4 Sidesmen.
4 Overseers and Collectors.

THE PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

5 Constables.
9 Headboroughs.
2 Surveyors of the Highways.
4 Scavengers.

IN *Honey-coat-yard* in *Ailsbury-street* are two Charity-Schools, one for 60 Boys, and one for 40 Girls, who are annually clothed and instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Psalmody, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, by the voluntary and charitable Contributions of well disposed Persons; by whose Charity thirty more Children have been added.

IN *Clerkenwell-Close* is a House of Correction, or *Bridewell*, where idle Persons in the County, such as Night-walkers, &c. are set to Work.

ON *Clerkenwell-Green* is a Prison, called *New Prison*, which was intended as an Ease to *Newgate*; and here Persons, who are guilty of Misdemeanors, &c. committed in the County of *Middlesex*, are sent and detained till discharged by due Course of Law.

IN *Hockley in the Hole* is a Bear-Garden.

IN *Ray-street* is an excellent Spring, formerly called *Clerkenwell*.

IN St. *John's Court* is a Chapel, where there are Prayers *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, and Sermons twice every *Sunday*. It was formerly a Priory, and now endowed by Justice *Mitchel*.

HERE are two Quakers Meeting-Houses, and one Charity-School for those of their Persuasion.

NEAR the Road to *Islington* are several Spaws, and Northward from them is the New River Head.

THIS Parish begins at *Pissing-alley* in St. *John's Street*, (including one Side of that Alley) and opposite to it, extends to the *Guy of Warwick* in *Islington*; and takes in Part of *Muzzel-Hill*, *Great and Little Swan Alleys*; Part of *Goswell-street*; *Mountmill*; *Wood's-close*, and the Streets therein: Also *Ailsbury-street*, *Clerkenwell-Green* and *Close*, *Red-lion-street*, St. *John's Court*,

court, and all *St. John's-lane*, except the two Houses next to *St. John's-street*. In *Turnmill-street* it begins at *Jacob's-court*, inclusive, and at the Gully-hole, on the other Side of the Street, and takes in *Peter-street* as far as the Bar, and contains *Mutton-lane* to the Bridge, *Rag-street*, *Hockley-in-the-Hole*, *Codpiece-row*, *Cold-bath-fields*, and the Streets therein, and all the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Compass.

It extends North-Westward from the End of *Codpiece-row*, or *Town's-end-street*, to *Sir John-old-castle's*, and thence to *Black-mary's-hole*, taking in one House there, and then Northward to the Stone in *Wood's-fields*, and to a little Wheel-Pond; thence to *Sermon-lane*, and then Cross the Road to *Goswell-street*.

This Parish is divided into the Liberty of *Islington*, and the *Upper Liberty*, which is called the Liberty of *St. John's-street*, or *Swan-alley*; the *Lower Liberty*, or *St. Jerusalem, Westminster Liberty*, and the *Close Liberty*.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, and Alleys, &c.

In Islington Liberty.

PART of *Islington*, *Sermon-lane*, *Peacock-yard*, and Part of *Goswell-street-row*.

In St. John's-street Liberty.

PART of *St. John's-street*, and therein *Red-lion-alley*, *Gun-alley*, *Sun-alley*, and *Butcher's-alley*, *Great Swan-alley*, and therein *Little Swan-alley*, *Little Sun-yard*, *Sun-court*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Swan-yard*, *Hoop-yard*, and *Green-yard*; Part of *Goswell-street*; Part of *Goswell-street-row*, *Mount-mill*, *Wood's-close*, and therein *Compton-street*, *King-street*, or *Allen-street*, and *Southampton-street*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *New-prison-walk*.

In St. John of Jerusalem's Liberty.

PART of *St. John's-lane*, and therein *Eagle-court*, or *Vinegar-yard*, in which is *Frecston's-alley*, *George-court*, *Baker's-court*, *Bartlet-street*, and therein *Bartlet-court*, and *Francis-court*, *St. John's-court*, vulg. *St. Jone's*, *St. John's-square*; Part of *Ailsbury-street*, and therein *Bishop's-court*, *St. John's Passage*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *Red-lion-street*, in which is *Red-lion-passage*, and *St. John's-court-passage*; Part of *Benjamin-street*; Part of *Turnmill-street*, and therein *Turk's-head-yard*, *Cock-alley*, *George-alley*, *Rose-alley*, *Frying-pan-alley*, *Bit-alley*, and *Lamb-alley*.

In Westminster Liberty.

PART of *Turnmill-street*, and therein *Jacob's-court*, *Cross-dagger-court*; Part of *Peter-court*, *Flower-de-luce-court*, *Bowling-alley*, *White-horse-alley*, *Bell-alley*, *Cinnamon-alley*, and *Sand-alley*, *Mutton-lane*, and therein *Love-court*, *Ray-street*, and therein *Old-swan-yard*, and *Swan-yard*, *Hockley-in-the-Hole*; Part of *Codpiece-row*, and *Cold-bath-fields*, and therein *Bath-street*, *Baker's-row*, *Warner-street*, and *Dorrington-street*.

Close Liberty.

PART of *Black-mary's-hole*, *Bridewell-walk*, *Clerkenwell-close*; Part of *Clerkenwell-green*, and therein *New-prison-walk*, *Ailsbury-street*, and therein *Honey-coat-yard*, *Green-street*, *St. John's-street-road*, and therein *Red-bull-yard*, *Whitehart-yard*, *Bottle-hay-yard*, *Sleep-alley*, *Cut-throat-lane*; Part of *Muzzle-bill*; Part of *Cod-*

piece-row, or *Town's-end-street*, therein *Pear-tree-court*, *Falcon-court*, and *Shepherd's-court*.

NUMBER of Houses in the Parish 1900.

THE Priory here was valued to dispend 262 £ 19 s. by the Year, and was surrendered the 30th of King Henry VIII. Many good Houses for Gentlemen and other, are now built about this Priory, especially by the Highway towards *Islington*.

So much of the Church which remains, (for one great Isle thereof, which fell down) serves now as a Parish Church of *St. James*, not only for the Tenants and near Inhabitants, but also (as is aforesaid) for all up to *Highgate*, *Moswell*, &c.

NEAR to this Church, besides *Clerk's Well*, lay divers other Wells, namely, *Skinner's Well*, *Fog's Well*, *Tode Well*, *Loder's Well*, *Rede Well*, &c. damm'd up, and so remained and altogether unknown till within these 50 Years, or thereabouts; when, upon some Occasion, they, or some of them were new discovered, and being found Mineral Waters, of the Nature of *Tunbridge*, they came greatly frequented by Citizens, and used as Chalybate Waters for correcting Hypochondriacal Distempers.

THE old Well of *Clerkenwell*, and from whence the Parish had its Name, is still known among the Inhabitants; It is on the Right Hand of a Lane that leads from *Clerkenwell* to *Hockley-in-the-hole*, in a Bottom. One Mr. *Cross*, a Brewer, has this Well inclosed, but the Water runs from him into the said Place. It is inclosed with an high Wall, which formerly was built to bound in *Clerkenwell-close*: The present Well being also inclosed with another lower Wall from the Street. The Way to it is through a little House, which was the Watch-house, you go down many Steps to it. The Well had formerly Iron Work and Brass Cocks, which are now cut off. The Water spins through the old Wall; it is excellently clear, sweet, and well tasted. The Parish is much displeased that it is thus gone to Decay, and think to make some Complaint at a Commission for charitable Uses, hoping by that Means to recover it to common Use again, the Water being highly esteemed thereabouts, and many from those Parts send for it.

Skinner's Well is almost lost, and so it was in *Stow's Time*; but it is said to lie on the West of the Church, inclosed within certain Houses there. The Parish would fain recover the Well again, but cannot tell where the Pipes lie: But Dr. *Rogers*, who formerly lived in an House there, shewed Mr. *E. H.* late Church-warden, two Marks in a Wall in the Close, where these Pipes (as he affirmed) laid, that it might be known after his Death.

THERE was also a Ducking-Pond near to *Clerkenwell*, at which Pond a sad Mischance once happened, viz. the 19th of January, 1633, six young Lads going to sport themselves here upon the Ice, the Ice broke, and they all fell in and lost their Lives, to the great Grief of many that saw them dying, and many more that saw them dead, as well as of their Parents.

IN the Year 1615, the Justices of *Middlesex*, by Licence from the King, built an House of Correction for the County of *Middlesex*, near the East End of *Clerkenwell*, upon a large Garden-Plat, purchased by the said Justices; which House was for the Punishment and Employment of Rogues and Vagabonds of *Middlesex*, who formerly used to be taken into *Bridewell*, as well as the Vagrants of LONDON; but these Miscreants so increased, that *Bridewell* could not contain them, nor imploy them; neither were the Governors willing to receive them of

of *Middlesex* from the said Justices, holding it contrary to the Charter of *LONDON*, and the Foundation of *Bridewell*: But the City gave unto this House 500 *l.* in Money, at the Request of the Council, to make a Stock for the Employment of the Poor. The Purchase of that Plat of Ground, and the Building, cost about 2500 *l.* Part of which was the free Gift of the Justices, and the rest levied by the Inhabitants. The 500 *l.* which the City gave, instead of making a Stock, was employed in building and furnishing the House. The Justices appointed over it two Masters and Governors, and a Matron, who were to order and govern the Vagrants committed there, and to have a Salary of 200 *l.* a Year for their Pains; for which Salary they receive them, and keep them at Work, without further Charge to the County, unless they be discharged thence by Order of the Justices of Peace.

Now to return to *Giltspur-street*, where we first began with this Suburb, there stands the Parish Church of *St. Sepulchre* in the *Bailey*, as is before shewed, from this Street to *Turn-again-lane* by *Hosier-lane*, *Cow-lane*, and *Holborn-Conduit*, down *Snow-hill* to *Holborn-bridge*, and up to *Holborn-hill*, by *Gold-lane*, on the Right Hand, and *Leather-lane* beyond it, up to the Bars; beyond which Bars on the same Side is *Port-pool-lane*, *Gray's-inn-lane*, so called of the Inn of Court, named *Gray's-inn*, as belonging formerly to the Family of the Lord *Gray*, which having its chief Entrance out of this Street, shall be here taken Notice of, taking up almost all the West Side of *Gray's-inn-lane*, into which it has a Passage. This is one of the four Inns of Courts, and is very spacious, containing several Courts, surrounded with good Buildings, taken up by Barristers and Students of the Law. The chief Courts are *Holborn-court*, *Chapel-court*, and *Cony-court*: But since the taking down the Middle Row of old Chambers, which severed *Cony-court* from *Chapel-court*, both are laid open together; only a Separation of a Palisado Pail running cross, to keep the Coachmen from driving their Horses into *Cony-court*, which since the levelling and gravelling, is kept very handsome. And this Court being the best situate, as to an open Air, especially the West and North Sides, which looks into the Garden and adjacent Fields, is of most Esteem, and has the best Buildings. The Hall where the Gentlemen of the Society Dine and Sup, is large and good, but the Chapel adjoining is too small; it were to be wished that the Society would new build it, and raise it on arched Pillars, like *Lincoln's-inn* Chapel, and then there would be a good dry Walk underneath, in rainy Weather. Besides these Courts, there is another more Westward, having the Garden Wall on the North Side, and Buildings on the West, with some Part of the South. Out of this Court there is a Passage down Steps into *Holborn-court*, another Passage into *Chapel-court*, another into *Fulwood's-rents*, and another into *Bedford-row*.

THE chief Ornament belonging to this Inn, is its spacious Garden, with curious Walks, as well those that are shady by the lofty Trees, as those that are raised higher, and lie open to the Air, and the Enjoyment of a delightful Prospect of the Fields. And this Garden has been, for many Years, much resorted unto by the Gentry of both Sexes.

SOME of their chief and antient Orders for Government are:

THAT one of the Sons of every double Reader should be admitted without Fine; others to pay

for Admission 40 *s.* afterward this was raised to 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* excepting those of *Staple's* and *Bernard's-inn*; it was afterwards ordered, that setting the Fine on Admission should be left to the Judgment of the Treasurer and Readers of the House.

AFTER the 30th of *Elizabeth* none to be admitted, unless his Fine be paid down; and 36 *Eliz.* those admitted were to find two Sureties for Payment of his Duties, as Pension to the House, for Chambers and for Commons; which Sureties were to be Fellows of this House.

KING *James*, in the 1st of his Reign, commanded, that none should be admitted of this Society but Gentlemen by Descent, and he to be admitted was to give in his Name, that his Quality might be considered; and that none be admitted till they had paid all Duties per Order, 6 *January*.

AND afterward, that none should be admitted to any Chambers but for three Lives.

By 6 *Car. I.* it was ordered, that those admitted should pay 10 *l.* Fine, and 20 *l.* per Ann. Rent, and no Chambers to be sold but for one Life; but at present the Building Term, for which Chambers are disposed of is 51 Years, and the Renewing Term, 21.

FOR their better Improvement in Learning, at a Pension held 24 *Jan.* 12 *Eliz.* ordered, that Moots should be kept three Days in every Week, *Mondays*, *Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, if not Holidays; and every Inner Barrister, not putting Cases according to the old Order, to pay 2 *s.* for every Default.

IN 16 *January* it was ordered, that some one of the third Table should assign a Cafe, and he that did it once, to be excused for that Term.

ANY Gentleman who shall be expelled the House, he is not to be re-admitted but by Pension Order, and shall pay 40 *s.* for his Re-admittance; and the Fine for Admittance (*Ann.* 1664.) of a new Member not coming from the Inns of Chancery was 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and there are several other antient Rules relating to Commons not now used.

THE first Reader of this House was *John Spelman*, Esq; Anno 1516, first Treasurer Anno 1530, but the Readers, Comptrollers; and Revels have of late (for some Years) been laid aside.

THE Arms in the Hall of this Inn of Court are of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*; *Thomas Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suffex*, *Edward Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, *Robert*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord *Gray* of *Wilton*, Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* Earl of *Bedford*, Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord *Darcey*, Lord *St. John* of *Bletso*, *Henry*, Earl of *Kent*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir *Francis Bacon*, Baron of *Verulam*, Lord *Bergavenny*, Lord *Wentworth*, Sir *John Spelman*, one of the Judges of the King's-Bench, *Clement Spelman*, Esq; Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, and many others; which here is not Room to insert.

As to the Building, the Roof of the Hall is finely built of Timber in the Nature of *Westminster-hall*; on the Turret is a Sun-declining Dial, with this Motto, *LUX DIEI LEX DEI*. That noble Court, called *Cony-court*, was built Anno 1687.

THE Chapel here is a *Gothick* Building; and was, in the Year 1699, beautified and repaired; the Walls being covered with a handsome Finishing.

THE Dimensions are, Length 51 Feet, Breadth 37, Altitude about 20. Here are no Burials; nor (consequently) any Monument.

THE present Preacher to this Honourable Society, is the Reverend Dr. *Stebbing*, whose Income arises from the Members of the House, who pay according to their Degree, as per Term :

A Student, 2 s. 6 d.
A Barrister, 3 s. 4 d.
An Antient, 4 s.
And a Bencher, 6 s. 8 d.

WHICH is paid to the Treasurer, and he pays the Preacher 160 l. per Ann. Quarterly ; out of which the Dr. allows the Afternoon Preacher 40 l. per Ann. who is now the Reverend Mr. *William Noble* ; and here are Prayers daily at Eleven and Three.

A Gentleman now pays for Admittance, 4 l. 8 s.
To the Officers at his coming into Commons, 17 s. 6 d.

To the Preachers and Butlers Rolls, per Term, 5 s.

To the Pension or Parliament for Mooting, in order to be called to the Bar, 3 l. 3 s.

They are to be in Commons a Fortnight every Term, for which they pay, 16 s.

And in the Winter Terms more, 1 s. 6 d.

THEY are to be seven Years admitted (or if they come from the Inns of *Chancery*, five Years) 20 Terms in Commons, and have a Chamber in their own Right, and then having done their Exercise are called to the Bar.

THERE are Degrees of Tables for the Benchers, Barristers and Students : And the Officers of this House, are :

A Treasurer.	A Pannier Man.
Steward.	Steward's Man, and
4 Butlers.	Chief Butler's Man.
2 Cooks.	2 Porters, and
	1 Gardener.

THE Garden is very spacious and pleasant, and has six principal Walks, of which two are Terras Walks.

THE Armorial Ensigns of this Society are, *Argent, a Griffin Rampant, segreiant proper.*

Grays-inn-lane is furnished with fair Buildings, and many Tenements on both the Sides leading to the Fields towards *Highgate* and *Hampstead*.

ON the High-street are many fair Houses built, and Lodgings for Gentlemen, Inns for Travellers, and such like, up almost (for it lacks but little) to *St. Giles's in the Fields*. Among which Buildings, for the most Part, being very new, one that was larger than the rest, in *Stow's* Time, was built by a Widow, some Time Wife to *Richard Arlington, Esq.* which *Richard Arlington* deceased in the Year 1561. And thus much for that North Side of *Holborn*.

Now from *Newgate* on the Left Hand, or South Side, lies the *Old-bailey*, and so down by *Seacoal-lane* End to *Holborn-bridge*, up *Holborn-hill*, by *Shoe-lane*, and *Fetter-lane*, to the Bars.

THESE two Cross-Lanes, *Shoe-lane* and *Fetter*, or (*Fewter*) *Lane*, with the third, called *Chancery-lane* (all which lie between the two High-streets, *Fleet-street* and *Holborn*, and are Passages from one to the other) were foul for Passengers and unpaved, till the 9th of King *Edward II.* Ann. 1315, when that King granted an Imposition upon Commodities brought to the City, for the Mending and Paving of those Lanes ; and likewise to pave and mend the Highway from *Portpole-bridge* to *Tyburn*, and to *High-*

gate ; and also the same Grant extended from the Paving between *Temple-bar* and *Westminster*.

BEYOND the Bars was (in old Time) a Temple built by the *Templers*, whose Order first began in the Year of CHRIST 1118, the 19th of King *Henry I.* This Temple was left, and fell to Ruin since the Year 1184, when the *Templers* had built them a new Temple in *Fleet-street*, near to the River *Thames*. A great Part of this old Temple was pulled down, but in the Year 1595. Adjoining to this old Temple was the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Inn, wherein he lodged, when he repaired to this City ; *Robert de Curars*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, built it about the Year 1147. And *John Ruffel*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, Lord Chancellor in the Reign of King *Richard III.* was lodged there. It afterwards belonged to the Earls of *Southampton*, and therefore called *Southampton-house* ; which House was conveyed in Fee to the Lord *Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord Chancellor, in the Time of King *Edward VI.* for which the Bishop has no other House in or near LONDON, as is thought.

ONE Mr. *Reper* built much there ; by Means whereof, Part of the Ruins of the old Temple was seen to remain, built of *Cane Stone*, round in Form as the new Temple, by *Temple-bar*, and other Temples in *England*.

BEYOND this old Temple and the Bishop of *Lincoln's* House, was *New-street*, so called in the Reign of King *Henry III.* when he (of a Jew's House) founded the House of *Converts*, betwixt the old Temple and the new.

CONCERNING this House of *Converts* some Things have been spoken before in *Farringdon* Ward Without ; let these Antiquities thereof be added here, for the better Knowledge of this Place :

First, One *Henry*, a Convert, bequeathed a Tenement to it situate over-against this House, in the Street called *New-street*, for the maintaining of a Luminary to the Holy Trinity in the Church of this House ; which Tenement the Master of the said House, and the rest of the Brethren afterwards demised to *Will. Ailemer*, the 9th of King *Edward II.*

Secondly, Women *Converts* were admitted here as well as Men ; and King *Edward III.* in the 18th of his Reign, admitted one *Aliouer M.* who had not wherewithal to live, granting her to have so much in all Things for her Sustentation, as well in Money at the Exchequer, viz. one Penny a Day, and the *Aisamenta*, i. e. the Conveniences of the Houses and Gardens, as any one of the other Women enjoyed ; and also of the *Deodands*, and other Profits, as of the Rents and Tenements of the said *Converts* of LONDON, being within the Kingdom of *England*, as much as any other Convert Women partook thereof.

CONCERNING the *Deodands* before-mentioned, the said King *Edward III.* in the 4th of his Reign, granted to the Master of the House of *Converts*, the *Deodands* belonging to him.

THE King presented a Clerk to the Church of *St. Dunstan* in *Fleet-street*, in the 10th of his Reign ; but it was *Salva pensione. inde capiend. Regis in Domo Conversorum.*

THERE was also Provision made for the maintaining of the Children of such as were of this House. And there is a Patent, Anno 15 of that King, concerning providing for the Children of one of them deceased in the same House.

AND in the 20th of the same King, the *Converts* were ordered to receive 10 d. ob. every Week.

THERE was a Governor of this House, who was called the Keeper of it, one *John S. Denys*, Arch-deacon

deacon of *Rockester*, was Keeper there in the Time of King *Edward I.* which King took a voluntary Oath to make Provision for them, *Rex Johanni de St. Dionysio Archino, Roff. Custodi Domus Conversorium Lond. Salut. Quia ad augmentum Fidei, Nos, ut illi qui a Cecitate ad Lumen Ecclesie sunt conversi, in ipsa Fidei Firmitate roborentur, & alii qui adhuc in errore persistunt, lubentius ad gratiam Fidei se convertant, deposuimus in eorum sustentationem salubriter providero.*

THE same Street has since been called *Chancery-lane*, by Reason that King *Edward III.* annexed the House of Converts by Patents, to the Office of *Custos Rotulorum*, or Master of the Rolls, in the 15th of his Reign.

THIS Chancellor's-lane, (now called *Chancery-lane*) in King *Edward V's* Time was so foul and miry, that *John Briton*, Custos of LONDON, had it barred up, to hinder any Harm that might happen in passing that Way; and the Bishop of *Chichester*, whose House was there, kept up the Bar for many Years: But after divers Years, upon an Inquisition made of the Annoyances of LONDON, the Inquest presented that *John Bishop of Chichester*, 10 Years past stopt up a certain Lane, called *Chancellor's-lane*, *Levando ibid. duas Stapulas cum una barra*, i. e. by setting up there two Staples with one Bar cross the said Lane, whereby Men with Carts and other Carriages could not pass. The Bishop said, that *John Breton*, while he was Custos of LONDON, for that the said Lane was so dirty that no Man could pass, set up the said Staples and Bar *ad viam illum defutand.* and he granted, that what was an Annoyance should be taken away: And so the Sheriff was commanded to do it.

IN this Street the first fair Building to be noted on the East Side, is called the *Cursitors* (or *Cursitors*) Office, built with divers fair Lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Brick and Timber, by Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, late Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, deceased in the Year 1578.

NEAR to this *Cursitors* Office are divers fair Houses and large Gardens, built and made in a Ground some Time belonging to one great House on the other Side the Street, there made by *Ralph Nevil*, Bishop of *Chichester*. This Ground he had by the Gift of King *Henry III.* as appears hence, viz.

“ The King granted to *Ralph*, Bishop of
“ *Chichester*, Chancellor, that Place, with the
“ Garden which *John Herlirum* forfeited in that
“ Street called *New-street*, over-against the Land
“ of the said Bishop, in the same Street; which
“ Place, with the Garden and Appurtenance,
“ was the King's Exchete, by the Liberty of
“ the City of LONDON, as it was acknow-
“ ledged before the King, in his Court of the
“ Tower of LONDON, in the last Pleas of
“ the Crown of that City. Cart. 11. King
“ *Henry III.*

Morris Brown, Citizen and Fruiterer, by his Will, July 6, 1488, gave to *Margery* his Wife the Profits of his Tenements and Gardens, which he held to farm of the Bishop of *Chichester*, lying in *Chancery-lane*, in the Parish of *St. Dunstan* in the West.

THE Bishop of *Chichester* has still a Propriety and Rents here for Grounds belonging to the See, on both Sides the Way. First, on the West Side from *Lincoln's-inn*; in the Street Southward near the Pump to ——— Feet of Ground; comprehending two Thorowfares, viz. *Bishop's-court*, siding with *Lincoln's-inn*, and some Time taking in Part of it, (which said Inn formerly paid 7 l. per Ann.

as an Acknowledgment to the said Bishop;) and *Chichester Rents*, the other Thorowfare on that Side. On the East Side of the Street forwards, the said Grounds extend from *White's-alley* to the *Rolls*; and backwards East as far as *Bond's-Stables*, with a Patch of Ground joining to it inclusive; comprehending all the Ground usually called *The Tenter-yard*, and *Simmond's-inn*, and siding on the *Rolls* Southwards.

AND Anno 7. *Regin. Annæ*, there was an Act made for explaining and making more effectual a former Act, *Anno Reginæ 1.* granting further Time to *John Bishop of Chichester*, and his Successors, to make Leases of certain Houses and Ground in and near *Chancery-lane*, belonging to the Bishoprick of *Chichester*.

The ROLLS LIBERTY.

THERE were many old Houses belonging to the *Rolls*; and to encourage and warrant the Tenants to rebuild or improve them, an Act was made the 12th of King *Charles II.* to empower the Master of the *Rolls* to make Leases of them for Years. For before the Masters could not grant such Leases for Terms of Years as might prevail with Tenants to build their Houses; and so they came much out of Repair, and not capable of Improvement.

Thomas Barrow was Master of the *Rolls* in King *Richard III.* his Reign; to whom that King gave a Grant of a Tun of Wine, to be taken in the Port of LONDON, which seemed to have been his Fee; as appears in a Ledger of that King.

WHICH *Rolls* are a Liberty, tho' of no great Compass: To set down its Circuit or Bounds, we shall begin at the Corner of *Cursitors-alley*, next to *Chancery-lane*, taking in the South Side to the *Rose Tavern*, where it crosses *White's-alley*; all which it takes in, and so into *Bond's-stables*; all which is also taken in, except two or three Houses on each Side next to *Fetter-lane*; and there it crosses into the *Rolls-garden*, which it likewise takes in; and from thence runs into *Chancery-lane* by *Sergeants-inn*; and crossing *Chancery-lane* runs into *Jackanapes-lane*, about the Middle of which it crosses into *Pope's-head-court*, which it takes all in, as it doth the East Side of *Bell-yard*, almost to the End next *Temple-bar*, except some few Houses on the Backside of *Crown-court*, which is in the City Liberty: And then crossing *Bell-yard*, near *Temple-bar*, runs cross the Houses into *Shear-lane*, taking in all the East Side: And again, crossing over to *Lincoln's-inn-new-court*, runs up to the Pump by the *Pallisado-Pales*, where it crosses over into *Chancery-lane*, taking in the *St. John's-head Tavern*, and thence to the Corner of *Cursitors-alley*, where we began its Bounds, or Girt Line.

THE *Rolls*, formerly a Church, now used for the Custody of the *Rolls* and Records of *Chancery*; as also made Use of on *Sundays* in Term-Time for Divine Service and Preaching. Here the Master of the *Rolls* resides, and has a handsome, new, well-built House.

IN the Chapel where Divine Service is performed, the Records are kept; this would admit of new Building. In the Yard belonging to the *Rolls*, is the *Examiners-Office*, being two in Number, with their Clerks.

Chancery-lane (wherein these *Rolls* are situate, formerly called *New-street*) is a Place of great Resort and Trade, occasioned by its Vicinity to the *Rolls*, *Six-clerks-office*, *Sergeant's-inn*, with *Simmond's-inn*, and the other Inns of Court and *Chancery*: But the upper Part of this Lane,

next *Holbourn*, lying in *St. Andrew's* Parish, is best built and inhabited, having also the Prospect of *Lincoln's-Inn* Gardens.

THE particular Places in *Chancery-lane* are these :

ON the South Part; beginning next to *Lincoln's-Inn*, is,

Bishop's-court, new built, with good Houses, having a Free-stone Pavement, and a Passage into *Lincoln's-Inn*, where there is a Pair of Gates with open Iron Bars.

Chichester-rents; a pretty broad Court; with a Passage also into *Lincoln's-Inn*, through a Pair of Gates, shut up at Nights as those at *Bishop's-court*. It is a Place not over well inhabited, nor neatly kept, although it might be otherwise, as having a good Freestone Pavement. Next to this is a small and narrow Place called *Feathers-alley*, which hath a Passage into the upper End of *Bell-yard*.

THE Six Clerks Office is a large Building, the Office is kept above Stairs, where the sixty Clerks in one large Room, have their Seats; but the Six Clerks have there each their Apartments.

ENTERING into this Six Clerks Office, on the Right Hand, is the Enrollment Office of the Chancery.

THE Masters of the Chancery have their Office in *Chancery-lane*, near *Jackanapes-lane*, being a Room where generally one or two attend in their Turns to take Affidavits, &c. and sit for Business. It is situated in a Yard where the *Crown and Rolls Tavern* is kept. Their Dwelling-Houses are elsewhere.

THE Masters of Chancery are twelve of the Civil Law, who are Assistants to the Lord Chancellor.

WHEN Sir *Thomas Smith* writ his *Commonwealth*, there were but six, besides the Master of the Rolls. The Nature of their Office, and what Encroachments were made upon them a good while ago, may appear by a Letter Petitionary, preferred to the Lord Treasurer, *An. 1608*, drawn and signed by Sir *John Tindal*, and other of the Masters: Complaining against extraordinary Masters in Chancery, the Act of taking away the Rewards of Suitors, losing the Benefit of the Alienation Office, and other Matters, which had greatly diminished the Benefit of their Places. The Letter was as follows :

Right Honourable and our very good Lord,

WE the Masters of the Chancery, which be the Masters of the Chancery in Ordinary, and so known (whose Names be hereunto subscribed) on the Behalf of ourselves, and our Fellow Masters in Ordinary now absent, do most humbly and in all Duty shew unto your Lordship, That where by the Institution of the High Court of Chancery, there were only twelve principal Assistants appointed to attend the Lord Chancellor in the Affairs of that Court, which be called *The Masters* of the said Court, of whom the Master of the Rolls is the Chief: Unto which Number the noble Kings of this Realm have given bountiful Allowance of Diet and Robes, and many great Things also towards the Charge of their Service, besides many Fees of Right and Custom belonging to their Places: So it is, Right Honourable, that as in many other Cases, so of later Times, we know not by what deserved Punishment, but by our Unhappiness (as it seems) all our antient Allowances in a Manner (in this extreme Increase of Charges, when our Pains and Service by Reason of the Multitude of Suits are doubled and trebled) are taken from us, partly by Monopolies of great yearly Revenue, of such Things as belonged principally to the ordinary Masters, made by Patents

unto such as have not at all served in the said Court; partly by a late severe Statute whereby all Reward from Suitors is taken from them, a Matter admitted in all other Commonwealths; and not a little by the making in these Times of many extraordinary Masters, which originally were not at all: But in Process of Time a very few were used only in the remotest Parts of the Land, for the Ease of those Subjects: But now, tho' they be not of the King's Fee, nor give Attendance in Court, do not only glean, but carry away whole Sheaves from the Ordinary Masters: So as in Effect there is left unto the true Masters towards their great Pains and Charge, a bare yearly Stipend from the King's Majesty of about twenty Nobles towards their Robes, and certain petty Duties; which the Extraordinaries take upon them also against all Right and Reason to carry from them.

AND for a plain Evidence thereof, may it please your Lordship to be informed, That the Duties which are payable in the Alienation-Office, whereof your Honour hath now under his gracious Majesty the Governance, which do belong to a Master of the Chancery, were ever before the Erection of that Office belonging only unto the Masters, and at the first Erection of that Office a Master in Ordinary was placed there. But in the Time of the last Lord Treasurer, we know not by what Means, but as we believe chiefly by not knowing any Difference between the two Functions, an Extraordinary was placed there, to the great Prejudice and Damage, and (if we durst say it) to the Wrong of the Ordinary Masters. Now for as much as the same Person is yet employed in that Service in the said Office, We therefore, the Ordinary Masters of the said Court of Chancery, his Majesty's dutiful, faithful and most painful Servants in that Court, encouraged by the publick Fame of your admirable Disposition to Justice and Equity, do humbly beseech your Honour, to be a Means unto his Gracious Majesty, that his most humble Subjects and Servants might in some reasonable Sort, according to their Places and Service be respected: And your Honour in this very Particular Case, would be pleased to restore unto our Places, the Benefit of serving in the said Office of Alienations.

AND so shall we be found no less ready than we stand bound to employ our best Endeavours, in the same his Majesty's Service, under you: And will also testify our humble Thankfulness, by yielding unto your Honour our most willing Duties, and by recommending you always to the gracious Favour of the Almighty.

Jackanapes-lane, lately a bad, as well as frequent Passage for Coaches and Carts into *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, and those Parts, being very troublesome by Reason of its Narrowness, that two could not pass by one another. But now by a late Act of Parliament, this Lane is widened. On the South Side, about the Middle, there is a Passage into *Popes-head-court*, which is a pretty square Place; with a Free-stone Pavement. And of this there is another Passage into *Bell-yard*.

Bell-yard, a Place of a good Thoroughfare from *Lincoln's Inn* into *Fleet-street*, and chiefly consisting of Publick Houses.

Shear-lane comes out of *Little Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, and falls into *Fleet-street* by *Temple-bar*; the upper Part hath good Buildings, well inhabited; but the lower Part is very narrow, and more ordinary. In this Lane is a certain small Court.

THEN on the East Side of *Chancery-lane* is *Curfitors-alley*, so called from the *Curfitors* Office there adjoining. This Alley, at the Entrance into *Chancery-lane*, is but narrow, but opens wider,

wider, where it hath good Houses well inhabited.

White's-alley, or rather Alleys; (for these are several) which lead to Buildings all old, and generally ill inhabited. These Buildings have two Passages into *Chancery-lane*; the one called *Three Crane-alley*, and the other *Bream's Buildings*, a handsome open Place, with very good Houses on one Side, the other is only a high Dead Wall, except one House at the North East Corner.

Bond-stables hath a Passage into *White's-alley*, and another into *Symond's-Inn*; but the best into *Fetter-lane*, thro' a Sort of Street now lately built with good Houses, and called the *Rolls Buildings*. In this Place is a small Court called *Crack-pitcher-court*.

Symond's-Inn; this is one of the Inns of Chancery, but is possessed by two Masters in Chancery, several Solicitors, &c. There are two handsome Brick Structures, and two pleasant Courts; in one of which is the Registers Office; which is of great Import and much Business belonging to the Court of Chancery. There is one principal Register; which Office is vested in his Grace *Charles Duke of St. Alban's*, and *Francis Earl of Godolphin*. The Deputy-Registers are *Edward Goldsborough, Esq;* and *Richard Price, Esq;* For the Rolls, *Mr. Thomas Parnel*, and *Mr. Thomas Parot*. Their Business is to sit in Court and register the Proceedings with all Decrees and Orders, &c. of the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, or Master of the Rolls, and at their Office deliver out Copies of the same to those concerned, &c.

THEN was the House of *Converts*, wherein now the Rolls of Chancery are kept.

THUS much for the Rolls and the Liberty thereof. Then is *Sergeants-Inn*.

ON the West Side of *New-street* was antiently, and still is, the House and Office of the Six Clerks, of old called *Harflu-Inn*. It belonged some Time to *Notion Park Priory* in *Lincolnshire*. Upon the Dissolution it came to *K. Henry VIII.* who in the 30th of his Reign gave it to *Charles Duke of Suffolk*, and *Katharine* his Wife. It consisted of a Messuage, a Garden and Curtelage. And here the Six Clerks sat. In 31 H. 8. the said Duke and Dutcheß parted with it to the said Six Clerks. In which Year an Act of Parliament was made, whereby they were made a Corporation, under the Name of *The Six Clerks of the King's Court of Chancery*. And for them to hold and enjoy the said Messuage, Garden and Curtelage, to them and their Successors, the Six Clerks of Chancery, for ever in Succession; and to hold it of the King in Fealty.

ON this West Side of *New-street*, towards the North End thereof, was (of old Time) the Church, and House of the Preaching Fryars: Of which House, it is said, that in the Year of Christ. 1221, the Fryars Preachers, thirteen in Number, came into England, and having to their Prior one named *Gilbert de Fraxineto*, in Company of *Peter de la Roche*, Bishop of *Winchester*, came to *Canterbury*; where, presenting themselves before the Archbishop *Steven*, he commanded the said Prior to preach, whose Sermon he liked so well, that ever after he loved that Order. These Fryars came to LONDON, and had their first House without the Wall of the City by *Holbourn*, near the *Old Temple*.

Hubert de Burgo, Earl of *Kent*, was a great Benefactor unto these Fryars, and deceasing at his Manor at *Bansted* in *Surrey*, or, after some Writers, at his Castle of *Barkhamsted* in *Hertfordshire*, in the Year 1242, was buried in their Church: Unto the which Church he had given his Place at *Westminster*; which the said Fryars afterward sold to *Walter Gray*, Archbishop of *York*, and he left it to his Successors in that See,

for ever to be their House, when they should repair to the City of LONDON. And therefore the same was called *York Place*; which Name so continued until the Year 1529; that King *Henry VIII.* took it from *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *York*; and then gave it to Name, *White Hall*.

Margaret, Sister to the King of *Scots*, Widow to *Geffery*, Earl Marshal, deceased 1244, and was buried in this Church.

IN the Year 1250 the Fryars of this Order of Preachers, through *Christendom*; and from *Jerusalem*; were by a Convocation assembled together, at this House by *Holbourn*, to intreat of their Estate, to the Number of 400, having Meat and Drink found them of Alms, because they had no Possessions of their own. The first Day the King came to their Chapter, found them Meat and Drink, and dined with them. Another Day the Queen found them Meat and Drink: Afterward the Bishop of LONDON, the Abbots of *Westminster*, of *St. Alban's*, *Waltham*, and others. In the Year 1276, *Gregory Rokefly*, Mayor, and the Barons of LONDON, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwerby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, two Lanes or Ways next the Street of *Baynard's Castle*, and the Tower of *Mountfichet*; to be destroyed. On which Place the said *Robert* built Church; with the rest of the Stones that were left of the said Tower. And thus the Black Fryars left their Church and House by *Holbourn*, and departed to their new.

THIS old Fryar-House (*justa Holbourn* saith the Patent) was by King *Edward I.* in the sixteenth of his Reign, given to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*. Next to this House of Fryars, was one other great House, some Time belonging to the Bishop of *Chichester*, whereof *Matthew Paris* writeth thus:

Ralph de nova villa, or *Nevill*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Chancellor of England, some Time built a noble House, even from the Ground, not far from the *New Temple* and House of *Converts*, in which Place he deceased, in the Year 1244. His Gardens, on the other Side of the Street, mentioned before. *Matthew Paris* called it the Bishop of *Chichester's Palace* (such it seems was the Magnificence of it,) and writes, that the Archbishop of *Canterbury* visiting *St. Bartholomew's*, did lie at this House. It is said to be Let in Lease by the Bishop's Predecessors for divers Years. Here *Spelman* writes, that *Sir Richard Read*, some Time a Master of Chancery, and *Mr. Atkinson* a Counsellor at Law, Men eminent in their Times, (*viz.* under Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*) and others dwelt.

IN this Place, after the Decease of the aforesaid Bishop, and in Place of the House of Black Fryars before spoken, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Constable of *Chester*, and Custos of *England*, built his Inn, and for the most Part was lodged there. He deceased in this House in the Year 1310, and was buried in the New Work (whereunto he had been a great Benefactor) of *St. Paul's Church*, betwixt our Lady's Chapel, and *St. Dunstan's Chapel*. You enter *Lincoln's-Inn* under a fair antient Gate-house, on which are the Arms of *England*: And on the Right Side thereof this Coat within the Garter: Or, a Lion Azure or Purpure, belonging to *Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*: On the Sinister Side another Coat, within the Garter borne quarterly, being the bearing of the *Lovels*; underneath is the Date, A. D. 1518. These Arms are of late new painted and refreshed. By whom they were done, appears by an Inscription there added underneath, *viz.*

Lincoln's-Inn;

Insignia hæc refecta & decorata JOHANNE
HAWLES,
Armig. Solicitatore Generali, Thesaurario, 1695.

A fair Chapel for the Use of this Inn of Court,
was built in the first Court, Anno 1623, and
consecrated upon *Ascension-Day* that Year, by
the Lord Bishop of LONDON.

THIS *Lincoln's-inn*, some Time pertaining to
the Bishops of *Chichester*, as a Part of the said
great House, is now an Inn, as before; but now
lately increased with fair Buildings, and reple-
nished with Gentlemen studious in the Common
Law. In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* Sir
Thomas Lovel was a great Builder there; espe-
cially he built the Gate-house and Fore-front
towards the East, placing thereon as well the
Lacie's Arms as his own: He caused the *Lacie's*
Arms to be cast and wrought in Lead, on the
Lover of the Hall of that House, which was in
three Escutcheons, a *Lion Rampant*, for *Lacie's*,
seven Mascules voided, for *Quintie*, and *three*
Wheat Sheaves, for *Chester*. This Lover be-
ing of late repaired, the said Escutcheons were
left out.

ABOUT the Year 1622, or 1623, the Chapel
was built with an Ambulatory, or Walk under-
neath, paved with Free-stone, very convenient
for standing or walking in wet Weather, and
where the Gentlemen of this Inn are buried,
for whom there are numerous Inscriptions. Over
the Arch, at the East End of the South Walk,
under the said Chapel, is placed a Coat of Arms
of the Bishop of LONDON, who consecrated
this Chapel, and these Words underneath:

GEORGIUS LONDON Episcopus consecravit
in Festo Ascensionis, DOMINI ANNO 1623.

It is a fair Chapel, built without any Pillars;
the Windows all finely painted, with Apostles,
Kings, and Prophets; under which are many
Shields with Coats of Arms of such as either
were honourable Members of this Inn, or as gave
the Windows, with Inscriptions under each.
As on the North Side there are 12 Windows
with the Figures in the Glass at large, of *Da-
vid, Daniel, Eli, Esaias, Jeremias, Ezekiel,*
*Amos, Zacharias, Abraham, Moses, John Bap-
tist* and *St. Paul*; and on the South Side the 12
Apostles. The Inscriptions under these 12
on the North Side as follow:

Jacob. Ley, Miles & Baronettus Capitali Jus-
ticiarius Domini Regis ad placita coram ipso
Rege tenenda assignatus & quondam Capitalis
Justiciarium Capitalis Banci in Hibernia.

Humfridus Winch, Miles, unus Justiciarium
Domini Regis de Banco, ac quondam Capitalis
Baro Scaccarii in Hibernia, & postea Capitalis
Banci in Hibernia.

Johannes Denham, Miles, unus Baronum Cu-
ria Scaccarii in Anglia; & quondam Capitalis
Baro Scaccarii in Hibernia, & unus Dominorum
Justiciariorum in Hibernia.

Willielmus Jones, Miles, unus Justiciariorum
Domini Regis de Banco, ac nuperrimè Capitalis
Justiciarius Capital. Banci in Hibernia.

Ranulphus Crew, Miles, Sereniss. Dom. Ja-
cobi Regis Serviens ad Legem.

Thomas Hartys, Baronettus & Serviens ad
Legem.

Thomas Richardson, Miles, Serviens ad Le-
gem & Conventionis Parliamenti inchoati & tent.
tricesimo die Jan. Ann. Dom. 1620. & ibidem
continuat. usque octavum diem Februarii, Ann.
1621, & tunc dissolut. Prolocutor.

Johannes Darcie, Serviens ad Legem.

Christopher Brook, & Thomas Sanderfon, Ma-
gri. de Banco. Quorum Fidei hujus sacrae Fa-
brica Cura credita fuit, fieri fecerunt, 1626. And
under their Arms, *Sans Dieu rien*.

Rowland Wandesford, Eboracensis Armig. &
unus Magistrorum de Banco, sumptu proprio fieri
fecit, 1626.

Gulielmus Noye de S. Buriens. Comit. Cor-
nub. Armig. unus Magistrorum de Banco, fieri
fecit, 1626.

Johannes Took, Armig. hujus Hospitii ad
Bancum Associatus, & Regi Curia suæ Pupillorum
a rationibus, fieri fecit, 1626.

THE Inscription under the 12 Apostles on the
South Side of the Chapel, are as follow:

Henrici, Com. Northamptoniensis.

Gulielmi, Com. Pembrocix.

Johannis, Com. Bridgwater.

Jacobi, Com. Carlisle.

Georgii Baronis de Abergavenny & Maria fil.
Edwardi Ducis Buckinghamix.

Bartholom. Henrici Baron. Abergavenny &
Francisca fil. Tho. Comit. Rutland.

Thomas Fane, Eq. aurat. & Maria Uxor. ejus
Baronissa le Dispenfer.

Franciscus Fane, unus sociorum hujus Hospitii,
Eques Balnei, Com. Westmorland, Baron le Dis-
penfer & Burgherft. Cujus Impensis, &c. hæc qua-
tuor Lumina vitreis adornatur depictis & Ma-
ria filia & hæredis Antho. Mildmay, militis An.
Dom. 1626.

Robert le Spencer of Wormleighton.

Sir Henry Compton, Kt.

Thomas Spencer of Claredon, Esquire.

John Spencer of Offley, Esquire.

THE East Window has the Arms of *England*
painted large, with the Ineschutcheon of King
William III. with the Royal Supporters, and the
Words *Je meintiendray*, and divers other Coats.

THE West Window also full of Coats of Arms,
with the Names subscribed.

Lincoln's-inn-hall also had divers Coats of
Arms in the Windows, pertaining to noble or
eminent Persons formerly of that House, or Be-
factores to it, viz.

Henry Hobert, Kt. John Pickering, Keeper
of the Great Seal, Christopher Wray, Kt. Lord
Chief Justice of England, who had there two
Shields, 1. *Azure, on a Chief, Or, three Mart-
lets, Gules.* 2. *Arg. a Chevron, Sable, three*
Mullets of the First, pierced, between as many
Eagles Heads, crazed. Spencer, Stanley, Earl
of

of Derby, Radcliff, Earl of Surrey; Ruffel; Earl of Bedford, Egerton, Viscount Brackley, &c.

Lincoln's-inn has a considerable Part in the Parish of St. *Clement's*; another Part in the Parish of St. *Giles's* in the Fields; another Part in the Parish of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, and a fourth in the Liberty of the Rolls.

OF late Years it has been much increased by the additional Buildings, taken out of *Little Lincoln's-inn-fields*, consisting of three very good Rows, all taken up by Gentlemen of the Society, having fair and commodious Apartments; the said three Rows encompassing three Sides of the Court; which is spacious and neatly kept, and covered with Gravel, raised towards the Middle, to cast off the Rain Water when it falls: In the Middle of the Court is a curious Stone Pillar artificially wrought, on which is a Dial-Clock, with four Boys who used to spout Water out of *Triton* Shells, and at the Bottom is a Basen that received the said Streams of Water falling down from the Shells, all encompassed with handsome Iron Bars. The North Side lies open to the Gardens, which are now exceedingly improved with curious Walks, Grass-Plats, fine Rows of shady Trees to walk under, and a Terras Walk or Mount, which gives the Prospect of *Lincoln's-inn-fields*.

To return to the Chapel; it is a strong, neat, well-built Structure; the Walls are beautiful Stone, strengthened with Buttresses, and adorned with Vases on Acroters: It is elevated on strong *Gothick* Pillars and Arches, adorned with Coats of Arms, Carving, &c. so that there is a Cloister, or open Wall, under the Chapel; the Windows are spacious of the same Order, and it has a cambered Roof.

As to the finishing and ornamental Part, the Roof is neatly cieled with Timber, and the Walls are wainscotted round with Oak about six Feet high.

THE Pews and Pulpit are of the same Kind of Timber, the Fronts of the former being carved in the Semblance of the *Gothick* Arch.

THE Communion-Table is inclosed with strong Rail and Balister, and the Window over is spacious and beautiful. The *Commandments* are placed on the South Side of the Church, done in Black on Gold, between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, in Gold Colour on Black.

THE Door-Case at the Entrance, at the West End, is very handsome, being Oak; with Pillars and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order.

WITHIN the Cloister, under the Chapel, are several Gentlemen buried; some of the most remarkable, Grave-stones are these, with the following Inscriptions:

Here lyes the Body of
JOHN THURLLO,
Secretary of State to the
Protector OLIVER CROMWELL, and
a Member of this Society, he
died Feb. the 21st, 1667.

Another with this Inscription:

Hic conditur Gulielmus Martyn, Ar. antique
Socius & Benefactorus hujus Hospitii.

Qui ob. 21 Octob. 1696. Ætat. 60.

Here lyes the Body of Thomas Jones, Esq; Son
of Sir Thomas Jones, Kt. late Lord Chief Justice
of the Common-Pleas, who departed this Life
the 6th of Sept. 1711.

aged 72.

Senior Bencher of this Society.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Greene,
who departed this Life the 23d Day of August,
1716, aged 70 Years.

Rodericus Lloyd, Arm.
[Nuper hujus Hospitii Socius]
Ob. 26^o. Maii, 1730.
Ætat. suæ 72.

Here lies the Body of Thomas Barneby, Esq;
late of *Lincoln's-inn*, who departed this Life the
1st of Sept. 1730, aged 78.

N. B. This Mr. Barneby had the good Fortune to win the great Prize of 20,000 *l.* in one of the State Lotteries.

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN DOBSON,
Son of THOMAS DOBSON of Vicarage,
in the County of York, Gent.
Student of this Society,
who dyed the 4th of May, 1732,
aged 20 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN FREWEN, Gent.
a Member of this Society, who
departed this Life, April the 1st, 1733,
aged 60.

PENISTON LAMB, Esq;
dyed 31st January, 1734,
aged 64.

THE Preacher to the Society of *Lincoln's-inn*, is the Reverend Mr. Cranks, Value 3 *l.* per Term. The Afternoon Preacher and Reader is the Reverend Mr. Rawlings. Prayers are daily at Eleven and Five.

THERE is no Organ in this Chapel. In one of the Windows Hall of this Inn, are lately painted the Arms of the Lord *Talbot*, the present Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and the Arms of Sir *Robert Walpole*, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, both Members of this Honourable Society.

HERE within the Bounds of *Lincoln's-inn* was lately propounded by Mr. Wheedon, the Erection of a beautiful Range of Building, to be only one Story, without Chimneys, and to be covered flat with Lead, all along by the dead Wall, on the East Side of *Lincoln's-inn-garden*, upon the waste Ground between the said Wall and the Gravel Walk, for the Use of some, or all the Offices in Chancery, viz.

The Six Clerks
The Curfitors
The Masters in Chancery
The Examiner
The Petty Bag
The Registers
The Affidavit
The Hamper and
The Subpœna

Office

THE Reasons offered for this Erection, were, that the said Building would be much more secure and ornamental to the said Garden, and all the Chambers in the same; defending them from Robbery, and the Dust and Noise of the next adjoining Street. And a Row of fine regular Sash Windows would be a much pleasanter Sight on the Garden Side, than an old dirty black Wall. And it might yield a very considerable Ground-Rent to the Society. And these Offices would be most conveniently situated, almost in the Centre of the Inns of Court and Chancery. And the same Offices being thus joined together

ther would be of very great Ease to all the Officers; and also to all Attorneys, Solicitors and Practisers, as well as all other People that should have Occasion to resort to the same; whereby all the Offices might have a mutual Correspondency one with another: And the Situation being healthful, it might contribute not only to the great Ease, but the Health also of the several Officers and their Clerks, especially those of the Six Clerks Office, who, the greatest Part of the Year, write by Candle-Light in the Day-Time, annoyed with the Smoak and Smell of Candle-Grease, and are so many, and so near crowded up together in little Boxes:

Now *High-holborn-street*, from the North End of *New-street* stretches on the Left Hand up to *St. Giles* in the Fields; but the Way leading from the Bars in *Holborn*, Westward, towards the said *St. Giles*, was very foul and full of Pits and Sloughs, and very perilous and noisome to all that repaired and passed that Way, as well on Foot as on Horseback, or with Carriages; and so were other Lanes and Places that led out of or into *Holborn*, as *Shoe-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *New-street*, or *Chancery-lane*, and *Gray's-inn-lane*. Upon Complaint whereof an Act was made in the 32d of King *Henry VIII.* An. 1542, to pave all those Places with paving Stones; as also on the East of the City, the Way from *Aldgate* to *Whitechapel Church*, which had the same ill Passage; all to be paved and made convenient for Passengers, by the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, 1542, in Manner and Form as the Causeway, or Highway leading from *Strand-bridge* to *Charing-cross*, had been made and paved.

THE Extent of this Pavement in *Holborn-street* was to the far End of it, to *St. Giles* in the Fields.

WHICH *St. Giles* was an Hospital founded by *Matilda* the Queen, Wife to *Henry I.* about the Year 1117. This Hospital, says the Record of King *Edward III.* the 19th Year, was founded without the Bar, *Veteris Templi London. & Conversorum.*

MOREOVER, says the same Record, in the 20th of King *Edward III.* the said King sent Commandment under his Great Seal, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of LONDON, willing them to make Proclamation in every Ward of the City and Suburbs, That all leproous Persons within the said City and Suburbs should avoid within 15 Days; and that no Man suffer any such leproous Person to abide within his House, upon Pain to forfeit his said House, and to incur the King's farther Displeasure; and that they should cause the said Lepers to be removed into some Out-Places of the Fields, from the Haunt and Company of all sound People; whereupon it followed, that the Citizens required of the Guardian of *St. Giles's Hospital*, to take from them, and to keep continually the Number of 14 Persons, according to the Foundation of *Matilda*, the Queen, which was for leproous Persons of the City of LONDON, and the Shire of *Middlesex*.

THIS Hospital of *St. Giles* for Lazars was confirmed by King *Edward III.* in the 4th of his Reign.

IN this Hospital was a Chapel, wherein King *Edward I.* in the first of his Reign, founded a Chantry (tis like, for his Father and Ancestors,) for which this Hospital took yearly, at the Exchequer, for the Maintenance of it 3 l. and 20 s. more, at the Hand of the Sheriff of *Surrey*.

THERE were Alms due, and accustomedly paid toward this Hospital, in the City of LONDON; and there was a Patent the 15th of King *Richard II.* for requiring and confirming them.

THIS Hospital was founded as a Cell to *Burton Lazar*, of *Jerusalem* in *Leicestershire*, as may appear by a Deed dated the 24th of *Henry VIII.* in these Words:

"*Thomas Norton*, Knt. Master of *Burton Lazar*, of *Jerusalem* in *England*, and the Brethren of the same Place, Keepers of the Hospital of *St. Giles*, without the Bars of the Old Temple of LONDON, have sold to *Jeffery Kent*, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, a Messuage or House, with two Sollars above edified, in the Parish of *Albhallows-bony-lane*, in *West-cheap*, adjoining to the West Part of a Tenement, called *The Goat on the Hope*, pertaining to the Drapers of LONDON, for 31 l.

AT this Hospital the Prisoners conveyed from the City of LONDON towards *Tyburn*, there to be executed for Treasons, Felonies, or other Trespasses, were presented with a Bowl of Ale, thereof to drink (at their Pleasure) as their last Refreshing in this Life.

Now without *Ludgate* lies the South End of the *Old-bailey*, then down *Ludgate-hill* by *Fleet-lane*, over *Fleet-bridge*, up *Fleet-street*, by *Shoe-lane*, *Fetter-lane*, *New-street*, or *Chancery-lane*, and to *Shear-lane*, by the Bar on the Right Hand; and from *Ludgate*, on the Left Hand or South Side, by *Bride-lane*, *Croker's-lane*, now *Water-lane*, *Sergeants-inn*, and the New Temple by the Bar, all which is of *Farringdon Ward*, as is afore shewed:

The Parish of St. Giles in the Fields.

THE ancient Hospital of *St. Giles* was taken Notice of before by *Stow*, but the Parish not at all; perhaps because it stood at such a Distance from the City in his Time; but since that, being so exceedingly spread in Buildings, it is become contiguous, and so reckoned among the Suburbs.

AND the present State of the Parish stands thus:

It is of a very large Extent; and as populous, with a Mixture of rich Inhabitants, viz. of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, but withal abounding in Poor.

As to the Bounds, or Girt-Line, of this Parish, we shall begin on the Backside of *Portugal-row*, in *Lincoln's-inn-fields*, towards *Clare-market*, at the Parish-Mark; thence it runs along the Stabling in the said Row, taking in only the Houses; from thence it crosses into *Lincoln's-inn-new-square*, where the Parish-Mark is set up in the Wall, and so to the Pump that stands by the Garden Pales; and from this Pump it runs Northward in a direct Line, crossing the Garden into *Holborn*, by the Entry called *Grid-iron-alley*, which is about 10 Doors from *Turnstile*; and from thence it runs on the South Side as far as *New-turn-stile-alley*, where it crosses the Street to the North Side, to the House where the Stone-Mark is at the Door, being six Doors from *King's-gate*; thence it crosses the Buildings into *Eagle-street*, and turning to the Corner of the said Street, runs Northward by the Wall of the Gardens belonging to *King's-street* in *Bloomsbury*; and so strait into the Fields to the Conduit called *The Devil's Chimney*.

IN *Duke-street* it extends on the South to one House beyond the *Stable-yard*, adjoining to the Popish Chapel, inclusive, and on the North Side of that Street to *Great-wild-street*; which it takes in; and also all *Prince's-street*, all the East Side of *Drury-lane*, beginning at one House Southward of the *Rummer* and *Horse-shoe Tavern* to *St. Giles's-street*.

AND on the West Side of *Drury-lane*, beginning at *Little-turn-stile-alley*, it reaches Northward to *St. Giles's-street*. It takes in also the North Side of *Little-turn-stile-alley* and *Castle-street* to *Cock-and-pye-fields*, all those Fields, the East Sides of *West-street* and *Hog-lane*; or *Crown-street*.

ON the North Side of *St. Giles's-street*, it begins at *Dyct-street*, taking in the West Side of that Street, and extends Westward thro' *St. Giles's-street* and *High-street* to the End of *Tottenham-court-row*, together with all Lanes, Streets, Courts, &c. in this Circuit.

THERE is a new Church built, and lately finished here; but first let us speak of the old one. This Church was dedicated to *St. Giles* the Abbot and Confessor, and is said to be in the Fields, because it was so till the Town was built up to it, as is said before; and also to distinguish it from *St. Giles Cripplegate*. It was begun to be raised in the Year of our Lord 1623, was finished 1625, and encompassed with a Brick Wall, Anno 1631, as was expressed over the Door on the North Side, by the following Inscription:

Quod felix bonumque sit
Posteris,
Hoc Templum loco veteris ex Annosâ
vetustate

Collapsi, Mole & splendore Auclum
Multo Paracorum Charitas
Instauravit,

In quibus pientissimæ Heroinæ
D. Aliciæ Duddeley

Munificentia gratum marmoris hujus
meretur eloquium

Huc etiam accessit aliorum quorundam pietas,
Quibus proviso Cælo sunt grates.

opus	{	Surgere Cœpit	}	Anno	{	1623.
		Ad umbilicus deductum				1625.
		Muro undiquaque vallatum				1631.

Heus! Viator, an effatum est bonis operibus
hoc seculum?

To the raising, finishing and (in every Part of it) richly and very excellently beautifying of this great Work, there were many and great Benefactors. The Names of all, with their particular Gifts, my Time, says *Stow*, gave not Leave to compass them; neither for many of them, could by any Enquiry get, they desiring to be concealed, and by Virtue of what they have done, obliging those that knew them, not to divulge or reveal them.

FOR the rich and costly Glazing of this Church, the Work and Work-Masters thus follow:

A very rich and beautiful Window in the Head of the Chancel, of four several Panes or Parts. In the first, the Figure of *Abraham* sacrificing his Son. In the second, *Moses* with the Tables of the *Commandments*. In the third the Figure of the Holy Prophet *David*. In the fourth and last, *Solomon*.

The Inscription to the first is this:

Credidit Abraham Deo, & reputatum est illi
ad Justitiam. Anno Dom. 1628.

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Of the second is this:

Erât vir Moyfes. Mitissimus super omnes homines qui morabantur in terra, 1628.

Of the third this:

Solum medium tutum, 1627.

Of the fourth this:

Dum Spiro, Spero, 1628.

The first of these was the Charge of *Abraham Speckart*, Esq;

The second of *Hamo Claxton*, Esq;

The third of Sir *John Fenner*, Knt.

The fourth of *Francis*, Lord *Mount-Norris*.

A very fair Window on the South Side of the Chancel; at the Top of it,

J E H O V A H:

Under the Figures in it:

Shelbery 1617, *Shelbery* and *Wrothe*.

Domine miserere nostri.

A very fair Window on the North Side of the Chancel; two Figures in it, the one of the Virgin *Mary*, with *Christ* in her Arms, the other of *Mary Magdalene*.

UNDER this Window lies buried the Body of *Mary Pill*, of this Parish; which Window was set up at the Charge of *Mary Maudit*, her Daughter and Heir, 1629.

UNDER the first these Verses:

From *Mary's* Fears to *Mary's* Joy,
This *Mary* is translated:
And after threescore Years annoy,
In Heaven she is instated.
With this she chose the better Part
Never to be repented;
And held her Saviour in her Heart,
Thus are her Joys augmented.

UNDER the other these:

This, fought her Saviour at his Tomb;
His Feet with Tears bedewed,
That, bore our Saviour in her Womb;
Whereby our Joys renewed.
Then happy Soul, thrice happy this,
Happily interested;
In *Mary's* Tears, and *Mary's* Bliss,
Rest thou for ever blessed.

A very fair Window, with the King's Arms in it, over the Entrance into the Chancel:

Glazed at the Charge of Sir *William Segar*, Knt. alias *Garter*, Principal King of Arms, Anno Dom. 1626.

A very fair Window at the upper End of the South Isle:

Glazed at the Charges of *Marmaduke Rawdon*, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, Anno Domini 1625.

Another next to this downward :

Glazed at the Charge of *Robert Rawdon*, Citizen and Fishmonger of LONDON, Anno Dom. 1625.

Another next to this downward, bearing the Figure of a Lion in the Wildernesse:

Glazed at the Charge of Mr. *John Johnson*, Inn-keeper in *High Holbourn*, 1625.

ANOTHER next to this downward, having the Figures of St. *John*, St. *Philip*, and St. *Matthew*.

Glazed at the Cost and Charges of *Philip Parker*.

NEXT to this downward, a very fair Window :

Glazed at the Charges of *Catharine Best*, Widow, late Wife of *John Best*, deceased: Who gave Order in his Life-time for the Glazing of this Window, and was buried thereunder, the 7th of *April*, 1625. And there lie also his Son *James*, and his Daughter *Dorothy*.

NEXT to this downward, a very fair Window :

Glazed at the Charges of *Alice Hodges*, Widow, late Wife to *Thomas Hodges*, Baker, deceased, who was buried under this Window, the 6th Day of *October*, 1625. And here lie also his three Children.

A fair Window next to this, the lowest in the South Wall :

Glazed at the Cost of *William Perkins*, of LONDON, Merchant-Taylor, 1626.

At the lower End of this Isle, over the South West Door, a very fair Window, bearing in it (very curiously done) the Figure of our Saviour.

OVER his Head, as in a Garland supported by two Angels, these Letters :

✠
I.H.S

Round about him Clouds full of Cherubims.

On one Side of him this :

I am the Door, by me if any Man enter in, he shall be saved, John x. 9.

On the other Side :

Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you Rest, Mat. xi. 28.

Beckinghamus Boteler, Armiger fieri fecit.
Anno Dom. 1627.

OVER the great West Door is a fair Window, with the Carpenters Arms, and a fair Coat of Arms close by it.

THIS Window hath no Name, or other Inscription ; it was the Gift of a Stranger.

ONE, that upon a Day that they made a Collection for it, being there, was (among the rest) desired to bestow his good Will, he answered, He had no Money, but if the Glazing of a Window, if they had any yet undisposed of, would be accepted of, he would be at the Charge to do it. The Collectors giving him Thanks, and

shewing this Window, he suddenly set a Glasier on Work, and what he had promised he performed.

A very fair Window at the Head of the North Isle, bearing the Figure of Christ crucified, as also (one on the one Side, the other on the other) of the two *Maries*.

On the Right Side of him this :

Woman, Behold thy Son.

On the Left :

Behold thy Mother!

Glazed at the Cost of *Thomas Esso*, Cook, of this Parish, Anno Dom. 1625.

Another next to this downward :

Glazed at the Charges of *John Beacon*, of the City of *Westminster*, Yeoman, 1625.

Another next to this downward :

Glazed at the Charges of *Robert Johnson*, free of the Company of the Joyners. 1625.

A fair Window over the Door in the Middle of the North Isle, bearing a worthy Coat of Arms, with these Words :

Whitaker & Egerton.

THIS Window is divided into three Parts ; under the first this :

Ego sum ostium, per me si quis introierit, servabitur, & ingredietur, & egredietur, & pascua inveniet. *Joh. x. 9.*

Under the second thus :

In tuo Lumine (Domine Jesu) Lumen Aeternum videre sperantes, vitreum hoc luminare fabricari fecerunt *Laurentius & Margareta Whitaker*, Anno salutis humanæ, 1625.

Under the third thus :

Eligo frequentare limen in domo Dei mei magis quam habitare in tentoriis improbitatis, *Psal. lxxxiv. 11.*

A fair Window next to this downward, bearing a very fair Coat of Arms, with these Words :

Cope & Aston.

Glazed at the Charges of the Lady *Katharine Cope*, Widow, late Wife to Sir *Ed. Cope*, of this Parish. 1625.

A very rich Window next downward, divided into three Parts, bearing the curious Figures of the three Theological Virtues under them :

Fides, Spes, Charitas.

Under Faith this :

Faith Root, Hope Stock,
the Branch is Charity ;
Faith sees, Hope looks,
for Charity is free ;
Faith knits to God, to
Heaven Hope, Love to Men ;
Faith gets, Hope keeps,
and Love pours out agen.
1626.

Mandatum

Mandatum novum do nobis, ut diligatis unus
alium, *Job. xiii. 34.*

Under *Hope* this:

Tres Elohim: pater est
Primus qui procreat, inde
Filius est, ex his
Spiritus almus adest.
Sunt Tria dona Dei:
Sit prima Fides pia Mater;
Filia spes, ex his
Tertius ortus Amor.
1626.

Nam spe servati sumus, spes autem si cernatur
non est spes; quod enim quis cernit, cur speret?
Rom. viii. 24.

Under *Charity* this:

Now remain these three, Faith, Hope, Cha-
rity; but the greatest of these is Charity,
1 Cor. xiii. 13.

Scriptum est, Justus ex Fide vivet, *Rom. i. 17.*

NEXT to this downward, the last of this North
Isle, is a plain Window, without either Colour
or Inscription.

THIS Church was built all of rubbed Brick,
and so was the Steeple. The South Gallery was
built in the Year 1671, by Gift, for the Benefit
of the Poor, and made uniform to the other Gal-
leries. The North and West Galleries, as they
appeared last, were begun 1676-7.

Now for the MONUMENTS in this Church of
St. Giles's in the Fields.

UPON a fair Grave-stone in the Middle Isle
was this Inscription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth, late
Wife of Richard Maunsel, Esq; one of the Daugh-
ters and Heirs of Roger Wingfield, of great
Dunham, in the County of Norfolk, Esq; She
departed this Life upon the 6th of October, in
the Year of our Lord God, 1620.

UPON a fair Stone near to the other this In-
scription:

Interred the Corps of Baron Birch lies here,
Of Grays-Inn, some Time by Degree, Esquire;
In Chequer eighteen Years a Judge he was,
Till Soul from aged Body his did pass
Alive his Wife Eliza doth remain,
Of Stydfolk Stock, one Son and Daughters twain
She bare by him; the eldest in his Life,
He gave to Thomas Boyer for his Wife.
His Body sleeps till Angels Trump shall sound,
God grant we all may readily then be found.

Johannes Birch, obiit Ann. Dom. 1581, Maii,
Ætatis suæ 66.

ON another Stone near to the former, this In-
scription:

Here lieth buried the Body of Elizabeth Birch,
Widow, late Wife of John Birch, Esq; and one
of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exche-
quer, Daughter of John Stydfolk, Esq; who de-
ceased the third Day of December, 1588.

Cloſe by the former,

Lieth buried the Body of John Denſill, ſome
Time Sergeant at Law, and Mary his Wife.

IN the ſame Isle was a very fair Stone, which
hath been beautified with many fair Figures in
Braſs; but much of it being gone, all that could
be ſeen of it before the Church was pulled down,
was this:

Here lieth George Carew, the fourth Son of
Sir Edmund Carew, &c. 1583.

In the South Isle:

Lies buried the Body of Alexander Barns,
Vintner, ſome Time Church-warden of this
Parish, &c. He deceased the 4th of November,
1714, being of the Age of 57 Years.

Alexander Barns
here doth lie,
Glory be
to God on high;
For he on Earth
hath finished his Days
And now liveth in Heaven
to God give Praise.

ON the North Side of the Choir:

Chariffimæ Matris Allicia Uxoris venerabilis
olim viri Alexandri Sheppard, Legum Doctoris:
necnon ſuaviſſimæ nuper Conjugis Annæ ex anti-
quâ Daunte-ſeyorum Familia in agro Wilton
oriundæ.

Pietatis & Amoris ergo.

Posuit Thomas Sheppard hic loci; juxta quem
(ſi Deo videbitur) mortales ſuas Exuvias human-
das, designavit providus, Anno Dom. 1631.

ANOTHER Monument on the North Side:

Here before lieth buried the Body of Wil-
liam Styddulphe, third Son of John Styd-
dulphe, of Mickleham in the County of Surrey,
Esquire. He had Issue by his Wife Elizabeth,
Daughter of John Fox of St. John's in LON-
DON, Gent. William, Jane, Mary, Thomas
and Elizabeth. He departed this Life at the
Age of 55, being the last of December, Anno
Dom. 1600.

Also here before resteth the Body of the above-
named Elizabeth, who departed this Life at the
Age of 60 Years, the 10th of February 1623.

AND now having done with the Monuments
in the Church, we begin in the Church-yard with
this Inscription, standing in the middle of the
South Wall.

Laus Deo.

In cuius, & Christianæ Sepulturæ; honorem;
nimis arcti olim Cœmeterii fines, novi hujus, 128,
pedes longi, & 17 lati, Donatione, Abrahamus
Speckart, Arm. & Dorothea Uxor ejus Amplia-
runt, Anno Dom. 1630.

A very fair Tomb-stone in the Church-yard;
about it these Verses:

Thornton of Thornton;
in Yorkshire bred,
Where lives the Fame
of Thornton's being dead:
Full South this Stone
four Foot doth lye,
His Father John;
and Grandſire Henry.

Upon it:

Johannes Thornton, in Memoria Charissimæ Uxoris Margarete, Filiæ Georgii Collins, hujus Parochiæ sancti Ægidii in Campis, hoc Monumentum posuit:

Under this sad
Marble sleeps,
She, for whom
even Marble weeps:
Her Praise lives still
though here she lies
Seeming dead,
that never dyes:
Religion, Love,
in suffering Breast,
Her Charity, Mildness,
and the rest,
Hath crowned her Soul;
all mourn with Fame,
Her Husband's Loss,
and Midwife's blame
She dyed in Childbed:
seventy Times blest and seven,
Her Children and she deliver'd
both in Heaven.

Obiit octavo die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1611.
Ætat. suæ 16.

ON a fair Stone in the Church-yard is this Inscription:

✠
I.H.S.

Hereunder lieth buried the Body of Joan Barker, late Wife of Richard Barker, seventeen Years of this Parish, who deceased the last Day of July, Anno Dom. 1626. *Whom the Lord send a joyful Resurrection.*

Expecta donec veniat.

Upon it thus:

Honesta Mors initium vitæ.

Turn again then unto thy Rest, O my Soul, for the Lord hath rewarded thee; and why? thou hast delivered my Soul from Death, mine Eyes from Tears, and my Feet from falling.

I will walk before the Lord, in the Land of the Living, Psal. 116.

This Stone was laid by her Husband Richard Barker, one of the Yeomen of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth and King James thirty Years, and now to King Charles: And was married to his late deceased Wife twenty Years and one Month, and had seven Children, whereof five live, Horatio, Anne, Elizabeth, Katharine and Mary.

Close by this lies buried the Body of William How, April 3, 1626.

Also the Body of Elizabeth Mason, Wife of Amos Mason, Curate of the Temple, July 18, 1632.

Of John Cartwrite, Gent. Aug. 13, 1620.

Of Richard Bestbitch, Son of Daniel Bestbitch.

THE Persons that have more lately been interred in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, and have monumental Memorials for them, are these:

In the Chancel North Wall:

Sir Tho. Widdrington, Knt. Serjeant at Law:

Vir in dicendo celestis.

His four Daughters set up his Monument. He died 1674.

Christopher Wray 1645. in his last Will and Testament desired this Inscription following: *Christ Jesus came into the World to save Sinners; of whom I am Chief, 1 Tim. i. 5.*

Rhoda, Widow, Relict of John Amcots of Astrope, in the County of Lincoln, Esq; 1659.

Frances Widdrington, the Wife of Sir Thomas, died in Childbed, 1649, Daughter of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax of Cameron. And their Daughter Dorothy, 1649, aged 12 Years.

ON the North Side of the Chancel was a black and white Marble Monument, with Columns and Entablature of the Ionick Order, and these Arms: *A Chevron between three Flowers de liz, with a Crescent for a Difference; impaled with three Swords in Pile.*

Also these ARMS:

A Fess between three Cross Croflets; and this Inscription:

This Monument was erected Anno 1670, in the Memory of the Honourable John Lord Belasyse, Baron Worlabby, second Son of Thomas Lord Viscount Fauconberg, his Wives and Children.

Who for his Loyalty, Prudence and Courage, was promoted to several Commands of great Trust by their Majesties King Charles I. and II. viz. having raised six Regiments of Horse and Foot in the late Civil Wars, he commanded a Tertia in his Majesty's Armies at the Battles of Edghill, Newbury, and Naseby; the Sieges of Reading and Bristol; afterwards being made Governor of York, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Yorkshire. He fought the Battle of Selby, with the Lord Fairfax; then being Lieutenant-General of the Counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Derby and Rutland, and Governor of Newark, he valiantly defended that Garrison against the English and Scotch Armies, till his Majesty came in Person to the Scotch Quarters, and commanded the Surrender of it; at which Time he also had the Honour of being General of the King's Horse Guards. In all which Services, and during the Wars and other Atchievements, he deputed himself with eminent Courage and Conduct, and received many Wounds, sustained three Imprisonments in the Tower of LONDON; and after the happy Restauration of King Charles II. was made Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, Governor of Hull, General of his Majesty's Forces in Africa, Governor of Tangier, and Captain of his Majesty's Guard of Gentlemen-Pensioners.

He married to his first Wife Jane, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir Robert Boteler, of Woodhall, by whom he had Sir Henry Belasyse, of the Honourable Order of the Bath, who lyes interred in this Choir; and Mary married to the Lord Viscount Dunbar.

He married to his second Wife Ann, Daughter and Coheir to Sir Robert Crain, of Chilton in the County of Suffolk, Knight; who lies also interred in this Choir.

And

And to his third Wife, the Lady Ann Paulet, Daughter to the Marquiss of Winchester, by whom he had Issue, besides other Children now living, Ann, John, Elizabeth, and Francis, who all died young, and are also interred in the Choir of this Church.

By the North Door-Cafe, opening into the Chancel, a very neat Marble Monument, inscribed thus:

Near this Place interred lyes the Body of the much lamented William Thorold, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of Sir William Thorold, of Marston in the County of Lincoln, Baronet.

The ARMS are:

Sable three Goats Springant Argent, impaled with Gules on a Chevron Argent, three Mulletts Sable.

South Wall in the Chancel:

Philip Lord Stanhope of Shelford, and Earl of Chesterfield, Son and Heir to Sir John Stanhope, by Cordel, Daughter and Coheir of Richard Alington, Esq; and Jane his Wife, Sister and Heir to Sir William Cordel of Long Melford, Knt. 1656.

To the Memory of his dear Father, Arthur Stanhope erected this Monument. Which Arthur had Issue Philip and Henry, interred in this Church.

NEAR this was another handsome white Marble Monument adorned with Cherubims, Cornucopia's, &c. and this Inscription:

To the living Memory of Christopher Dudley, of Yeanwith in Westmerland, Esq; was this Monument by his sorrowful Wife Agnes, for her dear Husband, here erected.

A Dudley lodgeth here, Peace Idle Fame;
It's Epitaph enough to have that Name:
A Dudley too, who in the basest Time,
When to be just and loyal was a Crime;
Was both; and 'gainst the Rebels bravely stood,
Unshaken and undaunted with a Flood
Of Tyranny. Now his Tomb's sole Intent
Shews he deserv'd, but needs not Monument.
When Rebels die, a Tomb some Life may give,
He actuates the Marble, makes it live.
Shrines may pourtray our Treasures on a Wall;
But Goodness crowns them, that is all in all.
Statues present Lives, Families and Days;
But th' inward Structure only merits Praise.
This Shrine was rear'd by her, whose Love was such,

Her Charge in his Concern was ne'er too much:
So dear his nuptial Zeal, tho' th' outward Part
Turn Dust, it holds Impression in the Heart.

Obiit Sept. 9, 1660.

His Arms: Or, a Lion with a double Rampant Vert, impaled with Argent a Fret Gules.

ON the South Side of the Chancel was a neat blue veined Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Underneath lyeth the Body of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq; Son of Sir Francis Cornwallis and Elizabeth his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir to Sir Henry Jones, Baronet, of Abermarlefs in the County of Caermarthen.

He married Emma, Daughter to Sir Job Charlerton, Knight and Baronet, by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters; three Sons died before him, and one Son and five Daughters survived.

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His Person was graceful, and his Soul sublime; Virtue, Honour, and Complacency, guided all his Actions; a Lover of his Country; most tender and indulgent to his Wife and Children; obliging and serviceable to his Friends; hospitable and generous to his Neighbours; just, charitable and courteous to all he conversed with.

He lived beloved, and died much lamented by them all, the 16th of July, A. D. 1703. His Noon was Night, being made perfect in thirty-three Years.

His Grandfather Charles, his Father Sir Francis, and his Brother Charles, lye buried in this Church near the Pulpit.

His disconsolate Widow caused this Monument to be erected in Memory of her dear Husband and his Relations.

HIS Arms here are, eight Goats quarterly.

1. *Sable Gutte de l'eau on a Fess Argent, three Black Birds.*
2. *Sable three Bars Gemells Argent, on a Canton Or, a Crescent Gules.*
3. *Or, a Lion Rampant Gules.*
4. *Gules, 10 Bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1.*
5. *Sable, a Cross Flowry Or.*
6. *Argent a Chevron Sable between three Black Birds, within a Bordure engrailed Gules, charged with Entior 10 Bezants.*
7. *Azure on a Mount proper, a Lion Passant Guardant Or.*
8. *As the third, and the Crest a Buck lodged (or cumbant) Argent attired Or.*

Anna Maria, Countess of Shrewsbury, first married to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, afterward to George Redney Bridges, Esq; of Avington in Hampshire, 1702.

Dorothy Wanke, 1690.

Two other Monuments on this South Wall, obscure and scarce legible before the Church was taken down; one was as follows:

In Hope of Resurrection to eternal Life, here resteth near the Body of Dame Catharine Cope, Daughter of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixhall in the County of Stafford, Knight. She was first Wife to Stephen Slany of London, Esq; to whom she bare one Daughter only; next to Sir William Chitwin, of Ingstre in the County of Stafford, Knight; and lastly, to Sir Edward Cope of Cannons Ashby in the County of Northampton, Kt. A virtuous Matron full of Days, abounding with all the eminent Graces of Charity, Piety, Religion, Constancy, and Patience. She departed this Life January the 15th, Anno 1646, aged 80 Years.

HER Paternal Coat, which is *Argent a Fess, three Lozenges in Chief, Sable; is impaled severally with those of her three Husbands; viz.*

1. *Gules, a Bend between three Martlets Or; for the Name of Slany.*
2. *Husband, Gules a Chevron between three Estoiles Or; by the Name of Chitwin.*
3. *Argent on a Chevron between three Roses, slipped Gules, as many Flowers de Liz Or; by the Name of Cope.*

THESE Arms are in three several Places under the Inscription:

North Wall:

Ursula Hutton, only Daughter of Richard Hutton, of Popleton in the County of York, Esq; 1649.

Nathaniel Brackenbury, obiit funebri illo An. 1665. His Widow Elizabeth, after married to Leonard Sowersby, died 1672, buried in the same Grave.

Leonard Sowersby, and his two Wives, 1694.

John Lewis, Son of William Lewis, late of the Van in the County of Glamorgan, Esq; 1670.

Elizabeth, Wife of Sir Edmund Andrews, Kt. 1703.

John Wooly, of this Parish, Esq; 1699.

ON a small White Marble Monument on a South Pillar, almost over-against the Pulpit, was this Inscription:

Near to this Marble Judith Bailey lies,
Who was both modest, sober, chaste and wife.
Religion was her Study, and her Care,
A fervent Lover of the House of Prayer;
Her Parents had her Duty and her Love,
Who now are pleas'd in Hope she's blest above.
Virtue was still her Guide her End and Aim,
Her Zeal was constant to her as her Name:
Near 18 Years of Age, who can forbear
To read her Character without a Tear?

She departed this Life the 18th of October, 1683.

Her Brother John 14 Days after dy'd,
Aged seven Years, lies by his Sister's Side.

She was the eldest Daughter, and he the only Son of John and Judith Bailey, of this Parish.

Sarah another Daughter sleeps in Mould,
She left this Life when almost six Years old:
She that was fill'd with Duty, Wit and Love,
Is surely happy with the Saints above.
November twenty-four in Eighty-five,
She dy'd to us to be with Christ alive.

THE said Mr. John Bailey, their Father, died January the 7th, 1696, in the 63d Year of his Age.

THIS Monument was adorned with Urns, Leaves, Fruit, &c.

Elizabeth Bacon, 1663. Francis Bacon, 1666. Mary, Edward, and Elizabeth, Children of Francis Bacon of Grays Inn, Esq; by his Wife Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Thomas Waller of Erleham in the City and County of Norwich, Sergeant at Law.

TOWARDS the lower End of the Church:

Pleydal Hale, Gent. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth, 1694.

Frances Cotton, Widow, Lady of Boscobel, of the Privy Chamber to the Queen, 1677.

Joyce Burford, Widow, 1677.

Theodosia Ingoldsby, 1693.

James, Son of William Woodman, and Eleanor his Wife of this Parish, 1686; with his Sisters Elizabeth and Eleanor, and Richard their Brother, and Mary.

ON the South of the Church, and at the West End, was an extraordinary spacious Monument mostly Marble, adorned with Cartouches, Cor-

nice, Pediment, Mantling and Festoons; on the Pediment is a Death's Head, having a Laurel Chaplet, and under, the Word *Refurgamus*, between two Boys supporting a large Mantling, supposed to let down and cover the whole Monument; as also her Effigies lying at full Length, finely carved, and this Inscription:

The Right Honourable Lady Frances Kniveton, Wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Bradley in the County of Derby, Baronet, lyeth buried in the Chancel of this Church: She was one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Dudley, Knight, Duke of the Empire, by the Lady Alice his Wife and Dutches: Which Robert was Son of the Right Honourable Robert Dudley, late Earl of Leicester, and his Dutches was Daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, and Aunt to the Right Honourable Thomas, late Lord Leigh, of Stonely, in the County of Warwick: And the said Honour and Title of Dutches Dudley, was by Letters Patents of his late Majesty, of glorious Majesty, King Charles I. allowed, and since graciously confirmed to her by his Majesty King Charles II. and she lived and died worthy of that Honour.

The Right Honourable Lady Anne Holbourne, Sister of the said Lady Frances, another Daughter of the said Duke and Dutches, did will this Monument, which she had provided in her Lifetime, to be erected to the Memory of her dear Sister, near to whom herself (who died August 1663,) lies interred, and it is placed here for want of convenient Room in the Chancel:

HERE are these Arms; *Ruby, a Chevron, Verry on a Canton, Pearl, a sinister Hand of the first impaled with Topaz, a Lion Rampant, Diamond; which last is also impaled, with Pearl on a Fess, Diamond, three Crescents, Topaz in Chief, two Birds rising Diamond.*

NEAR the last was a Monument erected to the Memory of Susan Bradford, youngest Daughter of Charles Parry, Rector of Colwick, near Northampton, and Wife to John Bradford, 1691.

ON one of the South Pillars was a small white Monument:

To the pious Memory of John and Alice Pearson, and their Son John, late of this Parish; she died the 13th of April 1682, and the Son, March the 30th 1695.

ARMS; *Party per Fess, embattled, Azure and Gules, three Suns proper.*

ON the same Side of the Church was another Monument with this Inscription:

Here near lyeth the Body of Susan Wynne, Daughter of Francis Dayrell, of Lillington-Dayrell, in the County of Bucks, Esq; and Wife of Thomas Wynne, of Bodvean in the County of Carnarvon, Esq; and of Barbara Wynne, their Daughter, who died in the Beginning of July, 1662, and were both exemplary for Piety, Goodness, and other Christian Graces; which Susan died the 30th of May, 1664, in full Assurance of a joyful Resurrection at the last Day, by the Merits of the Death and Passion of their Blessed Lord and Saviour and Redeemer JESUS CHRIST.

The Arms; *A Chevron between three Flowers-de-lis, impaled, with a Lion Rampant.*

ON the same Side were Monuments for the following Persons :

M. S. Hic sita est mulierum castissima Elizabetha Conyers, Gulielmi Langhorn Armigeri filia, natu maxima, uxorque charissima — Conyers Armigeri, &c. Proh. dolor puerpera, ob. 1644.

P. M. S. Quod mortale fuit Margaretta Beaw, uxoris Gulielmi Beaw, Legum Doctoris Com. Essexiæ, Suffolciæ, Norfolciæ, Admiralitatis Judicis Regis, & filii natu maximi, Gulielmi, Episcopi Laudavenfis, &c. 1694.

Ann Gifford, 1602.

Benjamin Bradborn, Gent. 1676,

Arthur Newman, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, 1659.

Thomas Harculus, late of this Parish, Gentleman, 1697.

Lionel, Son of Lionel and Elizabeth Fletcher, 1678, and Elizabeth the Mother, 1678, and Lionel the Father, 1683.

John Hind, 1698-9, and Rose his Wife, 1697.

John Ball, who married Mariamne Hind, their eldest Daughter, caused the aforesaid Inscription to be made, in Respect to his Wife's Relations.

In the Church-Yard are many raised Tombs and Tomb-stones, for John Hokeer, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler, 1658, and Agnes his Wife, 1666, with others of the Kindred.

Thomas Cook, Armig. summa erga tres Reges fide conspicuus, &c. Cunctis Sphæristeriis Regiis per Angliam præpositus, &c. 1697.

Mary, the Wife of Edward Brisco, of L O N D O N, Gentleman.

Robert Edwards, Esq; born at Wrexham in Denbighshire, once a Servant to the Right Honourable William Earl of Pembroke. Laid in a Vault, which, according to his Desire, his Wife Judith, Daughter of Thomas Dyke, of Horsham in Suffex, purchased of the Parish, obiit 1673, aged 78.

Against the East Wall outwards :

John, the Son of Robert and Constance Wight, 1678.

Francis Harrowel, 1652, he bequeathed to the Poor of this Parish 5 l. the Year, for twenty Years and upwards, beginning the Year 1652, to be distributed every Christmas by the Minister and Church-Wardens then in being.

James Hearden, 1658, Prudence his Wife, and William his Son, 1662.

Reader, let thy Reason know
We were once as thou art now,
Whilst we liv'd we wrought in Stone,
And now attend the Corner one ;
And in Health did this prepare
For us, our Wives, and Children here.
Death's only by the Wicked fear'd,
The Righteous 'gainst his Sting's prepar'd :
Then Reader, let thy Care in Life be such,
Earth may thy Body, not thy Spirit touch,

George Chapman the Poet, MDCXX —
Ignasius Jones, Architectus Regius ob honorem
bonarum Literarum famliari suo hoc Mon. D. S.
P. F. C.

Against the South Portal :

Thomas Walton, 1668, and his two Sons and two Daughters.

Richard Shephard, Church-Warden, erected this Stone in Memory of Elizabeth, his Wife, who died 1685, with three Daughters and one Son, her Mother and Brother.

Petrus Reggio : Cujus Corpus ex adverso jacet, natus Genuæ, divinam Musicæ Scientiam, a clariss. in sua Patria atque a Deo in toto Orbe Magistris excultam, ab ipso ulterius ornatam, &c. in Angliam transtulit. Postremò, ad cœlestes Choros secum evexit, 1685.

Robert and John Wogden, Sons of John Wogden and Sufanna, his Wife, 1678, and Edward another Son, 1687.

ON a grey Marble Tomb-stone, Southward from the Chancel in the Church-Yard, was this Inscription :

Here lye the Bodies of John, Anne, and Obediah, Children of John and Anne Easton, of this Parish :

The ravenous Eagle, Death, greedy of Prey,
Whose piercing Eye found where these Infants lay ;

He crush'd them with his Talons, and convey'd
Their Souls to Heaven, and here's their Ashes laid,

Where now they rest in Providence's Store,
'Till Time and Death and Years shall be no more.

Also Anne, the Wife of the said John Easton, died August 1679.

Earth hath possess'd their Ashes, Clay, and Dust,
And Heaven contains their Souls among the Just.

On a Marble Tomb-stone near the South East Corner of the Church : Here lyeth Richard Pendrell, Preserver and Conductor to his sacred Majesty King Charles II. of Great Britain, after his Escape from Worcester Fight, in the Year 1651, who died Feb. 8, 1671.

Hold, Passenger, here's shrouded in this Herse
Unparell'd Pendrel thro' the Universe.
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave
Light

To three lost Kings ; so he in such dark Night
To Britain's Monarch, toss'd by adverse War,
On Earth appear'd a second Eastern Star.

A Pole a-stern in her rebellious Main,
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign.
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal Sphere,
He's hence advanc'd for his just Steeridge here ;
Whilst Albion's Chronicles, with matchless Fame,
Embalm the Story of Great Pendrell's Name.

Jane Baker, 1701, and Edmund Wright, her former Husband.

Worly Benion, 1698, and Judith, his Wife, 1700.

ON a Pillar Westward of the Pulpit, was a very neat polish'd Marble Monument, adorned with Cartouches, Leaves, Fruit, &c. and this Inscription thereon :

In the Middle of the Isle; near this Place, lyeth the Body of Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knight.

Born the 17th of December, 1616:

Died the 11th of December, 1704.

His Arms; *Gules, two Lions Rampant.*

This Gentleman was an excellent *Latin* Scholar, and much improved the *English* Language, as appears by his admirable Translation of *Seneca's* Morals, *Æsop's* Fables, &c.

THERE was another Monument on the same Pillar for *Elizabeth Downing*, Daughter of *Richard Dickson*, Esq; who died *Jan. 18, 1713*, also for *Mrs. Sarah Dickson*, Oct. 2, 1709.

ON a small Monument on the next North Pillar H. S. E. Pleydel Hale, Gent. Tho. & Eliz. F. E. Familia Pleydellorum de Schrivenham in Argo Bercheriensis. Quem è Schola Ventæ Belgarum & Literas Regis secretas vocitum, intercipiunt Variolæ & hoc condunt Sepulchro.

O! Mortem nimis invidiam

Qua ex eadem manu rapuit

Calamum Poetæ, Oratoris, & Secretarii.

O! Fatum tamen non infaustum

Quod Juveni, cui nihil plus ultra

Datur vel Literaturæ, vel Ingeni

Vitam dedit nunquam

Morituram.

Ob. iv. Oct. MDCXCIV. Ætat. xviii.

A Monument on the Outside of the South Wall in the Church-Yard, in a Vault, is

Interred the Body of *Alatheia Payler*, Daughter of *Watkinson Payler*, and *Dame Mary Stoughton*, his Wife, and Grand-daughter and Coheir of *Sir Watkinson Payler*, late of *Thoroldly Hall* in the County of *York*, Bar. she died Oct. 14, Ann. Dom. 1716, aged 15.

Sicitur ad Astra!

UPON a mural Monument at the Outside of the North Isle:

All that was mortal of **HUGH MERCHANT**, Gent. born in this Parish; a Person eminent for all Christian Vertues, and a great Lover of Art, lies interred underneath. In Memory of whom his beloved Wife, the Daughter of *William Jarman*, Citizen of **LONDON**, (by whom he had Issue nine Sons and nine Daughters) erected this Marble. Ob. Jan. 24, 1714. Ætat. 55.

When by Inclemency of Air,

These golden Letters disappear.

And Time's old cankered Teeth have shown

Their Malice on this Marble Stone,

Vertue and Art shall write his Name

In Annals, and consign his Fame

To Monuments more lasting far,

Than Marble Stones, or Golden Letters are.

IN this Church was interred the famous *Andrew Marvell*, Esq; and in the Year 1688, the Town of *Kingston upon Hull* contributed a Sum of Money to erect a Monument over him; for which an Epitaph was composed by some able Hand, expressive of the sincerest Grief and Gratitude of an obliged and afflicted People. They embraced the Opportunity of the glorious Year of the Revolution, to do what they were fearful of in the two foregoing Reigns; but they were even then prevented shewing their Zeal in the Manner they much desired, by the Opposition of the Minister of this Church, who, thro' a Spirit, either of Bigotry or Envy, forbid both the Inscription

and Monument being placed there. The Inscription was as follows:

Near this Place

lyeth the Body of *Andrew Marvell*, Esq;

A Man so endowed by Nature,

so improved by Education, Study and Travel,

so consummated by Experience,

That joining the most peculiar Graces of Wit and

Learning, with a singular Penetration and

Strength of Judgment, and exercising all

these, in the whole Course of his Life, with

an unalterable Steadiness in the Ways of Virtue,

He became the Ornament and

Example of his Age; beloved by

good Men, feared by bad, admired by all:

Tho' imitated, alas! by few,

and scarce paralleled by any,

But a Tomb-stone can neither contain his

Character; nor is Marble necessary to

transmit it to Posterity; it is engraved

in the Minds of this Generation, and will be

always legible in his inimitable Writings.

Nevertheless, he having served near

20 Years successively in Parliament, and

that with such Wisdom, Dexterity, Integrity

and Courage, as became a true Patriot.

The Town of *Kingston upon Hull*,

From whence he was constantly deputed to the

Assembly lamenting in his Death the publick

Loss, have erected this Monument of

their Grief and Gratitude, 1688.

He died in the 58th Year of his Age,

on the 16th Day of August, 1678.

Heu fragile humanum Genus! heu terrestria Vana!

Heu quem spectatum continet Urna Virum!

THERE were some few charitable Gifts taken Notice of, by Inscriptions in the lower Part of the Church.

Against a Pillar these Words:

To the Intent the Poor of this Parish may for ever hereafter receive the Gift of the Donor, this following Inscription was here fixed and set up:

Sir William Cony, of this Parish, Kt. hath been pleased to give to the Poor of the same Parish 50 l. to the End that the Interest thereof may be for ever distributed in Bread to the Poor, that is to say, twelve Penniworth every Sunday in every Year, and eight Holidays in the same Year; such as are particularly mentioned in the Act Book of the said Parish, remaining in their Vestry. Given in the Year of our Lord 1672.

James Partherick, Church-Wardens.

Robert Hulcup,

Another Inscription to this Tenor:

Deo Votiva, Pauperibusque Tabula. The Honourable *Robert Bertie* of this Parish, one of the Sons of the Right Honourable *Robert*, Earl of *Lindsey*, L. Great Chamberlain of England, and General of all the Forces of *King Charles I.* who was slain at the Battle of *Edgehill*; hath given into the Hands of the Church-Wardens 50 l. that so the Interest thereof may be distributed from Time to Time, and for ever, to the Poor in Bread, viz. Twelve Penniworth on every Sunday in the Year, and on every New Years Day 5 s. if Sunday, if otherwise, 4 s. and on the last Sunday of August in the same Year, 5 s. Began the first Day of January 1677.

Again, The Gift of *Richard Holford*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1658.

R. H. of the Parish of *St. Giles* in the Fields, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; did give the Sum

Sum of 29 l. yearly, for ever, to be issuing out of three Messuages or Tenements lying in the said Parish; to be distributed Quarterly, among the most aged and necessitated poor People of the said Parish, by the Ministers, Church-Wardens and Overseers of the said Parish, successively for ever; and to no other Person or Persons, or Uses whatsoever.

On the Top is an Arm holding a Bag of Money.

UPON a Mural Monument at the West End of the Church, over the Belfry Door, South Corner, this Inscription:

In Memory of Mr. John Pearson, late of this Parish, who, at his Decease, Ann. Dom. 1707. left a Gift of 50 l. a Year, for 99 Years, viz. 25 l. a Year to put out five Boys, Sons of poor decayed House-Keepers of this Parish, Apprentices yearly, to Handicraft Trades: And 25 l. a Year to the twenty Women in the Alms-Houses at the End of Monmouth-Street.

John Marriot, } Trustees.
James Cannon, }

And after their Death to the Care of the then Rector of the said Parish.

UPON a Monument fix'd to a Pillar on the South Side of the Church:

To the pious Memory of Alice, Wife of John Pearson, late of this Parish, and of John Pearson, Goldsmith, Son of the said John and Alice; she died the 13th of April, MDCLXXII, aged 45; he died March the 30th, MDCXCV, aged 21. Also of the first abovesaid, John, who died the 7th of January, MDCCVII, in the lxxiii Year of his Age.

UPON the Gallery on the South Side of the Church, is this Inscription:

William Bambrigg, late of this Parish, Esq; gave toward the Building of the South Gallery, 3000 l. for the Use of the Poor, in the Year 1671.

BUT of all the Benefactors to St. Giles's Church and Parish, the Lady Alice, Dutchesse Dudley, must stand in the Fore Front; she lived in her House near the Church, and there she died, at the Age of 90 Years, and has a Monument in the said Church, though her Corpse was conveyed to the Church of Stonely in Warwickshire, and there entombed, in which Parish she was born. But now to give a Catalogue of this Lady's Charities, as Dr. Boreman, some Time Incumbent, took them out of the Church's Register, and published them with her Funeral Sermon, Anno 1669.

WHEN the old Church before the last, which was decayed by Age, lay as it were in Rubbish, there being a void Space at the upper End of the Chancel, wherein were old Coffin-Boards, and the Bones of dead Men thrown, she being offended at that unhandsome Prospect, erected a decent Skreen to divide the said Chancel from that Place, to hide it from the Eyes of those that passed by.

WHEN the aforesaid old Church was fallen, with the Fall whereof that Skreen was demolished, the Parishioners erected a new Church in the Room and Place where the former stood. It began to be built Anno 1623, and was finished with the Wall about it; Anno 1631, many Hundreds of good Christians in other Parishes contributing to so good a Work. And then did this Lady give to the said Work, and the Wall encompassing the Church, many Hundred Pounds: Of which her magnificent Bounty the then grateful Parishioners erected a Monument, which was placed over the Great Gate on the North Side

of the Church. The Words engraven in a large Square are these:

Quod felix bonumque sit Posteris, hoc Templum loco veteris ex annosa Vetustate Collapsi mole & splendore auctum multo, Paracorum Charitas instauravit. In quibus pientissimæ Heroinæ D. ALICIAE DUDLEY Munificentia gratum Marmoris hujus meretur Eloquium. Huic etiam accessit aliorum quorundam pietas. Quibus provisa in cælo sunt Grates.

THE Church being finished, that the Inside of it might correspond with that which was without, the said Lady gave Hangings of Watchet Taffata, to cover the upper End of the Chancel, and those bordered with a Silk and Silver Fringe.

Item, For the Back of the Altar, a rich green Velvet Cloth, with these three Letters in Gold I. H. S. embroidered on it.

Two Service-Books in Folio, embossed with Gold.

A green Velvet Cloth, with a deep Gold Fringe, to cover the Altar on Sundays.

A Cambrick Altar-Cloth, with a deep Bone-Lace round about.

Another fine Damask-Altar-Cloth.

Two Cushions for the Altar, richly embroidered with Gold.

A large Turkey Carpet, to be spread on the Weeks Days over it.

A beautiful Skreen of carved Work, which was placed where the former in the old Church stood.

Moreover, she gave a neat Pair of Organs, with a Case richly gilded.

Item, Very costly handsome Rails, to guard the Altar, or the Lord's Table, from prophane Abuses.

Item, The Communion Plate of all Sorts in Silver, and gilt for that sacred Use; which is as large and rich as any in the City and Suburbs.

BESIDES all this, she was at the Charge of Paving the upper End of the Church with Marble, and gave the great Bell in the Steeple; which, as often as it rings, sounds her Praise, and was at the Charge of Casting and Hanging the other five Bells.

ONLY this Bell, and the aforesaid Plate excepted, all the forenamed Ornaments of the Church (being counted Superstitious and Popish) were demolished and sold (under Pretence of relieving the Poor out of the Money received for them) by the Reformers (as they were called) in the Civil War Time.

BESIDES these Largesses and Christian Liberalities to St. Giles, she gave, long since, to the Churches of Stonely, Manchester, Leke, Wotton, Ashow, Kennelworth, and Monks Kirby, all in Warwickshire, 20 l. and upwards, per Ann. a piece, for a perpetual Augmentation to the poor Vicarages of those respective Churches for ever.

Moreover, she bestowed on the same Churches, and likewise upon the Churches of Bidford in the aforesaid County of Warwick, Acton in Middlesex, St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, Patshil in Northampton, divers Pieces of fair and costly Plate, to be used at the Celebration of the Holy Communion in each of them.

BESIDES all this, she purchased a fair House and Garden near the Church of St. Giles aforesaid, and gave it for a perpetual Mansion to the Incumbents after three Lives, whereof two were expired, Anno 1669.

SHE also allowed a yearly Stipend to the Sexton of this Church, to toll the great Bell, when the Prisoners condemned to die, shall be passing

ting by, and to ring out after they shall be executed.

She likewise gave great Sums of Money for the repairing of the Cathedral Church at *Litchfield*, and for the re-edifying of *St. Sepulchre's* in LONDON.

ALL these, with many more, were the Products and Fruits of her noble Charity. while she lived; and at her Death, she made these following Bequests:

I. For the Redemption of Christian Captives from the Hands of Infidels, 100 *l.* per Annum for ever.

II. To the Hospital situate near the Church in *St. Giles's*, 400 *l.* for 20 *l.* a Year, for ever.

III. For the placing out for ever of poor Parish Children of *St. Giles's* Apprentices, 200 *l.* to purchase a Piece of Land at 10 *l.* per Annum, and two to be put out every Year.

IV. To the Poor of the aforesaid Parishes of *Stonely*, *Kenilworth*, *Leke-Wotton*, *Asbarw*, *Bidford*, in the aforesaid County of *Warwick*; and *Patshil*, *Litchborow*, and *Blakeley* in the County of *Northampton*, 100 *l.* per Annum, to be disposed and distributed among them, in such Sort and Manner as her Will directs her Executrix. And

V. Upon the Day of her Funeral 50 *l.* to be distributed among the Poor of the said Parish of *St. Giles's*, and other adjoining Parishes.

VI. To fourscore and ten Widows, according to the Number of Years she lived, she bequeathed to each a Gown and a fair White Kerchief, to attend the Hearse wherein her Body was carried; and one Shilling a Piece for their Dinner after that Solemnity was performed; which was on the 16th Day of *March* 1668.

VII. She appointed by her Will 5 *l.* to be given to every Place or Town, where her Corps should rest in its Passage from LONDON unto *Stonely*; where she had a noble Monument long since prepared by herself.

VIII. She ordered that Six-pence should be given to every poor Body that should meet her Corpse on the Road.

IX. She gave to *Blakeley*, *Litchborough*, and *Patshil*, 10 *l.* a Piece to be distributed among the Poor the same Day her Corpse was interred.

X. To the Parish of *Stonely* 50 *l.* which was distributed the same Day.

THERE is a Monument set up for her in *St. Giles's* Church thus inscribed:

ALICE, Dutcheſs DUDLEY,

A Lady of a charitable Mind, and who did many good Deeds to that Parish. She dyed Anno 1669, third Daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of *Stonely* in *Warckshire*, Knt. and Bart. Her Mother was *Katharine*, Daughter to Sir John Spencer, of *Wormleighton*, Knight, and Great Grandfather to Earl *Sunderland*. The foresaid Sir Thomas Leigh had by the said *Katharine*, John Leigh, Knt. who was the Father of the Lord Leigh, Baron of *Stonely*.

THERE is her Funeral Sermon preached by Dr. *Boreman*, Minister of *St. Giles's*; and a Narrative of her Life and Death, which was published after the Sermon.

SHE was the Relict of Sir Robert Dudley, Kt. Son to Robert, Earl of *Leicester*. And for his excellent Merits created a Duke by *Ferdinand II.* late Emperor of *Germany*. She was by Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Oxford* the 20th of *May*, 20 Car. I. advanced by him to the Title of a Dutcheſs: Being by the foresaid Robert the Mother of five Daughters, *Alice* Daughter, 1611-

ces, Wife of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, Knt. Anne, Wife of Sir Robert Holburſe, late of *Lincoln's-Inn*. All these deceased; and *Katharine*, the only surviving Picture, in Piety and Goodness, of her Lady Mother, and Widow of Sir Richard Levison, Knight of the *Bath*. She was born in the Town of *Stonely*.

THERE is a Catalogue of her Charities to the Reparation and Rebuilding of the Church, and the Ornaments of the Altar; besides her Charities to *Stonely*, where her Body lies intombed; and many other Churches and Augmentations of poor Vicarages. She purchased a fair House and Garden near the Church of *St. Giles*; for the Incumbent there, and other Charities: Which are all set down in an Account of her good Deeds in her Life, and at her Death.

As to the New Church built here, the Author of the *Critical Review* gives the following Account of it:

"THE New Church of *St. Giles's* is one of the most simple and elegant of the modern Structures: It is raised at very little Expence, has very few Ornaments, and little beside the Propriety of its Parts, and the Harmony of the Whole, to excite Attention, and challenge Applause; yet still it pleases, and justly too; the East End is both plain and majestick, and there is nothing in the West to object to but the Smallness of the Doors, and the Poverty of Appearance that must necessarily follow. The Steeple is light, airy, and genteel, and argues a good deal of Genius in the Architect, and looks very well both in Comparison with the Body of the Church; and when 'tis consider'd as a Building by itself in a distant Prospect. Yet after all I have confess'd in Favour of this Edifice, I can't help again arraigning the Superstition of situating Churches due East and West; for, in Complaisance to this Folly, the Building before us has lost a great Advantage it might otherwise have enjoy'd; I mean the making the East End the Front, and placing it in such a Manner, as to have ended the Vista of what is call'd *Broad St. Giles's*; whereas, now, it is no where to be seen with Ease to the Eye, or so as justly to comprehend the Symmetry and Connection of the Whole.

THE Ornaments within this Church are not many; the Roof is arched, adorned with Fretwork, and is supported by stately Columns of the *Tonick* Order. The Chancel is raised one Step higher than the rest of the Church, and is paved with Marble; there is an Iron Rail and Balister before the Communion-Table, and several Wainscot Pannels about it, but nothing written in them. The Organ that was in the Old Church is a very good one, and is intended to be set up again in this New one; but at present there is none, nor any Bells.

THIS Church being finished, was opened upon Easter Sunday, the 14th Day of April, 1734.

THE Living is a Rectory, in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for the Time being; the Value upwards of 400 *l.* per Annum, and rated in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. *Galley*, and the Lecturer the Rev. Mr. *Smith*.

PRAYERS are every Day at Ten in the Forenoon, and at Three in the Afternoon.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of the Rector and Church-wardens for the Time being, and 36 other Inhabitants.

The PARISH OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-wardens.
10 Overseers.
2 Sidesmen.

The WARD-OFFICERS
are,

5 Constables.
10 Headboroughs.
10 Surveyors of the
High-ways.
10 Scavengers.

HERE is a Charity-School, endowed by the late Earl of Southampton.

AT the End of *Monmouth-street* are Alms-houses for 20 poor Women, with these Inscriptions, *viz.*

St. Giles's in the Fields, Anno Dom. 1656.

This Ground was given and granted by Lease unto this Parish by the Right Honourable the Earl of Southampton, for the Term of 500 Years, for the only and sole Use of Alms-houses. Whereon they built these five Houses, and enclosed within the Bounds of the said Grant. Which Fabrick was erected and built at the Cost and Charge of the said Parish, in the Year above-written:

Thomas Blythe, } Church-wardens.
John Seagood, }

In Memory that Henry Carter of this Parish did give in the Hands of the Church-wardens and other Gentlemen of the Vestry, the Sum of 50 l. to the Intent that the Interest thereof should be distributed amongst the Poor of this Alms-house in this Manner, *viz.* 5 s. the first Sunday in every Month, and 5 s. on Christmas-Day and Good-Friday, in every Year, by the Church-wardens, from Time to Time for ever. Given the 16th of December, 1674.

Henry Hargood, } Church-wardens.
Henry Rogers, }

HERE is a Work-house in this Parish, erected at the Charge of the Parish to maintain their Poor in.

THIS Parish consists of five Divisions, *viz.* the First Part of the Old Town; Part of the Second Old Town, third Part of the Old Town, Holbourn End and Drury-lane.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

In the first Part of the Old Town.

Cock-and-pye-fields, and therein Great St. Andrew-street, Little St. Andrew-street, Great White-lion-street, Little White-lion-street, Great Earl-street, Little Earl-street and Queen-street, Neal's-yard, King-street, Orange-court; Part of Castle-street; Part of West-street, Lombard-street, Tower-street, Lombard-court; Part of Hog-lane, or Crown-street, Dudley-court, Wood-yard, Farmer's-court, Brown's-gardens, and therein Two Brewers-yard, Frying-pan-alley, Steedwell-street, Vinegar-street, Stacey-street, Phoenix-street and Plough-yard, Monmouth-street, Monmouth-court, Lloyd's-court, Denmark-street; Part of St. Giles's-street; and Part of High-street.

In the second Part of the Old Town.

Part of Great Russel-street, Wyan's-court, Tottenham-court-road, Weld's-yard; Part of High-street; Part of Lawrence-lane, Maynard-street; Part of St. Giles's-street, Phoenix-street; Part of Duke-street, Bambridge-street, Fletcher's-court; Part of Buckridge-street, Earl's-court; Part of High-street; Part of St. Giles's-street; Part of Dyot-street, New-street; Part of Hart-street, and Stable-yard.

In the third Part of the Old Town.

Part of Holbourn, Dumb-alley, Smart's-buildings; Part of Coal-yard; Part of St. Giles's-street, Eagle-and-child-yard, Hampshire-bog; or Wincker's-yard, Banister's-alley, Middle-row; Part of Boxel-yard, Rose-and-crown-yard, Salutation-court, Lamb-alley, Hanson's-alley; Part of Crown-court; Part of Vinegar-yard, Giles's-court; Part of Dyot-street, Church-lane, Church-street, Fletcher's-court, Ivy-street, Farmer's-court; Part of Buckridge-street, and Carriers-street.

Holbourn End.

Part of Holbourn, Gridiron-court, Great Turnstile, Whetstone's-park, Trickburn-court, Feathers-court, Queen's-court, Monmouth-court, Gregory's-court, Little Turnstile, New Turnstile, Little Prince's-street, Lukener's-street, Little Queen-street, Stone-cutters-alley, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Holbourn-row, Portugal-row, Arch-row, Louche's-buildings; and Part of Searl-street.

Drury - Lane.

Drury-lane; Part of Turnstile-alley, Prince's-court, Calender's-court, Bear-and-ragged-staff-court, Short's-gardens; Part of Crown-court, King's-head-court, Brown-low-street; Part of Castle-street, Nottingham-court, Nottingham-passage, New Belton-street, Old Belton-street; Part of Vinegar-yard; Part of Boxel-yard; Part of Coal-yard, Lukener's-lane; or Charles-street, Goldsmiths-alley, Lyon-court, Carter's-rents, or all Parkhurst's-lane, Hart-court, St. Thomas's-street, Cross-lane, or Street, Ray's-court, Star-court, Great Queen-street, Bull-head-court, Great Wild-street, Wild-passage, Wild-court, Little Wild-street, or Little Lincoln-street, Golden-ball-court, Cock-pit-alley, Holford's-alley, Colson's-court, Prince's-street; Part of Duke-street; and Little Duke-street.

Number of Houses upwards of 2000.

THERE is a Chapel in Great Queen-street, in this Parish of St. Giles's; erected by the Means of one William Baguley, pretending to be a Minister of the Church of England. Wherein, for some Time, he preached without Licence or Authority, consecrated the Holy Sacrament, and administer'd the same. Wherefore in this Chapel the Bishops of LONDON and Peterborough caused two Declarations, Dec. 22, 1706, to be read.

THAT of the Bishop of LONDON was:
" That whereas he was credibly informed that
" Mr Baguley gave out to the Congregation as-
" sembled in that Place, that he had his [the
" Bishop's] Permission and Encouragement for
" what he did, he thought it necessary, for the
" undeceiving of this Part of his Flock, with the
" Care of whose Souls the Divine Providence had
" entrusted him, to publish and declare that he
" had several Times sent to the abovesaid Mr.
" Baguley, and had ordered him to exhibit to
" him the Testimonial of his Ordination, that
" he might be the better enabled to judge of
" his Qualifications for the Ministry: But that
" the said Mr. Baguley, though often called up-
" on, had never given him any Satisfaction in
" this Particular. That he had Reason there-
" fore to conclude that he had not been admitted
" into the Order of Priesthood in the Church of
" England. And that therefore he was not duly
" qualified for the reading of publick Prayers, or
" preaching of God's Word, and administering
" of the Holy Sacrament in the same. And
" that for this Reason all good Christians ought
" to take Care how they communicated with
" such

“ such a Person who proceeded in Contempt of
 “ the Episcopal Authority, and the good Disci-
 “ pline established in the Church of *England*.
Henry London.

AT the same Time was published the following Certificate under the Hand of the Bishop of *Peterburgh*, viz. “ These are to certify whom it may concern, that *William Baguley* offered himself to me this Day to be admitted to the Order of Priesthood; which I refused him, there being Crimes of a very heinous Nature alledged against him. Witness my Hand this 21st Day of *Decemb.* 1706.

Rich. Peterburgh.

THIS Chapel was not built for this Purpose, but made out of an old House, and is but ordinary, considering the Neighbourhood, and how many Persons of Fashion attend it. The Length of it being North and South, the Communion-Table is on one Side the Pulpit, on the East Side, there are three Pannels over it against the Wall, with the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Creed*, and *Ten Commandments*, done in Gold coloured Letters upon Black. There are three Galleries, one on the West Side, and two other at the North and South Ends; that on the North has Doors into it out of some Houses in *Great Queen-street*.

THERE are Prayers here every Day at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and twice on a Sunday. The Morning Preacher is the Reverend Mr. *Stevens*, and the Afternoon Preacher and Reader the Reverend Mr. *Burges*, whose Father is the Owner of the Chapel.

THERE is no Organ, and but one little Bell.

The PARISH of St. GEORGE at Bloomsbury.

OUT of the Parish of *St. Giles* was taken the new Parish of *St. George* at *Bloomsbury*. The Church here takes its Name from *St. George* the Martyr, to whom it was dedicated in Honour of of his late Majesty King *George I.*

It was consecrated *January* the 28th, 1731.

It is situated on the North Side and at the West End of *Hart-street*, and *Bloomsbury* is added to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

THE Author of the *Critical Review*, before quoted, gives the following Account of this Church: “ It will be impossible, says he, to pass by the new Church of *St. George*, *Bloomsbury*, without giving it a very particular Survey: 'Tis built all of Stone, is adorned with a pompous Portico, can boast many other Decorations, has been stinted in no Expence; and yet, upon the Whole, is ridiculous and absurd even to a Proverb. The Reason is this, the Builder mistook Whim for Genius, and Ornament for Taste; he has even err'd so much, that the very Portico does not seem to be in the Middle of the Church, and as to the Steeple; it is stuck on like a Wen to the rest of the Building: Then the execrable Conceit of setting up the King on the Top of it, excites nothing but Laughter in the Ignorant, and Contempt in the Judge. In short, 'tis a lasting Reflection on the Fame of the Architect, and the Understanding of those who employed him.

THIS Living is a Rectory, is in the Gift of the King, the Value is about 400 *l.* per Ann.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *Vernon*, and the Lecturer is the Rev. Mr. *Kapper*.

PRAYERS are twice every Day, viz. at Eleven in the Morning, and Four in the Afternoon. No Organ, 1 Bell. The Vestry is Select.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

2 Church-Wardens.
4 Overseers.
2 Sidesmen.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

2 Constables.
2 Headboroughs:
4 Scavengers.

IN *Plumbtree-street* is a School for 101 Boys, and as many Girls; the Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 3 *l.* given with each of them when put Apprentice. The Girls are taught to Read, Mark, Knit, and Sew, and put to Service, but no Money given with them. Thirty of the Girls are cloathed, fed, and maintained, in the School, which is supported by Subscription, and Collections at the Church twice in the Year.

THIS Parish begins two Houses Eastward from the *Vine Tavern* in *Holbourn*, and extends to *Dyot-street* in *St. Giles's-street*, and takes in all the East Side of *Dyot-street*; thence crossing *Great Russel-street*, it takes in Part of Dr. *Stewart's* House, and so to the End of the Ground belonging to the Parish in the Fields behind the said House. From the Doctor's House Eastward it reaches to *King-street*, taking in *Southampton-row* and *Southampton-court*, at the North End of *King-street*, *Swan-passage*, the West Side of *King's-gate-street*, and thence to the second House, inclusive, beyond the *Vine Tavern* in *Holbourn*; and all the Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in this Compass.

THIS Parish, which is taken out of *St. Giles* in the Fields, as is before said, consists of Part of the second Part of the Old Town, and Part of the third Part of the Old Town.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

In Part of the second Part of the Old Town:

PART of *Dyot-street*, *Nottingham-street*, *Plumbtree-street*, *King's-head-court*, *Plumbtree-court*, *Plumbtree-square*, *Nottingham-court*; Part of *Vine-street*, *Castle-street*, *Duke-street*, *Little Russel-street*, *Gilbert-street*, *Chapel-street*, *Wyan's-court*, *Hole-in-the-wall-yard*; Part of *King's-street*; Part of *Swan-passage*, and *King's-gate-street*.

Part of the third Part of the Old Town:

PART of *Vine-street*; Part of *Castle-street*, *Bow-street*, *Brewer-street*, *Peter-street*, *Hart-street*, *Stable-yard*, *Soapers-row*, *Bloomsbury-square*, *Bloomsbury-market*, *Bloomsbury-court*, *Hide-street*, *Fisher's-alley*, *Silver-street*, *Southampton-street*; Part of *King-street*, *Southampton-row*, *Southampton-court*; Part of *Great Russel-street*; Part of *Holbourn*; Part of *King's-gate-street*, and Part of *Swan-passage*.

NUMBER of Houses about 900.

IN this Parish is the House of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, which, says the ingenious Author before quoted, “ has been long, but very “ ridiculously esteemed one of the most beautiful Lodgings about Town. I must own 'tis grand and expensive; will admit of very noble Ranges of Apartments within, and fully answers all the Dignity of a *British* Nobleman of the first Rank: But after I have allowed this, I must add, that the Entrance into the Court-yard is mean and Gothick, more like the Portal of a Monastery than the Gate of a Palace; and the Cupola over it is even still more contemptible and absurd. I am ready to confess the Area spacious and grand, and the Colonnade,

“ nade to the Wings, graceful and harmonious ;
 “ but then the Wings themselves are no Way
 “ equal to it, and the Body of the House has
 “ no other Recommendation than merely its
 “ Bulk, and the Quantity of Space it fills. It is
 “ my Opinion, that the Height is not equal to
 “ the Length, and that the Roof and Garrets
 “ are both a Load to the Fabrick, and absurd
 “ in themselves ; that the Windows are too large
 “ and numerous ; that Decorations are wanting,
 “ and that the whole Front is defective, both in
 “ Beauty and Variety.

THE House of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in Bloomsbury-square, which is likewise in this Parish, is situated as well as any House possibly can be ; and being likewise much decayed in its Beauty, is now lately repaired in a Manner that shews the fine Taste of the Owner.

The PARISH of St. GEORGE the Martyr, in Queen-Square.

THE Parish next adjoining to St. Giles, is St. George in Queen-square : The Church here was originally a Chapel of Ease to the Church of St. Andrew in Holbourn, and was built by Subscription of divers Gentlemen, in the Year 1706. It was made Parochial, Anno Domini 1723, by Virtue of the Act of the 9th of Queen Anne for building 50 new Churches.

It takes its Name from being dedicated to St. George the Martyr, in the County of Middlesex, and Queen-square being added to it, partly by Reason of its Situation, and partly to distinguish it from other Churches dedicated to the same Saint.

It is situated on the West Side of Queen-square, near Great Ormond-street, and at the End of Gloucester-street, in the said County of Middlesex.

It is a Rectory in the Gift of the Duke of Montagu.

THE Rector is the Reverend Mr. Green, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Richard Lucas.

PRAYERS are every Day at Eleven and Four. No Organ, one small Bell. Here are two Charity Sermons in the Year, one for the Boys, and one for the Girls.

THE Vestry is Select, consisting of 30 Gentlemen.

The PARISH-OFFICERS | The PEACE-OFFICERS
are, | are,

2 Church-Wardens. | 2 Constables.
2 Sidesmen. | 2 Headboroughs.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, the Lord Powis's House in Ormond-street, now let to the Conde Montijo, Ambassador from Spain ; it is a noble House looking into the Fields backwards towards Highgate, and was built at the Expence of the late French King, his Ambassador, the Duke d'Aumont, in the Reign of Queen Anne, living in the former House of the Lord Powis, which at that Time was consumed by Fire ; the Front is Stone, adorned with Pilasters of the Corinthian Order, and over the Door is carved the Emblem of a Phoenix rising out of the Flames alluding to the afore-mentioned Accident. The Stair-Case within is finely painted by that great Artist Signior Amiconi.

IN this Parish are two Charity-Schools for 50 Boys and 40 Girls. The Boys are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts ; and when put out to Trades, with each Boy is given 5 l. The Girls are taught to Read, Write, Knit, Sew, and do Household Work, and with each of them is given 3 l. when put out to Service or Trade.

VOL. II.

THE Burying Ground belonging to this Parish is at some Distance from the Church, in the Fields, where are several Monuments and Grave-stones; the most remarkable are the following :

A handsome Marble Monument with an Urn at Top, being the first that was erected here ; there is a very long Latin Inscription on it, which tells us it was placed here to the Memory of Robert Nelson, Esq; who died the 16th of January 1714, aged 59.

This Gentleman was a Man of great Piety, and wrote several Religious Books, particularly one on the Fasts and Festivals of the Church.

A square Marble Monument with Iron Rails round it, erected to the Memory of Dr. Thomas Gibson, Physician, who died the 16th of July, 1722, aged 75 ; and Anne Gibson, Daughter of Richard Cromwell, the prudent, pious and chaste Wife of Thomas Gibson, who died the 7th of December, 1727, aged 69.

ON a large Marble Monument, having an Urn at the Top, with a Flame issuing out it, is this Inscription :

To the Memory
of

Mr. ROBERT BURFORD,
who departed this Life the 10th of March, 1727, in the 65th Year of his Age.

This Monument is erected according to his last Will.

ON the Base of a high and very handsome Stone Obelisk, is this Inscription :

In this Vault lies the Body of Thomas Falconer, Esq; descended from an antient honourable Family of the same Name in Scotland, who after having been employed eighteen Years by the Honourable East-India Company at Bengal, returned into England in 1727, with the just Reward of his extensive Skill, and honest Industry, in Commerce, an established good Name, and a very ample Fortune, with that rare Felicity and Largeness of Mind, that knew the Pleasure of possessing only from the Power it gave him of dispensing ; of being generous to his Acquaintance, grateful to his Friends, and charitable to the Poor ; with the same sound Church of England Principles in Religion that he took with him from home, and in which he died on the 25th of January 1729-30, and in the 35th Year of his Age. To the Memory of this, her much beloved Son, his Mother erected this Monument.

ON a polish'd white Marble Table-Monument, erected in the Wall, at the East End of the Burying Ground, is this Inscription :

Here lyeth interred the Reverend Dr. Marshall ; he was many Years Morning Preacher of St. George's Chapel in Queen-Square, and the first Rector of St. George the Martyr, in the County of Middlesex.

Obiit 2d die Octob. An. Dom.

MDCCLXXX.

Ætatis 69.

ON a white Marble Grave-stone :

To the Memory

Of Dame Alice, the late Wife of Sir Brocas Gardiner, of Roche Court in the County of Southampton, Bart. who intends to be buried in the same Grave. She dyed on the third Day of January, 1734, in the 66th Year of her Age.

THE Buttings and Boundings of this Parish are as follow ; beginning at the North End of

Lamb's-conduit-street, it extends on the North West Side of *Red-lion-street* to *Eagle-street*, and extending Westward on the North Side of *Eagle-street* to *King's-gate-street*, taking in the East Side of that Street. It takes in all *Glocester-street*, *New Little Ormond-street*, and all *Queen-square*, and *Brunswick-court*, and from thence extends to the End of *Great Ormond-street*, with all the Streets, Courts, &c. in this Compass.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, &c.

Lamb's-conduit-passage; Part of *Red-lion-street*, *Great Ormond-street*, *Great Ormond-yard*,

Little Ormond-yard; *East-street*, *Theobald's-row*, *Bedford-court*, *Theobald's-court*, *Prince's-street*; Part of *Gray's-inn-passage*; Part of *Eagle-street*, *Lee-street*; Part of *King's-gate-street*, *Fisher-street*, *Orange-street*, *Red-lion-square*, *Drake-street*, *Old-north-street*, *New-north-street*, *Corten's-yard*, *Boswell-court*, *Devonshire-street*, *Passage-street*, or *Blue-post-alley*, *Glocester-street*, *Queen's-street*, *Little Ormond-street*, and *Brunswick-court*.

NUMBER of Houses 666.

CHAP. IV.

The LIBERTY of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

NEXT without *Temple-bar*, and the Liberty of the City of LONDON, the *New Temple* is a Liberty pertaining to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which begins in the East on the South Side, or Left Hand, near the River *Thames*, and stretches West to *Ivy-bridge*, where it ends. And again, on the North Side or Right Hand from some small Distance without *Temple-bar*, to where stood a Stone Cross, taking in one Middle Row of Houses, opening partly to the South, and partly to the North.

IN the Room of which Cross of later Years was placed a *Maypole*, commonly called *The Maypole in the Strand*, being above 100 Feet in Height. This being grown old and decayed, was, Anno 1717, obtained by Sir *Isaac Newton*, Knt. of the Parish; and being taken down, was carried away thro' the City in a Carriage of Timber, to *Wanstead* in *Essex*. And by the Leave of Sir *Richard Child*, Bart. Lord *Castlemain*, now Earl *Tinley*, granted to the Reverend Mr. *Pound*, Rector of that Parish, was reared up and placed in his Park there, the Use whereof is for the raising of a Telescope, the largest in the World, given by a French Gentleman to the Royal Society, he being a Member thereof.

AND these are the Bounds of this Liberty.

BUT to go over the Bounds again, with the modern Names of the Places, for the better understanding thereof, according to a late Survey.

THIS Dutchy begins without *Temple-bar*, and runs on the South Side, as far as the East Side of *Cecil-street*, which is built on the Ground where Great *Salisbury House* and Garden stood; and so running down to the *Thames*, and thence to *Essex Buildings*, taking in all to *Temple-bar*. Then on the North Side, some Distance from *Temple-bar*, there is a large Row of Houses which runs up in the *Strand* Side, as far as the said *Maypole*, where antiently stood the Stone Cross; and so coming down to *Hallowel-street*, commonly called the *Backside of St. Clement's*, passes by the *Butcher-row*, taking in all that large Rank of Buildings: Then beyond the Place of the *Maypole*, this Liberty again begins by the *Fountain Tavern* in *Catharine-street*, and thence into the *Strand* by *Wimbleton House*; thence to *Exeter-change*, and so turning up *Burleigh-street* runs up to the Corner of *Exeter-street*, except four Houses, and thence it crosses over the Buildings into *Catharine-street*, by the *Fountain Tavern*.

AND these are the Bounds of that Liberty which some Time belonged to *Brian Lisle*, since to *Peter of Savoy*, and then to the House of *Lancaster*, as shall be shewed.

By a Record it is likely that this Place of the *Savoy* did also some Time belong to *Montford Earl of Leicester*, before it was the Earl of *Lancaster's*. The Record is this, *Tho. Comit. Lancast. placea subtus litus Thamise, ubi Com. Leic. aliquando hab. mansum suum, &c.* "The Earl of *Lancaster's* Place, near the *Thames* Side, where some Time the Earl of *Leicester* had his Mansion, and 37 s. Rent there of a Messuage below the Bars, called the *New Temple*, and 4 l. 9 s. Rent belonging to the same Messuage of a Place of Land near the *Thames* Side, bordering upon the Curtalage of the Bishop of *Landaff*."

IN the Reigns of King *Edward I.* and *II.* were many vacant Pieces of Land from *Temple-bar*, and so toward the *Strand*, lying in the Parishes of *St. Clement's Danes*, and *St. Mary Strand*, which were then granted and built upon. These are to be met with in the 29th of King *Edward I.* "*Walter Le Barbur* had granted him a void Place in the *High-street* in the Parish of *St. Clement's Danes* without the Bars of the *New Temple*. The same Year *Robert Le Spencer* had another vacant Place of Ground in the same Parish, containing 40 Feet in Length, 40 in Breadth. The 2d of King *Edward II.* "*Thomas Earl of Lancaster* granted to the Bishop of *Landaff*, a Place of Ground near the Church of *St. Mary at Strand*, containing fourscore Feet in Length, and eight in Breadth, *pro manso suo ibidem elangand*, i. e. for the enlarging of his Mansion-House there. And 15 *Edward II.* *John de Langton* obtained for the Bishop of *Worcester* a Place in the Parish of *St. Mary at Strand*, containing thirty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth."

Henry III. in the 30th Year of his Reign, did grant to his Uncle, *Peter of Savoy*, all those Houses upon the *Thames*, which sometimes pertained to *Brian de Insula*, or *Ile*, without the Walls of this City of LONDON, in the Way or Street called the *Strand*, to hold to him and to his Heirs, yielding yearly in the Exchequer, at the Feast of *St. Michael the Archangel*, three barbed Arrows for all Services, dated at *Reading*, &c. This *Peter of Savoy* built the the *Savoy*.

THIS

THIS Liberty of the Dutchy lying between LONDON and *Westminster*, was look'd upon as some Security to the Court, when any Plague should happen to be in the City, by the Care that should be taken to keep it thence: And therefore, when the Plague came among the Citizens, great Care was taken to keep it from spreading Westward. In the Year 1577, the City being infected, and the Court removed to *Windsor* and elsewhere, in this Dutchy was appointed one *Ledsham*, Bailiff, who had been negligent in taking Care of the Dutchy. The Earl of *Leicester* hearing of the Increase of it there (where he also had a House) grew very angry with him, and threatned the said *Ledsham* (who was his Servant). to pluck his Coat from his Back, and to punish him otherwise for his Negligence: And for the Sick there he offered very honourably, to give as much as any should for their Relief. But *Fleetwood*, the Recorder, an active and a good Man, having something to do in that Liberty also, was very comfortably diligent, weekly himself surveying the Dutchy; and took order there to stop the Increase of it. He twice past with all the Constables between the Bars and the Tilt-yard in both Liberties, to see the Houses shut in.

AMONGST other Buildings, memorable for Greatness, the first was *Exeter House*, so called, for that the same belonged to the Bishops of *Exeter*, and was their Inn, or LONDON Lodging; who was the first Builder thereof, is not to be read; but that *Walter Stapleton* was a great Builder there, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* is manifest; for the Citizens of LONDON, when they had beheaded him in *Cheap*, near to the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, they buried him in a Heap of Sand or Rubbish, in his own House without *Temple-bar*, where he had made great Building. *Edmond Lacy*, Bishop of *Exeter*, built the great Hall in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* &c. The same has since been called *Paget House*, because the Lord *William Paget* enlarged and possessed it; obtained from *John* Bishop of *Exeter* (who made a great Spoil of his Church Revenues) and was confirmed to Sir *William Paget*, and also a certain Parcel of Land within the Garden of the *Middle Temple*, LONDON.

THEN *Leicester House*, so named, because *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, of new built there; and *Essex House*, the Earl of *Essex* there inhabiting. And it was thought the Bishop of *Exeter* had no Recompence for the same, of any other House in or near LONDON, as Sir *Henry Spelman* writes.

THEN West was a Chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called *St. Spirit*, upon what Occasion founded is unknown.

THEN is *Milford-lane* down to the *Thames*; but why so called, none have conjectured.

THEN was the Bishop of *Bath's* Inn, called also *Hampton-place*) built (for a great Part thereof) by the Lord *Thomas Seymour*, Admiral, being Parcel of his Possession. This House of the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* was assured to the said Admiral *Seymour* in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, and was quite severed from that Bishoprick without Recompence; which House came since to be possessed by the Earl of *Arundel*, and thereof called *Arundel Houses*. This Earl having upon the Admiral's Attainture, bought it of King *Edward VI.* in the 3d of his Reign, with several other Messuages, Lands and Tenements in the Parish, for 41 l. 6s. 8d.

NEXT beyond which, on the Street Side, was some Time a fair Cœmity, or Church-Yard, and in the same a Parish Church, called of the *Nativity of our Lady*, and the *Innocents at the Strand*;

and of some (by Means of a Brotherhood kept there) called of *St. Ursula at the Strand*.

William Wynnningham, Rector *Ecclesie Sancte Mariæ Le Strand*, Anno 1376.

IN former Time it was an Highway leading from LONDON to *Westminster*, and so was called in a Deed. *Roger*, called *The Amner*, gave and confirmed to *Roger de Mulent*, or *de Molend*, who was also called *Longespe*, Bishop of *Chester*, in the Year 1257, a Parcel of Land and Buildings lying in the Parish of *St. Mary le Strand*, without LONDON, toward *Westminster*; and the same to hold to the said *Roger* and his Successors, by the yearly Rent of 3 s. at *Easter*, for the Purchase of which, the said Bishop gave 20 Marks of Silver. On this Land we presume *Chester Inn* was built, situate by *St. Mary le Strand*.

FOR near adjoining to the said Church, betwixt it and the River *Thames*, was an Inn of Chancery, commonly called *Chester's-inn*, because it belonged to the Bishop of *Chester*; by others named of the Situation, *Strand-inn*.

THEN was there a House belonging to the Bishop of *Landaff*: For it is said in a Record, the 4th of King *Richard II.* that a vacant Place, lying near the Church of our Lady at *Strand*, the said Bishop procured of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, for the enlarging of this House.

THEN in the High Street was a fair Bridge, called *Strand-bridge*, and under it a Lane or Way down to the Landing-Place on the Bank of *Thames*.

THEN was the Bishop of *Chester* (commonly called of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) his Inn, or LONDON Lodging. This House was first built by *Walter Langton*, Bishop of *Chester*, Treasurer of *England*, in the Reign of King *Edward I.*

THESE two Bishops Places, viz. that of the Bishop of *Landaff*, and this of the Bishop of *Chester*, (that is, of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*) were defaced and taken away, without any Recompence to the said Bishops.

AND next adjoining to it was the Bishop of *Worcester's-inn*. All which, viz. the Parish of *St. Mary at Strand*, *Strand-inn*, *Strand-bridge*, with the Lane under it, the Bishop of *Chester's-inn*, the Bishop of *Winchester's-inn*, with all the Tenements adjoining, were by the Command of *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* and Lord Protector, pulled down and made level Ground, in the Year 1549. In Place where he built that large and goodly House, now called *Somerset House*.

KING *James I.* his Queen made this House her Palace, and on *Shrove Tuesday*, Anno 1616, she feasted the King here. At this Time the King changed the Name of this House, appointing it to be henceforth called *Denmark House*. This House was much repaired and beautified, and improved by new Buildings and Enlargements by this Queen, who also brought Water from *Hyde-park* in Pipes.

THE Bishop of *Worcester*, in Respect of his former House demolished, was recompenced with an House in *White-friars*; which formerly in Sir *Henry Spelman's* Time, the Bishop of *Worcester* enjoyed. This, perhaps, was in Favour to Bishop *Hooper*, Bishop of *Glocester* and *Worcester*, some Time the Duke of *Somerset's* Chaplain.

IN the High-street near to the *Strand*, some Time stood a Cross of Stone, against the Bishop of *Coventry* or *Chester* his House, where it is read, that in the Year 1294, and divers other Times, the Justices Itinerants sat without LONDON, at the Stone Cross over-against the Bishop of *Coventry's* House; and some Time they sat in

in the Bishop's House, which was hard by the *Strand*, as is aforesaid.

At or near which Cross in the *Strand* stood, 'till of late a *Maypole*, commonly called the *Maypole* in the *Strand*; near to which is erected a Stone-building over a Spring, designed at first to supply the Neighbourhood with Water, but now of little Use.

THE *Savoy* House is a very great, and at this present a very ruinous Building. In the Midst of its Buildings is a very spacious Hall, the Walls three Feet broad at least, of Stone without, and Brick and Stone inward. The Ceiling is very curiously built with Wood, and having Knobs in due Places hanging down, and Images of Angels holding before their Breasts Coats of Arms, but hardly discoverable: On one is a *Cross*, *Gules*, between four Stars, or else *Mullets*. It is covered with Lead, but in divers Places perished where it lies open to the Weather. This large Hall is now divided into several Apartments; a Cooper has a Part of it for the stowing of his Hoops, and for his Work. Other Parts of it serve for two Marshalseas for keeping Prisoners, as Deserters, Men impress'd for Military Service, Recruits, &c. Towards the East End of this Hall is a fair Cupola with Glass Windows, but all broken, which makes it probable the Hall was as long again, since Cupola's are wont to be built about the Middle of great Halls.

IN this *Savoy*, how ruinous soever it is, are some good Houses, as Mr. Nut's Printing-House, a Prison, a Parish Church, and three or four other Churches and Places for Religious Assemblies, viz. for the *French*, for *Dutch*, for *High Germans* and *Lutherans*; and lastly, for the Protestant Dissenters. Here are also Harbours for many Refugees and poor People.

IN the Year 1687, Schools were set up and ordained here at the *Savoy*, the Masters whereof were Jesuits. Rules were provided for these Schools, and published in print. It was declared therein, that the Intention of them was to teach Youth, Vertue and Learning: That those that came thither should be taught *gratis*, and to be at no further Charge than in buying of their own Pen, Ink, Paper and Books: That these Schools should be common to all of what Condition soever, and none to be excluded when they should be thought fit to begin to learn *Latin*, and writ sufficiently well. In these Schools, to be taught *Greek* and *Latin*, Poetry and Rhetorick. And whether Catholics or Protestants came to these Schools, yet in Teaching no Distinction to be made, but all to be taught with equal Diligence and Care; neither by Masters or Scholars any tampering or meddling, to persuade any one from the Profession of his own Religion. But few there were but did believe, nay could not believe otherwise than that this pretended charitable Project was for the Advantages hereby to be compassed for the promoting the *Roman* Religion. These Schools were soon dissolved, upon the ceasing of the Government of King James; and the Clock that was made for the Use of this *Savoy* School, was afterwards set up upon a Gentleman's House in *Low-Leyton*, as was said.

IN this *Savoy* were placed by King William III. many Families of poor *French* Protestants, and where they that had Skill in Trade and Manufacture, wrought to get something for their Livelihood; however they were opposed and complained of by many of the Tradesmen of LONDON, as hindering and prejudicing many of them. Here also was, and is, a Church for them. The late Bishop of LONDON came thither himself sometimes, and passionately desired their Good, and maintained many of their Profelytes. The

poor *French* here, inhabiting with their Families had; many of them, three Shillings Allowance weekly, and some four. To countenance them the more, to this Church came many of the said King's Privy-Counsellors, Secretaries of State, and other great Officers of the Kingdom. And thro' them and their Contributions, the Church chiefly was able to subsist. They used the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, turned into *French*, and their Ministers are episcopally ordained.

THE Deans of *Westminster* hold themselves Visitors of the *Savoy*; and when some Exchange of Lands belonging to this Hospital was in Hand, Anno 1565, with Mr. *Fanshaw*, Dr. *Goodman*, the Dean, out of his great Care that no Wrong might be done to that charitable Foundation thereby wrote an earnest Letter to the Lord Treasurer, "That being in Conscience much bound to that poor Hospital; and considering the good Meaning of the most noble Founder, he desired him for God's Sake, that in that Bargain of Exchange that was towards, nothing might pass to the Prejudice thereof"; suspecting it seems, and not without Cause, the Integrity of that Master.

THE Parish of *St. Clement Danes* is large, well built and inhabited, by many Persons both of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as rich Tradesmen: Where also many Noblemens Seats stood, as *Essex* House, *Arundel* House, &c. though now pulled down, and improved in Rents, by building them into fair Courts and Squares.

To give the Girt Line, or present Bounds of this Parish, we must in abundance of Places run through, or cross Houses, nay long Piles of Buildings. We shall begin at the West End of *Portugal Row* in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, where the Parish Stone-Mark is set up; and from thence it runs cross the Back-sides of the Houses in *Portugal Row*, taking in the Play-house, and the Stablings into the New Court in *Lincoln's-Inn*, almost to the Pump placed at the Pallisado Pales by the Garden; and from thence strait cross the Court and the Row of New Buildings into *Shear-lane*, and down the same to the Gate by *Temple-bar*, taking in all the West Side thereof. Then it runs from *Temple-bar*, cross to the *Cock Ale-house* on the other Side of the Way, and so to the River *Thames*; taking in all the Buildings, except the *Temple*: Which the Templers and Baristers claim a Jurisdiction unto: So that it passes from the *Cock Ale-house* in the Street-side, unto all the Buildings to the *Palsgraves Head Court*, which it takes in, and so down into *Devereux-court*, with all *Essex* Buildings on both Sides to the River *Thames*: Then along the Banks of the River from *Essex* Stairs unto *Strand Bridge*; and there it runs Northwards, taking in the East Side, with Part of the West Side, at the upper End; where it joins to the Garden-Wall of *Somerset-house*: Which Buildings it crosses, and so up to *Three-helmet-court*, over-against *St. Mary* in the *Strand*, and there it crosses the High Street to the *Bell-Inn*; thence through the said Inn, and crosses *Wick-street* to *May-pole-alley*; from whence it passes by *Craven* House and *Craven* Buildings, on the East Side of *Drury-lane* to two Doors on this Side the *Horse-shoe* Tavern; and there it crosses the Houses on the Back-side of *Princes-street*, and so cross *Stanhope-street* and then runs down the South Side of *Duke-street*, to the House where the Parish Stone Mark is set up; and from this House it crosses the Houses into *Bear-yard*, and so into *Sheffield-street* by *Clare-market*, next the Oil-Shop, where it crosses the Street to the Glasiers, and so thro' the Houses; and again crosses to the Parish Stone Mark, on the Backside of *Portugal Row*, where we began. But there is a considerable Part of the

the Parish separate from the rest, and that Part begins at *Wimbleton House* in the *Strand*, over-against *Dutchy-Lane*, and so runs to the Corner of *Exeter Exchange*, and from thence up *Burleigh-street*, taking in *Exeter-court*, with *Exchange-alley*, and the back Buildings against *Exeter-street*, with all the East Side of *Burleigh-street*, except two or three Houses by the Corner of *Exeter-street*. Then again from the Corner of the said *Exchange* it runs cross the *Strand*, taking in *Fountain-court* down to the River *Thames*, with all *Beauford Buildings*, and the East Side of *Cecil-street*, built out of Great *Salisbury House*: All which said Buildings it takes in: And this is the Extent of this Parish.

Now for the Description of the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Courts in this Parish, with their Buildings of chief Note: We shall first begin at *Temple-bar*, and so go Westward. First is the *Strand*, on both Sides to *St. Mary's Church*; and here this Street is not so broad as by and beyond the said Church; but being so great a Thoroughfare, is well inhabited by Shop-keepers. The *Blue Posts Tavern*, adjoining to *Temple-bar*, is a noted House. Thence, passing Westward, is *Cross-key-alley*, very small; the *Rose Tavern* is a well accustomed House with good Conveniences of Rooms, and a good Garden. The next Place that offers itself is the *Palsgrave's-head-court*, very handsome, large, well built and inhabited, with Free-stone Pavement, ascended by Steps, which causes it to lie dry and clean. It has an Outlet into the Temple with a Door to it. Next to this is a small Alley not worth naming. Then through a Passage is an Entrance into *Devereux-court*, which leads to the *Temple Back-gate*. It is a large Place with good Houses, and by Reason of its Vicinity to the Temple, has a good Resort, consisting of Publick Houses, and noted Coffee Houses; from this Court is a Passage into *Effex-street*.

ALMOST against *St. Clement's Church* is an open Passage for Coaches into *Effex-street*, or Building, being a broad, clean, and handsome Street, especially beyond the Turning into the Temple, where it crosses *Little Effex-street* into *Milford-lane*. It consists of two Rows of good built Houses, well inhabited by Gentry; at the Bottom of which Street is a Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water Side where Watermen ply. This Place, before its being converted into Buildings, was a large Garden with one great House, first called *Exeter House*, as belonging to the Bishop of *Exeter*. Afterwards it came to the Earls of *Effex*, and was called *Effex House*. Which Name it retained, although afterwards possessed by *Seymour*, Marquis of *Hertford*. At length it was purchased by *Dr. Barbon*, the great Builder, and by him and other Undertakers converted into Buildings, as now it is; of late the Passage into it out of the great Street is widened and made more convenient.

OUT of this *Effex-street*, Westward, is a small Street or Passage for Carts, called *Little Effex-street*, which leads to *Milford-lane*, which opens out of the *Strand*, against *St. Clement's Church*, and this Lane runs down on the Backside of *Effex-street* to the Water Side; a Place much pestered with Carts and Cars, for the bringing Coals and other Goods from the Wharfs by the Water Side, and therefore this Lane is but ill inhabited, with old Buildings, and the rather for that the Entrance into it out of the *Strand* is so narrow. On the West Side of this Lane, and opposite to *Little Effex-street*, is *Greyhound-court*, a handsome new built Place, which has a Passage into *Water-street*, on the Backside of *Norfolk-buildings*. Then lower down in *Milford-lane*, near the Wood-Wharf, is a small Place called *Pissing-alley*, a very proper Name

for it; and this Alley goes down to *Milford Stairs*, and also up into *Water-street*, being ascended by Steps.

BETWIXT *Milford-lane* and *Arundel-street*, is *Crown-court*, very small. Then betwixt *Norfolk-street* and *Surrey-street* in the *Strand*, is *Angel-court*, containing two or three Houses, and hath a Free-stone Pavement. Then beyond *Surrey-street* is the *Talbot-Inn*, well resorted unto, which hath a Passage into *Surrey-street*, next to *Mr. Foxe's House*.

Strand-bridge goes down to the *Thames Side*, a Place of some Note, for its Stairs to take Water at. The East Side of this Lane joins to *Surrey-street*, into which there is a Passage up Stone Steps; and the West Side hath a Brick Wall belonging to *Somerset-house Garden*.

BEYOND *Strand-bridge*, towards *Somerset-house*, is a small Court called *Three-halbert-court*, which is the Extent or Out-bounds of this Parish Westward.

Now back to *Norfolk-buildings*, formerly the Bishop of *Bath's Inn*, which in Process of Time came to the Family of the *Howard's*, Dukes of *Norfolk*; it then was a very large and old built House, with a spacious Yard for Stabling, towards the *Strand*, and with a Gate to enclose it, where there was the Porters Lodge; and as large a Garden towards the *Thames*. This said House and Grounds was some Years since converted into Streets and Buildings, and contains four large Streets graced with good Buildings, which are well inhabited, and resorted unto by Gentry; three of which, in a strait Line from the *Strand*, run down to the River *Thames*, where there are good Stairs for taking Water, viz. *Arundel-street*, *Norfolk-street*, and *Surrey-street*; and the fourth, viz. *Howard-street*, runs cross about the Midst. The first of these Streets Eastward is *Arundel-street*, which hath the best Buildings towards the *Thames*; on the East Side is a Street called *Water-street*, chiefly for Coaches and Stabling; at the Bottom of which is a pretty handsome House with a Garden towards the *Thames*; and under the House there is a Passage into the *Thames* for the watering of Horses. Out of this Street are two Passages into *Arundel-street*, one of which is broad for Coaches, and the other narrow, which is called *Pissing-alley*. And out of this Place there are two Passages into *Milford-lane*, the one towards the Bottom very small and bad, being descended by Steps, very ill built and inhabited; the other is called *Greyhound-court*, already mentioned in the Description of *Milford-lane*. At the upper End of this Street is the *Crown Tavern*, a large and curious House, with good Rooms and other Conveniencies fit for Entertainment.

Norfolk-street, very large and spacious, lies in the Midst, and is esteemed the best both for Buildings and Pleasantness of a Prospect into the *Thames*.

Surrey-street, also replenished with good Buildings, especially that of *Nevison Fox, Esq*; towards the *Strand*, which is a fine, large and curious House of his own Building; and the two Houses that front the *Thames*; that on the East Side being the House of the Honourable *Charles Howard, Esq*; Brother to *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, both fine Houses, with pleasant tho' small Gardens, towards the *Thames*.

Howard-street, also a large open Street, running cross as aforesaid, but not so well inhabited as the others.

THE North Side of the *Strand* begins at *Temple-bar*, from thence runs to the *Butcher-Row*, which goes to the Passage into *Clement's-Inn*, thence to the *Angel-Inn*, and so on the Backside of *St. Clement's Church*, unto where the May-Pole stood.

THE Parish-Church of St. Clement's is before-mentioned; near to which, on the North Side, is *Clement's-Inn*, which has a Passage into *New-Inn*, and another into *Clare-market*.

St. Clement's-lane comes out of *Butcher-Row*, and fronts *Clements's-Inn*. And near the Gate is the *Lamb-Inn*, of some Note and Trade. Then passing by *Clement's-Inn*, and *Boswel-court*, it runs Northwards into *Clare-market*, and in its Passage takes in St. Clement's Pump, or Well, of Note for its excellent Spring-Water. A little above this Pump, is *Plough-alley*, which with three Turnings, goes into a Street by the *Plough Stables*, which fronts the Play-house by *Lincoln's Inn Grange*, in little *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. More towards *Clare-market* is *Horse-shoe-court*, a pretty handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, having a Prospect into *Clement's-Inn Garden*. And opposite to this Court is *Yates's-court*, not over good nor large; and then nearer to *Clare-market*, on the Right Hand, is a very small Place, with a narrow Entrance, called *Pigmy-court*.

BETWEEN *Temple-bar* and the Turning into *Clement's-Inn* on the North Side of the *Butcher-Row*, (so called from the Butchers Shambles on the South Side) are several Courts, most of which are but small. The first is *Skip-yard*, a Thoroughfare into *Little Shear-lane*, with a pretty broad Passage; on the East Side is an open Place going into a small Court, called *Chair-court*, with a fair Free-stone Pavement. This Yard seems to take its Name from the *Ship Tavern* at the Entrance thereof. Next to *Skip-yard* are these Courts, *Swan-court*, very small; *Star-court*, indifferent good and large, with an open Air. *White-hart-court*, long, but narrow; *Lock-alley*, but small; *Windmill-court*, very small and inconsiderable; *Crown-court*, hath an open Air about the Midst, and leads into *Little Shear-lane*; *Bear* and *Harrow-court*, so called from such a Sign, a noted Tavern, at the Entrance into it. This Court (or rather Alley for its Length and Narrowness) runs into *Boswel-court*. Then, beyond St. Clement's-lane is the *Angel-Inn*, a very large Place, and of great Resort, especially for the *Cornish* and *West-country* Lawyers. And near unto this Inn is *Knights-court*, a Place of small Account.

Hollowel-street, commonly called the *Backside of St. Clements*, a Place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-Brokers. This Street runs up to the New Church in the *Strand*, where is the *Five-Bell Tavern*, which is a Thoroughfare into *Wick-street*; and near it is a small Alley called *Sallets Alley*, also with a Passage into *Wick-street*. In this *Hollowel-street* is *Lyon's-Inn*, another of the Inns of Chancery, which is but small and old. It hath a Back-door into *Wick-street*; and against the Fore-Door is a small Passage into the *Strand*, called *Pissing-alley*, perhaps in Contempt.

Wick-street begins at the *Angel-Inn*, and so runs into *Drury-lane*; it is a Street much taken up by Upholsters for the Sale of Bedding and second-hand Household Goods. In this Street is *New-Inn*, another Inn of Chancery; and here the Students of *Strand-Inn* settled, when that House was pulled down in the Reign of King Edward VI. for the Building of *Somerset-house*. This Inn is of late much increased by the new Buildings in the Garden Part; which is severed in with Palliades, and neatly kept with Grass-Plats and Walks, set with Rows of Trees, so that the Chambers (which all front the Garden) are very pleasant and airy. Through this Inn there is a Passage into *Haughton-street*, and another into *Clement's-Inn*.

Near unto *New-Inn* is *Wickham-court* and *Wick-alley*, both very small; and on the North Side, next to *Lyon's-Inn*, is *Ogden's-court*, also

but ordinary. *May-pole-alley* also hath a narrow Passage into *Stanhope-street*, but meanly inhabited; the East and West Sides are taken up by the back Buildings of *Craven-house*: And over-against *Haughton-street* is *Sherborn-Court*, which is but small and ordinary.

Drury-lane, so called from *Drury-house*, once the Seat of the Earl of *Craven*, which with the Additions built by his Lordship, called *Craven-house*, made together a very large House, or which may be termed several Houses: The Entrance into this House was thro' a Pair of Gates which leads into a large Yard for the Reception of Coaches, and on the back Side was a handsome Garden.

Blackmoor-street, near unto *Craven-house*, a Street of no great Account. In this Lane, on the East Side, which is in this Parish, are these Places of Name, *Clare-court*, a very handsome open Place with a Passage into *Blackmoor-street*; and another into *White-horse-yard*; it hath very good new built Houses, fit for good Inhabitants; and is handsomely paved with Free-stone. *White-horse-yard* hath a Passage into *Stanhope-street*, being a Place but ill built, nor over well inhabited. *King's-head-court* hath a Passage down Steps into *Stanhope-street*, an indifferent good Court. *Rain-deer-yard*, but ordinary, and hath a Passage into *Stanhope-street*, and *Drum-court*, or *alley*, a small Place.

Stanhope-street, a pretty broad, well built and inhabited Street; and besides the Places which come out of *Drury-lane*, on the same Side is *Blue-boar-court*, which is but small.

Peter-street, but short and ordinary.

Clare-street, a good open Place fronting the Market, here is *White-horse-inn*.

Holles-street, also fronting the Market.

Haughton-street, also falling into the Market, all which three last Streets are well built and inhabited; and from this Street to *Peter-street*, there runs an Alley without a Name, that crosses *Holles-street* and *Clare-street*.

Vere-street comes out of *Duke-street*, and falls into *Clare-street*, a Street well inhabited by Tradesmen; on the East Side is a Passage into *Bear-yard*, which is a broad Place with Shambles and Stalls built, as designed for a Market-Place to join to *Clare-Market*, but the Project did not take; so of no Use, and but ordinarily inhabited. Out of this Yard is an Alley which leadeth into *Lincoln's-inn-fields* against *Portugal-row*, and another Passage into *Sheffield-street*, adjoining to the Market, a Place of some Trade.

Clare-market, very considerable and well served with Provisions, both Flesh and Fish; for besides the Butchers in the Shambles, it is much resorted unto by the Country Butchers and Higglers, the Market Days are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. The Toll belongs to the Duke of *Newcastle*, as Ground Landlord thereof.

ON the Backside of *Portugal-row*, is a Street which runneth to *Lincoln's-inn-gate*, which used to pass without a Name, but since the Place is increased by the new Buildings in *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*, and the Playhouse being built there, it is called *Playhouse-street*. Fronting the Playhouse, is a Street which goes to *Plough-stables*; which also had no Name; but it is now called *Carey-street*, in this Street is the *Grange-inn*, a Place of good Resort; near which is the Parish Round-house, on the Backside of which is a Church-yard also belonging to the Parish.

The new Buildings made by Sir *Thomas Cook* in *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*, now make a large Street with good built Houses, and before likewise had no Name; but now may be called *Lincoln's-inn-street*, at the Upper End of this Street is *Plough-alley*, and *Stable-alley*, already spoken of; then *Hooker's-court*, a very fine large Court, with

with very good Buildings, well inhabited; it hath a Passage down Steps in *Boswel-court*, and to both Passages or Entrances are Gates to shut up in the Night, for the Safety of the Inhabitants.

Boswel-court, chiefly for Stablings and Coach-Houses, except the End towards *St. Clement's-inn*, where there are some Houses; this Court hath a Passage into *Little-shear-lane*; which is but narrow and not over well built.

Hemlock-court, a neat Court with a Free-stone Pavement, lately new built with pretty good Houses; it hath a Passage into *Lincoln's-inn*, and fronts *Ship-yard*.

Shear-lane, very narrow towards *Temple-bar*, but upwards against *Little-shear-lane* it groweth wider, hath better Buildings and well inhabited: Of this Lane, only the West-side is in this Parish, the other being in the Liberty of the Rolls.

Serle's-street, hath on the East, the new Row of Buildings of *Lincoln's-inn*, and on the West that large Pile of Buildings which takes up the rest of *Little-lincoln's-inn-fields*; and in the Midst of which is *Cook's-Court*, which is a very handsome and cleanly Place, with good Buildings very well inhabited.

WE shall next shew the Buildings lying Westwards and separate from the Body of the Parish; to wit, in the *Strand*, beginning at *Wimbleton House*, a very handsome large House, and so all the Houses, with *Exeter-Exchange* and *Court*, and the Houses adjoining, the East Side of *Burleigh-street*, except some few Houses, together with all the Back Buildings into the *Fountain Tavern* in *Catharine-street*, and the Courts within the same, as aforesaid; likewise all *Beauford-Buildings*, and the East Side of *Cecil-street*, built on Part of great *Salisbury House* and Garden.

To begin with *Exeter Change*, with *Exchange-alley*, *Exeter-street*, and *Burleigh-street*, &c. These formerly belonged to *Exeter-house* and Garden, until thus built, being a large House belonging to the Earls of *Exeter*, and was antiently said to be a *Convent* or *Monastery*; and *Covent-Garden*, then unbuilt, was the Gardens and Fields belonging to it. This Exchange contains two Walks below Stairs, and as many above, with Shops on each Side, for Semsters, Milleners, Hosiers, &c. the Builders judging it would come in Great Request; but it received a Check in its Infancy, perhaps by those of the *New Exchange*; so that instead of growing in better Esteem, it became worse and worse, insomuch that the Shops in the first Walk next the Street can hardly meet with Tenants, those backwards lying useless, and those above converted to other Uses; and here the Managers of the *Land Bank* keep their Office. From hence the Company of Upholders furnish out Funerals. Here was lately drawn the Lottery granted by Parliament to the Sufferers in the *Charitable Corporation*. Adjoining to this Exchange Eastwards in the *Strand* is *Exeter-court*, very handsome, and well inhabited, with a good Free-stone Pavement.

Burleigh-street comes out of the *Strand* and runs up to *Exeter-street*, a Place not over well inhabited. And behind the Exchange is *Exchange-alley*, which hath one Passage into this Street, another into *Exeter-street*, and a third into the Change. The Court is indifferent large, and well inhabited.

THEN on the South Side of the *Strand*, near adjoining to the *Savoy*, but more westwardly, is *Beauford-buildings*, which formerly was a very large House with a Garden towards the River *Thames*, with vast Ground and Yards behind it Eastward, called *Worcester House*, as belonging to the Earls of *Worcester*, and descending to *Henry Duke of Beaufort*; his Grace finding it crazy, and by its Antiquity grown very ruinous;

and altho' large, yet not after the modern Way of Building, thought it better to let out the Ground to Undertakers, than to build a new House thereon, the Steepness of the Descent to the *Thames* rendering it not proper for great Courts, nor easy for Coaches, if the Houses were built at such a Distance from the Street as would have been proper: And having, at the same Time, bought *Buckingham House* at *Chelsea*, in an Air he thought much healthier, and near enough to the Town for Business. However, his Grace caused a less House to be there built for himself to dispatch Business in, at the End of of a large Street leading to it, and having the Conveniency of a Prospect over the *Thames*. On both Sides are now very fair and good Houses built, well inhabited generally by Gentry, especially in the Part next the *Thames*, which is much broader than at its Entrance out of the *Strand*. The Front Houses in the *Strand*, which are lofty and well built, are inhabited by Tradesmen, with one very large Tavern, the Sign of the *Fountain*, very conveniently built for that Purpose, with excellent Vaults, good Rooms of Entertainment, and a curious Kitchen for dressing of Meat, which, with the good Wine there fold, makes it well resorted to: Close by this Tavern is an Alley that leads to *Fountain-court*, a very handsome Place, with a Free-stone Pavement, and good Buildings, which are well inhabited. Out of this Court is a Passage into the Street, where the Duke's House stood, which gave the Name to *Beauford-buildings*. This House of the Dukes, with some others, was formerly burnt down by the Carelessness of a Servant in one of the adjacent Houses. This is now built into a very handsome Court: On the West Side of this House is a Passage out of the *Strand* for Carts and Cars that belong to the Wharfs adjoining to the *Thames*.

CONCERNING building the old House there goes this Story; that there being a very large Walnut Tree growing in the Garden, which much obstructed the Eastern Prospect of *Salisbury House*, near adjoining, it was proposed to the Earl of *Worcester's* Gardener, by the Earl of *Salisbury*, or his Agent, that if he could prevail with his Lord to cut down the said Tree, he should have 100 *l.* Which Offer was told the Earl of *Worcester*, who ordered him to do it, and take the 100 *l.* both which was performed to the great Satisfaction of the Earl of *Salisbury*, as he thought; but there being no great Kindness betwixt the two Earls, the Earl of *Worcester* soon caused to be built in the Place of the Walnut Tree, a large Brick House, which then took away the whole East Prospect.

NEAR to this House was *Salisbury House*, already spoken of, built by Sir *Robert Cecil*, Knt. Principal Secretary of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, made Lord Treasurer and Earl of *Salisbury*, by King *James I.* being both large and stately, and called *Salisbury House*; and to make it commodious for Passengers, he caused the High Street of the *Strand*, near adjoining, to be levelled and paved.

THIS House afterwards became two, the one being called *Great Salisbury House*, as being the Residence of the Earl, and the other *Little Salisbury House*; which was used to be let out to Persons of Quality, being also a large House; and this was many Years ago contracted for, of the then Earl of *Salisbury*, for a certain Term of Years to build on, and accordingly it was pulled down and made a Street, called *Salisbury-street*, which being too narrow, and withal the Descent to the *Thames* too uneasy, it was not so well inhabited as was expected. Another Part, viz. that next to *Great Salisbury House*, and over the long Gallery, was converted

verted into an Exchange, and called the *Middle Exchange*, which consisted of a very long and large Room, (with Shops on both Sides,) which from the *Strand* run as far as the Water Side, where was a handsome Pair of Stairs to go down to the Water Side to take Boat at; but it had the ill Luck to have the Nick-name given it of the *Whores-nest*: Whereby, with the ill Fate that attended it, few or no People took Shops there, and those that did, were soon weary and left them. Infomuch that it lay useless, except three or four Shops towards the *Strand*; and coming into the Earl's Hands, this *Exchange*, with *Great Salisbury House*, and the Houses fronting the Street were pulled down, and now converted into a fair Street called *Cecil-street*, running down to the *Thames*, having very good Houses fit for Persons of Repute; and is accordingly very well inhabited. The East Side of this Street only is in this Parish, the West Side being in that of *St. Martin's* in the Fields.

Thus much for the Bounds and Antiquities of this LIBERTY, which is governed by the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who is at present the most Noble John Duke of Rutland.

To the Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster also belongs an Attorney-General.

Receiver-General, Richard Lechmere, Esq;

Auditors, William East; Thomas Wyndham, Esqs;

Clerk, the Hon. Sir Thomas-Lumley Saunderson, Knight of the Bath.

King's Serjeant, John Fenwick, Esq;

King's Counsel, Hon. John Finch, Tho. Trevor, Esqs;

Record Keeper, Mr. Wainwright.

Attornies, Mr. Thomas Asheton, Mr. John Page.

Usher, John Grubb, Esq;

Deputy-Clerk and Register, Mr. John Wolfe.

A Deputy-Usher and Messenger.

THEN are there four Burgeses, and four Assistants, to take up Controversies; a Bailiff, who has two or three Under-Bailiffs, that make Arrests within that Liberty; four Constables, four Wardens that keep the Lands and Stock for the Poor; four Wardens for Highways; a Jury or Inquest of 14 or 16, to present Defaults; four Aleconners, which look into the Assize of Weights and Measures, &c. four Scavengers and a Beadle; and their common Prison is *Newgate*.

THERE is in this Liberty 50 Men, who are always to be at an Hour's Warning, with all necessary Furniture, to serve the King as Occasion shall require. Their Charge at a Fifteen is 13 s. 4 d. Thus much for the Suburb in the Liberty of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

CHAP. V.

St. PAUL'S SHADWELL, and other Parishes within the Bills of MORTALITY.

THE Parish Church of *St. Paul Shadwell* is situated on the South Side of *Upper Shadwell*, near the Market, without the Walls, Liberty and Freedom of LONDON, being Eastward of the *Tower* about 1560 Yards.

It is denominated from *St. Paul* the great Apostle of the *Gentiles*, as is farther explained in the Account of *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

It was first built *Anno 1656*, and made Parochial, and distinct from the Parish of *Stepney*, in the Year 1666, the dismal Fire that Year not spreading so far Eastward as this Church, by about a Mile. The Vestry was built about 1675, the South Gallery at the Charge of the Inhabitants in 1683, and the North at the Charge of *Mr. Thomas Bryant*, *Anno 1691*; in which Year the Porch on the South Side was also built, and the Church repaired at the Parish Charge: The Tower has these Dates on it, 1671, and 1683.

THE Walls and Tower are built of Brick. The Roof within appears cambered, and is supported with Columns which are of no single Order; the Galleries are supported with Columns of the *Tuscan* Order; there are three Isles, and Areas paved with Stone.

THE Finishing and Ornament is as follows: The Roof is adorned with Arches of Timber; there are Galleries on the North, South and West Sides of Deal, painted White, and veined. It is pewed with Oak, and about half the Church towards the East is wainscotted, and the Pillars cased about six Feet and a half high. The Altar-Piece is adorned with the *Decalogue* between the Portraits of *Moses* and *Aaron*, and these between the *Lord's Prayer* and

Creed, done as the *Commandments*, Black on Gold, each in a handsome moulded Frame. Over the *Commandments* is a *Glory*, and a little higher, the King's Arms under a Compass Pediment, all embellish'd with painted Cherubims, Roses, &c. enclosed with Rail and Baluster; the South Portico is adorned with Pilasters and Entablature of the *Tuscan* Order, enrich'd with Cherubims, Festoons, &c.

DIMENSIONS within are, Length, 87 Feet, Breadth, 63, and Altitude about 28 Feet; and that of the Tower (wherein are six Bells to Ring in Peal, that chime at Twelve and Four) is about 60 Feet.

BENEFACTORS.

A large Table of Benefactors on the South Wall of the Communion-Table, and another opposite to the North Side.

DONORS.

1667. Edward Arlibear, late of Wapping-Wall, Mast-Maker, by his Will gave to the Poor, before this was made a Parish, 25 l.

1667. Captain William Curtis, late of Mile-End, deceased, by Will, gave to the Poor of Shadwell, and some other Hamlets of Stepney, and for other Charitable Uses, a perpetual Annuity of 60 l. a Year. Of which this Parish received 6 l. one Year, and 3 l. another, and so alternately, 6 l.

1677. Judith Darling, late of Limehouse, deceased, by her Will gave to the Poor of this Parish, for the Term of 15 Years, an Annuity of 10 l.

1681.

1681. Mrs. Margery Trumbal of this Parish, Widow, gave by her Will Part of the Rent of four small Houses, during the respective Leases, for the Use of the Poor.

1686. Mr. William Oxenbridge, late of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 l.

1684. George Wilkinson, of this Parish, gave and paid down 30 l. for 30 s. to be given yearly on *Shrove Sunday*, to the Poor in Bread for ever, 30 s.

The said Wilkinson by his Will gave to the Poor the further Sum of 10 l.

Robert Hooker of this Parish, Rope-Maker, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 l.

1689. Robert Marriot, late Rector of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 20 l.

1689. Henry Dennis, late of this Parish, by his Will gave to the Poor, 24 l.

1690. Captain James Cook, some Time of this Parish, deceased in the East-Indies, gave to the Poor of this Parish, 50 l. which, by Consent of Sir Thomas Row, Knt. and his Lady, Relict and Executrix of Captain Cook, is to be employed in putting out poor Seamen's Children Apprentices, 50 l.

1691. Anne Shot, late of this Parish, Widow, by her last Will, 10 l.

1692. Henry Mudd, late of Ratcliff, Esq; by his Will, 25 l.

1696. Thomas Berry, at the Request of Isabella his Wife, deceased, has given to the Poor, 10 l.

1697. Elizabeth Bell, late Widow of Humphrey Bell, by her Will, 10 l.

Anno 1693.

Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, Rector.

Jacob Pachet,

Abraham Barret, } Church-Wardens.

On the other Table :

1699. Captain Posthumus Salwey, late of this Parish Mariner, deceased, by his Will gave to this Parish, 30 l.

1698. Captain Robert Blake, late of this Parish, Mariner, deceased, by his Will gave to the Parish, 10 l.

On another Table in the North Isle, against the East Wall, with Cook's Arms, and the Date of 1700.

1690. Captain James Cook, some Time of this Parish deceased, &c. as before.

1699. Mr. James Cook, Son of the abovesaid Captain James Cook, has given to the Poor of this Parish, 50 l. for a Provision of 60 Dozen of Bread, to be distributed every first Sunday in January, for ever, 50 l.

Also the Lady Row, Relict of the said Capt. Cook, being since deceased, has likewise been a good Benefactor.

MONUMENTS and GRAVE-STONES.

In the Chancel is a black Marble Grave-stone, in Memory of *John Mott*, Vintner, *obit* 1703.

Arms ; *A Wing on a Chief, three Roundlets, impaled, with a Chevron between three Escallop Shells.*

A Marble-stone near the last, thus inscribed :

Here lies interred the Body of James Cook, who departed this Life the 8th of January, 1699, aged 16 Years seven Months.

To the pious Memory of Mr. James Cook.

View, Traveller, as you pass by;

Cook's Relicks of Mortality;

Whose Angel's Face, Seraphick Skin;

Proclaim'd some noble Soul within;

N^o 49. Vol. II.

Whose blooming Hope, whose airy Breath,
Whose Bud was nipp'd by cruel Death.

Whose sacred Guest was forc'd to fly
By Death's tyrannick Cruelty,
And take a Mansion in the lofty Sky.
View all his Virtues (if you could
Have Time to stay) Modest and Good,
Pious to God, to all was kind,
In short, a universal Friend.
Go, Traveller, and now begin
A virtuous Life, make God thy Friend,
Give him thy Heart in youthful Days,
As pious Cook, whose very Praise
Will warbled be, Ages shall hear
Cook's great and mighty Character.

Arms as above, under the Account of his Donation.

Another Stone in Memory of *Sarah*, late Wife of *Edward Williams*, *obit* Sept. 1680. Epitaph as Mr. *Tinsley's* at St. James's, Westminster..

Another in the North Isle, of black Marble, in Memory of the said Benefactor, Mr. *Thomas Bryant*, *obit* Feb. 1681, aged 55.

James the second Son of Captain James Cook, and Alice his Wife, 1678, and James the third Son, who died 1680, and Nicholas their fourth Son, 1687.

Widow of Captain John Mathews, 1700.

Other Stones before the Table, the Inscriptions whereof are worn out :

Anne late Wife of Edmund Hulme, 1677, also Edmund Hulme, of lower Shadwell, Distiller, 1685.

Tho. Grimble, Shipwright, 1696, and his Son Green Grimble, 1698.

Elizabeth England, 1696, and Margaret, 1697, Children of James England.

John Crab, Son of John Crab, 1658.

North Isle :

Mark Chichely, Son-in-Law to Richard Thorne-ton, 1682, and his Mother, 1690.

Margaret, Wife of John Lègre, 1669.

Barbara Short, late Wife of Ralph Short, 1699.

Frances Nayler, late Wife of Richard Nayler, 1695 ; also Richard Nayler, Apothecary, 1695.

Jasper Sketcher, 1679.

Captain Isaac Woodgreen, of Wapping-wall, 1689, and Jone his Wife, 1693-4.

Susan, the Daughter of John Dalby, Esq; late Wife of Captain William Thomas of this Parish, 1662.

Edith Williams, late Wife of Thomas Williams, Mariner.

At the lower End of the North Isle there is this Inscription :

This Vault was then built and erected by and for the Use of Mr. Henry Dennis, Senior, and his Family only.

And herein he and his Wife lie; he buried 1689-90; and she, 1703, with some of their Children.

On the South Side of the Church, these Interments :

Adam Skinner, Brewer, 1698, and seven Children.

Eleanor Wale, late Wife of Thomas Wale, Citizen and Apothecary of LONDON, 1689, also Thomas Wale, 1694-5.

Sarah, late Wife of Edward Williams, 1680.
Ancilla, Susanna, Richard and Mary, Children of Richard Worcester of Wapping-wall, Apothecary.

Thomas Barfon, Distiller, 1669, and Anne Barfon, his Wife, 1686.

Alice Smith of Wapping-wall.

Captain Anthony Archer of Shadwell, 1680, and Hannah, his Wife, 1673.

John Bunch, 1658.

—— Hancock, Daughter of William and Ursula Bunch, 1658.

Ralph, Son of Will. Hancock, 1668.

Thomas Bowser, Chirurgeon, 1698.

Mary King, late Wife of George King, 1686, also the said George King, 1695.

In the Church-Yard are divers Tombs:

At the West End:

Anne Hooker, late Wife of Robert Hooker, Rope-maker, 1689.

Walter Jones, 1691, Governor of his Majesty's second Rate Ship the French Rus.

John Spilman, Vintner, 1696.

Captain Richard Young, Mariner, 1699, and Mary his Wife, 1699, also Hannah their Daughter, 1699.

A little Northward from the Church, is a black Marble Tomb adorned with Cherubims, &c. this Inscription:

Isabella Berry, Wife of Thomas Berry, deceased, 29 March, 1696, aged 54.

Rest thou, whose Rest gives me a restless Life,
Since I have lost a kind and virtuous Wife;
Whose Charity procured her such a Name
As is recorded in the Book of Fame.
Her well plac'd Charity the Needy knew;
None that were truly poor escap'd her View.
But Vagabonds and common Beggars she
Never admitted to her Charity.
The real Objects were her chiefest Care
To such she never would her Bounty spare;
Therefore the Poor do much her Loss deplore,
For few did give such Alms, but none gave more.

Arms; *Ermin, on a Bend ingrailed, three Flowers de Lis, impaled, with a Lion rampant within a Bordure, ingrailed, charged with six Mulletts.*

On the North Side of the Church, the Children of Mr. Robert and Anne Spelman; and on a Stone standing upright this Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of Martha Willis, Wife of Thomas Willis, obiit Decemb. 1699, aged 21 Years.

Of Death and Judgment, Heaven and Hell,
Who oft does think, must needs die well.

On a Tomb near the North East Angle of the Church, this Inscription:

Here lieth interred three Sons and two Daughters of Richard and Anne Merry; and also three Sons and two Daughters of Andrew Herring, Grandchild to the said Richard and Anne Merry.

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While sweetly in the Dust they sleep.
This toilsome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were short, like Winter's Sun,
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run:
God blest the rest with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praise.

On a Grave-stone a little Westward from the last, this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Anne, Wife of Ambrose Goodwin, ob. Febru. 20, 1673; also six Sons of Henry Goodwin and Jane his Wife.

No Age so young that Death will spare;
All Ages they must die;
Therefore to die, let us prepare
To live eternally.

At the East End of the Church is this Inscription on a Grave-stone:

Here lie the Bodies of five Children of John Cofin and Elizabeth his Wife; also of the said Elizabeth, who departed this Life the 5th of April, 1691, aged 29 Years, one Month and five Days.

Here now sleeps one that lived her Sexes Wonder,
For Wife, for Friend, or Mother, none beyond
her:
And sleep she must, 'till the last Trump shall
wake her,
And her dear Lord to his vast Glory take her.

At the West End of the Church a handsome black Marble Tomb, in Memory of Anne, the Wife of Henry Duffield, ob. May 1705, in the 40th Year of her Age, with two Sons and one Daughter.

Arms; *A Chevron between three Lapwings, impaled, with two Lions passant, guardant.*

Elizabeth, late Wife of Captain Richard Merry, 1703-4.

Martha Collins, Wife of Henry Collins, Shipwright, 1699, and Henry Collins, 1701.

John, and other Children of Charles and Mary Cope.

Frances Claro, Wife of Thomas Claro, 1694.

Elizabeth Cole, late Wife of John Cole of Stepney Parish, Master Cooper of her Majesty's Victualling-Office, 1703.

On the South Side of the Church-Yard:

Elizabeth Terry, late Wife of Capt. Abraham Terry, 1696.

Several Children of Joanna the Wife of Rob. Kirby, Shipwright, who died 1687.

Mary, late Daughter of John Ackerley, 1696.
John King, Cheesemonger, 1695. And eight Children.

Thomas Grassington, Mariner, 1683-4. And Elizabeth his Daughter, and Anne his Wife.

Capt. Roger Grassington, Mariner, 1701.

A fair Tomb near the South Door, for Capt. Junifer Plover, 1682-3.

West Part of the Church-yard.

Gabriel Kerby, 1666. Also William and Mary their Children, 1665.

Alice Carnabe, 1695.

Margaret Barret, Wife of Abraham Barret, 1686.

John Beveridge, and Margaret his Wife, and two Children.

North Part.

Thomas Webber, 1692.

Capt. Samuel Vincent, and Mary his Wife. And their Children, Elizabeth, 1693-4; and Samuel, 1694-5.

Our Time was short, the longer is our Rest:
God took us hence, because he thought it best.

And Mary Vincent, 1697.

THIS

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Value 300 l. per Annum, with Fees and Perquisites; not rated in the King's Book, being a new Foundation. THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. Vernon.

No Lecturer.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at 11 o'Clock. No Organ. Six Bells.

THE Vestry is Select, composed of the Antients, or those pass'd Upper Church-warden.

The PARISH-OFFICERS	The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,	are,
2 Church-Wardens.	1 Constable.
3 Overseers and Collectors.	7 Headboroughs.
	2 Scavengers.

THE remarkable Places and Things are; Shadwell-market, and Shadwell Water-works.

IN Upper Shadwell is a very handsome Charity School, for 50 Boys and 50 Girls; the Boys are cloathed, taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, and 3 l. given with each of them when put out Apprentice. The Girls learn to Read, Knit, Sew, Mark, and are Cloathed, and each of them, when put out Apprentice, or to a Trade, has also 3 l. This School is supported by Subscription, and Collection made at the Door of the Church once in every Month, at which Time there is a Charity Sermon.

IN Elbow-lane are five Alms-houses, handsome Tenements, containing three Rooms in each Tenement, for the poor Inhabitants of this Parish, founded by Mr. George Baron, Merchant, who left an Annuity of 5 l. for ever, to be distributed at 2 s. per Week, among the Inhabitants of the said Tenements, as does appear by an Inscription on a large Stone on the Front of the said Tenement; but the poor miserable People, who dwell therein, are deprived of this charitable Donation.

IN West's-gardens in New Gravel-lane, is a Workhouse for the Poor.

IN Shakespear's Walk is a Dissenting Meeting-House, at the Back of which is a Charity-School for thirty poor Boys of their own Persuasion, who are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts; and when put out, the Sum of 3 l. is given with each of them. This is done by Subscription and Collection.

THIS Parish begins at the East Side of Blue-gate-field, (taking that Side and from the North End thereof, the South Side of Back-lane) in Upper Shadwell, in Ratcliff Highway on the North Side, and extends Eastwards to Love-lane or Cut-throat-lane, including the West Side of that Lane, and taking in most Part of Sun-Tavern-fields. On the South Side of Upper Shadwell it begins at the Sign of the Bull-head, and extends Eastward to Cock-hill, taking in all the West Side of that Hill to Lower Shadwell, and from thence to the Sign of the Still on the South Side of Wapping inclusive, and to the Gunsmith's Shop on the North Side inclusive, comprehending all the Streets, Lanes, &c. in this Compass.

THIS Parish is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Shadwell.

In Upper Shadwell.

Part of Ratcliff Highway, or Upper Shadwell, in which is Part of Blue-gate-fields, and therein Still-alley and Blue-post-alley; Hasting's-court, Amsterdam-yard, Chambers-street, in which is Skitten-alley; Ship-and-tun-yard, or Herring's-rents; the Match-walk, King David's-lane, Musick-house-court; Part of Sun-Tavern-fields; Part of Love-lane, or Cut-throat-lane, in which is Cradle-alley; Part of New Gravel-lane; Part of Farmers-street; Part of Shakespear's; vulgarly

Shagby's-walk; Part of Foxe's-lane; Part of Burn's-hill; and Part of Cock-hill.

In Middle Shadwell.

Part of New Gravel-lane, and therein West's-garden, in which is Pump-yard, Elbow-lane, Cow-lane; Part of Williams-court, Milk-yard, and therein Swan-court, Linton's-court, and Green-yard, Nuns-alley, Sarah-street; Part of Coleman-street, and Crabb's-court; Part of Farmer's-street, and therein Collins-court, Savory's-alley and Baker's-alley; Part of Shakespear's-walk, and therein Upper-turning, Middle-turning, Lower-turning, in which is Taylor's-alley and Christopher's-alley; Part of Foxe's-lane, in which is Brewers-yard; Part of Broad-bridge, Cock-hill, and therein Dean-street, in which is Bell-alley and Three-cup-alley; Part of Barn's-hill, in which is Middle Shadwell-street, and therein Spring-yard, Shadwell-market, in which is Monmouth-street, Labour-in-vain-street, in which is Orchard-alley, New-street, Peel-alley, Griffin-street, and therein Leyder-street; Spring-street, and therein Horn-alley, or Trips-alley, and therein Coxe's-hole.

In Lower Shadwell.

Lower Shadwell-street, and therein Bailiff-wharf; Bell-wharf, Cheney's-wharf, Forster's-wharf, George-alley, Shadwell-dock, Fitzers-wharf, and Kirby's-wharf; Wapping-wall, and therein Thede's-yard; Hill's-wharf, Beardley's-yard, Steer's-wharf, Bock's-alley, King James's-stairs, Star-street, in which are Fox-and-goose-yard, Garden-court, Cox's-garden, Hill's-dung-hill, or Wrays-mast-yard, Skeppard-yard, Bloodworth's-yard, round-about-alley, Jones's-yard; Part of Wapping, and therein New-crane, and Green-dragon-alley.

NUMBER of Houses 1800.

The PARISH of St. JOHN's at Hackney.

ON the Side of the River Ley is situated the pleasant and healthful Town of Hackney, where divers Noblemen in former Times had their Country Seats, as an Earl of Northumberland, a Countess of Warwick, Lord Brook, &c. This Church of Hackney hath been of late stiled by the Name of St. John's at Hackney, as tho' it belonged to the Knights Templars of St. John at Jerusalem, as certainly they had a Mill and some Tenures in the Parish. But in an antient Record of the Tower, it is found to have been written Ecclesia Parochialis S. Augustini de Hackney. And in the Cotton Library there is a Volume about the Knights Templars, wherein Mention is made of St. Augustin's Hackney, and of the Lands and Rents they had there, namely, about twelve Acres, and 7 l. Quit Rents, and a Mill commonly called Temple Mill.

THERE is in the Tower Records a Patent, being a Licence to erect a Guild in the Church of Hackney, to the Holy Trinity, and the Glorious Virgin Mary, granted to Henry Sharp, Person Ecclesie Parochialis S. Augustini de Hackney.

THE Bishop of LONDON had Demesnes in Hackney, in the Time of Edward I. In the 19th of whose Reign, which was Anno 1290, free Warren was granted to Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of LONDON, in terris suis dominicis de Stepenhethe, [alias Stebunhithe] & Hackeneye.

THERE was one John Duckett held Lands in Hackney, of the Bishop of LONDON, who had granted them to St. Mary's Spittle without Bishopsgate, as was found by an Inquisition in

12 E. 1. concerning a Licence, *Hospitali Ste. Marie extra Bishopsgate*, for Lands in *Hackney* granted to *John Duckett*. The Inquest found that he held those Lands of the Bishop of LONDON, and the Bishop of the King.

Hackney Church had, five hundred Years ago, a distinct Rectory and Vicarage, as appears by a Record in the *Tower*, 20 E. 1. of the Value of that Ecclesiastical Preferment: *Ecclesia de Hackney val. 50 Marc. Vicaragia 12 Marcas*. Which was occasioned by an Order from Pope *Nicholas*, that all the Benefices in *England* should be taxed, to know their Values.

ADD also a Patent 26 Ed. 3, about 1352, to the Bishop of LONDON, that instead of the Church of *Stortford* in *Hertfordshire*, (which belonged to the Precentor of *St. Paul's*) for the Church of *Hackney*, to be appropriated to the same Precentor of *St. Paul's*, for the Maintenance of his Quality. The Patent run to this Tenor:

“ UPON the Supplication of *Radulph*, Bishop
“ of LONDON, for the better Sustainment
“ of the Estate of the Precentor of *St. Paul's*,
“ to which the Church of *Stortford* of the Tax-
“ ations of twenty Marks, was only annexed;
“ which by Reason of the Smallness of it, was
“ not sufficient to sustain a Man of so great Es-
“ tate: We do will and grant to the said Bi-
“ shop that he, for the Augmentation of the
“ said Precentorship, and that he that is now
“ Precentor, and his Successors, may more de-
“ cently live, and in a more competent Manner
“ sustain themselves, may annex, appropriate,
“ and unite the Church of *Hackney*, which is of
“ the same Bishop's Advowson, taxed at fifty
“ Marks to the said Precentorship, in the Room
“ of the said Church of *Stortford*. So that the
“ Precentor of the same Dignity, and his An-
“ cestors, may have the said Church of *Hackney*
“ annexed and appropriated, in the Room of the
“ said Church of *Stortford*, to him and his Suc-
“ cessors.

THE King once presented a Clerk to the Living of *Hackney*, in the Vacation of the Bishoprick. So it is found in the Patent Rolls of the 10th of E. 2. (i. e. about the Year 1316) *Robertus de Wodehouse Clericus habet literas Regis de Presentatione ad Ecclesiam de Hackney, Lond. Dioc. vacantem ad Regis donationem. Speciant. rone. Epatus. London. vacantis & in manu Regis existent. Et diriguntur litere Regis Electo Lond. Confirmato. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Clarryndon x die April.*

WE will here also subjoin King *Edward IV's* Letters Patents, for allowing the Chantry above-mentioned in the Church; that as well something may be seen of the Devotion of the Inhabitants of *Hackney* in those Times; as also what Tutelary Saint this Church then owned.

Omnibus ad quos, &c. That is in *English*,
“ To all whom these Presents shall come, greet-
“ ing. Know ye, that of our special Grace, we
“ have granted and given Licence for us and our
“ Heirs, as much as lies in us, To our beloved
“ Master *Henry Sharp*, Parson of the Parochial
“ Church *Sti. Augustini de Hackney*, to our be-
“ loved *Symon Elryngton*, Gentilman, and *John*
“ *Elryngton* of *Hackney*, Gentilman, Parishioners
“ of the Parochial Church aforesaid; that he, or
“ any of them, or their Executors, longest li-
“ ving, to the Praise, Grace, and Honour of
“ the *Holy Trinity*, and the Glorious Virgin
“ *Mary*, may, either he or they, in the same
“ Church, begin, found, erect, unite, create,
“ and establish one perpetual Fraternity or Guild,
“ consisting of two Guardians, and Brethren, and
“ Sisters of the same Parish, and of others, who,

“ of their Devotion, will be of the same Frater-
“ nity or Guild. And that the Guardians, and
“ Brethren, and Sisters, may augment the same
“ Fraternity or Guild, as often and when it
“ shall seem hereafter to them necessary: And
“ on the Feast of *Trinity* they might choose to
“ themselves two Guardians.

Hackney has several Wells of wholesome and excellent Water; as *Pig-well*; another Well in Church-field; another, which gives the Name to *Well-street*; another on the *Downs*; and also *Shacklewell* seems to take its Denomination from some Well thereabouts. There is also another Chalybeat Well, passing a little Way out of Church-street towards *Dorleston*, but now disused. For the greater Convenience of this Parish, Pipes have been lately laid from the River up to *Clopton*, and so to other Parts and Places of the said Town, at the Charge of Mr. *Tyssen*, late Lord of the Manor.

IN *Shacklewell* is an antient Manor-House, formerly belonging to the Family of the *Rowes*, eminent Citizens, ever since Queen *Elizabeth's* Time: Late possessed by *Francis Tyssen*, Esq; Father and Son, both deceased. In the Hall and Parlour Windows are several painted Coats of Arms, that seem to have stood there from antient Times; as, besides the *Rowes*, the *Mortymers*, &c.

THE Manor of *Wyke* in *Hackney* and *Stepney*, was granted antiently, 1 Hen. 4. to *Matild* Wife of *Alane Buxbul*, and *John Aubrey*; and after married to *John Montague*, Earl of *Sarum*. She was Daughter and Heir of *Adam Francis*, a mighty wealthy Citizen, and Alderman of LONDON.

THERE is a Manor in this Parish, called, *The King's Hold*; where, near *Well-street*, is an antient House, called *Shore-place*; because, they say, *Jane Shore* had an Habitation here. And, in this House, to preserve this Tradition, now, or late, was her Picture. We have been told, it was formerly the Manor-House, and the Lord's Court kept here. It now belongs to *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*. But more probably its right Name is *Shoreditch-place*; and so *Stow* calls it, though he cannot tell why it is so named. 'Tis likely enough it was the Mansion of Sir *John Shoreditch*, a Gentleman that lived 3 or 400 Years ago, read of in our Chronicles, and whose Corpse lay in *Hackney Church*, and had antiently a Monumental Stone and Inscription, tho' now gone.

THERE was a fair House near the Church, called, *The Black and White House*, formerly belonging to Sir *Thomas Viner*, some Time Alderman and Mayor of LONDON, now a School for young Gentlewomen. In a large Dining-Room above Stairs, is a very fair Bow Window, with several Coats of Arms curiously painted; whereof one is the Arms of K. *James I.* underneath is his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*. Next, the same Arms with a Label, for *Charles Prince of Wales*; underneath are these two Letters, *C. P.* then are the Arms of the Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, (whose Titles were Elector, Cup-bearer, and High Steward of the Empire) impaled with the Arms of *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of the said King *James*, with the Crest and Supporters of the said Elector, who married the said Princess *Elizabeth*, Feb. 14, 1612, the Ancestors of our present King *George II.* All which Arms make it probable, that that Prince some Time dwelt here, or, at least, that it was his House of Country Retirement.

ONE *Stephen Cobbe*, Esq; formerly lived in this Parish: And by his Will, bearing Date Dec. 4. 1565, willed to be buried in the Chapel of the said Parish-Church: “ Where my Wife lyeth
“ buried; and my Arms there to be set up for
“ a Memorial. At which Burial I will, ordain,
“ and

“ and appoint, that there be 24 poor Men, and
 “ that every one of them, during the Funeral
 “ Service, bear and hold a black Staff in his
 “ Hand, standing about the Corpse; to every
 “ of which poor Men I give, will, and bequeath,
 “ a Gown of Black Frieze at 18 *d.* the Yard,
 “ and 12 *d.* in Money. *Item*, I give and be-
 “ queath to all such poor People, Man, Woman,
 “ or Child, as shall inhabit in the said Parish of
 “ *Hackney*, and to every of them, 4 *d.* *Item*, I
 “ give and bequeath to the worshipful and ablest
 “ to live in the said Parish, for Token of good
 “ Will, for a Dinner among them, to be had on
 “ the Day of my Burial, 10 *l.* And to the
 “ Preacher that shall fortune to preach at the
 “ said Time of my Burial, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *Item*, I give
 “ and bequeath 10 *l.* of lawful Money of *Eng-*
 “ *land*, to be paid by my Executors at their
 “ Discretion, toward and for the Maintenance
 “ of two Singing-Men, or Conducts, for the due
 “ Ministration of God’s Service, celebrated and
 “ done within the Parish-Church of *Hackney*
 “ afore said ” And he appointed his well-be-
 “ loved Son *Rob. Cobb*, and his faithful Friend
 “ *Henry Smith*, Citizen and Girdler of *LON-*
 “ *DON*, to be his Executors, &c.

Joh. Roberd of *Hackney*, Yeoman, by his Will,
 dated *Oct.* 28, 1484, gives to the Vicar of *Hack-*
ney, and his Successors for ever, an half Acre of
 Land, in a Field called *Dammold’s Field*: To
 the Intent, that they every *Sunday* pray for the
 Souls of him the said *John*, *Alice* and *Isabel* his
 Wives; *Nicholas Roberd*, his Father, and *Ag-*
nes and *Cecille* his Wives; *Joh. Roberd*, and
Elyn his Wife; in the Pulpit in the Church.

Alexander Broke of *Hackney*, buried in the
 Church-yard there, by Will, *Aug.* 16, 1484, gave
 to *Agnes* his Wife 20 *l.* and his whole House;
 and one Cottage, called *Busterd’s House*, with a
 Garden, in Fee Simple. And also bequeaths to
 his Son *William Broke*, Bastard, xx Marks, and
 two Cottages in *Well-street*, in Fee Simple.

THIS Church takes its Name from the Saint
 to whom it was dedicated, and the Word *Hack-*
ney, partly by Reason of its standing in that
 Town, and partly to distinguish it from other
 Churches, which are dedicated to St. *John*.

It is situated in *Church-street*, on the East
 Side.

THIS Living is a Vicarage in the Gift of the
 Lady *Tyson*, Value 3 or 400 *l.* per Annum.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. *Peter New-*
come, and the Lecturers are the Rev. Mr. *Du-*
bourdieu, Mr. *Simson*, Mr. *Coppin*, and Mr.
Sherlock.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and
 Holidays, about 11 o’Clock. An Organ and
 Six Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are; one on the Fifth of
November, the Gift of Mrs. *Ann Wood*, for
 which the Minister has 20 *s.* One on the 17th
 of *November*, the Gift of *George Clarke*, Esq; to
 the Minister 20 *s.* to the Clerk 5 *s.* to the Sex-
 ton 5 *s.* One on *New-Year’s-Day*, the Gift of
 a Person unknown. One on *Good Friday*; and
 one on *Ascension-Day*, both the Gift of the Rev.
 Mr. *Jamson*, who was Vicar of this Parish; for
 which the Minister has 20 *s.* each Sermon.

THE Vestry is Select.

The PARISH OFFICERS are,	The PEACE-OFFICERS are,
2 Church-wardens.	2 Constables.
2 Sidesmen.	8 Headboroughs.
2 Overseers and Col- lectors.	2 Surveyors of the Highways.
	2 Aleconners.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, three
 Dissenting Meeting-Houses, one of which is late-
 ly set up in *Brook-house*. And in this Parish are
 six Boarding-Schools, three for Gentlemens Sons,
 and three for young Ladies. And here is a Cha-
 pel in *Homerton*, built by *Stephen Ram*, Esq;

ONE Free-School in the Church-yard, wherein
 twelve Boys of this Parish are taught to Read,
 Write, and cast Accompts. This School was
 built by *Christopher Uswick*, in the Reign of
 King *Henry VIII.* who was then Rector of this
 Parish, and about one hundred Years after en-
 dowed by Mrs. *Margaret Audely*, with 20 *l.* a
 Year to the Master, paid by the Skinners Com-
 pany.

ONE Charity-School, wherein 50 Boys are
 taught to Write, Read, and cast Accompts, and
 5 *l.* given to put each of them out to Trades:
 Also twenty Girls, who are taught to Write,
 Read, and Work with their Needle, with each
 of whom is given 5 *l.* all done by Subscription of
 the Gentlemen of the Parish.

IN *Church-street* are six Alms-houses for six
 poor Widows, who are allowed 4 *l.* a Year, the
 Gift of Dr. *Spurstow*, who was Vicar of this
 Parish.

IN *Clopton* are Ten Alms-houses, for ten poor
 Widows, the Gift of Bishop *Wood*, they have 5 *l.*
 a Year allowed them, and cloathed once in two
 Years.

IN *Well-street* are Alms-houses for six poor
 Men and their Wives, and are allowed 50 *s.* a
 Year to every House.

THE Bounds of this Parish are as follow: *Cam-*
bridge-beath, near the Watch-house, is the South
 Bound. The West is the *Spittal-house*, in *Kings-*
land Road, and takes in the East Side of the Road
 through *Newington*. The North Bounds are the
 Lower Part of *Stamford-hill* next *Tottenham*. The
 East is *Temple Mills*, which were formerly Pow-
 der-mills, and were blown up, but now are Lead-
 mills.

Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

PART of *Cambridge-beath*, *Hackney-road*;
 Part of *Kingland*, *Hackney*, and therein *Mare-*
street; and therein is *Shoulder of Mutton-lane*,
Flying-horse-yard, *Water-gruel-row*, *Tower-street*,
 or *London-fields*, *Church-street*, and therein is
Baxter’s-street, *Jerusalem-square*, *Mourning-*
lane, *Clopton*, in which Street is *Brook-house*,
 and *Homerton*; in this Street is *Homerton-Row*,
Shepherd’s-lane, *Tattlebury-court*, *Adam and*
Eve-yard; Part of *Hackney-marsh*, *Hackney-*
marsh-bridge, *Jeremy’s-ferry*, *Morris’s-ferry*,
Temple-mills, *Well-street*, *Grove-street*, *Dorlton*,
Love-lane, *Shacklewell*, *Shacklewell-lane*; Part
 of *Newington*; and Part of *Stamford-hill*.

NUMBER of Houses are upwards of 600.

IN this Church of *Hackney* are these ensuing
 Monuments of later Times.

First, in a Chapel South of the Communion-
 Table, the Monument of Sir *Henry Row* and his
 Lady, represented in Effigy kneeling: Before
 him a Head-piece and Gauntlet, before her a
 Bible.

Here, under Fine of Adam’s first Defection;
 Rests in the Hope of happy Resurrection,
 Sir *Henry Row*, Son of Sir *Thomas Row*,
 And of Dame *Mary*, his dear Yokefellow:
 Knight and right worthy (as his Father late)
 Lord Mayor of London, with his virtuous Mate,
 Dame *Susan*, his twice fifteen Years and seven:
 Their Issue five, surviving of eleven.
 Four named here, in these four Names forepast;
 The fifth is found, if *Eccho* found the last.
 Sad Orphans all, but most their Heir (most
 Debtor)

Who built them this, but in his Heart a better.
 Pie obiit Anno Salutis 1612, die Novembr. 12.
 Etatis 68.

His Coat, *Gules; a Quarterfoil, Or; impaled with hers, a Fesse Sable.* Underneath, kneeling, six Figures, viz. three Sons and three Daughters.

This Monument is opposite unto the other, supported by two Boys in white Marble, one with a Spade, setting one Foot on it, and the other holding a Torch downwards, resting on a Death's Head, and has this Inscription on the Wall North.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

What needs an Epitaph, to sound our Praise,
Our Wealth, our Greatness, Birth, or Length of Days;

When briefly on this Marble we may read
The Glory of the Living and the Dead?
A modest, chaste, religious, loving Wife,
Lyes here at rest, patient in Death and Life:
Even all the Graces which 'mongst many were
Divided, sweetly flow'd and met in her.
And tho' Death did his worst, thinking in Rage
To leave no Pattern for succeeding Age;
Yet lives her Vertue, and this Memory
Tells what she was, and what her Sex should be.

Erected by John Bennet, in Memory of Elizabeth his beloved Wife, who departed this Life the 18th of Novemb. 1625. The Coat of Arms, *Gules, three Demi-Lions, Argent.*

In the same Chapel, against the East Wall, is another very handsome large Table Monument of black polished Marble; and on it these Words:

In Memoriam Henrici Rowe de Shacklewell in Com. Middlesex. Armig. Qui duxit in uxorem Warwick Staverton, unam e filiis Deodati Staverton de Everfly in Comitatu Southampton, Armig. Obiit 15 die Augusti, An. Dom. 1670, & Ætat. suæ 36. Posuit hoc illi moestissima Conjux.

In the Chancel, over the Vestry Door, a Monument against the Wall, with the Effigies of a Man and Woman, and this Inscription:

Here-under lyeth the Body of Henry Thoresby of Thoresby in the County of York, Esquire, late Counsellor in the Law, Benchor and Reader of Lincoln's-inn, Justice of Peace, and of the Quorum; one of the Masters of the most Honourable Court of Chancery, and one of the sixteen Governors of King James's Hospital, elected at the first Foundation thereof by John Sutton, Esquire, the only Founder. Which Henry Thoresby passed his Pilgrimage in this Life in all Godliness and Christian Piety, and so constantly did continue unto his last Breath, which he yielded up to the Almighty in this Town of Hackney, on the eleventh Day of May, 1615.

Under the Woman thus:

Here-under lieth the Body of Jane, late Wife of the said Henry Thoresby, Esquire, Daughter to John Palmer of Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and Paulina his Wife, Daughter of Anthony Sandes of Throwly in the County of Kent, Esquire; which Jane lived with the said Henry in Wedlock 30 Years and more, and had Issue by him two Daughters, viz. Jane, who died in her Infancy about six Years of Age, and Eleanor Lady Hardres, the now Wife of Sir Thoms Hardres of Great Hardres in the County of Kent, Knight, by whom she had Issue four Sons and one Daughter; which said Jane over-lived her said Husband Henry Thoresby, and died in all Christian Piety on the 18th Day of August, 1616.

An Epitaph upon the Death of the virtuous and worthy Gentleman, *Edward Saunders, Esq; obiit ultimo die Novembris, Anno 1599.*

His Name, his Place, the Gentry of his Birth,
And Credit held unto his dying Days;
Were Things that gave him Favour here on Earth;
But gave him not the greatest of his Praise.

His greatest Glory was his godly Life,
The Bounty of his House, and open Door;
His Country's Love, his Kindness to his Wife,
Faith to his Friend, and Pity to the Poor.

His Virtue, Valour, and all good Desires,
His Zeal and Life agreeing to the same;
And last the Death that such a Life requires,
These be the true Records of lasting Fame.

These write him Blessed in the Heavens above,
And leave him in the World Good-will and Love.

On the North Side of the Chancel, first an antient Table Monument, with a fair grey Marble Stone without Inscription; there were Coats of Arms on the Sides, but torn off. This Monument is concealed by the School-master's Pew.

Next a Memory of the Right Honourable the Lady *Lucy Latymer.*

Such as she is, such surely shall ye be,
Such as she was, such if ye be, be glad;
Fair in her Youth, tho' fat in her Age she grew,
Virtuous in both, whose Glass did never fade:
Tho' long alone she led a Widow's Life,
Yet never Lady liv'd a truer Wife.
From Wales she sprang, a Branch of Worcester's Race,

Graft in a Stock of Browns her Mother's Side,
In Court she held a Maid of Honour's Place,
Whilst Youth in her, and she in Court did bide.
To John Lord Latymer then she became a Wife;
Four Daughters had they breathing yet in Life,
Earl of Northumberland took the first to Wife,
The next the Heir of Baron Burleigh chose;
Cornwallis Hap the third for Term of Life,
And Sir John Danvers pluck'd the youngest Rose.

Their Father's Heirs, them Mothers all she saw;
Pray for, or praise her, make your List the Law.

Made by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knt: this Lady's Son-in-Law.

This is a very advanced Monument, whereon lies a Lady with a Coronet, in a Scarlet Robe, praying, her Hands broke off; and against the East Wall are these Words inscribed:

The Right Hon. Baron John Nevyl, Kt. Lord Latymer, departed this Life at his Manor of Snape, in the County of York, the 22d of April, 1577, in the Year of his Age 61, and lyeth buried with his Ancestors at his Church in his Town of Well.

Under her Head, near the Bottom, is this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Right Honourable Lady Lucy, Daughter to the Right Noble Henry Earl of Worcester, Wife to the late Right Honourable John Nevyl, Kt. Lord Latymer; by whom she had Issue four Daughters, Katharine, Dorothy, Lucy, Elizabeth; she departed this Life the 23d of February, 1582, in the Year of her Age 59.

As she had four Daughters, so they are placed kneeling under her, two on one Side of the Monument, and two on the other; their Names, and with whom they matched, mentioned, and set

set over their Heads, and their Children Names under them. The two former on the South Side, are obscured by a Pew, that they cannot be read. Those on the North Side are as follows :

Dorothy, her second Daughter, married with Sir Tho. Cecyll, Kt. and had Issue as hereunder appeareth, viz. William Cecyl, Richard, Edward, Christopher and Thomas ; Katharine Cecyl, Lucy, Mildred, Mary, Susan, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Frances.

Next on the said North Side, kneels the youngest Daughter, and over her thus written :

Elizabeth her youngest Daughter, married with Sir John Danvers, Knt. and had Issue as hereunder appeareth, Charles and Henry Danvers, Anne, Lucy, Eleanor and Mary ; with another Name obscure.

Near this, against the North Wall, Altarwise, is an old Monument without any Inscription at all ; only on the Sides appear the Arms of the *Hernes*, antiently Lords of *Shacklewell*.

But to return back to the upper-most Part of the Chancel :

On the North Side, against the Vestry Wall, is another ancient Monument, whereon is engraven,

Anno Dni. 1519.
Christophero. Urswyk. Rectore.
M. J. A.

The Coat of Arms is, *The Field — a Bend, Sable, charged with three Lozenges, on each of which are as many Croffes, Gules.*

At the Foot of this Monument is the Effigies of the Man at Length, in Brass, with his Habillments, and this Subscription under him :

Christoferus Urswicus Regis Henrici VII. Elemosynarius : Vir sua aetate clarus ; Summatibus atque Infirmatibus juxta charus : At exteros Reges undecies pro Patria Legatus : Decanatum Ebor. Archidiaconatum Richmondia, Decanatum Windosore habitos vivens reliquit. Episcopatum Norvicensem oblatum recusavit. Magnos Honores tota vita sprexit, frugali vita contentus hic vivere, hic mori maluit ; plenus annis obiit, ab omnibus desideratus. Funeris Pompam etiam Testamento vetuit. Hic sepultus carnis Resurrectionem in adventum Christi expectat.

Obiit anno Christi incarnati MDXXI. die xxiiii Martii, Anno aetatis suae LXXIII.

Above this old Monument is the Effigies of another Churchman, a Bishop in his Ruff and Lawn Sleeves, and a Book in his Hand, in a preaching Posture.

P. M. S.

Hic jacet, Justorum Resurrectionem expectans, Reverendus in Christo Pater David Doulsen, S.S. Theolog. Dr. Episcopus Bangorensis Gegrotti in Agro Denbensi natus. Penatibus non obscuris. Qui cum in Pastoralis hujus Ecclesiae Curam tria annorum Lustra transgisset, Episcopus Bangorensis factus est. Unde in Beatorum numerum adscitus est xxvii die Novembr. An. Dom. 1633. Aetatis suae LII.

Above his Head are these *Latin* Verses :

Conditus exigua jacet hic Doulsenus in urna,
Qui nuper Praeful Bangoriensis erat.
Hic tria Lustra prius Christi invigilabat Ovili,
Et Domino errantes voce reduxit Oves.
Ergo quies ubi sudor erat, messetq; ubi sevit,
Expectat, munusq; hic, ubi pavit Oves.

Not far hence, somewhat on the North Side of the Communion Table, was buried also another Vicar of this Parish, under a flat Stone, having a Brass Plate fastened on it, with the Resemblance of a Man in a Gown, and this Inscription :

Robertus Stokes, vir Doctrina & morum Probitate insignis, Cantabrigiae olim Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus fuit ; necnon hujus Villae Hackneyae per duos & viginti annos Vicarius. Qui Anno Dom. 1570, Octavo Calendas Aprilis Naturae concessit : a Summis juxta atque ab infimis magnopere desideratus.

There is yet in this Chancel the Monument of another Vicar of this Parish ; where, upon a Pillar on the North Side is a Brass Plate, with the Effigies of a Minister in a Pulpit, with this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Hugh Johnson, who was Vicar of this Church 40 Years, and departed this Life the 16th of Jan. 1618, aged 72 ; and was a good Benefactor to the Poor of this Parish, and to the Poor of the Town of Macclesfield in Cheshire, where he was born.

Mr. *Styve* retrieved one Vicar more, incumbent here in former Times, but whether buried in this Chancel, he could not tell, namely, Thomas Hert, who had his Monument in this Church, and his Effigies thereon, and these Monkish Verses :

Subjacet hic strictus hoc marmore nunc homopictus

Thomas Hert dictus hic Vicarius benedictus.
O Cambrig. per te fuit ille Magister in Arte.
C. quater & Mille, Sex X. quarto ruit ille,
Et Julii plena Septena luce ferena.

So that you may compute his Death to fall on the 7th of *July*, *Ann. Dom.* 1464.

Advanced on the South Wall against the Communion Table, is the Monument of the *Woods* ; the Man and Woman standing before one Desk, facing one another, with their Hands in a praying Posture ; Sons and Daughters behind them, with a Mitre at the Side of the third Son, who was a Bishop, viz. of Litchfield. The Inscription is as follows :

In the Vault near to this Place lye the Bodies of Thomas Wood, Esquire and Susan his Wife :

He was buried the 18, May, 1649, } aged { 84
She was buried the 17, Octob. 1650, } aged { 80

They had Issue four Sons and four Daughters ; Sir Henry, Kt. and Bart. John Citizen of LONDON, Thomas, D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. and King Charles II. and William, one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Spicery.

Joan Dorothy, Mary and Elizabeth.

All go unto one Place : All are of the Dust, and all turn to Dust again, Eccl. iii. 20.

Just without the Rail on the South Side of the Communion Table, a flat Stone thus engraven :

Here lyeth interred the Body of George Clark, deceased 14 Aug. An. Dom. 1668.

If any desire to be me nigh,
Pray let my Bones in quiet ly,
'Till Christ come in the cloudy Sky,
Who will us all both judge and try.

This

This Gentleman left 20 s. yearly for an Anniversary Sermon to be preached on the 17th Day of *November*; and other Monies to be distributed charitably in the Parish on that Day.

In the Body of the Chancel, under a fair black Marble, is this Inscription:

Hic jacet Joannes Ivat de LONDON, Mercator, filius natu secundus Gulielmi Ivat, hujus Parochiae Generosus. Qui dum rem mercatoriam per varios annos prosperè egisset, tandem hanc vitam pro beatiori sine prole mutavit, 23 die Februarii, 1693. P. M. tam dilecti viri Maria conjux superstes hoc Marmor mœrens ploransq; posuit, Ætatis suæ 44.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is *Baron and Femme. Baron, a Cross charged with five Flowers de Lis. Femme, a Fesse with three Trefoils, between as many Bulls Heads guardant, erased.*

Upon the Ground, on the North Side of the former, under a fair Marble Stone with an Inscription, is buried the Body of Thomas Blackall, Esquire, late of this Parish, who departed this Life, Novemb. 7, 1688, in the 68th Year of his Age. And Thomas Blackall, his eldest Son, who departed Jan. 22, 1693, in the 45th Year of his Age. The Coat of Arms engraved upon this Stone is, *A Greyhound running, upon a Chief indented three Roundlets.*

Against the East Wall, on the upper End of the North Isle, is a Monument for Richard Halilly, Gent. who married Margaret Lathom, died 1605.

Now to pass over to the South Isle:

First, against the East Wall, a good Monument, where appear two Statues, the one of a Man in a Gown kneeling, the other of his Wife kneeling also, facing each other, and this Epitaph:

Near this Place interred ly the Bodies of Henry Banister, Esq; of late Citizen, Goldsmith, and some Time Sheriff of LONDON, and Justice of the Peace in the County of Middlesex. He was born in Preston in Anderness in Lancashire, and deceased in this Parish on the 25th of July, Ann. Dom. 1628, aged 90. He was

The Hand of Amity to all deserving,
The Heart of Integrity in all his Dealing,
And the Soul of Sincerity in religious Living.

And of Anne his Wife, who, after his Decease, married to Sir William Bulstrode, of the County of Rutland, Kt. She left this Life on the 4th of Jan. Anno Dom. 1633, aged 55. She was

The Mirrour of Discretion, in chusing and using her Friends,

The Platform of Providence for her Kindred.

And the Pattern of Piety both in publick and private.

Reader, note this, and labour to lay down,
Such Earnest for an everlasting Crown.

A Tablet hung up near this Monument, thus inscribed:

AN EPITAPH,

Made by Sir William Bulstrode, Kt. upon the Death of his most dear Wife Anne, Lady Bulstrode, and consecrated to the Memory of her excellent Virtues, and his faithful Affection:

Sad Fate! here lies interred Woman's Glory,
Whose rich and rare Endowments were a Story,
Fit for the Shrill and golden Trump of Fame
To make eternal; that her virtuous Name
Might be a sober Pattern, Rule and Guide,
To all her frailer Sex, in whom, beside
Her modest Beauty, grave and pious Wit,
Wisdom and Judgment so enthron'd did sit,
And so unnatur'd in her Female Passion,
As all the Actions of her Life, Discretion
Did always measure; and to crown her Praise,
Religion was the Pilot of her Ways.
Nor did she her great Zeal as fruitless smother;
But by her Practice still incited other:
Her Nature sweet, fix'd with a Mind so even,
As here on Earth her Soul enjoy'd a Heaven.
Which to Perfection her strong Faith hath carried,
And to the Lamb for ever blessed married.
So that her Death but Jacob's Dream express'd,
A Ladder to convey her Soul to rest.
Rest then, dear Soul, ne'er to return to me.
While I here mourn, and long to come to thee.

She dyed Jan. 4, 1633.

On one Side of this Monument, against the same East Wall, is a Brass Plate, representing a Man kneeling before a Desk, and four Women kneeling before Desks, behind each other, and Children behind them; and upon the same Plate these Epitaphial Verses:

Here-under lyeth Authur Dericote,
Who was buried of late:
Of LONDON some Time Citizen.
And of Esquires State.
Of Drapers whilome Company,
But late of Hackney Town,
A Parishoner he was full good;
All Vice he laid a down.
Wives four by Marriage he had,
That lawful was and right,
Mary, Anne, and Margaret,
And Jane the fourth the hight.
By whom two Children here he had,
And ended then his Life,
The twelfth Day of November Month,
One Child alive and Wife.
A thousand and five hundred
And sixty Years and two.
Since Christ his Incarnation,
He 'gan to live a-new.
God grant to Christians all,
Of Life such Race to run,
That at length they may receive
Of Christ a joyful Doom.

The Coat of Arms of this Dericote set here, is, *A Dragon passant, on a Chief three Escalop Shells.*

This Gentleman's Funeral was solemnized after this Manner, on the 18th of *November*, 1562. He gave 24 poor Men 24 Gowns of Rats Colour, at 7 s. the Yard. He had a *Penon of Arms*, and *Coat Armour*. Mr. *Richmond* was the Herald attending. Many black Gowns more were given, and 32 Dozens of Escutcheons were used; 20 Clerks of LONDON singing before the Corpse, with the Masters of the Hospital walking with their green Staves; Mr. *Avenon* and Mr. *Minors* Chief Mourners.

The Funeral Sermon preached by Mr. *Plessyon*, and after, all return'd to his Place to Dinner.

On the other Side of *Banister's* Monument are the Resemblances of a Boy and two Girls kneeling upon Cushions, named Henry, Mary, Anne, holding each by their Hand over their Heads, and these Verses:

By

By Truth, the Word of God, these guided were,
By Death, the Way together they did go :
The happy Life where living now they are
In Joy celestial, void of earthly Woe.
These Daniels far surpass the Graces three,
Which did in Life and Death so well agree.

Between them kneeling is this Word :

The Way,

The Boy points upward to a bright Cloud,
wherein is writ,

To Life.

Above their Heads these Words :

Mense Oct. 1592, diem obierunt.

But who these were, it is not mentioned,
their Surnames being omitted, but probably the
Children of *Henry Banister*.

In this Isle, on the South Wall, is Sir *Thomas Row's* Monument : The Man and his Wife kneeling before a Desk, with their Hands together in the Posture of Praying. The Coat of Arms is, *Sable, a Chevron charged with three Bezants, between as many Cinquefoils.*

Anno Dom. 1570, Septemb. 2.

Sir Thomas Rowe lies buried here,
Of LONDON Knight and Alderman ;
Who late was Maior, and Rule did bear,
To right the Cause of every Man.
A Merchant Venterer was he,
Of Merchant-Taylor's Company :
A Citizen by Birth also,
And eke his Wife Dame Mary Rowe.
In Wedlock one and thirty Year,
They did continue Man and Wife :
Eleven Children she did bear,
But five of them have left this Life,
And six alive do yet remain,
Four of them Sons, and Daughters twain.
His Soul, we hope, with God is blest,
And doth remain in Abraham's Breast.

Next to this, against the Wall in the Chancel, is a little neat Monument of white Marble, thus inscribed :

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of John Stock, late of LONDON, Gent. born at Royle in Comit. Lancast. May 18, 1631, descended from a very antient and good Family, Ob. 17 Jan. 1703. *Ætat. 73.*

Lower in this South Isle, against the Wall, is this Inscription in gilded Letters, for the Father of the wealthy and wise, notable and prosperous *East-India* Merchant, Sir *Josiah Child*, Bart.

Richard Child, Merchant of LONDON, died May the 7th, 1638, and Elizabeth his Wife, late Wife of Thomas Sone, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, departed Jan. 1, 1670 ; left behind her two Sons and one Daughter, by her first Husband, viz. John, Josiah, and Anna.

Lower, towards the Belfrey, is a very comely Table Monument of black Marble polished, inscribed with Letters deeply engraven :

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Fredeswede Kekewich*, Wife of Mr. Samuel Kekewich, Merchant, who dyed in Puerto Sta. Maria, [in Spain] the 29th of Aug. 1693.

And there also is buried her Husband, being a Gentleman of a good Family in *Cornwall*, who dyed about the Year 1701.

VOL. II.

UNDER the Belfrey, another fair Table-Monument of black Marble, with this Inscription :

Here lye the Bodies of Capt. Robert Dean, who dyed the 13th of Feb. 1699, the 46th Year of his Age. And Mary and Robert, and Katharine his Children, who all dyed before him.

THIS was lately erected at the Charge of his Wife, now or late living at *Portsmouth*.

AT the lower End of the North Isle of the Church, joining to the Wall, is a Table-Monument of black Marble polished, for

JOHN DOD, Citizen and Mercer of London, Son of Peter Dod of Tuffingham in Cheshire, Gent. by Jane his Wife. Who married Mary Daughter of Richard Thorowgood, Esquire, Alderman of LONDON, and Elizabeth his Wife. By whom he left Issue five Sons, and one Daughter, viz. Benjamin, Richard, John, Piers, Edward, and Mary. He departed this Life June the 4th, 1681. *Ætat. 44.*

ON the Stone is this Coat : *On a Fesse three Crescents, between two Bars wavy.*

AGAINST this Wall, at the West End of the Church, is set up a handsome Monument of white Marble, of *Thomas Cartwright's* making, with this Inscription :

Prope jacent Cineres BENJ. DOD, Generosi & Civis Londinensis: Ob patrium ferè in suos, & verè fraternum animum, ab iis præcipuè multum Lugendi: Ob genii autem Probitatem & Mores suavissimos, ab omnibus desideratissimi. Qui vitæ benè transactæ Documentis mortis incertæ Monitionem adjecit, præcipiti ex Equo Casu immaturè, improvisò decumbens, Anno *Ætat. 32. Domini 1706.*

Memorati etiam jacet chara, unica & dilectissima Soror MARIA CRADDOCK, ejusdem Tumuli Consors, tridui solummodò superstes: Hujus vitæ exuvias deponens in spem melioris.

Obiit { Jun. 10.
Ætat. 19.

THE two last Monuments set up in this North Isle, somewhat higher against the North Wall, are :

ONE for *Richard de Beavoir* of *Balmes*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; of the Island of *Guernsey*. Who departed this Life the 17th of June, A. D. 1708, in the 67th Year of his Age. His Arms: *Argent, a Chevron Gules, between three Quatrefoils of the same.*

THE other higher Eastward: In Memory of Mr. *James Cesar Paget*, of LONDON, Merchant. Who dyed the 11th of Dec. 1714. In the 80th Year of his Age.

IN the Body of the Church, upon a flat white Stone, this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Matson, Citizen and Salter of LONDON. Departed the 18th of Novemb. 1695. Aged 44.

The Body of Edward Matson, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON. Departed the 30th of September, 1688. Son of John Matson of Dover, and Mary his Wife.

Mr. John Johnson, departed the 4th of November, 1686.

ON a fair Marble :

The Body of Sarah, the loving and beloved Wife of John Pierse. She departed the 26th of

Aug. 1702. And John Pierse, their Son, the 23d of Jan. 1694. Aged 4 Years.

THE Coat: *A Bend wavy, between two Unicorns Heads erased.*

IN the Body of the North Isle, a fair Stone covering the Body of Mr. Thomas Cook, Merchant: Who departed the 20th of December, 1694, in the 60th Year of his Age.

AND lower, under another Marble Stone:

Alex. Johnstown, Esq; buried 1709. Aged 60.

A Hatchment upon a Pillar in the Chancel Northward, thus inscribed:

In the Vault near this Place, lyeth the Body of Dame Katharine Reynolds, Widow to Sir Samuel Reynolds of Castle Camps in Cambridge-shire: Who was buried the 3d of March, 1658, in the Year of her Age 52. Also the Bodies of Phebe Berry her Mother, and Elizabeth South her Sister.

IN this Church was buried *Frances*, the Wife of *John Mauchel*, or *Machel*, of *Hackney*, Esq; Daughter to *Will. Coton* of *Panfield* in *Essex*, Esq; Dyed at her House in *Homerton*, May 11, 1574, in Childbed: Deliver'd of two Children, *John*, Son and Heir, and *Frances*. Buried May 21. But her Monument (if she had any) is gone.

THE Monuments of many more of antienter Times are perished and gone; and so had their Names and Memories too, had they not been preserved by an industrious Antiquarian in the former Age. Some of the most remarkable we shall specify:

Henry Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, of the most Honourable Order of the Garter. Who died 1537, 29 H. 8. the last Day of July.

Sergeant Alexander, a Lawyer, who, in his Inscription, was charactered to be,

————— Sacer Ecclesiæ; Deiq;
Cultor, & in populo Pacificator erat.

He dyed 1438.

The Date of his Death being set out by this Distich:

Seno ter deno bis centeno quater anno,
Milleno Domini qui pius assit ei.

Alice Ryder, she dyed 1517.

HER Portraiture was in Brasse, with a Milk-pail upon her Head. She seems to have been a Milk-woman, and to have obtained great Wealth by selling it into the City. She was said to have been a good Benefactress to the Church. This was her Epitaph:

For the Sowl of Allis Ryder of your Cherite,
Say a Pater Noster, and an Ave.

Hic jacet in fossa Robertus Stork, Elizabeth uxor suo honore vivebant Pauperes debiles & alebant Robert. Obiit primo die Mensis Octobr. Anno Dom. M^oCCCC^oXVI. Elizabeth. obiit die Mensis, Anno Domini M^oCCCC^o.

Quorum aiab. propitiatur Deus.

Jane Onely, the onely most faithfull Wiffe of John Onely of Warwickshire, Esquire.

To whose Sowle the Onely Trinity be merciful, Amen. She dyed 1525.

By another industrious Collector of Monuments, she is written, *Jane*, Daughter of *Henry Smith*, of *Sherford* in the County of *Warwyke*.

William Heneage, the Son of Robert Heneage, one of the King's Auditors. Dyed August the 5th, 1535.

John Elryngton, Filycer [or Filazer] of LONDON, and Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas. Departed 1504. He was Founder of a Guild in this Church.

Robert Walsingham, third Clerk of the Spice-ry to King Henry VIII. and Margaret his Wife. Dyed 1522 [1524]

By the Review of these Persons here interred, one might conclude, that many of the Nobility and Court in former Times, chose to have their Country Seats at *Hackney*.

To all the rest we shall add these few very antient:

Here lies Joan Curtelys, the Daughter of Shordych, Anno 1399. This Gentleman might give Denomination to that old House near *Well-street* in this Parish, called *Shoreditch-place*.

Roger Ford, 1453.

John Butterfield, 1454.

Thomas Symond, May 11, 1542.

John Catcher, May 9, 1487.

Henry Therket, 1503.

John Jennyns, 1423.

William Lowthe, of LONDON, Goldsmith, 1528.

John Hern, Esq; hath a Monument without an Inscription or Date, and was the Founder of this Church, as is supposed, by the Representations of Herons graven in Stone upon every Pillar of the Church.

MONUMENTS in the Church-yard.

ON the North Side of the Church are these Table-Monuments adjoining to the Church.

NEAR the little Chancel-Door is a Table-Monument for *Bailiff*, thus inscribed:

Successioni.

You that remain, disturb not the Rest of the Body of *Thomasine*, when she lived, the Wife of *John Bailiff*, Esq; here under this Stone preserve the Dust, by the Power of the Almighty, unto the appointed Day for the Resurrection of the Just. She died the second Day of February, in the Year of Christ her Redeemer 1641.

Erat.

Eris.

Cogita.

Para.

ANOTHER well-wrought Table-Monument of Marble, more West, on the same Side, is set up for *Thomas Trench*, a very honest, discreet, charitable, pious, as well as wealthy Merchant of LONDON, while he lived; buried here according to his last Desire, with this Inscription only:

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Trench*, Esq; who died the 10th of December 1699, aged 51. Near this Place lye *Rebecca* and *Thomas*, his Children, that dyed very young.

ON this Side also East, is a Monument for *George* and *James*, Sons of *Andrew Hutchinson*, and *Luce* his Wife. The former dyed An. 1688. The latter 1689.

A raised Monument also on this Side adjoining to the Church, for *William Gray*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON. Who dyed Aug. 5, 1663: And his Son *Josiah Gray*, 1669, aged 26.

ON the South Side of the Church in the Church-yard, is a Monument for *John Burstall*, late of LONDON, Merchant: Who dyed May 28, 1681, aged 40.

ANOTHER more West for *John Kent*, Chirurgeon: Who dyed 1660.

AT the West End of the Church-yard, a fair Table-Monument somewhat antient, without any Inscription or Coat of Arms.

THERE be many other raised Tombs lately made in the same Church-yard: One of the last, on the North Side, is for *Sarah Hill*, Widow of the Rev. *John Hill*, of *Worcestershire*, who died December 18, 1715; the 87th Year of her Age.

Reader, if thou wouldst know her Character, examine all the Duties of Nature and Religion: Which, as conscious of the End of her Being, she fulfilled. And then go, and do thou likewise.

To all the rest, we shall add this Inscription upon a Head-Stone in the East Part of the Churchyard:

PENINNAH JUCKES.

A Maid near eighteen, we have laid in this Green,

To rest herself here a short Space:

And after that Time, this Rose in her Prime,
Shall rise up again by God's Grace.

Anno 1716.

THIS Parish is endowed with these annual Revenues of Charity for the Relief of their Poor, and Reparation of their Church and Ways.

DONORS.

1603. Thomas Herne, to the Poor in Bread, 2 l. 12 s.

1613. Will. Swaine gave 100 l. to the Poor, for which the Parish have Hilly Field.

1616. Mrs. Margaret Audley gave 700 l. to the Skinners Company in Trust, for these Uses, at four Quarterly Payments yearly, viz.

Towards the Maintenance of the School-master of the Free-School, 20 l.

To the Poor for Bread, 5 l. 4 s.

For the Repair of the Church, if needful, otherwise for the Poor in Coals, 5 l. 16 s.

To repair Bridges, Stiles, and Rails, which she had made betwixt Clapton and Shoreditch, if needful; otherwise to the Church-wardens for other Uses, 4 l.

1618. Hugh Johnson, some Time Vicar, to the Drapers in Trust, for the Poor, and Collectors for the Poor, with the Advice of the Vicar or Minister, per Ann. 10 l.

1620. Sir Henry Rowe, to the Mercers Company in Trust, to the Poor in Bread and Coals, 4 l. 16 s.

1624. Valentine Pool, to the Poor, 8 l.

For which the Parish have Ryfield.

1625. Richard Cheyney, Esq; payable by the Church-wardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, 2 l.

1626. Henry Banister, Esq; to the Goldsmiths Company in Trust, to put out four Children Apprentices, 8 l.

1632. Bp. Dolben, some Time Vicar of this Parish, gave 30 l.

WE will here insert, in Memory of this pious Bishop, his Letter, wrote scarce a Fortnight before his Death, to the Inhabitants of *Hackney*, concerning his charitable Gift, as it is extant in their Parish Books.

To the Inhabitants of the Parish of *Hackney*, but especially to the poorest Sort of People, that maintain their Livelihood by Carriage of Burthens to the City of LONDON: All Blessing from the Fountain above and below, be multiplied upon you.

I DAVID; by the Permission of God; Bishop of *Bangor*, some Time your unworthy Pastor, in Testimony of my unfeigned Christian Love to you, as to the Place where I was, so much beholden unto you all, do earnestly intreat you to accept and take in good Part, this Mite of 30 l. according to my poor Estate; which I have sent unto you by my worthy Friend Mr. *Richard Davies*, to be employed for continuing and everlasting repairing (I hope) to Posterity, of the Causeway, or Footway leading from *Clopton* and *Hackney Church* unto *Shoreditch*. Which poor Mite of 30 l. I desire may be employed or laid out on some proportionable Parcel of Ground, Tenement, or yearly Rent-charge, or otherwise, by my loving Acquaintance; Mr. *Richard Davies*, Mr. *George Robins*, and Mr. *Roger Jones*, as soon as possible may be: But with the Approbations of my Right Worthy Friends; Sir *William Bulstrode*, Mr. *John Baily*, Mr. *John Milward*, and Mr. *William Cheney*, or by any four of these Men.

And likewise my Desire and Request is, that the said yearly Rent, issuing out of the said Lands, Tenement, or Rent-charge, may be, by Order of the Vestry, yearly paid unto the Church-wardens, for the Time being, of the said Parish: And the Church-wardens to be accountable thereof.

And lastly, my earnest Desire is, that according to my said Trust, the said Rent, with its Profits, or Increase, at every three or four Years, being accounted for by itself, and particularly reserved for that Use, may be employed every third or fourth Year at the farthest, for the sufficient Repair of the said Way. Conceiving, for divers Reasons, that it will not be requisite to repair it oftener. Wherein I do earnestly desire the Vicar for the Time being, in the Bowels of Charity, to have a special Care to accomplish this my Request.

Provided always, that if there be a Surplusage remaining of the said Rent, after the Repair or Mending of the said Way at the Term aforesaid; that then the said Money and Surplusage shall be distributed by the Discretion of the Vicar, Church-wardens, and four of the antientest substantial Parishioners, among them of the poorest Families, that have the greatest Charge of Children: Also, likewise provided, that if it may appear that the said 30 l.

it shall revert and be for the Use of the Poor of the Town of *Denbigh*, where I was born:

Your Faithful Friend and

Bangor House in *Shoe-Lane*, London, this 11th Day of November. 1633.

Servant in the Lord Jesus;

DAVID BANGOR.

George Humble, Esq; gave 50 l. for annual Rent 5 l.

To repair the Foot Path from *Clapton* and *Hackney Church* to *Shoreditch*, 1 l. 10 s.

To twelve poor People in Bread, 2 l. 10 s.

At the Discretion of the Vestry, 1 l.

The Parish gave 20 l.

1664. Sir Tho. Viner gave 80 l.

1666. Mr. Tho. Viner gave 100 l.

The Parish 5 l.

Whereby

Whereby is purchased the House called the *Queen's Head*, at the yearly Rent of 12 l.

For these Uses :

To put forth poor People's Children Apprentices, 5 l. 3 s. 9 d.

To the Poor in Bread, 3 l. 12 s.

To be distributed among the Poor every Christmas-Day, at the Discretion of the Minister and Church-wardens, 4 l. 4 s. 3 d.

1668. George Clark, Esq; payable by Alderman Thorold, and his Heirs, on the 17th of November, 6 l.

For these Uses :

To the Vicar for a Sermon on that Day, commemorating Queen Elizabeth's Accession to the Crown, 1 l.

To the Clerk and Sexton, 10 s.

To six poor Widows in Dr. *Spurstow's* Alms-house, by 5 s. a-piece, 1 l. 10 s.

To twelve 3 l.

1669. Henry Monger, Esq; payable by Sir John Caffé, Knt. and his Heirs, 12 l.

For these Uses :

To Mr. Monger's Six Almsmen, by 30 s. a-piece, 9 l.

For Stock to repair the Alms-Rooms, 3 l.

1670. Joanna Martin.

Sir Stephen White, Knt. gave 100 l. to purchase *per Annum* 5 l.

For which the Parish have the Field *Revenleys*, to be bestowed for the Use of the Poor, by the Church-wardens and two other Inhabitants, to be chosen at Easter yearly.

1675. Anne Wood, 5 l.

Payable out of certain Marsh Land, on the 5th Day of November. Given for these Uses :

To the Vicar for a Sermon on the 5th of November, 1 l.

To 16 poor Widows past Labour, at 5 s. a-piece, 4 l.

1677. Thomas Hawkes, Esq; 200 l. to the Poor, that is *per Ann.* 12 l.

1678. Stephen White, Kt. gave 100 l. more, that is *per Ann.* 5 l.

1679. Mr. Thomas Jameson, late Vicar, gave 100 l. to the Goldsmiths Company in Trust, to be paid yearly on the 10th of March, 5 l.

For these Uses :

To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on Good Friday, 1 l.

To the Poor on that Day, by 12 d. a-piece, 1 l. 10 s.

To the Vicar, for a Sermon to be preached on Holy Thursday, 1 l.

To the Poor on that Day, by 12 d. a-piece, 1 l. 10 s.

And more of late, these Gifts following :

1706. 4 l. *per Ann.* The Gift of Mrs. Johanna Hufley, to the Poor of Hackney for ever, payable at Michaelmas yearly, and is issuing out of the Lands of greater annual Value lying in Hackney Marsh.

1714. March. Mr. John Hammond, deceased, by his last Will left 100 l. to be continued and put out at Interest, upon good Security, by the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor: The Profits to be distributed in Manner following :

3 l. 12 s. Part of the yearly Interest and Profit thereof shall be laid out and distributed by 3 s. a Week in Bread, on every Lord's Day, between Michaelmas and Lady-Day, in every Year, unto twelve poor House-keepers belonging to the Parish: And the Residue of the Interest and Increase thereof shall be once in four Years paid

and applied towards and for the setting out of a poor Boy of the Parish an Apprentice to some honest Employment, whereby he might get himself a Livelihood.

1716. An Anniversary Sermon, to be preached on New-Years-Day, given by a Person unknown, yet alive.

In this Parish stands *Kingsland*, where there is an antient Hospital, with a Chapel: Some Account whereof, this Extract from an old Will in the Bishop of LONDON's Register, will shew :

JOHAN Pope, Citizen and Barber, by his Will, dated 1437, gave to the Masters and Governors of the House of *Lepers*, called *Le Lokes* at *Kingsland*, without LONDON, an annual Rent of 6 s. 8 d. issuing out of certain Shops and Tenements situate in *Sketebone* (*Sherebone-lane*) in *St. Mary Abchurch* Parish, towards the Sustentation of the said House at *Kingsland* for ever. The following is

An ABSTRACT, or brief Relation of the two Manors or Lordships of *Stebunhith*, alias *Stepney*, and *Hackney*, Suburbs North East in the County of *Middlesex*; with the free Customs, Benefits and Privileges to them belonging; and how they are holden by the Copyhold Tenants of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wentworth. With some other especial and remarkable Notes, both of reverend Antiquity and modern Memory.

Concerning the INDENTURE of COVENANTS, &c.

WHEREAS (of late) Differences have arisen between the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wentworth, Lord of the Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, and his Lordship's Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors, for and concerning some of the Customs, Benefits, and Privileges of the said Tenants; It has now pleased the said Thomas Lord Wentworth, in Consideration of Three Thousand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Copyholders of the said Manors, to the Right Honourable Henry Lord Wentworth (his Lordship's Father) then satisfied and paid: As also of other Three Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds more, to him the said Thomas Lord Wentworth now paid, by Indenture bearing Date the twentieth Day of *June*, in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*, of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the fiftieth, made between him the said Thomas Lord Wentworth, Lord of the said Manors on the one Part, and Sir *John Folles*, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, and divers other of the Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors (whose Names are particularly in the said Indenture recited) on the other Part: For the appeasing and final End of the said Differences, and for Prevention of the like, and all other which (in Time to come) might happen, arise or grow betwixt the said Lord, his Heirs or Assigns, Lords of the said Manors, and the said Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs or Assigns, do covenant, grant, conclude, and fully agree to the Effect following: That is to say,

Imprimis, That the said Thomas Lord Wentworth is, and until a perfect Act of Parliament shall be had and made, (whereby all the Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Customs, Immunities, Discharges, Additions, Alterations, Enlargements, Matters and Things, in the said Schedules to the said Indenture annexed, mentioned, shall be for ever confirmed)

confirmed) shall be and continue seized of a good, absolute and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in Fee-simple to him and his Heirs for ever in Possession of, and in the said Manor, and either of them, and of the Copyhold Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said Copyhold Tenants before-mentioned, Parties to the said Indenture. And that he now has, and then shall have, full Power and lawful Authority, to ratify, confirm, establish, and make good, all and singular the Covenants, Articles, Alterations, Enlargements, free Customs, Immunities, Discharges and Agreements contained in the said Indenture and Schedules, or either of them, to the said Copyhold Tenants respectively, and to their several and respective Heirs and Assigns, of and in the several and respective Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they are seized of any Estate by Copy or Court-Roll.

And that the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs, Assigns, and all other Lords of the said Manors, shall for ever hereafter observe, perform, fulfil, allow, ratify, make good and keep all the said Articles, Certainty of Fines, Usages, Customs, Privileges, Benefits, Immunities, Discharges, Compositions and Agreements in the said Indenture and Schedules contained: And shall not at any Time hereafter levy, take, require, or demand any other Fines, Suits, Customs, Works or Services, or in any other Manner, than in the said Schedules are specified; and the Rents which for the said Copyhold Tenements, by the Space of two Years now last past, have been yielded and paid by the Copyhold Tenants thereof. And also, that the said Tenants, their Heirs and Assigns shall for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, maintain, and enjoy their several and respective Copyholds, with their Appurtenances, according to the several Grants thereof to them made; and under the several Rents for the same respectively, now due and payable according to the true Meaning of the said Indenture and Schedules, without Let, Suit, or Hindrance, Interruption, Alteration, Question, or Contradiction whatsoever of him the said *Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs or Assigns, or under any other claiming any Estate, Right, Title, Use, Interest, Office, Profit, Charge, or Demand, under his Lordship, his Heirs or Assigns, or under the said *Henry Lord Wentworth*, deceased.

And that the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs or Assigns has not, nor hereafter shall grant or convey, severed from the Manor thereof, the same is now holden; any of the Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the said Copyholders, for any other Estate or Term, other than by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Custom of the said Manors, except the Freehold to be severed, at the Desire of such Person, as then shall be Copyholder thereof respectively: And that the Certainty of Fines, free Customs, Immunities, Liberties, Privileges, Articles, Discharges, and Agreements in the said Schedules contained, for and concerning the several Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the said Parties to the said Indenture are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders; shall (for ever) be, and be had, used, accounted, adjudged, taken and enjoyed, as the true Customs, Usages, Privileges, Immunities, Discharges, and Liberties, of and within the said Manors, and either of them, not to be violated, altered, changed, or denied by the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either of them now or hereafter, at any Time or Times in any wise being.

Item, That for the better ratifying, establishing, confirming, strengthening, perfecting, and making good of all and singular the said Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Usages, Customs, Enlargements, and Alterations of Usages

and Customs, Compositions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Discharges, Matters and Things in the said Indenture and Schedules contained, and for the setting forth of what Estate the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, is now and then shall be seized of the said Manors and Premises, upon a Bill of Complaint against his Lordship, in his Majesty's Court of Chancery to be exhibited; his Lordship will appear, and make such Answer, and further such Proceedings, that thereupon a perfect Decree (with the free Consent and Agreement of his Lordship) may be had, and there enrolled against his Lordship, his Heirs and Assigns: By which the said Articles, Covenants, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Usages and Customs, and all the Compositions, Liberties, Privileges, Freedoms, Immunities, Discharges, Matters and Things in the said Indenture and Schedules, or any of them contained, shall be decreed, ratified, established and made good, and put in Use, used and enjoyed for ever.

That he the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* his Heirs and Assigns, at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, will procure at the first Session of the next Parliament of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, one Statute or Act of Parliament, by Force whereof the said Articles, Covenant, Agreements, Certainty of Fines, Usages, Customs, Compositions, Enlargements and Alterations of Usages, Customs, Compositions, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, Freedoms, Immunities, Discharges, Matters and Things in the said Indenture and Schedules, or either of them expressed, shall be established, ratified, enacted and confirmed to be, and to continue for ever of Force, and to be put in Use, and used for ever hereafter, in such State, Manner and Form, Quality, Condition, and Degree, as the same are in the said Indenture or Schedules, or any of them expressed, for and concerning the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they now are Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders. Towards the Charges of procuring of which the said Act of Parliament, the said Tenants are to pay to the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs or Executors, within one Month next after the obtaining and passing thereof, the Sum of twenty Pounds.

That he the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs and Assigns, at any Time within five Years next ensuing the Date of the said Indenture, before such Act of Parliament, as aforesaid, had and obtained, at the Costs in the Law of the said Copyhold Tenants, or some of them, upon Request made to him the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs or Assigns, by the said *Sir John Jolles, Kt. and Alderman of LONDON, William Gough, Edmund Barber, John Eglesfield, Isaac Cotton, Thomas Best, Richard Hoskins, George Saris, Henry Dethick, John Howland, Thomas Yardly, John Lowden, Richard Cheyney, Gresham Hoogan, William Palmer, Nicholas Dickens, Nicholas Diggins, Peter Summer, John Bennet, Richard Edwards, Michael Bonner, and Nicholas Hollam*, or any ten of them, or any ten of the Heirs or Assigns of them, shall and will make, do, acknowledge, execute and suffer all and every such further Acts, Deeds and Assurances, for better settling, assuring and confirming of the Usages, Customs, Benefits, Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, Discharges, Certainty of Fines, Compositions, Agreements, Matters and Things in the said Indenture and Schedules contained, as by them, or any ten of them shall be reasonably devised, advised and required. That every one of the said Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Assigns, shall and may freely hereafter from Time to Time, grant, lease or demise by Deed or otherwise (without Licence or Copy of Court-Roll) such

such or so much of their said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to such Person and Persons, and for such Term and Estate, not exceeding one and thirty Years and four Months, in Possession from the Time of the making of any such Grant or Demise, as to them; and every, or any of them respectively shall be thought fit or necessary, without any Forfeit of Estate, Seizure, Claim, Disturbance, Denial or Impeachments of his Lordship, his Heirs or Assigns, or of any of his or their Officers. So always that such Grant, Lease and Leases so to be made, be at the first or second general Court, (for the Manor whereof the Lands or Tenements so happening to be granted, leased or demised are Parcel) to be holden next after the making thereof, be published in open Court of that Manor, before the Homage there, and a Remembrance thereof to be required to be made in the Rolls of the said Court, for the Date, Term and Quantity of Lands, Cottages or Tenements so granted, leased or demised; which Remembrance the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* covenants and grants for him, his Heirs and Assigns, to and with the said Sir *John Folles*, and the rest of the said Copyhold Tenants, upon the Tender of a Certainty thereof in Writing, to the Steward, or Deputy Steward of that Manor for the Time then being, together with Six-Pence in Money, for the entering thereof, shall be in the Court-Rolls of that Manor duly, and in convenient Time, and without Delay enrolled, and a Note thereof delivered by the Steward or his Deputy, to the Party so leasing, or any for him, without any other Consideration, Fee or Reward, to be given or paid for the same.

That whereas the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, by his Highness's Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*, dated the nineteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign of *England*, and forty eight of *Scotland*, has obtained Licence to grant to such of his Majesty's Liege-People as he shall think fit, Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Parcel or reputed Parcel of the said Manors: To hold to them, their Heirs and Assigns (in free and common Socage) respectively, of his said Manors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, by such and the same Rents and Services, and other Profits, as in the Conveyances thereof shall be expressed, and not to hold of the King *in Capite*, nor of any of his Majesty's Honours, or Manors in Knights-Service, as by the said Letters Patents more at large may appear.

Now if the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* shall not at the first Session of the next Parliament procure such an Act of Parliament to be good and effectual in Law for the Purposes aforesaid: Then his Lordship will at all Times, after the End of the said first Session of the said next Parliament, upon reasonable Requests, and at the Costs of the Tenants (whom it shall concern) their Heirs or Assigns, make, do and execute such reasonable Acts, Devices, and Assurances in Law, whereby the said Copyholders, their Heirs or Assigns respectively, shall hold and enjoy their, and every of their said Copyholds, Messuages, Houses, Lands, Cottages and Hereditaments, with the like Ways, Easements, Commons and Commodities, as are now thereto belonging, or now therewith used or enjoyed. And the Freehold and Inheritance thereof respectively to them and to their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever, to be holden for such of the same Manors, whereof the same is now holden in free and common Socage, for and under the several and respective yearly Rents for all Services and Demands, as they or any of them do now severally and respectively pay for the same, as by them, or their

Council learned, shall be reasonably devised and required.

That the said Copyhold Tenants, their Heirs and Assigns respectively, shall and may for ever hereafter, without any Lett, Impediment, Interruption, Denial, or Contradiction of his Lordship, his Heirs or Assigns, or any claiming under the said Lord *Henry Wentworth*, deceased, not only during the Time they shall be Copyholders, but also afterwards, when they have obtained the Freehold and Inheritance of their several and respective Copyholds, peaceably hold and enjoy such and the like Commons of Pasture, and in such Manner, in all the Commons, Wastes and commonable Places of the said Manors, as they or any of them heretofore have had, used, held, taken, or enjoyed, or might lawfully have taken or enjoyed. Nevertheless it is agreed, That neither the said Indenture and Schedules, nor any Covenant therein contained, shall in any wise extend or enure to the Benefit or Advantage of any other Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors, other than the Copyhold Tenants named Parties to the said Indentures, their Heirs and Assigns, and that for such and the same Lands, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances only, as they or any of them now hold, or claim to hold, by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manors, or one of them, as by the said Indenture (whereunto Relation be had) more plainly and at large appears.

Memorandum, That the said Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, together with a Duplicity thereof, were acknowledged by the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, the twenty first Day of *July*, 1617, before Sir *Matthew Carew*, Knight, to be enrolled, and is enrolled in the Chancery accordingly. The one Part of which Indentures is left in the Custody of the Company of Goldsmiths in the City of *LONDON*, and the other in the Custody of the Brethren of the *Trinity House* at *Radcliff*, in Trust, and to the Use of the said Copyhold Tenants, named Parties to the said Indentures.

The ninth Day of *July*, 1617, in the said fifteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* acknowledged a Statute of the Sum of Twelve Thousand Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, to *Alexander Prescot* and *John Gore*, Aldermen of *LONDON*, *Thomas Jones*, Common Sergeant of *LONDON*, *Francis Fulner* and *George Whitmore*, Esquires, and *Robert Mildmay*, Grocer, in Trust for, and to the Use of the Copyholders named in the Indenture, and thereof is a Defeasance by Indenture, dated the same Day, to this Effect, *viz.* That if the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* do perform the Covenants and Agreements contained in the aforesaid Indenture of the twentieth of *June*: Then the same Statute to be void, and that the said Conusees shall deliver up the same Statute to the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, so soon as the said Act of Parliament shall be procured, according to the Intent and true Meaning of the said recited Indenture.

To this End, the said Statute and Defeasance are left in the Chamber of the City of *LONDON*, to be kept in such Sort as that the said Conusees may have the same to be delivered according to their Covenant. And the Chamberlain of the said City has charged himself with the Receipt thereof, by Order of the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 1617, Sir *John Leman*, being then Mayor, and Master *Cornelius Fish*, Chamberlain.

IN *Trinity Term*, in the said fifteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, to a Bill of Complaint was by the Copyholders, named Parties to the said Indenture

Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, exhibited against the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, in his Majesty's High Court of *Chancery*; whereto the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* did appear, and by his Answer confessed the Contents of the said Bill to be true. Whereupon, a perfect Decree (with the free Consent and Agreement of the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, bearing Date the two and twentieth Day of *July*, in the said fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King *James*) was obtained. And by the same, the said free Customs, Orders, Immunities, &c. and all and whatsoever contained in the said Indenture of the twentieth of *June*, and the Schedules unto the same Indenture annexed, are for ever established and confirmed. The said Decree is likewise there enrolled. The true Copy of the said Schedules followeth.

The SCHEDULES containing the free Customs, Orders, Immunities, Discharges, Benefits, and Privileges of the Manors of STEPNEY, alias STEBUNHITH and HACKNEY, in the County of Middlesex, agreed unto, approved, allowed and ratified, as well by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wentworth, Lord of the said Manors; as also by his Lordship's Copyhold or Customary Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, named Parties to the said Indenture, whereunto those Schedules are annexed: By which all and every the same Copyholders, or Customary Tenants, their, and every of their Heirs and Assigns, are to hold, use, and enjoy, inherit, alien, demise, or dispose all and every, or any of the said Lands Messuages, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, which they, every or any of them respectively do hold, claim, or enjoy, by Force, or Pretext of any Grant heretofore made by the Copy of Court Roll of the said Manors, or either of them, the Day of the Date of the said Indentures: That is to say, the twentieth Day of June. in the Years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. the fifteenth, and of Scotland the fiftieth.

These COPYHOLDS are of Inheritance, held of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Custom.

Imprimis. By the Customs of the said Manors, and either of them, all the Copyhold Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, which the particular Persons, (named Parties to the Indentures, whereunto these Schedules are annexed) do hold or enjoy, and (Time whereof the Contrary hath not been within the Memory of Man) have been Copyhold and Customary Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of Inheritance, demised and demiseable, by Copy of Court Roll of the Manors aforesaid, or one of them respectively, according to the Customs of the Manor whereof the same are holden. And all Copies of Court Rolls of the same Manors, and either of them, by all the Time aforesaid, for the same Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, have been made, and ought to be made, to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Custom of the Manor whereof the same is holden, by the Rents and Services therefore due and accustomed. And all the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments have been passed, and are to pass and go from such Persons, as (according to the Contents of these Schedules) have Power, and are enabled to make Surrenders to any other Person or Persons by Way of Surrender, to be made to the Hands of the Lord, by the Acceptance of the Steward of the Manor, or his Deputy for the

Time being, in Court or out of Court; or by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manor, whereof the same are holden, or by his Deputy within the same Manor, or elsewhere, in Presence of six customary Tenants, or by any Headborough of some Township or Hamlet within that Manor, in Presence of six customary Tenants in or out of the same Manors; which Surrender, or Surrenders have been; and shall, and may be to the Use of any Person or Persons, and their Heirs for ever, in Fee-tail, or for Life or Lives, with Remainders, or without Remainders, as Lands may be assured by the Course of the common Laws of this Realm, or else to the Use of the last Will and Testament of the Surrenders, or of any other Persons, according to the Intent and Limitation of such last Will and Testament.

QUIT-RENTS are to be paid Yearly at Michaelmas.

Item. The Rents of all the Tenants both Freeholders and Copy-holders, which hold any Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the said Manors, or of either of them, are yearly payable only at the Feast of *St. Michael* the Archangel, to the Lord and his Heirs, the same to be collected by the Reeves of the said Manors, (severally and respectively to be yearly chosen, as hereafter is expressed) or their Deputies: And all and every the said customary Copyhold Tenants to pay the several yearly Rents, now yearly due and payable for their several Copyholds. And if any of the said Copyholds, for which any intire Quit-Rents is now paid, shall hereafter come into several Hands, the Rents thereof shall then be appointed by the Homage, at the Court of the Manors whereof the same are holden, and so much only as by Homage shall be appointed to be paid, (*prorata*) shall be paid to the Lord for the Time being.

At what Court TENANTS are bound to appear.

Item. All and every Copyhold Tenant of the said Manors; or either of them, which now be, or hereafter for the Time being shall be, ought to appear yearly at two several general Courts holden for the Manor, whereof his Lands or Tenements are holden, upon Warning, as hereafter followeth: And also so many of them, at all other set or appointed Courts, set, appointed, and kept for the said Manor whereof their Lands are holden, under the Number of eighteen, as shall be (for that Purpose) especially warned thereunto by the Reeve, or his sufficient Deputy for the Time being. And the said Tenants shall do their Suits and Services according to their Tenures, except they be essoined, licensed, or have some other lawfull Excuse, upon the Pain hereafter following. Which two general Courts have been commonly kept, (and are to be kept yearly) the one of them on *Tuesday*, the ninth Day after *Easter-Day*; and the other, about the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, upon reasonable Warning; that is to say, in the Churches and Chapels, within the said Manors, openly upon the *Sunday* Sevensnight, or *Sunday* Fortnight before the Day of such Courts to be holden.

TENANTS failing to appear, and not essoined, or reasonable Excuse, shall be amerced.

Item. If any of the Copyhold, or customary Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, do, or shall make Default of their Appearance at any of the said two general Courts,

to which their Suits shall be due; or if such Copyhold Tenants, as shall be especially and lawfully warned to appear at any of the said Courts (in Form aforesaid) yearly to be holden, do make Default (to which the said Suit is or shall be due) and Warning openly given (as aforesaid) of the Day and Place of the holding of the same General Courts, and upon special and lawful Warning to be given for the said set or purchased Courts: That then they that shall so make Default (except they be excused, or have some other lawful or reasonable Excuse) shall be amerced by the Homage of the said Court, to be taxed and assessed by two Assessors of the said Court; that is to say, by two Tenants of the Homage, or of either of them for the Time being, hath always used to chuse, and shall chuse one for the Lord, and the Residue of the Homage have chosen, and hereafter shall chuse the other.

What the TENANTS are to be allowed at set COURTS.

Item, if any Tenant be summoned to appear at any set Court or Courts to be holden within the said Manors, or in any of them, and doth appear upon the said Summons, he ought, and is to have for his Pains four Pence, and his Dinner, or eight Pence and no Dinner; which ought and is to be paid (by the said Custom) by such Person or Persons, who shall be the Cause that any such Tenants do appear for his or their Matter: So it be not any Matter or Cause that concerneth an Enquiry or Presentment to be made, only for the Lord for the Time being, his Heirs and Assigns.

The like Allowance for View, Partitions, and other Summons.

Item, the Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors, and of either of them, ought to have every of them like Allowance, upon every View by them to be made, and upon every Partition by them to be made, or upon other Summons to appear betwixt Tenant and Tenant, when they be appointed thereunto by Precept from the Steward of the said Manors, or of either of them for the Time being, or by his sufficient Deputy.

How TENANTS may be righted against Encroachments, Annoyances, &c.

THE Homage of the Court of the said Manors, or of any of them, may appoint six or seven Tenants, upon any Complaint to them made, by any Person or Persons, being Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them in open Court; that he or they be wronged by any Incroachment, or any other Annoyance to their Copyhold Tenements, which Tenants shall (after the said Court) view the same Incroachment, Annoyance, and Impediment, or Place whereof any such Complaint shall be made. And thereupon, to present or notify the same by a Day to the Steward, or to the Homage at the next General Court; that there may be set a Pain or Amerciament, or both, for the same, by the Homage at the said next Court, according to the Quality of the Offence.

The Homage at every General Court is to present deceased TENANTS.

Item, the Homage of either of the said Manors, are to make Presentment at every General Court to be holden for the said Manors, or of either of them, of all the Customary or Copyhold Tenants, that they shall know shall be deceased after the Court then last past, or at any

Time before the said Court, whose Deaths were not then found and presented, and that held any Copyhold, or Customary, or reputed Copyhold or Customary Lands or Tenements of the said Manors, or of either of them. And also (as near as they can) present what Lands every of them died seized of, and of what Estate, and when he died, and who is the next Heir or Heirs to the same Person or Persons so dying seized, and of what Age or Ages the said Heir or Heirs shall then be of, as near as they can.

Also they must present the Deaths of FREEHOLDERS, &c.

Item, the Homage likewise ought to present the Deaths of the Freeholders, and when they died, and who be their next Heir or Heirs, and the Ages of their Heirs, which held any Lands or Tenements of the said Manors, or of either of them, and the Nature of their Tenures, so near as they can: To the Intent the Lord may have his Relief, which is but the Value of one Year's Quit-Rent, of the Tenements holden of the said Manors, or of either of them by Socage Tenure.

What shall be done, if the next HEIR be not known.

IF the Homage at any of the said Courts of either of the said Manors, shall not know who is next Heir or Heirs to any of the said Customary Tenants so dying seized, when they shall make their Presentments; that then they shall make their Presentment so accordingly, and then upon the said Presentment at the next General Court then after, the Steward of the said Manors of either of them, or his Deputy for the Time being, within the said Presentment shall so be made, shall cause a Proclamation to be made in open Court, to the Intent every such Heir or Heirs may have Knowledge to come, and take up the Lands and Tenements of his or their Ancestors; and so the Steward or his Deputy shall cause a Proclamation to be made, from General Court to General Court, until three open and publick Proclamations be made in full Court, at three General Courts: Which General Courts (by the said Custom) are used to be holden commonly one half Year after another, or thereabout: So that from the Presentment made by the said Homage, of the dying seized of the said last Tenant, unto the last Proclamation, shall be fully two Years.

And if there shall come no Heir of the said Lands or Tenements, nor any for him or them, before the End of the Court next after the Court whereat the last of the said three Proclamations shall be made, to make his or their Claim, and prove himself, or themselves to the Homage of the Court in such Sort as They, or the greater Part of Them shall allow of, to be the next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the said Tenant deceased, or to have Title to the Lands and Tenements, nor to shew and prove, as aforesaid, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood to the said Tenant deceased, or next Heir or Heirs expectant, upon any Estate determined: Then the Lord of the Manor, whereof the same Land is holden for the Time being, shall and may, after the next Court, next after the said three Proclamations so to be made, seize the Lands and Tenements, which were the said Persons so dying seized, whose next Heir or Heirs, or such as shall have Title thereunto cannot be found, or shall not come and make his or their Claim and Proof as aforesaid: And the same Lord then to make the Issue and Profits thereof to his own Use until such Person or Persons

sons come, that shall prove him or them next Heir or Heirs to the said Person or Persons so dying seized. And if none shall come in within three Years next after the third and last Proclamation made as aforesaid, that shall and can convey and prove him or them to be next Heir or Heirs of the whole Blood, or shew or prove, who is or ought to be next Heir or Heirs, or to have Title as next in Remainder or Reversion as aforesaid; that the said Lands and Tenements be forfeited, or shall escheat unto the Lord of the said Manor or Manors for the Time being.

Except, that if the said Land and Tenements shall or ought immediately to descend, remain, revert, come to any Woman Covert, or Infant within the Age of one and twenty Years, or to any Person or Persons being in Prison, or any Person or Persons not of *Sanæ Memoriae*, or that shall not be within the Realm at the Time of the Death of the said last Tenant dying so seized, or at the Time of the first, second and third Proclamation to be made as aforesaid; that there in every such Case, the Lord (for the Time being) shall have but the Profits of the said Lands and Tenements, until such Persons, or his or their Heir or Heirs shall come and make their Claim: So that the said Claim be made by the said Woman, or her Heirs, within five Years next after the Death of her said Husband, or by her Husband and herself during Time of her Coverture: And by such Person being within Age, or his Heirs, before he shall or should accomplish his Age of one and twenty Years: And by the Person of *Non Sanæ Memoriae*, within five Years next after he shall recover, and be of *Sanæ Memoriae*; and by the Heir of such Person of *Non Sanæ Memoriae*, within five Years next after the Death of his said Ancestor, or before: And by the said Person that shall so be out of the Realm, or his Heirs, within five Years after he shall return; or if he shall not return within five Years after his Death: And by the said Person or Persons in Prison, within one whole Year next after his or their Enlargement from such Imprisonment.

No Dower for WOMEN, nor Courtesy of England for MEN.

Item, In the said Manors, or either of them, Women ought not to have Dowers of any customary Lands or Tenements within the Manors aforesaid, nor any of them: Nor Men to have any Estate as Tenants, by the Courtesy of England.

ESTATES of Inheritance shall descend according to Gavelkind.

Item, If any shall be seized of any customary Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Manors, or of either of them, of an Estate of Inheritance, and shall have two Sons, or three Sons, or more; or having no Sons, shall have divers Daughter; or having neither Sons nor Daughters, shall have divers collateral Heirs in one Nearness of Blood; or that are to make their Resort from those that were of the same Nearness of Blood to the Tenant dying: They shall be all Coheirs to their said customary Lands and Tenements, according to the Custom of Gavelkind.

Touching Descents where the TENANT left Issue.

Item, If any Man or Women die seized (as aforesaid) of any customary Lands or Tenements of any State of Inheritance, holden of the said Manors or of any of them, and shall have Issue two or three Sons, or more, whereof one or two or more of them shall be married, and have Issue in the Life of their Father or Mother, and

shall die before his or their Father or Mother; or having no Sons, shall have divers Daughters, whereof one or more shall be married and have Issue, and die in the Life of the Father or Mother; that then the said Issue shall inherit, and be Coheir with the said Son or Sons, Daughter or Daughters that shall survive his, her or their said Father or Mother that so shall die seized as is aforesaid, whether the said Issue be Male or Female, according to the Custom of Gavelkind.

How LANDS shall descend to those of the whole Blood, where the Tenant left no Issue.

Item, If any Person or Persons die seized as aforesaid, and shall leave behind him neither Son nor Daughter, then the next of his or their Kin (being of the whole Blood) shall be Heir or Heirs to the said Person or Persons so dying seized; that is to say, his, her or their Brother or Brothers, Brother or Brothers Children, or Childrens Children, according to the Custom of Gavelkind, &c. as long as any of that Issue shall be alive, being of the whole Blood. And in Default of such Issue, the Sister and Sisters Children, according to the Custom of Gavelkind, &c. so long as any Issue shall be alive, and of the whole Blood; and for Lack of such Issue, the Uncles and their Issues, being of the whole Blood, so long as any Issue shall be living: And in Default of such Issue, the Aunts and their Children, so long as any shall be living of the whole Blood; and for Lack of such Issue the next of Kin of the whole Blood, according to the Custom of Gavelkind.

MALES and FEMALES of one Womb cannot join to be COHEIRS.

Item, If any Person so dying seized as aforesaid, without Issue of his Body, and having divers Brothers of the whole Blood, whereof the one or some of them shall have been married, and shall have Issue, and after Issue had, shall die, before the said Brother dying seized as aforesaid; that then the Issues of the said Brother or Brothers, so dying before him that died seized, as aforesaid, shall join and be Coheir with his Brother or Brothers that surviveth the Brother that so died seized, as aforesaid, whether the said Issue be Males or Females. But Males and Females of one Belly or Womb cannot join to be Coheirs together: So that the Course of Descents is to be observed by the said Custom, according to the Custom and Nature of Lands in Gavelkind.

Touching DESCENTS:

Item, Likewise shall the Issue of the Daughter, that shall die in the Life of the Father or Mother, be Coheir with the Aunt that liveth, being of the whole Blood.

DESCENTS.

Item, Likewise shall the Uncles, and the Uncles Brothers Children (being of the whole Blood) be Coheirs together as aforesaid.

DESCENTS.

Item, Likewise shall the Aunts, and the Aunts Sisters Children join and be Coheirs as aforesaid, and so forth of all other further Degrees, of all collateral Heirs, being of the whole Blood, which may convey themselves to be any Cousins, and Heirs of the whole Blood to any Person or Persons dying seized of any of the aforesaid customary Lands or Tenements, according to the Custom of Gavelkind.

How COPYHOLDERS of Inheritance may surrender.

Item, By the Custom of the said several Manors, every Copyholder of Inheritance in Fee Simple, may surrender his said Copyhold Lands and Tenements, or any Part or Parcel thereof unto the Lord, to the Use of any Person or Persons, and to his and their Heirs for ever, or to his or their Heirs of his or their Bodies, or any otherwise in Taile, or for Life, or Lives, or Years, or to any Person or Persons, and his or their Heirs: To the Intent the said Copyhold Tenant may declare his last Will and Testament upon the same Lands and Tenements, or to any other Use or Uses, unless it be to any Corporation or Corporations, or Bodies Politick or Corporate. And every Copyholder in Tail, or for Life, Lives or Years, of either of the said Manors, may in like Manner (by the Customs of the said Manors and of either of them) surrender their Copyhold Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, according to the Nature of their Estates; so the same Surrender be made according to the Custom concerning Surrenders, as afore in these Presents is specified, or hereafter ensueth. And all the same Persons, to whose Use every Surrender shall be made, are to have their Copies made to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Custom of the Manor, whereof they have been holden by the Rents and Services therefore due and accustomed. Upon every of which Surrender, the Fine and Fines for the same hereafter expressed, is by the said Custom to be paid, and to be entered into the several Copies or the Margents of them.

SURRENDERS taken by the Headborough or Reeve, in Presence of six TENANTS.

Item, By the Custom of the said Manors, and of either of them, every Surrender taken out of the Court by the Headborough or Reeve, or his Deputy, and in the Presence of six Customary Tenants of the Manor, of which the said Lands or Tenements surrendered shall be Parcel, witnessing the same Surrender of any Person or Persons, of his or their Customary Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Manors, or of either of them. And being of the full Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards (except Women Covert-baron, and such as are not of perfect Mind) to the Use of any Person or Persons; are; and ought to be as good, as if it were taken in open Court by the said Steward of the Manors, or of either of them; so that such Surrender be by the Homage presented, as hereafter followeth.

Surrender of WOMEN Covert-baron, in Extremity of Sicknes.

Item, The Surrender by a Woman Covert-baron, being of the Age of one and twenty Years, made together with her Husband, of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof she is seized or estated; is, and shall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof she is seized and estated; and shall be a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden of the said Manors, or of either of the same; the same Surrender being made in her Extremity of Sicknes, or Likelihood of Death, by the Acceptance of the Reeve of the Manor, whereof the Lands and Tenements so surrendered, are Parcel, and his Deputy, or either of them, in the Presence of six Customary Tenants, or by the Acceptance of the Headborough, in the Presence of six Customary Tenants. But if any such Woman Covert-baron, so surrendering, do after that recover her Health, and do not at

the next General Court then following ratify and confirm the same, before the Steward or his Deputy, in the Presence of the Homage, then the same Surrender is and shall be void. And all other Surrenders made by any Woman Covert-baron, except before the Steward of the Manor, or his Deputy, where she shall be solely examined, or in Extremity of Sicknes, as is afore said, are and shall be void.

All SURRENDERS, taken by the Reeve or Headborough, must be presented at the first or second next General Court.

Item, All Surrenders taken of Women, as afore said, or of Men by the Reeve, or his Deputy, or by a Headborough for the Time being, and in the Presence of six Customary Tenants, as afore said; shall be, and ought to be, by the Homage presented, at the first or second next General Court, holden for the Manor whereof the same is holden, after the taking thereof; or within one Year and a Day next after the taking of the same Surrender, if any such General Court be holden within a Year and a Day next after the same Surrender so taken: Or else if no such General Court be holden within a Year and a Day; then to be by the Homage presented at the next General Court to be holden for the same Manor, next after the same Year and Day; is and shall be a good Surrender, as if the same had been taken by the Steward or Deputy of that Manor; or Woman examined, as afore said, in open Court, or otherwise. All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or his Deputy, or by a Headborough, and in the Presence of six Tenants, and not presented by the said Homage in Manner and Form afore said, are and shall be void. But when any Surrender shall be made by any Person, to the Use of his or her Will and Testament, to the Intent that he or she may thereby, or thereupon, make and declare his or her last Will and Testament; that Surrender is to be presented at the first or second Court General of that Manor, happening next after the Decease of the Party so surrendering perfectly known, and not before. But if the same be not at the first or second Court (next after Death of the same Party) presented; or if the same Party hath before (in his Life-time) made any other Surrender of the same Lands or Tenements, and the same to be presented; then the said Surrender, to the Use of such last Will and Testament, is, and shall be void.

The HOMAGE must write Billa Vera upon their Presentments and good Surrenders.

Item, The Homage must write *Billa Vera* upon every Surrender by them presented, when they find the same Surrenders agreeable to the Custom. And also upon every other of their Presentments, shall make *Billa Vera*, when they be agreeable to the said Custom: Or else, if the said Homage receive any Surrender, or other Bills to them exhibited, which be doubtful or repugnant to the Custom of the Manor whereof the Land is holden, upon every such Surrender or Bill, *Ignoramus* shall be made, or the like Supercription, to the Intent it may be known to be doubtful or naught, or else return the same naughty Surrenders or Bills back again, to the Parties that exhibited the same.

What WOMEN COVERT-BARON may do.

Item, Every Woman being Covert-Baron, of the Age of one and twenty Years, or upwards, having any customary Lands or Tenements to her or her Heirs for Life, Lives, or Years, and holden of the said Manors, or either of them, may, together with her Husband, (by the Hands of

of the said Steward, or his sufficient Deputy) surrender all her said Lands, and Tenements, Interest and Term of Years, to the Use of her said Husband, or to any other Person or Persons at their Will and Pleasure, so as she be solely and secretly examined before the Steward, or his sufficient Deputy.

SURRENDERS taken out of Court by the Steward, or his Deputy.

Item, All Surrenders taken out of the Court by the Steward of the said Manors, or of any of them, or his sufficient Deputy, of any Person or Persons, being of the full Age of one and twenty Years or more, and of *Sanæ Memoriae*, of any or their customary Lands and Tenements holden of the said Manors, or of either of them, be good by the Customs of the said Manors, and of either of them; and the same ought to be published and notified to the Homage at the next General Court; or else Surrenders are also void.

The FINES are certain, and not arbitrary.

Item, All the Fines upon Admittances for any the now Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of all and every the Persons named Parties to the said Indenture, holden by Copy of Court-Roll, are and ought to be certain, and not arbitrary, or at the Will of the Lord. And the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or of either of them, ought to have and take Fines upon Admittances, as hereafter follows, and not other or greater; that is to say, upon the Admission of the Heir or Heirs, after a Descent for every Acre of Land (of what Nature and Kind soever) sixteen Pence, and so after that Rate, for greater or less Quantities of Land. And upon Admission of one Person only, after any Surrender, the like Sum of sixteen Pence for every Acre; and so after that Rate for every greater or less Quantity of Land: But if more than one Person be admitted after or upon any Surrender, then every of the same Persons are to pay half so much as one Person ought to pay, and not more. Likewise upon Admission of the Heirs or Heir, after a Descent for every Messuage customary, with the Courts, Yards, Easements, Orchards, and Gardens, thereunto belonging, for a Fine, the Sum of thirteen Shillings, four Pence, and not more. And for a Dwelling-House, called a Tenement, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, Easements, and Gardens thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings, and not more. And for a Cottage, used for a Dwelling, with Easements and Gardens thereunto belonging, or without Garden, and not demised for more than three Pounds by the Year, the Sum of twenty Pence. But for a Building, not used for a Dwelling-House, so much only as according to the Quantity of the Land after the Rate of sixteen Pence the Acre. And for greater Cottages used for dwelling, and which shall be let for above three Pounds by the Year, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, and Easements thereunto belonging, the Sum of ten Shillings. And the like is of Messuages, Tenements and Cottages hereafter to be built. And upon or after any Surrender, at the Admission, the like Fines are to be paid for one Person: But if any Surrender be made by any Person or Persons, to a Man and his Wife, then a whole Fine is to be paid for the Husband, and half a Fine is to be paid for the Wife. And if more Persons be admitted upon one Surrender, then every of the same Persons are to pay for Fine, half so much as one Person ought to pay, and not more.

All Acres to be accounted, according to the Statute or Ordinance, *De terris mensurandis*, and Orchards and Gardens not belonging to such Messuages, Tenements or Cottages, are to pay as Lands, according to the Quantity thereof, according to the Rate aforesaid. And Parts of Messuages, Parts of Tenements, and Parts of Cottages, are to pay for Fines respectively (in regard of the Whole) according to the Rate of the Whole. And all Fines paid are to be set down and expressed in the Copy of the Court-Roll thereof, or in the Margent of the same Copy. And if any Question or Doubt shall hereafter arise, about the discerning and true Estimation what, or which be, or ought to be accounted a Messuage; and what, or which, a Dwelling-House, called a Tenement; and what, or which, a Cottage, the same is to be referred to the Homage of the Manor at the next General Court, and by the same to be tried, ordered, determined, and presented, and according to such Presentments, Fines are to be paid.

If the LORD refuse to admit, then, &c.

Item, If the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either of them, or his or their Steward (for the Time being) shall refuse to admit any Person or Persons, to whom or to what Use such Surrender (as in the precedent Article is expressed) shall be made, or shall refuse to admit such Person or Persons, to whom any of the said Copyhold, or customary or reputed Copyhold, or customary Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments shall descend, according to the Custom of the said Manors, and true Meaning of these Schedules: Then the Person so not admitted, paying or tendering to the Lord or his Reeve, Fine or Fines for the same (according to the true Meaning of these Schedules) shall and may into such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, so surrender or descended, respectively enter; and the same quietly have, hold, and enjoy as freely, and in such Sort, as if he or they had been thereunto lawfully admitted, and not otherwise.

SURRENDER to make the Wife a Jointure.

Item, If any Man make a Surrender, only to the Intent to make his Wife a Jointure, or to assure it to his Wife for Term of her Life, or during her Widowhood, not altering the Estate of the Inheritance; then for the Fine of the same, or any Admittance thereupon, there shall be paid but half a Fine for the same Things so surrendered: That is to say, half so much as one Person should pay upon Admittance, according to the true Meaning of these Schedules. And the like is to be used where the Husband and Wife make a Surrender of the Lands of the Wife; to the End only to make an Estate thereof to the Husband jointly with his Wife, or to the Husband for Term of his Life in Possession or Remainder. And likewise (by the said Custom) for every Tenant that shall not be admitted in Reversion or Remainder expectant, upon the Estate of any particular Tenant for Life, in Taile or for Years, granted by the Copy; the same is but half so much as it is upon other Admittances, upon Alienations, Surrenders, or dying seized as aforesaid.

DUTIES to the HOMAGE and Tenants for Bills and Surrenders.

Item, Every Person that exhibits or delivers any Surrender, or Bill to the Homage, ought to give and pay to the same Homage, for every such Surrender or Bill, four Pence, and every of the said six Tenants, and also the Headborough or Reeve (which shall be at the taking of any Surrenders

Surrenders as aforesaid) ought to have four Pence a-piece of the Parties that make the Surrender, if the same Surrender be taken within the said Manors, or in either of them. But if they go out of the said Manors, or either of them, for the taking of the same; then to have eight Pence a-piece, and their Charges, if they shall go further off. And the Party that procures the said Surrender, ought to give to the said Tenants four Pence, beside the said Fees, which four Pence is to be delivered with the said Surrender, or else he that brings in the said Surrender, without the said four Pence, shall pay it of his own Purse to the Homage.

Though an HEIR be admitted, yet upon a new Claim, the HOMAGE shall enquire, &c. for a Co-HEIR.

Item, If it chance at any Time, upon the Death of any Copyholder, or customary Tenant, that there is an Heir or Heirs found, and presented by the Homage, and after is or are admitted to the Lands or Tenements of the said Copyholder, and at that Time no other Heirs shall be known; and after it shall chance that one other comes and claims to be Co-heir with the said Heir that is admitted; then the Homage ought thereof to enquire, and if they find his Claim true, they ought to present the same. And then he or they so claiming, shall be likewise admitted, and pay his Fine, and have his Part of the Premises, notwithstanding the former Admission.

Where TENANTS are admitted, and after that another claims the Whole: The HOMAGE is not bound to enquire, but he is driven to his Suit.

Item, If any Man be admitted to any Possession, or to any Reversion or Remainder of any Lands or Tenements, whether they be to him descended as shall be supposed, or to him surrendered by any other Person, and after that comes another Person or Persons, who pretends a Title to the whole Premises, or any Part thereof, and desires that the Homage may enquire thereof: In this Case the said Homage is not bound thereof to enquire; but he or they are driven to his or their Suit or Complaint, whether his or their Title be right or wrong; except in such Case where any Person or Persons shall claim as in the next precedent Article. And yet if any shall require the Homage, to find whether he or they were the Son or Daughter, or Sons or Daughters of such a one or no, and the Homage knowing, or well informed of the Truth, that he or they shall be the Son, or Sons or Daughters of him or her, that died seized of the Lands then in Question; the Homage ought therein to present the Truth: But not to present, whether he or they ought to have the Premises, or any Part thereof, to which another Person is already presented. But in such Case, he or they shall be driven to his or their Suit or Complaint, as aforesaid, for Recovery of their said Right, if any Right they have; except in such Case where any Person or Persons shall claim, as in the next precedent Article.

How LANDS descended are to be taken up.

Item, After the Death of every Person, being a customary Tenant of the said Manors, or of either of them, the next Heir or Heirs ought to come and take up the Lands and Tenements, whereof his or their Ancestors so shall die seized; of what Age soever he be. And if he or they be of the Age of fourteen Years or upwards, he is to be admitted in his own Person, within a convenient Time after he or they shall be presented.

Or else if he or they be under the Age of fourteen Years, then to come and take it up by his Guardian, until he be of the Age of fourteen Years, as aforesaid; and to pay for his Fine, according to the Rates expressed in these Schedules; and the Guardian to pay but three Shillings and four Pence at the most for his Fine for the Guardianship, or less, as the Steward or his Deputy shall think fit. And for Lands descended from the Part of the Father; the next Cousin of the Part on the Mother, not able to inherit those Lands, ought to be Guardian. And if the Lands came from the Part of the Mother, then the like Cousin of the Part of the Father ought to be Guardian, if that Person will accept thereof. And upon their Refusal, or not praying to be admitted Guardian at the first or second Court after that Infant ought to be admitted; then may the Steward admit any other of the Kindred of the Infant (to whom his Lands cannot descend) to be Guardian. And if none of the Kindred will accept of the Guardianship, then may another be admitted. And every Guardian shall account to the Heir of the Profits, and repair the Copyhold Tenements of him whose Guardian he is: And upon Admittance be bound to the Lord for the Time being, with Condition for Performance thereof, in such Sum as the Homage of the said Court, or the greater Part thereof shall like of. And of the Lands of every Infant under fourteen Years of Age, that shall be a Purchaser; a Guardian shall be admitted, and shall so demean himself in such Manner, as for the Guardian of an Infant (having Lands by Descent) is limited and appointed.

They to whose Use LANDS are surrendered ought within three Years after the Presentment take them up.

Item, Every Person to whose Use any of the said Lands or Tenements shall be surrendered, ought to come within three Years after the same be presented, and take up the same by himself, if he be of Age, and to be admitted as aforesaid, and to pay his Fine, or else by his Guardian, as is aforesaid.

The LORD may distrain for the FINES, or by Default of Distress, seize the Lands.

Item, If any of the said Heirs, Aliens or Guardians, do not pay their Fines within one Month after the same Fines be extracted, and the Extracts delivered to the Reeve or his Deputy, for the gathering thereof, and by them or either of them demanded; then it shall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the said Manor or Manors for the Time being, or his or their Officers to distress, and avow as for Rents: And for Want of Distress, to seize the Lands and Tenements, for which the said Fine or Fines are to be paid, and to enjoy the same to his or their own Use, until he or they shall be fully satisfied, and paid the said Fine or Fines to be paid by him or them that so ought to pay the same.

The like he may do for Non-payment of the QUIT-RENT.

Item, If any Customary or Copyhold Tenant of the said Manors, or either of them, shall not pay his Rents for his Copyhold, for which the same is due, and demanded by the said Reeve or his Deputy, then it shall be lawful for the Lord or Lords of the said Manor or Manors, for the Time being, or his or their Officers, to distress and avow. And for Want of sufficient Distress, to seize the Lands and Tenements, out of which the same ought to be paid, and to take and enjoy

joy the Rents, Issues and Profits of the same to his or their own Use, until he or they shall be fully satisfied and paid the same Rents by him or them that so ought to pay the same.

Who shall be the GUARDIAN

Item, That when any Tenant dies seized, leaving his Heir under the Age of fourteen Years, the next of the Kin (to whom the said Lands and Tenements cannot descend) shall have, if he shall require it, the Custody of the Heir, and of his Lands and Tenements, committed to him for the Use of the Heir, until he come to the Age of fourteen, as is aforesaid, and then he to chuse his own Guardian, and the former Guardian at any Time after (upon reasonable Request) to yield Account to the Heir of the Profits of his Lands received.

TENANTS may. let Leases for one and thirty Years, and four Months, without any Licence or Fine.

Item, If any Person or Persons be disposed to let his or their Customary Lands, or Tenements to any other Person or Persons, and to their Executors and Assigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years, or less; the same Person or Persons have, and shall have full Power and Authority, to set or let to Farm, his or their Copyhold Lands or Tenements to any Person or Persons, their Heirs, Executors and Assigns, for the Term of one and thirty Years, and four Months or less, in Possession from the Time of the making thereof in Writing, without any Licence to him or them to be granted, and without paying Fine to the Lord, or incurring any Forfeiture or Seizure of or for the same; so as the same Lease do not exceed one and thirty Years and four Months, from the Time of the making thereof; but such Lease is and ought to be presented to the Homage of the Manor, whereof the Lands or Tenements so leased are held, within one Year after the making thereof, or else the same Lease so made and not presented as aforesaid, shall be void and of none Effect.

Either Manor is upon every Change of LORD, to pay five Pounds for Recognition-Money.

Item, The Custom of the Manor is, to give to the Lord of every of the said Manors, upon the Change of every Lord, at the next Court after the first Entry, *bona fide*, ten Pounds of lawful Money of England, that is to say, out of each Manor five Pounds for the Recognition and acknowledging the Service, which is to be levied and collected by the Reeve for the Time being, amongst all the said Copyholders of the said Manors respectively, according to the Rates they shall be taxed at by the Homage at the next Court to be holden after the Coming of the new Lord.

How the REEVE of either MANOR is to be chosen.

Item, The Homage of every of the said Manors ought yearly (at the General Court to be holden next after *Michaelmas*) to elect and chuse several Reeves for every of the said Manors; that is to say, to elect and chuse two Customary Tenants, either of the said Persons named Parties to the said Presents, their Heirs or Assigns, or of others not named, to bear the Office of the Reeve for each of the said Manors; namely, he that was before in Election (if he be alive) and one other; or if he be dead, two other, to the In-

tent the Lord of the said Manors, or of either of them, or his Steward, may appoint the one of them so elected for one whole Year; that is, one to serve for each of the said Manors; so he be appointed within that Manor of which he is a Tenant, and for which he shall be so chosen. Which Reeve being so appointed, ought to take upon him the said Office for one whole Year then next ensuing, to execute the same by himself or his Deputy, for whom he shall answer, and to be subject to account and answer for the same, as in the said Presents is set down.

And if a Copyholder shall be duly chosen, and appointed by the Homage to be the Lord's Reeve, as aforesaid, and (according to his Turn) presented by the Homage, and shall refuse to serve the said Office by himself or his Deputy; then every such Person so refusing, within the said Manor of *Hackney*, shall pay for a Fine six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence. And every such Person so refusing, within the said Manors of *Stebenhith* or *Stepney*, shall pay for a Fine ten Pounds to the Lord of the Manor, whereof his Lands are holden. And the Homage of the same Manor shall be charged from Time to Time to chuse another Reeve, in the Place of him that shall so refuse until such Time as (for the same Manor) one be chosen that shall and will serve the said Office. And every Copyholder that shall be chosen and appointed to the said Office as aforesaid, and shall refuse to serve the same Office, shall pay the Fine aforesaid to the Lord of that Manor for his Refusal. The one half of all which Fines or Fine of Tenant or Tenants so refusing to accept and execute the said Office of Reeveship, according to the true Meaning of these Schedules, the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either of them, of whom such Tenant or Tenants so refusing shall hold, ought, and shall from Time to Time allow to such Person or Persons, as being chosen and appointed to be Reeve, as aforesaid; and shall and will, next after the Refusal of any one or more of the said Tenants so chosen, accept and serve the said Office; the Moiety of the said Fine or Fines, respectively to be by him defaulted and retained in his Account. And by the Lord of that Manor, upon the same Reeves Account (whensoever he shall account for the same) to be duly and justly allowed.

In what Cases the LORD may seize the Reeves Lands.

Item, If any Copyholder, that shall accept, and execute the said Office of Reeve, shall refuse to satisfy and pay to the Lord, the yearly Quit-rents and Fines for Admittances upon Alienations or Descents, wherewith such Reeve shall or may be lawfully charged, by and according to the true Meaning of these Presents; or shall refuse to account with the Lord, within two Months next yearly after *Michaelmas*, having had the Rental and Extracts of Fines upon Admittances, as aforesaid, for that Year, by the Space of two Months: Every such Reeves Lands, and Tenements, that shall so refuse to account, and pay the said Rents and Fines which he shall or may have collected, as aforesaid, shall be seized into the Lord's Hand, and the Lord shall and may take to his own Use the Issues and Profits of his said Lands and Tenements, until he shall pay to the Lord the Rents and Fines aforesaid: And until he has also satisfied and paid for his said Offence, (*viz.*) being Reeve of *Hackney*, six Pounds thirteen Shillings four Pence, and being Reeve of *Stepney*, ten Pounds. Nevertheless, the Reeve ought not, nor shall be charged or chargeable to answer any Quit-Rents contained in any Rental or Ex-

tracts, unless it appear to him by the Rental of the former Reeve, or otherwise be made known to him by some of the Lord's Officers, who is the Tenant, or where the Land lies, for and in Respect of which the same Quit-Rents ought to be paid.

No REEVES, within this Composition, shall be charged with the Leet, or Court-Baron, otherwise than in Article 45, nor provide for any Dinners, except, &c.

Item, No Copyholder of the said Manors, or of either of them, being named Parties to the said Indenture, nor their Heirs or Assigns, ought or shall (at any Time) be charged to collect or gather any of the Amerciaments, Fines; or other Issues or Profits of the Courts-Leets, or Courts-Baron, holden within the said Manors, or of either of them, otherwise than in the last precedent Article is mentioned; nor to provide or allow for any Dinners, either on the Day or Days the Court-Leet shall be holden upon; or on the Day or Days of the two General Courts, but are and shall be thereof for ever freed and discharg'd, except that such Tenant, or his Heirs, shall hereafter purchase or have other customary Lands than those that the said Persons, named Parties to the said Indenture, or some one of them the said Persons do now hold, which shall be worth to be sold (at least) two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, or shall be of the clear yearly Value of twenty Pounds of like Money.

What TENANTS may be chosen REEVES.

Item, Every one of the said Customary Tenants, named Parties to the said Indenture, whose Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden by Copy or Court-Roll of either of the said Manors, are worth sixteen Pounds of like Money, as aforesaid, by the Year to be let, or two hundred Pounds to be sold, by the Estimation and Presentment of the Homage of the same Manor, shall bear the Office of Reeve, of and for such of the said Manors whereof he shall be a Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, and for which he shall be chosen and appointed Reeve, as aforesaid, when his or their Time and Course doth come.

What Allowances the REEVE is to have of the LORD.

Item, Every of the said Reeves is to be allow'd of the said Lords or Lord, for the executing of the said Office for one Year, as follows, viz. The Reeve of Stebenhith, three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence; and six Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Respect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the said Reeve; and the Reeve of Hackney, fifty three Shillings and four Pence, and six Shillings eight Pence more, for and in Respect of an Allowance of a Coat Cloth to the same Reeve; and all other Commodities due and incident to the said Office for either of them, or used heretofore to be paid to the said Reeve, by any of the Tenants of the said Manors respectively.

The REEVE to deliver the Rental to his Successor.

Item, The Reeve of the said Manors, and of either of them, shall at the next General Court, after his Year of Service expired, deliver the Rental by which he made his Account, to the Reeve that shall next succeed him, upon Pain to be amerced or fined by the Homage, if he shall not so do.

What the COPYHOLDERS may freely do without Forfeiture.

Item, All the Customary Tenants of the said Manors, and of either of them, may break and dig their Copyhold Grounds holden of the said Manors, and of either of them, at his or their Will and Pleasure, and fell and cut down their Timber and Woods growing, or that shall grow upon the same, and convert it to their best Use and Profit, and may also suffer their Copyhold Tenements and Houses to decay without incurring any Seizure or Forfeiture of their Estates therefore, or other Pain; and may take and pull down their said Tenements, and erect or set them up again, either where they stood before, or upon any other Lands holden by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Manors, or of either of them; but they may not, or shall not take or pull them down, to set them (or any Part of them) upon their own Freeholds, or upon the Freeholds of any other.

COPYHOLDERS may lop Trees growing upon the Waste before their Houses.

Item, Every of the said Copyholders, or reputed Copyholders, named Parties to the said Indenture may lop and shred all such Trees as grow before their Houses or Tenements upon the waste Ground, and convert the said Trees stand for the Defence of their Houses, Yards or Gardens: And also they may dig Gravel, Sand, Clay and Lome upon the said waste Grounds, to build or repair any of their Copyhold Tenements within the said Manors, or in either of them, without any Licence, so always as every of the said Copyholders do fill up so much as shall be digged by him or them.

Letting of LANDS for more than thirty one Years and four Months, is a Forfeiture.

Item, If any Person or Persons, being Tenant Customary, shall (without Licence by Indenture, or other Writing, or otherwise) let his said Customary Lands or Tenements for more than one and thirty Years and four Months, it shall be a Forfeiture of his Estate, by the Custom of the said Manors, and of either of them, being found and presented by the Homage, or else otherwise lawfully and sufficiently proved.

For what Offences these COPYHOLDERS may forfeit their Estates.

Item, For Treason or Felony whatsoever, that shall be committed by any Copyholder of the said Manors, or of any of them, for which he shall be lawfully attainted, he shall forfeit Copyhold Lands and Tenements to the Lords of the said Manor; and for all other Offence or Offences, Act or Acts whatsoever, for which a Freeholder ought (by the common Laws of the Land) to forfeit his Freehold Lands and Tenements: There a Copyholder of the said Manors, or of either of them, shall forfeit, as a Freeholder ought to forfeit, in like Case, his Freehold. But if a Copyholder be outlawed for any Cause, saving Felony or Treason, the Lord shall not have the Issue or Profits of his Lands. And if a Copyholder make a Feoffment of his Copyhold, Gift in Tail, or Lease for Life or Lives, by Deed or without Deed, by Livery and Seisin thereupon, or shall suffer a Recovery at the Common Law, levy a Fine, or willfully refuse or deny to pay, do or perform his Rents, Fines, Suits, Customs and Services at any Time due to the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either

either of them for the said Copyholds : The same willful Refusal being presented to the Homage, the same shall be holden and reputed a Forfeiture of his Estate, whatsoever he shall have by Copy of Court-Roll, at the Time of any such Act committed or done ; in so much of his or their Copyhold Lands and Tenements, as he shall have committed by any such Act ; and only for so much of his Lands and Tenements out of which the said Quit-Rent and other Duties is demanded and shall be due, and willfully denied by the said Tenants, as aforesaid. Or if any Copyholder shall in the Lord's-Court, or elsewhere in any Court of Record, disclaim to hold his said Copyhold Lands and Tenements of the Lord of the Manor, whereof his Lands and Tenements are holden, or shall (by pleading in the Lord's Court, or other Courts of Record) willfully claim their Copyholds to be Freeholds, or willingly and wittingly plead in any Real Action at the Common Law in chief as a Freehold Tenant, or shall willingly and wittingly do any other Act or Things, in or concerning his now Lands and Tenements, which shall be a Disseisin or Disinheritance of the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either of them, their Heirs or Assigns other than such Acts, as in these Articles are especially mentioned (or dispensed withal) that then he should forfeit his and their Estate, of and in the said Lands and Tenements so disclaimed, to be holden or claimed to be Freehold ; or for which he shall plead in Chief, or do any such Act or Thing, as is aforesaid. Finally, the Lords of the said Manors, or either of them, shall have all such other Forfeitures, Issues, Profits and Advantages of the said Copyholds, as shall grow due to him by any Statute-Laws of this Realm, being not against and contrary to these Articles and Customs here expressly set down.

The Act or Neglect of the TENANT for Lives or Years, shall not prejudice those in Remainder.

Item, If any Person or Persons, having any Estate of any Copyhold Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Manors, or of either of them, for Term of Life or Lives, or for Term of Years, or (in the Right of their Wives) of any Estates, although he, she, or they, shall do or suffer, or neglect to do any Act or Acts during the Time aforesaid, in or upon the said Copyhold Lands and Tenements, which may or shall be contrary to the Custom of the said Manors, or either of them. The same Act or Acts so being done, shall not be prejudicial or hurtful to the next Person or Persons to whom the said Customary Lands or Tenements should or ought to remain, revert, or come, nor to the said Wife or her Heirs, not being Party in Court, or consenting in Court to the said Act or Forfeiture. Nor that the Lord of the said Manors, or of either of them, shall take any longer Advantages, Issues, or Profits of the same Copyhold Lands or Tenements, than during the Time of such Estates as aforesaid, of the Party committing, doing, or assenting to such Act or Acts ; so that after his or their Decease, or Estates determined, the said Lands and Tenements shall remain, revert, or come to the next Person or Persons, or to such Person or Persons to whom the same should have come or remained, or go or revert immediately after such Estate or Estates ended or determined ; as tho' there had been no such Act or Acts done, contrary to the Tenor or true Meaning of these Presents, by any such Person or Persons.

Private Acts of TENANTS hurt not the Customs of the rest.

Item, The particular or private Act or Acts of any Customary Tenant or Tenants of any of the

said Manors, which shall happen to be done by, or between them, or any of them, and the Lord or Lords of the said Manors, or either of them, and his or their Reeve, or of either of them, contrary to the Articles and true Meaning of these Presents, neither doth nor shall extend to be construed to be a Breach of the antient Customs of the said Manors, or of either of them, to the Hurt or Prejudice of the rest of the Customary Tenants, but of themselves only, doing the said particular Act.

TENANT for Life or Years, making waste, shall be fined by the HOMAGE.

Item, That if any Tenant for Term of Life, or Lives only, or for Term of Years of Customary Lands, shall make any Waste, then he shall be fined by the Homage ; the third Part of which Fine shall be to the Lord, and the other two Parts shall come to him in the Reversion or Remainder of the said Copyhold.

The LORD may distrain, but not seize.

Item, the Lord, for Non-payment of Amerciaments, may distrain his said Tenants, Parties to these Presents, and avow for the same as for Rents : But he cannot seize any of his or their Customary Lands or Tenements, Parties to these Presents, for Non-payment thereof, until he be paid.

How PARTITION is to be made between Co-heirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common.

Item, Upon the Admission of any Coheirs, Joint-Tenants, or Tenants in common, if they cannot agree to occupy their Lands and Tenements, or to make Partition among themselves ; then he or they that be grieved, may (by the Custom of either of the said Manors) have a Precept from the Steward, directed to seven Customary Tenants, or more, of the said Manors within which the said Lands and Tenements do lie : And they shall make Partition thereof, and the same return to the Steward of the said Manors again, to be enrolled in the Court Rolls of the said Manors, whereof the said Lands or Tenements be holden : Whereupon the said Heirs shall go to the Steward of the said Manor, within which the said Lands or Tenements shall lie ; and then elect and chuse their Parts in Form following :

That is to say, The youngest Son to chuse first, and then he that is next to the youngest to chuse next, and so after that Rate unto the eldest (how many soever) which eldest shall chuse last. And likewise the same Order is to be observed amongst Daughters, if there be no Sons, and amongst all other Degrees of Heirs, touching the Customary Lands and Tenements holden of the said Manors, or either of them. And upon every such Partition, they shall pay for a Fine to the Lord, two Shillings and Six Pence, or less, at the Discretion of the Steward, according to the Quantity of the Lands or Tenements so parted between Tenants in common and Joint-Tenants ; for the like Fine the said Division to be by the said Tenants, without Election of the Parties themselves, but by casting of Lots, if they cannot otherwise agree.

COPYHOLDERS shall pay but a Penny for Poundage.

Item, if any Customary or Free Tenants Cattel, or the Cattel of their Farmers, be brought to the Lord's Pound, the said Tenant, or his Farmer, shall pay for all his Cattel (if they be a hundred Heads, or upward or under) for the Poundage thereof, but one Penny. And he that is no Tenant, shall pay for every Distress of Cattel so pounded, four Pence.

CATTLE

CATTEL impounded to be delivered by two COPYHOLDERS.

Item, If any Cattel be impounded within the Lord's Pound, by any Person or Persons, being a Customary Tenant or Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, for any Trespass committed or done within the said Manors, or in either of them, upon their Copyholds; that all such Cattel being so impounded, may by two of the said Customary Tenants, of such of the said Manors, or of either of them, wherein the said Trespass shall be committed, which will answer for such Damages and Costs as shall be recovered in the said Court, against the Owners of the same Cattel for the said Trespass, be delivered out of the said Pound, unto the Owner of the said Cattel, by the Custom of the same Manors, and of either of them.

No Suits for Title of COPYHOLDS out of the Lord's Court, without Licence.

Item, No Customary Tenant shall sue, vex, or trouble any other Customary Tenant, for any Title of Lands or Tenements, lying and being within the said Manors, or in either of them, being Copyhold Lands or Tenements of the said Manors, or of either of them, out of the Lord's Court, without the special Licence first had and obtained of the Lord of the said Manors, or of either of them, or of his Steward for the Time being. If any Person do the contrary, he shall have his Lands or Tenements seized into the Lord's Hands, until he pay a Fine to the Lord for the same Offence, *viz.* such Fine as shall be seized by the Homage at the next General Court of the said Manor.

CATTEL offending, shall be driven to the LORD'S POUND.

Item, That no Customary Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, for any Offence to be done by any Man's Cattel, within the said Manors, or in either of them, shall drive the same Cattel to any Foreign Pounds, but to the Lord's Pound, being within the said Manors, or in either of them: If any Man do the contrary, to be amerced at the next General Court, by the Homage; so always as there be a sufficient Pound of the Lord's there.

How Stakes, Marks, and Mears, between Tenant and Tenant ought to be set.

Item, That no Tenant, or any other Person, shall set any Stake, Mark, or Mear, between Tenant and Tenant, or between Tenant and any other Person that lieth next to him, without the Parties do thereunto agree, unless an Order be appointed by the Homage, or the greatest Part of them, that it may be first viewed by twelve Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, where the Stake or Mear is to be set; and there to set the Stake or Mear (indifferently) between both the said Parties, and so to continue it, upon Pain of Amercement by the Homage.

DRIVERS of Commons, when to be chosen.

Item, The Homage do, and shall yearly use at the next General Court, holden upon the *Tuesday*, the ninth Day next after *Easter-Day*, to elect and chuse out of the Hamlets within every of the said Manors, certain Customary Tenants, to be Drivers and Viewers of the Wastes and Commons of the said Manors, and of either of them, for one whole Year. Which Tenants so elected, have

Authority (by the said Custom) to drive the Commons at any Time when they find it surcharged, and to impound the Cattel by them so taken; and no other to drive the said Common, than the Persons that were so chosen as aforesaid.

How surcharging the Common is to be remedied.

Item, If by their driving, the surcharging cannot be remedied, then they ought to inform the Homage thereof at the next Court, that they may amerce the Offenders, whether the Offenders be Tenants or no Tenants. And also to put a Pain or Amerciament upon their Heads, that they shall not likewise offend.

The DRIVERS shall account to the Homage.

Item, If the said Drivers receive by the said Poundages, any more Money than they spend in Travel, the rest shall be employed to the scowring of the Common Sewers, which be upon the said waste Ground and Commons, and laying of Bridges over the said Common Sewers; and shall make their Account (in that Behalf) to the Homage at the General Court, when the Year (for which they were chosen) shall expire.

The Homage may make BY-LAWS, which shall bind the Tenants.

Item, The Copyhold and Customary Tenants may make By-Laws at their General Courts, when Need shall require, which Custom shall be so continued. And the said By-Laws so by them made, shall bind all the Copyhold Tenants of the said Manors, or of either of them, so the same be not contrary to the true Meaning of these Articles.

RECOVERIES may be suffered to barre ENTAILS.

Item, By the Custom of the said Manors, and of either of them, Tenants in Tail of Customary Lands and Tenements, may suffer common Recoveries within the said several Manors, with single or double Vouchers; or (by Agreement) forfeit the said Lands and Tenements into the Lord's Hands, for the cutting off the Estate Tail: Which Custom (by these Articles) shall have still Continuance, and such Recoveries and Forfeitures, are and shall be good to barre the said Entail.

TENANTS not appearing at Set Courts, shall not be amerced above Four Pence.

Item, Whensoever there shall be any Court, or Courts Baron (or other than the said two General Courts) kept within the said Manors, or either of them; no Copyholder ought or shall be amerced above the Sum of four Pence, for any Default of his Appearance at any the same Court or Courts, except the said two General Courts: Neither shall incur any Forfeiture, or Seizure of his Copyhold Lands or Tenements, or any other Damage for any such Default. And the said Amerciament to be taxed by the Assurers Tenants of that Court.

The STEWARD'S Fees.

Item, The Steward or his Deputy, is to have such Fees and Allowances, as hereafter is expressed, *viz.* for every Surrender taken out of the Court five Shillings, and nothing for any Surrender taken in Court. For every Woman Covertbaron, that shall be examined, six Shillings and eight Pence; for every Admittance of every Person, two Shillings; for entering every Surrender, and

and making the Copy of Court Roll thereupon, six Shillings and eight Pence; for every Precept for a View of Partition, and entering the same, and the Return thereof upon the Court Roll, and the Copy thereof, two Shillings and Six-pence: And if it exceed two Sheets of Paper, then for every Sheet over and above two Sheets, twelve Pence more. For searching the Court Rolls for every Year, four Pence. For every purchased Court, thirteen Shillings and four Pence. For entering a Note of a Lease, granted of any Lands or Tenements, containing the Date, Quantity of Lands or Tenements, and Certainty of Term, and to whom the same shall be granted, and for a Note thereof to the Party, six Pence. For these Things before expressed, the Steward shall have only such Fees as before is declared; and for all other Things, he shall have as formerly hath antiently been used, and no more.

BUILDINGS to be erected, shall pay Fines, as those already built.

Item, All Messuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that shall hereafter be built upon any the Copyhold Lands, whereof the Customs are hereby meant to be declared, shall be held and enjoyed by the Copyhold Tenants thereof, under the same Customs and Articles herein declared, as the Lands whereon they shall be built are holden and enjoyed; but shall pay such Fines therefore, as is before expressed or declared for Messuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that shall be new built.

The LORD shall not sever from the Manor any of these COPYHOLDERS, to any Persons in Fee Simple, or other Estate of Freehold.

Item, The Lord of the said Manors, or of either of them, their Heirs or Assigns, shall not at any Time hereafter grant, or convey (severed from the Manor whereof the same is now holden, or ought to be holden) any of the Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof any of the said Persons, named Parties to the said Indenture hereunto annexed, is now Copyholder or Customary Tenant, to any Person or Persons in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life, or other Estate of Freehold, or for any Estate or Term, other by Copy of Court Roll, according to the Customs of the said Manors, and true Meaning of these Presents, and the Indenture whereunto the same are annexed; except the Freehold to be granted or severed, at the Petition and Desire of such Person or Persons as then shall be Copyholder thereof, according to the true Meaning of these Presents.

And if the Lord hath granted away the Freehold of any the Copyhold Lands or Tenements, whereof the Custom is hereby meant to be declared; he shall get and take the same back again; and the same shall (notwithstanding such Grant or Alienation) be annexed to the Manor whereof it was, or is held, and shall be held and enjoyed by the Tenant, his Heirs and Assigns thereof, by Copy of Court Roll of the same Manor, under the Rents, Services, and Customs in these Articles expressed, and not otherwise; and also, that the Lord shall admit by his Steward or his Deputy, all such Tenant and Tenants that ought of Right to be admitted upon the Presentment of the Homage.

The PARISH of St. MARY at ISLINGTON.

WINDING West from the Parish of Hackney, by Dorlestone and Kingland, Wards in the said Parish, is Iseldon, corruptly and com-

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monly called *Islington*, placed pleasantly upon a Hill; whence is a fine Prospect of LONDON, on the North West Side of which it is situated.

THE Church here is on the North West Side of the Town; the first Foundation of which is unknown; but the present Structure is supposed to be about 230 or 40 Years ago. The Gallery was built Anno 1663, the Fire of LONDON three Years after not having Power thus far Northward. The present Altar-piece was made in 1671.

As to the Nature and Order of the Building; the Walls are Brick and Boulder Roof cover'd with Tile, and the Columns (which support it) and Arches are *Gothical*; the Windows of the modern *Gothick*; the Floor paved with Stone and Tile, which is higher by two Steps at the Altar, than in the Body of the Church, which has three Isles. It is built directly East and West, as appears by an Erect direct South Dial on the Tower, whereon is this Motto:

Dum spectas fugit Flora.

As to the Ornament, it cannot be expected any considerable should be in so old and decaying a Structure: But what is there to be found, is agreeable enough.

THE Roof is divided into Pannels, and (over the Chancel) painted. Here are good Pews of Oak, and the Church is wainscotted in many Places about seven Feet high; but higher round the Communion-Table, painted Olive Colour, and the Mouldings gilt with Gold, adorned also with a Cornice at the East End, in the Middle whereof is a *Glory*; over which is a spacious Window, (wherein appears the Ruins of fine Glass Painting) between the two Tables of the *Decalogue*, depencill'd in black Letters on the white Wall.

THE Dimensions are, Length 92 Feet, Breadth 54, Altitude 28, and that of the Tower 74 Feet; in which are six Bells to ring in Peal.

MONUMENTS.

ON the South Wall, near the End of the South Isle, is a very spacious costly Marble Tomb and Monument of white and veined Marble, adorned with two Columns, and their Entablament, of the *Corinthian* Order; also pyramidal Figures and those of the Lady, lying on her Left Side under an Arch, as reading; and of eleven Children in a kneeling Posture, in the Front of the Tomb lower; also Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit and Leaves, partly gilt, and the whole enclosed with Iron Rail; with this Inscription:

Under the Hope of the Resurrection,

Here lyeth the Body of Alice Owen, Widow, the Daughter of Thomas Wilkes: She was first married to Henry Robinson; by whom she had six Sons, John, William, Henry, John, Thomas, and Henry; which said Henry the younger was married unto Mary, the Daughter of Sir William Glover, Kt. Alderman of LONDON. And five Daughters, Margaret, married to Sir John Bret of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, Kt. Susan, Anne, and Anne the Younger, married Robert Rich of Horndon on the Hill in the County of Essex, Esquire; and Alice, married to John Washborn of Wittingfoord in the County of Worcester, Esquire.

The second Husband was William Elkin, Esq; Alderman of the City of LONDON; by whom she had Issue only Ursula Elkin, married to Sir Roger Owen of Condover in the County of Salop, Knight.

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The

The third Husband was Thomas Owen, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to Queen Elizabeth.

ARMS of Owen: *Vert on a Chevron between three Bucks Trippant Or, as many Lozenges Gules.*

Impaled with that of Wilkes; Argent on a Mount in Base proper, a Fig-tree Vert Fruited Or.

On a fair Stone in the Chancel is the following Inscription:

Hinc
Sperat Resurrectionem
(Filius HARBOTELLI GRIMESTON,
Militis & Baronetti
Natus tertius)
HENRICUS GRIMESTON.

Anagramma:
En! Christi Regno sum.
Qui moritur, vivit Christo: huic mors
Semita, Ductor
Angelus, ad vitam janua Christus erit.
Hac iter ad superos, calcans vestigia lethi,
Intrabam Christi Regia, Templa Dei.
12^o die Mensis Julii, An. Dom. 1627.

On the North Side of the Chancel is a very spacious Marble Monument, adorned with four black Columns and Entablament; also the Figure of him between those of his two Wives, in a kneeling Posture, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Gilding, &c. and this Inscription:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knight, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and an Honourable Member of the High Commission Court, &c. who had to his first Wife Cicelia, with whom he lived in blessed Amity near forty Years together; with Sarah his second Wife six Years; and having past, with much Prosperity, Love and Credit, the reverend Years of 72, he changed this terrestrial Condition, for that everlasting State of Blessedness, the third of September 1624.

Wife, loving, liberal, religious, just:
Those Graces fill'd the Soul of him whose Dust
Lies here intomb'd all that Praise can bring forth.

There are not Words enough t'express his Worth
For his good Works, this Stone cannot comprise
Half the Particulars of his Pieties:
What Goodness ever was is, and to come,
In mortal Man, that makes up his just Sum.

Near this is a Stone for D—— Kempe, married to Thomas E——, and after to Sir —— Knt. She dyed 1650, in the 77th Year of her Age.

Another Monument on the North Side of the Chancel hath this inscribed:

Vivit post funera virtus.

Here lyeth the Body of William Richorne, late of Canonbury, Esq; Which William married with Anne the Daughter of John Quarles of LONDON, Merchant, and dyed without Issue the 18th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord God 1582, and in the 54th Year of his Age.

A Monument in the South Isle with this Inscription:

To the Sacred Memory of Anne late Wife of Henry Chittin, Esq; Chester Herald at Arms, eldest Daughter of William Bennet, Gentleman, by Joice, Widow of Richard Joselin, of Newhall Joselins in Essex, Esq; and Daughter of

Robert Atkinson of Stowell, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire. She had four Children, whereof three are living Thomas, Joyce, and Henry; of which last she died in Childbed the 8th of May, 1630, in the 27th Year of her Age; and 4th Year of her Marriage.

Mors mihi vita.

Life is Death's Road, and Death Heaven's Gate must be,

Heaven is Christ's Throne, and Christ is Life to me.

The Angels of the Lord protect,
All those that are his own Elect.

Vivit post funera virtus.

Later Monuments erected in *Issington* Church; or more antient omitted before, are for these Persons following:

In the Chancel for John Short, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, born at Doncaster in Yorkshire, who departed this Life at Canbury-house in this Parish the 26th of March, 1689, in the 66th Year of his Age.

John Short, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, begun this Life in Kent; departed this Life in the same Place as above, in October 1666. Aged near 60 Years.

Omnium vereatur Urna.

Under the Communion-Table a Marble Grave-stone, with this Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Spooner, the Wife of Abraham Spooner, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, who was married 20 Years to her Husband, and lived an affectionate and faithful Wife to him, a diligent and tender Mother in the Instruction of her Children, a kind and careful Mistress of her Servants, upright and circumspect in all her Conversation, bearing always a Conscience void of Offence towards God and Man.

She departed this Life in the full Assurance of a better, the 1st of March, 1690, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Also within the Rails lies Anne Woolnough, Daughter of Henry Woolnough, Clerk; deceased the 11th of June, 1679. Aged 14 Years.

Edmund Pott, of Pott in the County of Chester, Gent. first married to Sarah, Daughter of Anthony Thompson, of Cambridge, Gent. and had Issue by her two Sons and one Daughter. She deceased 1640. His second Wife was Jane, the Daughter of Joseph Lane, of LONDON, Gent. who had Issue by her two Sons. He deceased March the 28th, 1650.

Christopher Wase, of Upper-Holloway, Esq; and Judith Master, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the said Christopher Wase. She died the 4th of November, 1669. and George Master, Son of the abovenamed Judith Master, the 6th of June, 1666.

On the South Wall of the Chancel: A black and white Marble Monument, adorned with his Effigies and a Festoon, this Inscription:

Memoriae Sacr. Hic componitur Hugo Dashfield, Wigorniensis, Vir Pietate in Deum, Liberalitate in egenos, Comitatus ergo omnes insignis. Cujus Industria, Prudentia, & Spectata Fides Honoratissimo Thomae Domino Coventriae (cui tandem a Carolo Rege concedita est magni Signilli Custodia) ita placuerunt, ut tanto Hero, publicisque muniis inserviens, apud ipsum duodecim

cim pane trietericas vixerit, quam hinc excederet, &c. Fidei plenus & spei, cursum perfolvit September 17, Ann. Dom. 1638. Ætat. 59.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Judith Master, &c. Wife to George Master of Lincoln's-Inn, third Son of Sir William Master of Cicester, in the County of Gloucester, Kt. She was a Woman of exemplary Vertue: Towards God truly pious, towards Man exactly just, to her Husband, during their ten Years in their Marriage, she was ever a most affectionate and judicious Friend, by whom she had many Children; but left him only one Son.

Upon a Brass Plate:

Mr. William Langham, late one of the Prebends of Litchfield, Parson of Thurnbie, and Doctor of Physic, who deceased the 16th Day of Sept. 1603.

North Isle, at the East End:

Hic sepelitur Margareta Savil, nuper uxor Henrici Savil, Armigeri: Filia Thomæ Fowler, in hac Parochia item Armigeri, &c. 15^o. die post partu editum in ipso Juventutis flore ex hac vita excessit. Anno ætatis suæ 19, 27 Mensis Augusti, Ann. Dom. MDCXLVI.

On a Brass Plate:

Here lyeth the Body of Gregory Charlet, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of LONDON, who had one only Daughter, named Jane, married to Thomas Fowler of Islington, Esq; which said Gregory was buried the 6th of June, 1593, whose Soul resteth with the Lord. Ætat. suæ 67.

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Fowler, Daughter to Gregory Charlet, Citizen and Tallow-Chandler, &c. she had Issue by the said Tho. Fowler two Sons, Thomas and Edmund: She was buried the 14th of Octob. 1601, whose Soul resteth in the Lord.

Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. who took to Wife Jane Charlet, by whom he had Issue Sir Thomas and Sir Edmund Fowler. After the Death of Jane, he took to Wife Mary the Widow of Sir John Spencer of Althrop, in the County of Northampton, Kt. and Mother to the Lord Spencer, that now is, by whom he had no Issue. The said Mary departed this Life the 5th of January, 1620. He afterwards married Dorothea, the Daughter of Sir Walter Coape of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Kt. and had by her no Issue. The said Sir Thomas departed this Life the 14th of January, 1624. He was one of his Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants of this County of Middlesex; as also a High Commissioner for the Verge, and likewise in the Commission of the Peace and Quorum for this County.

Elizabeth Lady Fowler, late Wife of Sir Tho. Fowler, the Younger, Kt. the Daughter and Heir of William Person, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; 19 Sept. 1628. She had Issue by the same Sir Tho. four Sons and seven Daughters.

John Fowler, sole Son and Heir of Sir Tho. Fowler of this Parish, Kt. and Bar. who married Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of Aunseline Fowler, of the County of Gloucester, Esq; died without Issue the 1st of Sept. 1638.

Jane, the Daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, of this Parish, Kt. and Bar. and Wife of Mr. Richard Corbet of ——— in the County of Lincoln, the 20th Day of Novemb. 1633, and had Issue by

the said Corbet two Sons, viz. Thomas and Rowland.

Martha, the Daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. and Bar. the 11th of June, 1634.

Dedicated by Richard Fisher, Bar. to the honoured Memory of his Grandfather Sir Thomas Fowler, late of this Place, Kt. and Bar. and his Lady Elizabeth, Daughter of William Person, Esq; by whom he had one Son and four Daughters, viz. John who married Sarah Daughter to John Fowler of Staffordshire, Esq; who dyed Childless. Sarah married to Sir Thomas Fisher, Kt. and Bar. Jane married to Richard Corbet, Esq; Elizabeth married to Gerard Gore, Esq; and Martha dyed a Virgin. These all sleep in Hope of a blessed Resurrection, 1678.

Erected by Sir Richard Fisher, Bar. to the dear Remembrance of his Father Sir Tho. Fisher, Kt. and Bar. and his beloved Lady Sarah, eldest Daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Kt. and Bar. by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters; viz. Thomas, who married Jane the Daughter of Sir John Prescott, Kt. He had only one Son Thomas, who dyed at the Age of 18 Years: John dyed young: Sarah married Sir Hugh Ducie, Kt. of the Bath, both deceased; Richard, Susan, and Ursula are now living, March the 30th, 1678.

Upon a Brass Plate:

Here lyeth Tho. Walker, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, and Cicele his Wife; Thomas deceased the 25th Day of the Month of July, the Yere of our Lord God, a Thousand CCCCLXXXVI, on whos Sowlys Jhu. have Mercy. Amen.

James Ward, Son of Lieutenant James Ward, Esq; and of Frances his Wife, 30 Apr. 1686.

Upon a Plated Stone:

I preye the Crysten Man, that hast Ey to see thys,

To preye for the Sowles of theym that here buried is.

And remembre that in Cryft we be Bretherne; the whych hath commaunded every Man to preye for other.

Thys seyth Robert Andertone and Johan hys Wyff, here wrapped in Cley,

Abydyng the Mercie of Almyghty God themselves Domedey.

Whych was some Tyme Servaunt to Sir George Hastyng Knight, Earl of Huntingdon. And passyd my Lyff in the Yere of our Lord God MCCCCI on whos Sowl Almyghty God have Mercy. Amen.

Sufanna the Wife of John Marsh, of Wilsden in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman and Daughter of Robert Merry, Yeoman, the 4th of Sept. 1687.

Juxta hunc locum humatum jacet Corpus Hugonis Ratclyffe ex hac Parochia, Armigeri, Civis & Galeropolæ Londinensis; quondam pileonis Sacræ Majestati Caroli Imi. beatæ Memoriam totiq; familiæ Regali. Ob. 28 Nov. 1678.

This Man had two Wives, viz. Margaret, Daughter of Gervase Handel of Wilford in Nottinghamshire, Gent. And Elizabeth Coheir of Thomas Chewning, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON. This Monument was erected by Chewning Ratcliff, his Heir, 1681.

South Isle :

Here are the Monuments of Henry Chitting and Alice Owen, mentioned before. Also on a plated Gravestone over one Markham, this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of John Markham, Esq; one of the Sergeants at Arms to our most gracious Sovereign Lord King James, &c. who dyed the 26th of Aug. 1610.

He was both gentilke born, and gentilke bred ;
And ere he dyed was well marryed
Unto a vertuous and a loving Wife,
Who loosing him, loathed her own Life.
Whose Love hath built this for Eternity,
That he may still be had in Memory.

Another Plated Stone thus inscribed :

Thomas Draper de Strond Green dum vixit Civis Londinen. postquam omnia Societatis suæ munia obiisset, & in communi Civitatis Concilio diu fedisset, placide decessit in Domino. Vir probus, prudens, & pius, &c. Ob. 23 Octobr. Anno Dom. 1711.

By his Wife Sarah he left three Sons and one Daughter.

Sarah Fowke, Wife of Tho. Fowke, of LONDON, Merchant, Mar. 10, 1663. By her he had Issue five Sons and six Daughters.

In the Chancel on the South Side :

Near this Place lyes the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, late Wife of Robert Barber of Ashcomb, in the County of Wilts, Esq; who dyed March the 7th, 1724, aged 59.

And also her Daughter, Mary, who dyed December 3, 1696, aged 12 Weeks.

Against the Wall in the North Isle, is a white Marble Table Monument, with this Inscription :

To the Memory of John Harwood, who departed this Life December the 30th, A. D. 1730, aged 72.

And likewise of Anne Harwood, his Wife, who departed Sept. the 4th, A. D. 1729, aged 55.

They were both interred in a Vault at the West End of the Chancel.

Also in the same Place lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Harwood, their youngest Son, who departed this Life March the 18th, 1734, aged 19.

In the Church-yard of Islington :

A Tomb close to the Church Wall for William Norman of this Parish, Yeoman, and Christian his Wife: And Christian, late the Wife of William Strode of this Parish, Gent. only Daughter of the said William and Christian, who dyed the 17th of Nov. 1698.

John Patten, late of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Founder, and Tho. Patten his Son. John dyed 1696, and Thomas 1693.

Edward Symphon, Son of Giles, 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Nicholas Rufford, Gent. and Judith his Wife, 14 Jun. 1702. In Memory of her, and four more their Children, this Tomb was erected: And

Elizabeth late Wife of Nicholas Rufford, 18 Jan. 1685, and his Mother, 1674, and three of his Brothers.

Richard Cloudesley, a good Benefactor to this Parish, who deceased 9 Hen. 8. An. Domini 1517, repaired and polished, and reinsculp'd, An. Domini 1690.

Here lyeth the Body of William Taylor, who departed this Life the 14th of October, 1700, in the 72d Year of his Age, and now resteth in Hope of the Resurrection of the Just.

Sleep then, blest Man, till this thy Body be
Rais'd from the Dust to Immortality :
That Soul and Body may, rejoin'd again,
With Christ in perfect Bliss for ever Reign.

Here lyeth the Body of Hannah Dundson, Daughter of John and Mary Dundson, Malster, of Tulbrock; she died April the 9th, 1721; aged 23 Years.

You that are young, and do pass by,
I was young, and here must lye ;
My Marriage-bed is in the Dust,
And Christ my Bridegroom, in whom I trust.

Here lieth the Body of Isaac Hufday, who departed this Life December 25, 1728, aged 60 Years.

Who suffer'd many Years in Pain and Grief,
Who daily fought the Lord for his Relief ;
For he no Help nor Ease on Earth could have
'Till Death did him call to his silent Grave.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Biddle, who was born, lived, and died in the Parish of St. Andrew's Holbourn.

A Man to all Mankind was just,
And in the God of Heaven put his Trust.

He died December the 29th, 1732, in the 46th Year of his Age.

In pious Memory of Elizabeth Whitehead of this Parish; she was a good and tender loving Mother to her Children and Grand-Children, by whom her Death is much lamented; she departed this mortal Life on the 15th of January, 1732, in Faith and Hope of a joyful Resurrection, aged 74 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Lewis Protheroe, late Church-Warden of this Parish, who departed this Life the 28th of November, 1733, in the 58th Year of his Age.

I am but gone a While before,
Then weep, dear Friends, for me no more ;
But by a Life of Piety
Prepare yourselves to follow me,
That we at last, tho' turned to Dust
May rise to Reign among the Just.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Harnett, who departed this Life the 13th Day of March, 1733, aged 45 Years.

Behold the silent Grave, it doth imbrace
A virtuous Wife, with Rachel's comely Face ;
Sarah's Obedience ; Lidia's open Heart ;
Martha's Care, and Mary's better Part.

THIS Living is an Impropriation in the Gift of Sir John Stonehouse; the Value of Tythes about 200 l. per Ann. and is rated in the King's Books at 30 l.

THE Vicar is the Reverend Mr. Street, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Scott.

PRAYERS are every *Wednesday, Friday* and *Holiday*, and also *Saturday Evening*. Here is no Organ, and six Bells.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are,	The PEACE-OFFICERS are,
3 Church-Wardens.	6 Constables.
3 Sidesmen.	6 Headboroughs.
4 Overseers.	4 Surveyors of the Highway.

THE remarkable Places in this Parish are *Canbury-house*, and the Chapel, and the *Lock-house* at *Kingsland*.

HERE are two Charity Schools, one for 26 Boys, and the other for 18 Girls, who are handsomely clothed, and when fit, put out Apprentices by the Subscribers to the said Charity School.

AT *Lower-Holloway* is a Work-house for the poor of this and of *Hornsey* Parish: There is also a Work-house in the Town.

THIS Parish (which is reckoned to be 16 Miles in Circumference) begins at the *Turnpike*, and takes in all the Town of *Islington* on the Right Hand going from LONDON; and on the Left Hand from the *Nag's-head* Corner; also the *Back Road*, *Upper* and *Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's-lane* and *House*, *High-berry-barn*, *Canbury-house*, *Cream-hall*, *Stroud-green*, the *Boarded-river*; Part of *Kingsland-road*, with the Chapel and *Lock-house*; three Parts of *Newington-green*, *Mount-pleasant*, *Rosemary-branch*, and the *Alder-walk*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Hedge-row, *Oddy's-buildings*, *Chad's-row*, *Yeates's-row*, *Upper-street*, *Rufford's-buildings*, *Pierpoint's-buildings*, and *Pierpoint's-rents*; *Princes-corner*, *Lower-street*, *Church-lane*, *Cross-lane*, *Mincing-lane*, *Chequer-alley*, *Upper Holloway*, *Lower Holloway*, the *Devil's-lane*, *Stroud-green*; Part of *Kingsland*; Part of *Newington-green*, *Mount-pleasant*, *Rosemary-branch*, and the *Alder-walk*.

Number of Houses about 937.

RETURNING towards the City of LONDON, on the South East Side, is the Manor of *Finsbury*, before mention'd; but as to the Antiquity of it, the following is

A SURVEY taken the thirtieth Day of December, Anno Dom. 1567, and the Tenth of Queen Elizabeth, of the Manor of *Finsbury*, in the County of Middlesex, belonging to the Prebend of *Halliwell* and *Finsbury*, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, LONDON. Wherein are particularly specified, as well the capital Messuage and Scite of the said Manor, and all other Messuages, Houses, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Pastures, Leasures, and other Grounds, being of the Demains of the said Manor; with the Butts and Bounds thereof. As also the Rents and Services belonging to the said Manor; and the Names of the Tenants by whom the same are to be paid; with Mention also for what Lands the same Rents and Services are due, with the Butts and Bounds thereof.

The Demain Lands.

THE Manor-House, commonly called *Finsbury Farm*, a great Barn, a Gatchouse and Stables; a Court and Orchard belonging to the said Manor-House.

SIX Gardens, whereof one in the Tenure of *William Chivall*, Draper; the other five severally held by Master *Lionel Duckett*, Alderman; *John Bull*, Grocer; *William Fulwood*, Grocer; *John Hewet*, Clothworker; and *William Leonard*, Mercer. All which lie together adjoining to the said Manor upon the North; and the *Moorfield* and *Lane* there leading between the said Gardens, and other Teintors and Gardens; belonging to the Prebend of the *Moor*, and now in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors, upon the South. And a Garden now divided into more Parcels also belonging to the said Lordship; in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, on the West, and the Ditch and Way there, lead from LONDON towards *Finsbury Field*, and *Halliwell* on the Party East.

A Lodge and certain Gardens and Tenter-Grounds in the Tenure of *John God*, Merchant Taylor, inclosed on the North towards *Chiswell-street*, with a Brick Wall; and upon a Tenement and Garden belonging to *Richard Marten*, Goldsmith; and others upon the West. And upon a Way lying between the same, and certain Gardens and Teintors belonging to the Prebend, called the *Moor*, in the Tenure of the Merchant Taylors of LONDON, on the South. And the Great Garden and Orchard belonging to the said Manor, now in the Tenure of *John Gresham*, Mercer; and other Gardens belonging to the said Lordship on the Party East.

A Tenement, a Lodge or Loft over a Gate and five Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdswick*, Merchant Taylor, whereof four abutting upon *Finsbury Field* on the East, and *Chiswell-street* on the South, and the Lands of late belonging to *John Conningsby*, now the Lands of *William East*, Gentleman; in the Right of his Wife, one of the Daughters of *William Wakefield*; and late in the Tenure of *John Hilliard*, Goldsmith, on the North Party. And upon a Gateway leading from *Chiswell-street*, as well toward the said Gardens as towards a little Barn there, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiffelton*, Bowyer, on the West; and the fifth Garden East, upon the said great Way; and South, upon the said Barn, in Part; and West in Part, upon a Tenement and Garden in the Tenure of *Thomas Lee*, Fletcher, being Parcel of the said Demain Lands, and the said Tenement, Lodge, and Loft, over the said Gate, abutting on *Chiswell-street* towards the South.

ANOTHER Tenement, a Garden, and the said old Barn, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiffelton*, Bowyer, butting upon the South Side of *Chiswell-street*, and next adjoining to the said Tenement, now in the Tenure of the said *Thomas Lee*, on the Party East.

A Tenement and a Garden in the Tenure of *John Mansbridge*, Merchant Taylor, lying in *Chiswell-street* on the South, containing in Length from South to North, stretching along a Brick Wall, belonging to the Lands sometime *John Wisbes*, Founder, on the West Party, thirteen Rods and eight Feet of Affize; and in Breadth at the North and butting upon the Ground of Garden Plats, sometime *John Conisbie's*, Gentleman, and now in the Tenure of *William East*, Gentleman, from the East to the West fifteen Rods and three Feet of Affize; and in Length from the North to the South, towards the East, running towards certain Gardens belonging to the said Manor, now in the Tenure of the said *Erdswick*, fifteen Rods and six Feet of Affize; and in Breadth, at the End towards the South from the East to the West, butting upon *Chiswell-street* aforesaid, fourteen Rods and five Feet of Affize.

A Piece of Ground converted into certain Gardens, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, lying near *White-crofs-street*, between the Pasture Ground belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury*, called *Bunhill-field*, or *Finsbury-fields*, on the East, and the Ground of *John Conisbie*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, on the West and South, and the Grounds of late belonging to the Priors of *Hallywel*, now belonging to the said *John Medcalf* on the Party North.

A Garden Plat, in the Occupation of *William Gill*, stretching from *White-crofs-street* on the East, Westward 165 Feet of Assize; on the South Side of the said Ground and on the North Side of the said Street, stretching Westward, 180 Feet of Assize; and at the West End of the same, stretching North and South, 62 Feet of Assize; in Breadth Right Line and Plummert, from Limit to Limit, and butting South upon the Lands late belonging to the Parish Clerks of LONDON, and the Lands of the said *William Gill*, (late *Ralph Symonds's*) on the Party North and West, and the said *White-crofs-street* on the Party East.

AND eleven Tenements lying on the West Side of *Grub-street*, with eleven Gardens to the same belonging, in the several Tenures of *David a Pewel*, *John Gilham*, *Nicholas Hunt*, *John Wildbore*, *John Hayes*, *John Thompson*, *John Andrews*, *John ap Rice*, *Henry Everton*, *John Reeve*, and *George Fuller*, lying in the said Lordship, and County of *Middlesex*, and adjoining to a Corner Tenement, being in the Liberties of the City of LONDON, in the Tenure of *William Franklin*, Fletcher, belonging to *Henry Southcot*, Mercer; and the Lands of the said *Henry Southcot*, in the Tenure of *William Bullen*, and a Garden Ground in the Tenure of *Philip Garland*, Clothworker, on the South, and extends in Length upon the said South Side, from *Grub-street*, aforefaid, unto certain Gardens upon the West, belonging to *John Whiteborn*, and others there, 199 Feet of Assize; and in Breadth, at the West End of the said Gardens, from the said South Side, stretching unto *Chiswel-street* on the North, 183 Feet of Assize, and extends in Length at the North Side upon *Chiswel-street*, 205 Feet and a half of Assize.

THE Field called *Bunhil-field*, belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury*, butting South upon the High-way there, called *Chiswel-street*, and extending North upon the Highway that leads from *Wenlock's Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleere*. The Highway leading from the Manor of *Finsbury* aforefaid, towards *Hallywel*, on the East Party, and the Gardens and Grounds late belonging to the Priors of *Hallywel*, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, *William Gill*, Gardiner, and other the Lands belonging to *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith; and certain Gardens belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury*, now in the Tenure of the said *Medcalf*; the Lands late of *John Conisbie*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *William East*, Gentleman: And also four Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiswick*, also belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury*, on the Party West; and the same Field, with half the Ditches measured with the same, East, West, North, and South, contains twenty-three Acres, one Rod, and six Pole.

WHEREOF, four Acres and a half, being at the South End of the said Field, butting upon *Chiswel-street*, beginning at the Ditch on the Party West, extends towards the Ground and Pond (there belonging to the said Manor) on the Party East, in Breadth sixteen Pole; and extends from *Chiswel-street* on the South, unto *Bunhill* on the North; in Length forty-five Pole, and from the East Side, at the North End against *Bunhill*, to the Midst of the said Ditch on the West Party,

sixteen Pole; and from the North End upon the West Side, stretching to *Finsbury-bridge*, to *Chiswel-street* there South, in Length forty-five Pole, every Pole containing sixteen Feet and a half. And also there is one other Acre claimed for the Lands late *John Conisbie's*, Gentleman, supposed to lie in the said Field, beyond the said *Bunhill*, as it is said: But it hath been occupied as Parcel of the Demains of the said Manor, by the Space of forty Yeas last past.

THE Field called the *Mallow-field*, butting upon the Rails next to the *Moor-field* South, the Highway leading from the Brick Bridge there towards the Windmills, belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury* on the Party West, the Highway leading from the said Windmills towards *Norton Falgate* on the North, and the Lands belonging to *John Worsop*, Merchant Taylor, and *John Nichols*, Girdler, on the Party East, containing with the half Ditch, in Measure on the Sides, East, West, and North, twelve Acres and a Half, and twelve Pole.

THE Field called the *High-field*, or *Meadow-ground*, where the three Windmills stand, commonly called *Finsbury-field*, butting upon the Highway that leads into *Norton Falgate*, on the Party South; the Highway that leads to *Hallywel*; and the Lands belonging to the Earl of *Rutland* on the Party East; the Lands belonging to the Heirs of *Mascal Brewer*, and the Highway leading from the Manor of *Wenlock's Barn*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the Cleere*, upon the *Bunhill-field* on the Party West; all which Field contains in Measure forty five Acres, with the half Ditches that enclose the said Field on the Party South, East and North, in the said Measure.

WHEREOF *John Worsop* hath on the East Side of the said Field, butting upon the Highway leading to *Norton Falgate* on the Party South, the Windmills and Ground of the said Manor on the Party West, and the Meadow and Pasture Ground belonging to the said Manor on the Party North and East, six Acres and a half.

MORE adjoining to the said Highway on the Party South, and next the said *Worsop's* Land there on the Party East, one Acre and three Rods of Meadow or Pasture Ground, belonging to *John Nichols*, Girdler.

THE Sum of the Acres of the said three Fields, are eighty Acres, three Rods, and eighteen Poles, by the Measure aforefaid.

WHEREOF belongs to the said *John Worsop*, in the *High Field* aforefaid, six Acres and a half.

To the said *John Nichols*, in the same Field, one Acre and three Rods.

To the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens aforefaid, in *Bunhill-field* aforefaid, four Acres and a half.

Sum twelve Acres and three Rods.

So remains sixty eight Acres, and eighteen Poles.

Golding Lane.

The Free Tenants

OF *Henry Edon*, Esq; out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the North End of *Golding-lane*, some Time Master *Pond's*, and of late *Richard Callerd's*, and since *Eliz. Hays's*, Daughter and Heir of the said *Richard Callerd*, butting on the West Side of the said Lane; and on the South Side upon the Lands late of *Henry Cletheroe*, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, 13 s. 4 d.

OF the said *Henry Edon*, out of a Tenement called the *Swan*, and other Tenements thereunto adjoining, in the Tenure of *John Collins*, Gardiner, butting on the East Side of the Lane, late the said *Callerd's*, and since as aforefaid, 3 d. ob.

OF *William Hall*, out of certain Tenements there adjoining to the Sign of the *Swan* in the said Lane, now in the Tenure of *Richard Drake*, Gardiner, 3 d. ob.

OF the Master and Governors of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* in *West Smithfield*, by the Hands of *Thomas Hallway* their Farmer, out of certain Tenements and Gardens late *Robert Mellishe's*, Merchant Taylor, of the West Side of *Golding-lane*, at the Sign of the *Leg*, butting upon the Lands of the aforesaid *Henry Edon*, and upon the South of the Lands of *William Wakefield*, late in the Tenure of *Dionise Wilson*, 3 s.

OF *Richard Roper*, Baker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *George* on the East Side of *Golden-lane*, and the Lands now of *William Gill*, Gardiner, *Thomas Langham*, Fishmonger, on the North, and the Heirs of *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2 s. 2 d.

OF the Heirs of *John Willoughby*, since *Peter Dove*, in the Right of *Joan*, his Wife, out of certain Lands and Tenements on the East Side of *Golding-lane*, now in the Tenure of *Joice Austen*, Widow, butting upon the Lands belonging to *Gregory Nicholas*, now *Thomas Walton*, Esq; North and South, 2 s. 4 d.

OF the Dutcheffs of *Suffolk*, out of a Messuage and nine Tenements on the West Side of *Golding-lane*, butting upon the Lands of *William Wakefield* on the North; and the Tenements late belonging to the Parish of *Aldermary* in LONDON, now in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the South, 1 l.

OF *Richard Atkinson*, in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden in the said Lane, butting upon the Lands of *Richard Buckland*, Haberdasher, late *Sir Michael Fisher's*, Knight, North and West, and on the South, butting upon the Lands of *Henry Keen*, upon *Golding-lane* on the East, 1 s. 4 d.

OF *Henry Keen* aforesaid, Tenant by the Courtesy, in the Right of *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Warner*, deceased, out of the Tenement Chequer, and other Cottages and Gardens on the West Party of *Golding-lane*, butting South upon the Lands belonging to the Hospital of *St. Bartholomew* aforesaid, late the said *Robert Mellishe's*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Hallway*; and North, as well upon the Land of *Richard Atkinson*, as also upon the Lands, now the said *Richard Buckland's*, late the aforesaid *Sir Michael Fisher's*, Knight, on the Party West, 1 s. 1 d.

OF *Thomas Wilkinson*, out of certain Tenements at the Sign of the *Cock*, at the North End of *Golding-lane*, belonging to *Armiger Wade*, Esq; 1 s.

OF *Thomas Walton*, Esq; out of certain Tenements and Gardens lying on the East Side of *Golding-lane*, late called *Armitage-alley*, late *Gregory Nicholas's*, and before that *Richard Yong's*, butting upon the Lands late *Peter Dove's*, who married *Joan*, the Daughter and Heir of *John Willoughby*, on the North Side, and the Lands of the said *Gregory Nicholas*, on the South, 2 s.

OF the said *Thomas Walton*, out of certain Tenements and Gardens at the Sign of the *Windmill*, late the aforesaid *Gregory Nicholas's*, at the East Side of *Golding-lane*, sometimes *John More's*, and before that *William Wigmorepole's*, butting upon the Lands late the said *Peter Dove's*, as is aforesaid, on the South, and the Lands belonging to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, late *Robert Mellishe's* aforesaid, and now in the Tenure of the said *Richard Roper* on the North, 2 s. 2 d.

OF *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, out of the Tenement *Flower-de-luce*, and a Garden on the West Side of *Golding-lane*, now in the Tenure

of *John Banks*, Brewer, butting upon the Tenement of *John Leese*, Carpenter, on the South; and the Tenements belonging to the said Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, late the said *Robert Mellishe's*, and in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the North, 7 d. ob.

Beech-Lane.

OF the Vicar of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, out of the Corner Tenement at the West End of *Beech-lane*, on the South Side of the said Lane; in the Tenure of *Martin Capons*, Barber-Surgeon, and openeth upon *Red-cross-street*, on the West Side, 3 d.

White-Cross-Street.

OF *William Blighton*, Butcher, out of two Tenements on the West Side of *White-cross-street*, late *Edmond Godwin's*, butting upon the Lands late belonging to the Parish Clerks of LONDON, on the North, and a Corner Tenement belonging to the said *Blighton*, on the South, 9 d.

OF *Thomas Perkins*, Butcher, Tenant of certain Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the said Parish Clerks, now belonging to --- *How*, Gentleman, on the West Side of *White-cross-street*, butting upon the Lands of *William Blighton*, aforesaid, on the South Party; and the Lands of *Richard Lister*, late *John Cores*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Verey*, Brewer, on the North, 1 l. 4 s. 4 d.

OF *Richard Lister*, Clothworker, out of certain Tenements and Gardens on the West Side of *White-cross-street*, late belonging to *John Cere*, Grocer, and since that *Nicholas Carew's*, and since that, *Adam Hutchinson's*, butting upon the said Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the said Parish Clerks, North and South, 4 s. 1 d.

OF the said *William Gill*, out of a Cottage and Gardens at the West Side of *White-cross-street*, of late *Ralph Symonds's*, and after *Thomas Langham's*, Fishmonger, and butting upon a Garden belonging to the said Manor of *Finsbury*, on the South Side, and on the North Part of the Lands belonging unto *John Worsop*, 1 s. 10 d.

OF *John Travies*, in the Right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden on the West Side of *White-cross-street*, late belonging to *John Worsop*, Scrivener, and before that to *Lettice Ireland*, and late *Thomas Popplewel*, adjoining to the said *Gill* on the South, 9 d.

OF the said *Travies*, out of a little Parcel of Ground there, on the North Side of the said *Gill*, whereupon sometime stood a Mill, late the said *Worsop's*, and late the said *Popplewel's*, 3 d.

OF *John Barnes*, Mercer, out of two Tenements and a Garden, on the North Side of *Chiswell-street*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Mountain*, butting to the Gardens belonging to the Manor of *Finsbury* aforesaid, on the East Side, and the Tenements of *Robert Traps*, Goldsmith, late *Thomas Barnes's*, and before that *John Wishe's*, Founder, on the West Side, 1 s. 4 d.

Finsbury-Field.

OF *John Worsop*, Merchant-Taylor, for six Acres and a half of Meadow and Pasture, lying in *Finsbury-field*, in the Parish of *St. Leonard's* in *Shoreditch*, towards the Windmills, butting upon the Windmill next *Norton-folgate*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Pullison* on the Party West, the Highway leading towards *Norton-folgate* aforesaid, on the Party South; and Meadow and Pasture Grounds, Parcel of the Demains belonging to the said Lordship to the Party North and East, now or late in the Tenure of *John Popeballe*, 4 s. 10 d.

THE said *John Worſop*, for ten Acres and three Rods of Land, lying in the ſaid Field called the *Moor*, butting upon the Lands aforeſaid of the ſaid *Nichols*, now being Gardens, on the Party South; and the ſaid *Mallow Field* Weſt; the Highway leading from the ſaid Farm of *Finsbury*, towards *Norton-ſolgate*, on the Party North, and the Lands and Gardens, late Sir *Martin Bows*, Eaſt, 7 s. ob.

ONE Annual Rent of twenty Shillings, iſſuing and going out of certain Tenements without *Ludgate*, adjoining to the ſaid Gate, in the Pariſh of *St. Martin* within *Ludgate*, LONDON, ſome Time in the Tenure of *John Benſon*, Haberdasher, and now in the Tenure of *Chriſtopher Harbottel*, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, 1 l.

Memorandum, That this Survey was copied out of the Survey, annexed to the laſt Leaſe granted to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of LONDON, of the ſaid Prebend, Mar. 15, 1582. Reg. *Elizabethæ* 25.

Now croſſing over the *Thames* at *London-bridge*, the next Pariſh, not yet ſpoken of, within the Bills of Mortality, is,

The PARISH of St. MARY at Rotherhith.

THE Church here is ſo called as being dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and *Rotherhith* (or rather *Red-roſe-haven*, becauſe the Sign of the *Red-roſe* was there) is added to diſtinguiſh it from other Churches dedicated to the ſame Saint.

No Hiſtory gives an Account of its firſt Foundation; it had a general Repair in 1687, which coſt upwards of 1200 l. and it was intirely rebuilt in 1714.

THE old Church was deſcended into by Steps, and was not ſufficient to contain the numerous Inhabitants; and notwithstanding the coſtly Repair before-mentioned, it ſtanding low, and near the Banks of the River *Thames*, was often overflowed, whereby the Foundation was rotted, and the Church in ſo great Danger of falling, that the Inhabitants could not, without Danger of their Lives, aſſemble to hear Divine Service therein; which occaſioned them to obtain a Brief, *Anno* 1710, to enable them to take it down and rebuild it, which was done accordingly, and finiſhed *Anno* 1714, as is ſaid before.

THIS Pariſh conſiſts of Abundance of Seafaring Mens Families, which increaſes the Poor there exceedingly; ſo that in 30 Years the Aſſeſſments for the Poor were advanced in the Year 1710 from 80 l. to above 700 l. per Ann.

MONUMENTS.

In the South Iſle, on the Wall of the old Church was this Inſcription:

Poſt tenebras, ſpero Lucem.

Next without this Wall are buried Brian, Richard, and Marke, Alice, and Elizabeth, the three Sons and two Daughters of Nicholas Reynolds, Citizen and Goldſmith of LONDON, and of Elizabeth his Wife. The forenamed Elizabeth their younger Daughter married to Robert Wheatley, Salter, the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1593, and died the 18th of September, in the ſame Year.

Theſe Bloſſoms young and tender, loe,
Blown down by deadly Wind,
May urge the riper Sort to know,
Like Blaſt ſhall them out find.

For Fleſh, as Graſs, away doth wither,
No Age can it eſchew;
The Young and Old decay together,
When Death ſhall them purſue.

No Parents, Friends, or Advocate,
Can him intreat to ſpare
The Fair, the Fine, or Delicate,
For Threats he doth not care.

Let that moſt certain Statute made
By God our heavenly King,
All Men aſſure, and eke perſwade,
Death ſhall them equal bring.

Poſt Mortem, Vitam Æternam.

In the Middle Iſle of this Church is thus written:

Trinitas in Unitate.

Here lies buried the Body of Richard Hills, Mariner, one of the eldeſt Brothers and Aſſiſtants of the Company of the Trinity, and his two Wives; who, while he lived in this Place, gave liberally to the Poor, and ſpent bountifully in his Houſe; and after many Troubles, being of the Age of 80 Years, and upward, departed this Life without Iſſue, upon the 16th of February, 1614.

This was made at the Charge of Robert Bell.

Tho' Hills be dead, Hill's Will and Act ſurvives,
His Free-School, and his Penſion for the Poor,
Thought on by him, perform'd by his Heir,
For eight poor Seamens Children, and no more.

1627.

On the Outſide of the North Wall is a Monument bearing the Figure of a Ship at Sea; under it the Portraiture of him for whom it was erected, with his Wife, ſix Sons and four Daughters; the Living and the Dead diſtinguiſhed by Death's Head, which the Buried ſeem to bear in their Hands, and under them this Inſcription:

Here beneath lyeth interred the Body of Capt. Anthony Wood, who departed this Life the 24th of Auguſt, 1625, being the 40th Year of his Age, and had Iſſue by his Wife, Martha Wood, ſix Sons and four Daughters.

In the Chancel:

A little Monument againſt the Wall, and this Epitaph:

Roger Tweedy, Eſq; was interred in the Middle Iſle of this Church, in the Year 1665. He gave by Will two Shillings every Lord's-Day for ever, to be diſtributed among 12 poor Seamen, or Seamens Widows, in Bread, the Officers of this Church to take Care to diſtribute it; and thoſe neareſt of Kin to him to enquire of its Diſpoſal, and if not performed according to the Will to take it into their Hands.

In Commemoration of Mr. Roger Tweedy:

Who living, was Landmen's, Counſellor, Seamens
Glory,
Schifm's Scourge, and Truth's living Story;
His Soul a Ship with Graces fully laded,
Thro' Surges deep did plow, and ſafely waded.
With Principles of Faith his ballanc'd Mind,
Did ſteddy ſail 'gainſt Blaſts of boiſterous
Wind, &c.

At Rotherhith he did at length arrive,
And to their Port his Tribute freely give;
And in this Port he did at Anchor ſtay,
Hopefully expecting Reſurrexion's Day.

On

On the North Side of the Church; in the Church-Yard, is a Tomb with this Inscription :

As the Earth the Earth does cover;
So under this Stone lies another.

Here lyes interred in this Vault the Body of Capt. Thomas Stone, Junior, of this Parish : He departed this Life the 9th of August, 1666, and had to Wife Agnes, which surriveth :

To you that live possess'd, great Troubles do befall,

Where we that sleep by Death, do feel no Harm at all.

An honest Life does bring a joyful Death at last,
And Life again begins when Death is over-past.
Death is the Path to Life, and Way to endless Wealth,

The Door whereby we pass to everlasting Health.
These forty Years and two have passed here my Life,

And eighteen Years thereof thou, Agnes, wert my Wife.

My loving Wife, farewell, God guide thee with his Grace ;

Prepare thyself to come, and I will give thee Place.

Acquaintance all, farewell, and be assur'd of this,
You shall be brought to Dust, as Tho. Stone here is.

On a Tomb-stone, on the South Side of the Church in the Cœmety, is this Inscription :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Anne Blake, late Widow of Capt. John Blake, of Rederiffe, who departed this Life the 21st of October, Anno 1681, and in the 65th Year of her Age; and with her lye buried four Sons and two Daughters.

In Jettepore the Head, in Calebar the Heart,
The Body here intomb'd must meet, tho' far a-part.

A Hatchment for Mr. Thomas Lewsley and Anne Lewsley, 1698.

On the South Wall a small Hatchment for Mr. John Roupe, 1678.

Under a flat Stone in the Chancel :

The Body of Thomas Pasfield, the faithful Yokefellow, and beloved Wife of George Pasfield, Esq; and the only Daughter of William Hacker of Rotherhith, Gent. 1659; also Thomasin, their youngest Daughter, 1660, and the said George Pasfield, 1660, and Samuel Pasfield, June 1700.

North Wall of the Chancel, a Hatchment for Mr. Phil. Mell, Mercer, second Son of Mr. Gustavus-Adolphus Mell, 1699.

Another small one for Joseph Lyne, 1688.

A flat Stone over Elizabeth Lock, Daughter of Charles Lock, 1683.

In the Middle Isle, a great Brass Plate torn off and gone, and a little Brass Plate thus inscribed :

This was made at the Charge of Robt. Bell.

Though Hills be dead, Hills Will and Acts survive, &c. as before.

In the North Isle, a flat Stone over Elizabeth, Wife of Capt. William Evan, 1703.

An Hatchment for Jone, late Wife of Jonas Shish, 1685.

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Another for Matthew Hungerford, Esq; late of Chisbury in the County of Wilts, 1677.

Elizabeth Wife of Gustavus-Adolphus Mell, Daughter of Lancelot Coppleston.

Capt. Nathaniel Pecket.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Alice Buxton, late of this Parish, Widow; she departed this Life the 11th Day of November, 1722; aged 71 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Hannah Buxton, late Wife of Mr. John Buxton of this Parish, Shipwright, who departed this Life, April 2; Anno Domini 1731, and aged 55 Years.

She was a Woman void of Strife,
A tender Mother, and a loving Wife.

In the Chancel, near the Vestry Door, is a Table, containing Directions for the Disposal of Mr. Henry Smith's Gift, consisting of eight Articles, but it is scarce legible.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Duke of Chandos, Value near 400 l. per Ann. rated in the King's Books at 18 l.

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Curley, and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. Audley.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays*, *Fridays*, and *Holidays*, about Eleven o'Clock: Here is no Organ; but there are six Bells. There is a Gift Sermon on every *Thursday* before the second *Sunday* in the Month, for which Mr. Hocket left 10 l. per Ann.

THE Vestry is General.

The PARISH-OFFICERS
are,

- 2 Church-Wardens.
- 2 Sidesmen.
- 4 Overseers and Collectors for the Poor.

The PEACE-OFFICERS
are,

- 1 Constable.
- 6 Headboroughs.
- 2 Scavengers.
- 2 Surveyors of the Highways.

THE most remarkable Places and Things are, the *South-Sea Dock*, which contains 9 Acres, a Meeting-house, the Copperas-house, the King's-mill, and Cuckold's-point.

HERE is a Free-School for eight Children of poor Seamen, the Gift of Sir Paul Bennet; the Master has a House, and 3 l. per Ann. — and a Work-house.

THIS Parish extends Eastward to *Snelgrove's Dock*, Westward to *West-lane*, including the West Side thereof, Southward to *Galley-wall*, Northward along the *Thames*, including all Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Yards, &c. in this Compass.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

PART of *West-lane*, *Rotherhith-wall*, *Pasfield's-rents*, *Staple's-rents*, *Lucas's-street*, *New-paradise-street*, *Love-lane*, *Old-paradise-street*, *Mill-pond-bridge*, *King-street*, *Serne-alley*, *Shore's-alley*, *Three-step-alley*, *Seven-step-alley*, *Clark's-Orchard*, *Prince's-street*, *Elephant-lane*, *Church-street*, *Buckler's-rents*, *Evans's-yard*, *Rose-and-crown-yard*, *Cow-court*, *Farrant's-yard*, *Paxton's-rents*, *Copperas*, or *Hanover-street*, *Robert's-dock*, *Wood's-rope-walk*, *Allard's-hill*, *Butcher's-dock*, *Shipwright-street*, *Bland's-dock*, *Gardiner's-dock*, *Ram-alley*, *Globe-stairs-alley*, *Cecil's-dock*, *Ship-and-dog-alley*, *Pageant's-wharf*, *Cuckold's-point*, *Queen-street*, *Taylor's-*

lor's-dock, Cow-lane, Granaries, and Well's-dock.

NUMBER of Houses 1500.

WE come next to

The PARISH of
St. MARY at Newington.

THE Church here is situated on the Westerly Side of *Newington-butts*, in the County of *Surrey*, and Diocese of *Winchester*, at the South End of *Blackman-street*, *Southwark*, and without the Walls, Liberty, and Freedom of LONDON.

THERE is no Author gives any Account of its first Foundation, but it is very old; the last Church here was built of Brick and Boulder, and the North Gallery in it was erected at the Expence of Sir *Hugh Brawn*, about the Year 1600, it was repaired in 1705; but upon a Sunday, in the Month of *July*, 1715, in the Time of Divine Service, there happened a sudden Rupture in the Wall, which put the Congregation, then assembled, into such a general Consternation that they all ran out, and many in making their Escape, were bruised and trodden under Foot, and received great Hurt. And upon a careful Review of the Church by experienced Workmen, (the Structure being very antient) it was found so much decayed in the Pillars, Walls, and Beams, and in the Roof and Foundation, that notwithstanding the Sum of 850 *l.* laid out in Repairs by the Parish, the same could not any longer be supported: And so, *Anno* 1720 all was taken down, and rebuilt from the Foundation; for which the Parish got a Brief, wherein the Charge was said to amount to 926 *l.* and upwards.

THIS Parish is called *Newington-butts*, because there were in antient Times Shooting-butts in this Place, and this Name distinguishes it from *Stoke-Newington* in *Middlesex*.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side of the Church, near the East End, is a spacious marble Monument of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with Columns, Entablature, and the Figures of himself, two Wives, four Sons and six Daughters, and all in a kneeling Posture, and this Inscription:

Deo Viventium, Pietati Sacrum.

Sir *Hugh Brawn*, Knight, the sole Founder and Adorner of this Isle; and, for the Space of 22 Years, the whole Ornament of this Parish, religious towards God, and respectful of the Poor, determining to provide against the Day of his Death, desires here to repose his Body, in a happy Hope of a glorious Resurrection.

Reader, it pleas'd th'Almighty to infuse
Sence of his Goodness in my fleshly Heart;
Faith quicken'd Love, Love did his Church-
work chuse;

Both jointly here do shew themselves in part.
His be the Glory, Peace (Soul Sabbath) mine;
Prayer, Thanksgiving, Use, Example, thine.

1614. *Vivens posui, Anno Ætat. 77.*

His Arms: *Argent, three Bars Sable, on a Canton, Or, a Griffin's Head erased of the second.*

Middle Isle:

The Body of *Richard Atkinson*, late of this Parish; who departed the 3d of September 1677, aged 37. Also the Bodies of three Children, *Katharine*, *James*, and *James*.

Also his Mother, *Mrs. Katharine Stallings*, Widow, who departed the 12th of November 1688; aged 68.

Also *Thomas*, Son of *Richard Atkinson*, who departed the 11th of July 1700; aged 30.

Also *Lot*, eldest Son of *Richard Atkinson*, who departed Aug. 15, 1700; aged 34.

The Body of *Joan Blisse*, Wife of *William Blisse*, Esq; formerly the Wife of *Henry Partridge*, Esq; and one of the Daughters of *Robert Jaques*, Esq; by *Joan* his Wife, who was Daughter and Heir of *William Fox*, Esq; and lyeth also interred here. She departed the 2d of October, 1573. Ætat. suæ 27.

George Powel, of this Parish, who departed December 28, 1705, in the 47th of his Age.

On the North Wall is a white Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Here lieth interred the Body of *Alice*, late Wife of *Mr. Richard Boulton* of this Parish, who departed this Life June the 30th, 1727. Aged 53 Years.

Also *Mary*, the Daughter of the said *Richard* and *Alice Boulton*, who departed this Life April the 28th, 1715. Aged 20 Years.

On the same Side:

Here lies the Body of *Mr. Richard Giles*, Junior, late of this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life the 1st Day of March 1724. Aged 36 Years.

Here also lies *Mr. Richard* and *Elizabeth Giles*, his Father and Mother.

On the South Side of the Chancel is a white Marble Monument, thus inscribed:

Under the Communion-Table, in Hopes of a glorious Resurrection, lyeth the Bodies of *James Reading*, Esq; and *Mary* his third Wife, whose

Exemplary { Piety towards God,
Integrity towards Men,
Charity to the Poor,
Humility to all, }

Made them { Live desired } by all that knew
{ Die lamented } them.

Lovely and pleasant they were in their Lives:
And in their Death not long divided. He departed this Life the 24th Day of November 1694, in the 70th Year of his Age.

She on the 9th Day of August 1696, in the 62d Year of her Age.

To whose Memory and Paternal Care their Son *Edmund* hath erected this Monument.

In the Church-yard.

Underneath this Stone lieth the Body of *Anno Massey*, who departed this Life Nov. 4, 1729; aged 16 Years and three Weeks, the Daughter of *Thomas* and *Ann Massey*.

Short

Short was my Stay;
Longer is my Rest,
God took me hence
Because he knew it best.

Ah! cruel Death, why did'st thou use thy Power,
To crop the Hopes of this my blooming Flower.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Adcock,
who departed this Life December 13, 1724.
Aged 39 Years.

Also six pretty Infants dear
Lie sleeping with their Mother here.
Cease dear Friends, and weep no more,
We are not lost, but gone before.

To perpetuate the Memory of Dorothy and
Elizabeth, Wives of Robert Tedstell, was this
Monument erected:

One died January 19, 1724, } Aged { 24 } Yrs:
The other died Oct. 28, 1725, } { 28 }

Entomb'd here lyes Youth, Beauty, Virtue, Wit,
Till they appear at the Tribunal Great:
Till in last Sound the dreadful Trumpet speaks,
When Judgment calls and quickned Nature
wakes,
Fearless, arise, they shall on Christ rely;
Through him Death's Sting, Grave's Victory to
defy.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the
Bishop of Winchester for the Time being, but a
Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Value
upwards of 80 l. per Annum Glebe, besides Fees,
&c. rated in the King's Books at 80 l.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. Hough, and the
Lecturer the Rev. Mr. Clement.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holi-
days, about 11 o'Clock; no Organ, six Bells,
and one Bell in the Turret for the Clock to
strike on.

THE Vestry is General.

<i>The PARISH OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>	<i>The PEACE-OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>
2 Church-wardens.	4 Constables.
4 Sidesmen.	4 Headboroughs.
4 Overseers and Col- lectors.	2 Surveyors of the Highways.
	2 Scavengers.
	2 Aleconners.

IN this Parish are two Boarding-Schools, one
for young Gentlemen, the other for young La-
dies. Here is also a Charity-School. No Meet-
ing-house in the Parish.

HERE are eight Alms-houses for the Poor of
the Parish, and for eight of the Company of
Drapers; they have each 5 s. per Month, and
half a Chaldron of Coals annually. These were
founded by Mr. John Walter, Anno 1651.

THIS Parish begins at the Windmill near Ca-
morwell, and two Fields thence Westward, and
to Kennington-Common; it extends Northward
to Newington-Church, and thence both Roads it
takes in Part of the Fishmongers Alms-houses;
and then on the Easterly Side of the Way to the
Turning to Kent-street, with all the Westerly
Side of that Street to the Lock, then thro' Wal-
worth-field and Common, and thence to the said
Windmill again.

STREETS, Lanes, &c.

Walworth-common; Part of Kennington-com-
mon, Newington-butts, and therein Church-court,

Rose-yard, Crown-court, and Pump-yard, New-
ington-causeway, and therein St. George's-court;
Matthews-yard, Artichoke-yard, Artichoke-lane;
Horsemonger-lane; Part of Blackman-street, and
therein Lock's-yard, Cumber's Paved-court, Cross-
keys-court, Lamb-court, or Great Lamb-alley,
Dolphin-yard, Catharine-wheel-alley, Griffin-al-
ley, Black-spread-eagle-alley, Jane's-alley, Lamb-
alley and Swan-yard; Part of Church-lane; Part
of Kent-street; and therein Boot-alley, Unicorn
and Cross-keys-alley, Davis's-rents, Red-bull-
alley, Royal-oak-court, White-bear-alley, George-
yard, or George-alley, and Sun-yard.

Number of Houses 700.

The PARISH of *St. MARY at LAMBETH.*

IN Lambeth is a most magnificent and antient
Palace belonging to the Archbishops of Can-
terbury; adjoining to which, on the South West
Side, is the Church; it is in the County of Sur-
rey, in the Diocese of Winchester, near the
Thames, being distant cross that River, from
Westminster-Abbey, 750 Yards, and directly cross
the River; from the South Part of Westminster,
350 Yards.

It is called St. Mary's, being dedicated to the
Blessed Virgin, and Lambeth (as the great Cam-
den saith) from *Lamehithe*, i. e. a dirty Haven,
famous for the Death of Canutus, the valiant
King of England; but since the Year 1183, more
so from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace;
Baldwin, A. B. exchanging with the Bishop of
Rocheſter at that Time.

It is probably of an antient Foundation, ha-
ving been for so many Years the Seats of Bishops,
who seldom reside where there is no Church.
Mr. Weaver has it, That Hubert, Archbishop of
Canterbury (who died in the Year 1205, July
the 13th) finished a Collegiate Church at Lam-
beth, of Canons Regular, begun by Baldwin his
Predecessor; which on Complaint of the Monks
of Canterbury to the Pope, was pulled down.

THE present Structure appears antient, and
was so as to require a new Roof over the middle
Isle, and a Reparation of the Walls, Anno 1681,
by which, and some other Circumstances, it can-
not be supposed less than 200 Years old. The
North Gallery was given by Mr. Roger Jenson, in
the Year 1615. But the present North Gallery
was erected at the Charge of the Parishioners, in
1705; and the South Gallery in 1699. The
Church was last beautified and adorned in the
said Year 1705, with Wainscot, Painting, Car-
ving, &c. hereafter accounted for.

As to the Nature and Order of the Building,
the Church within is pleasant, the Walls are
built of Boulder, with some Brick and Stone
rendered over (except the Tower) with a Finish-
ing; the Floor pav'd with Stone, and the Roof
covered with Lead; the Bases of the Pillars are
Octogonal; the Arches, and most of the Win-
dows, are of the modern Gothick Order; the
Floor of the Chancel is two Steps higher than
that of the Church, and there are three Isles;
the East End of the North Isle is called Howard's
Chapel, (some of the Duke of Norfolk's Family
being bury'd there) and that of the South Isle,
Leigh's Chapel, Sir John Leigh, Son of Ralph
Leigh, Esq; Lord of the Manor of Stockwell, and
his Lady, being there buried. Here is also a
Tower and Turret.

THE Church is ornamental; the Roof over the
Nave is ceiled with Plaster, but the Side-Isles
with Timber; the Walls mostly wainscotted a-
bout seven Feet high, and higher about the Al-
tar; the Pews are new fronted with Oak; in
the

the North and South Isles; the Galleries have also Oak Bolection-work Fronts; and over the Entrance into the Chancel, is a spacious Piece of Ornament, *i. e.* the *Decalogue* between the *Lord's Prayer* and *Creed*, the two first supported by *Moses* and *Aaron* in their Habits, the latter sustained by two Angels. Immediately over the *Commandments* is a *Glory* surrounded with Cherubims, all finely done between two Columns, of the *Corinthian* Order. Above these are the King's Arms, adorned with Cupids between the Portraits of two Fames well painted, the one founding a Trumpet, the other holding a Flaming Heart.

THE Altar-piece is light Cedar-colour, adorned with carv'd Pilasters (having gilded Capitals); and Entablature and Compass-Pediment, of the *Corinthian* Order; under which Pediment is a *Glory*, and these Words in Capital Characters, *Lift up your Hearts*; and on the Cornice, at each End of the Pediment, is a Vase or Lamp, the whole being inclosed with Rail and Baluster.

IN the East Window is painted

✠
I.H.S.

Or, Jesus Holy Saviour; and over the Pulpit, in the Glass, the Effigies of a Pedlar and his Dog, who gave (besides the following Gifts) one Acre of Land, on Condition the said Picture be from Time to Time kept in good Repair.

DIMENSIONS of the Church and Chancel; Length 111 Feet, Breadth 53, Altitude about 38, and that of the Tower 87, to the highest Part of it.

THERE is no Table of Benefactors, but the Principal to the Poor are as follow:

Mrs. Oakley, in Bread, *per Ann.* for ever 13 l.

Mr. Smith *per Ann.* 12 l.

Capt. Forster gave 50 l. or twenty Three-penny Loaves every first Sunday in the Month.

Mrs. French the Use of a Pall.

Mrs. Baston the Use of another, computed together at about 12 l.

Mr. Soldwel in Cloth, 6 l.

Ralph Snow, Esq; gave the Ornamental Painting, and the Altar-piece, and a Branch.

Mr. Eston gave 100 l.

Mr. Walker 18 l. *per Ann.*

A Pedlar, besides an Acre of Land valued *per Ann.* at 6 l. gave also to the then Archbishop 100 l.

To the Rector, 20 l.

To the Clerk and Sexton, each 10 l.

Mrs. Tredescant gave, for Leave to erect a Monument, 50 l.

MONUMENTS.

On the North Side, on a Marble Table, is the following Inscription:

Here under this Tomb lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Clere, Esq; Son of Robert Clere in the County of Norfolk, Knt. Which Thomas deceased the 14th Day of April, An. Dom. 1545, on whose Soul, and all Christian Souls, Jesus have Mercy.

And upon a Table hung up was an Epitaph made by the Right Noble Henry Earl of Surrey, being thus written:

Epitaphium Thomæ Clere, qui fato functus est 1545, auctore Henrico Howard Comite Surrey. In cuius fœlicis ingenii specimen & singularis Facundiæ Argumentum, appensa fuit hæc Tabula per W. Howard filium Thomæ nuper Ducis Norfolkciensis, filii ejusdem Henrici Comititis.

Norfolk sprung thee, Lambeth holds the Dead;
CLERE, of the County of Cleremont, thou Height:

Within the Womb of Ormond's Race thou bred;
And saw'st thy Coffin crown'd in thy Sight:
Shelton for Love, Surrey for Lord thou chace,
Ah! me, whilst Life did last the League was tender,

Tracing whose Steps, thou sawest Kelsal base,
Landerley burnt and batter'd Bulleyn render.
At Muttrel Gates, hopeless of all Recure,
Thine Earl, half dead, gave in thy Hand his Will.

Which Cause did thee this pining Death procure;
Ere Summers four Times seven thou couldst fulfill.

Ah! CLERE, if Love had booted, Care or Cost,
Heaven had not won, nor Earth so timely lost.

In the Chancel on the North Side, is an old Tomb, on which was this Inscription, long since obliterated:

Sub Pedibus ubi statis jacet Corpus Magistri Hugonis Peyntwin, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archiep. Cant. Reverendissimorum Patrum, Dom. Johannis Morton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene, & Willielm. Warrham Curia Archiep. Audien. Causarum Auditoris. Qui obiit VI. die Augusti, Anno Dom. MDIII. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

On a Flat Stone before the Communion-Table, within the Rails, is thus written:

Volente Deo.

Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft, S. Theologiæ Professor, Episcopus Londinensis primo, deinde Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, & Regi Jacobo à Secretioribus Consiliis. Obiit secundo Novembris, Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis suæ 67.

Volente Deo.

On another Flat Stone is thus written:

Here lyeth the Lady Elizabeth Howard, some Time Countess of Wiltshire.

On the South Side

Lyeth the Body of Sir Noel Caroon, Ledger Ambassador for the States of Holland, with his Arms and Hatchment; as namely, his Crest, Helmet, Arms, Sword, Gantlet, and Spurs.

In the South Chapel is a fair Monument of Marble engraven as followeth:

Here Lyeth Sir John Leigh, Knight of the Bath, Son of Ralph Leigh, Esq; Lord of the Manors of Stockwell and Levehurst, and Dame Isabel his Wife, Daughter of Otwell Worsley. Which Sir John deceased the 17th Day of August, Anno Dom. MDXXIII. And the same Isabel deceased the 18th Day of April.

On the upper End on the Wall, a Monument as followeth:

Here lieth the Body of John Arundell of Gwar-nicke, in the County of Cornwall, Esquire, Sonne and Heire of Roger Arundell, of the said County, Esquire, of an antient, honourable, and faire descended Family, who died the 25th of May, 1613, without Issue, and in the 56th Yeere of his Age.

Sape & prævale.

ARMS here: *Sable, three Chevronelles Argent.*

In the same Place, near the last, a Monument in Memory of John Goston, Esq; but nothing notable in the Inscription.

Ob. May 1636. Aged 70 Years.

ARMS: *A Unicorn's Head erased, quartered with Ermin. No Colours.*

On

On the North Side of the Choir is this Inscription, against the Wall near the Rails, with the Effigies half Way :

Neere to this Place lyeth interred the Body of Robert Scot, Esquire, descended of the antient Barons of Bawery in Scotland. Hee bent himself to travell, and study much, &c. And, amongst other Things, he invented the Leather Ordnance, and carried to the King of Sweeden 200 Men; who, after two Yeeres Service, for his Worth and Valour, was preferred to the Office of Quarter-Master General of his Majesties Army; which he possessed three Yeeres. From thence, with his Favour, he went into Denmarke, where he was advanced to be General of that King's Artillery. There being advised to tender his Service to his own Prince, which hee doing, his Majesty willingly accepted and preferred him to be one of the Gentlemen of his most Honourable Privy Chamber, and rewarded him with a Pension of 600 l. per Annum.

This deserving Spirit, adorned with all Endowments befitting a Gentleman, in the Prime of his flourishing Age, surrendered his Soul to his Redeemer, 1631.

Of his great Worth to know who seeketh more,
Must mount to Heaven, where he is gone before.

In France he tooke to Wife Anne Scot, for whose Remembrance she lovingly erected this Memorial.

ARMS are: *Or, three Lions Heads erased Gules; impaled with Vert a Greyhound springant Argent.*

Overagainst the other, in the same Isle, lieth the Body of Elizabeth Bayly, late Wife of John Bayly. Obiit June 24, 1629. *Ætatis suæ 25.*

Reader, tread soft, under thy Foot doth lye,
A Mother buried with her Progeny:
Two Females and a Male, the last a Sonne,
Who with his Life, his Mother's Thred hath spun,
His Breath her Death procur'd (unhappy Sinne,
That thus our Joy with Sorrow ushers in.)
Yet he being loth to leave so kind a Mother,
Changes this Life to meet her in another.
The Daughters first were robb'd of vital Breath,
The Mother next in Strength of Yeeres met Death,
The Father's only Joy, a hopeful Sonne,
Did lose his Life when Life was scarce begun.
If harmlesse Innocence, if loyal Truth,
Found in a constant Wife combin'd with Youth;
If a kind Husband's Prayers, or Father's Teares
Could have prevail'd, they had liv'd many Yeeres.
But these all fayling, here rak'd up in Dust,
They wait the Resurrection of the Just.
A Husband's Love, a Father's Piety,
Dedicates this unto their Memory:
And when he hath his Debt to Nature paid,
In the same Grave himself will then be laid,
That altogether, when the Trumpe shall sound,
Husband, Wife, Children, may in Christ be found.

On the South Side of the Choir, a small Marble Monument, with this Inscription:

Here lyeth four Feet Distance from this Wall the Body of William Suthes, Gentleman, a Man adorned with the Gifts of Grace, Art, and Nature. By Grace he was religious and charitable; he was in Masonry exquisite; by Nature he was human and affable. He, by God's Appointment, changed his human Life of Misery for a glorious Immortality, on the 5th of October 1625. His sorrowful and grateful Wife, Mrs. Anne Suthes, as a loyal Testimony of her Love to her deceased Husband, caused this Monument

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to be erected for an Exemplary of his Worthiness and her Affection. He was Master Mason of Windsor-Castle, a Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and an Assistant of the said Worshipful Company. He left three Sons, towardly and hopeful, to be each of them Imitators of their Father's Virtues, John, James, and Matthew. And herein the Reader may see express'd the Goodness of the deceased Husband, and the Thankfulness of a surviving Wife.

He now sings praise among the Heavenly Host,
To God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

ARMS: *Sable, on a Bend between two Cottises Argent, three Martlets Gules: Impaled with Barry of eight, Or and Sable; three Escutcheons Ermin.*

Other antient Monuments there have been in this Church; as of Katharine Howard; one of the Sisters and Heirs of John Broughton, Esq; and Wife of L. William Howard, one of the Sons of the High and Mighty Prince L. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. She deceased April the 23d, 1535.

In Howard's Chapel:

Good Dutcheß of Norfolk, the Lord have Mercy upon thee: Which dyed at Lambeth the last of November

On a Table:

Farewel, good Lady and Sister dere,
In Earth we shall never meete here;
But yet I trust, with Godis Grace,
In Haven we shal deserve a Place:
Yet thy Kindnesse shal nere depart,
During my Life out of my Heart.
Thou wast to me both fare and nere;
A Mother, a Sister, a Frende most dere;
And to al thy Freneds most sure and fast;
When Fortune had founded the froward Blast.
And to the Powre a very Mother,
More than was known to any other.
Which is thy Trefure at thys Day
And for thy Sowle they hertily pray.
So shall I do that here remayne;
God thy Sowle preserve from Payne.

By thy most bounden Brother,

HENRY Lord Stafford.

Hic jacet Henricus Howard, Armiger. filius Comit. de Surrey. Qui obiit 2 die Mens. Feb. Anno Dom. 1502. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

Hic jacet Johannes Howard, Armiger. filius Comit. de Surrey & Agnetis uxoris ejus. Qui ob. 23 die Mens. Mar. An. 1503. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Carolus Howard, unus filior. Tho. Howard Comit. de Surrey. Qui quidem Carolus ob. 3 d. Maii, An. Dom. 1512. Cujus, &c.

Another Inscription for the Lord Thomas Howard; Son of Thomas Lord Howard, and Anne his Wife, Daughter of Edward IV. King of England. Obiit 3 Aug. 1508.

Lord Henry Howard; Son of the Duke of Norfolk, ob. Feb. 22, 1513.

Richard Howard, Son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and Agnes his Consort, ob. March 22, 1517.

Lady Elizabeth Fitzwater, late Wife of Henry Fitzwater, Son and Heir of the Lord Robert Earl of Essex; and one of the Daughters of the Right Noble Prince Lord Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk. She deceased Sept. 18, 1534.

Here lyeth Jane Wynklesley, some Time Gentlewoman to the Right Hon. Anne Dutcheß of Norfolk.

Norfolk. She deceased the 34th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII.

Two other fair Monuments of the HOWARDS; their Portraits, with their Arms in Brasses, but the Inscriptions gone.

Under the Communion-Table was buried *Cuthbert Tunstall*, some Time Bishop of *Durham*, dying at the Palace, with these Verses inscribed:

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mœsta requirit,
Cujus summa domi Laus erat atq; foris
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Juris consultus & equi,
Legatusque fuit, deniq; Præsul erat.
Annorum Satur & magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus ille Senex.

Vixit Annos 85, ob. 18 Novemb. An. 1559.

Hic jacet Georgius filius Dni. Johis. Dni. Dynham, & Elizabethæ Dnæ. Fitzwater uxoris ejus. Qui ob. 28 d. Junii, A. D. 1487. Cujus, &c.

Philippa Daughter of Lord John Lord Dynham, and Elizabeth Fitzwater his Wife. She dyed Nov. 26, 1485. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Magister Willielmus Uttinge, S. Th. Professor, quondam Capellanus cum Reverendiss. Xto patre Dno. Thoma Bourgchier Cardinale Archiep. Cantuar. Ecclesiarum. Parochialium de Clyve & Chartham Cantuarien. Dioc. Rector meritiss. Qui ob. 10 d. Feb. An. 1480. Cujus, &c.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Pool, Son and Heir of Henry Pool of Dicking, Esquire; His Mother was Margaret Daughter to George Nevyl Lord Abergavenny; and her Mother was Mary Daughter of Edw. Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, &c. He deceased Feb. 13, 1609.

A Monument in the Wall for Dr. *Monpeyson*, Master of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Sir Ambrose Payne, Parson of Lambeth, and Batchelour of Musick, and Chapleyn to the Lords Cardinals Boussar and Moreton, who departed May the xxviii. A. D. 1528.

Here lyeth the Body of Peter Bettessworth, of Chidden, in the County of Southampton, Gent. deceased Sept. 13, 1613.

D. O. M.

Andræ Perne, S. Th. D. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Eliensis Decano, Collegii Sti. Petri in Academia Cantabrigiæ Magistro, munifica benemerendi virtute insigni, Literarum Mecænati optimo, hoc Monumentum Pietatis & Amoris Ergo, Richardus Perne, nepos posuit. Ob. 26 die Aprilis, An. 1589.

Scientia inflat.
Charitas ædificat.

There be also these Monuments, besides those already mentioned, in this Church of *Lambeth*, and some of them more modern.

A large plain Stone in the Chancel, with this Inscription:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirleby, olim Episcopus Eliensis. Qui obiit xxvi Aug. Anno Dom. 1570.

Next beneath him lay the Stone of Bishop *Tunstall*, some Time Bishop of *Durham*; but a Pew is now erected over his Monumental Stone, which antiently was under the Communion-Table. Both these Bishops being confined by Queen *Elizabeth's* Command, in the Palace at *Lambeth*, whilst *Matthew Parker* was Archbishop, died there in Peace, and was buried here by his Order.

Near lyeth Elizabeth, one of the Sisters of William Sancroft, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, some Time Wife of Francis Herdson, Clerk; after whose Death she lived 17 Years a Widow indeed, and dyed Sept. 7, 1689.

At the Head of this Stone, a Stone for Katharine Battely, Wife of John Battely, S. Th. P. and Chaplain to the abovesaid Archbishop; she lived 23 Years, nine Months, nine Days; dyed the 1st of October, 1685.

John Alsop, Comptroller of the Family of Richard, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, afterward Treasurer to George Archbishop of *Canterbury*, died July 12, 1611. Ætatis 51.

On the Side of Archbishop Bancroft's Stone, within the Rails, lyeth a fair Stone over Miles Smith, Secretary to Gilbert Archbishop of *Canterbury*. Ob. 17. of Feb. 1671.

Without the Rails near adjoining, lyes Rob. Thompson, L. L. D. Secretary also to Gilbert and William Archbishops of *Canterbury*. Obiit Feb. 3, 1683. Ætat. 42.

In the North Chancel or Chapel, a plain Stone, round about thus engraven:

Hic jacet Margaretta castissima & integerrima Conjunx quondam Matthæi Archiep. Cantuariensis, Quæ obiit 17 Aug. An. 1570. —

The rest not legible.

In this Chancel or Chapel, is a standing Monument of the Duke of Norfolk, as is said, but the Inscription is pulled off.

On the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is this Inscription:

In Memory of Anthony Burleigh, third Son of John Burleigh, late of the Isle of Wight, Esq; who was Lieutenant to King Charles I. of Blessed Memory, and was put to Death at Winchester, the 26th of Jan. 1647, for endeavouring to release his sacred Majesty, Prisoner in Carisbrook Castle in the said Isle of Wight. His two elder Brothers were slain at Worcester Fight, in the Forces of his present Majesty K. Charles II. This being the last of that Loyal Family, except his truly loving and sorrowful Sister, who caused this Monument to be erected. Obiit 17 of Febr. 1681. Ætat. suæ 48.

Spe Resurgendi.

Near this, a Monument of William Beeston of this Parish, Esquire, who died the 9th of August, 1679; and Jane his Wife, who died the 17th of May, 1652; left only one Daughter, who married Edward Leventhorp, Esq; by whom she had Issue three Sons and five Daughters.

In the South Chancel a Stone upon Elias Ashmole:

Hic jacet inclytus ille & eruditissimus Elias Ashmole Litchfeldiensis, Armiger. Inter alia in Rep. munera, Tributi in Cerviliis Contrarotulator: Fecialis autem Windforiensis Titulo per annos plurimos dignatus. Qui post duo Connubia in uxorem duxit tertiam Elizabetham Gulielmi Dugdale Mil. Garteri Principalis Regis Armarum Filiam. Mortem obiit 18 Maii, 1692. Anno Ætatis 76. Sed durante Museo Ashmolæano Oxon. nunquam moriturus.

For the Crest, is a *Mercury* mounting, standing upon two little Boys.

A Table Monument of white Marble for Richard Laurence of this Parish, Merchant, one of the Members of the *Levant Company*, who married

married Joan Stephens, by whom he had Issue two Sons and one Daughter. He departed Octob. the 8th, 1661, aged 53.

Another Monument against the Wall, to this Tenor :

Abfalom had no Son, and he built him a Pillar:

A Stone upon Sir Peter Rich, late Alderman of LONDON; and a Monument against the Wall near the said Stone; he died the 26th of Aug. 1692, in the 62d of his Age. Near his Grave twelve of his Children are interred, who died before him.

Against the South Wall, lower in the Church, an old Monument, with Man and Wife, and Children behind each; over their Head written,

*Ad Sumptum Thomæ Folkys,
Anno Dom. 1583.*

Agnes Tydnam, (married first
To Thomas Marshal, then
To John Manning) lyes buried here :
She lived eight times ten,
And full five Years. Six Children
By Marshal she had, three
Were Sons; the other Daughters; of
Then none now living be.
She dyed the 22d Day
Of March, and in the Year
Of our Lord God, as by the Date
Here written may appear.

On the North Side of Howard's Chapel, a very neat white Marble Monument, enrich'd with Mantling, Cupids, Fruit, Leaves, &c. this Inscription :

Near this Place lye interred in the same Grave, the Bodies of the Honourable Colonel Cuthbert Morley, who was buried on the 30th of June, 1669.

And of the Honourable Bernard Granville, Esq; who espoused Anne, the Daughter and Heiress of the said Cuthbert, and died the 14th of June, 1701, aged 71 Years. As also of the Honourable Anne Granville, Relict of the said Bernard Granville, and Daughter to the said Cuthbert Morley, by Catharine Daughter to Francis Earl of Scarfsdale, who died the 20th of September, 1701. The rest is partly to the same Effect, and not remarkable farther.

Arms of these two Honourable Families are,
Ruby, three Clarions Topaz.

*Impaled with Diamond and Leopard's Face
Pearl, Jessant, a Flower de Lis Topaz.*

In the said Howard's Chapel, near the last, a small white Marble Monument, having Enrichments of Cherubims, Fruit-Flowers, Mantling, Palm-Branches, and this Inscription :

In the Vault under this Stone, is the Remains of Richard Marsh, Esq; who supped before he went to Bed with Christ. He had Issue 15 Children by Martha his Wife and Relict; eight are buried in the said Isle, against the Pulpit; one lies in this Vault, which he built for his Family. He was exceeding glad at the beautifying of this House, and tho' not quite finished, was began in his Time. Being full of Hope, he departed this Life the 18th of May, 1704, aged 61 Years.

A little farther Eastward in Howard's Chapel, is a pretty, small, white Marble Monument, with gilded Mantling, Urn, and this Inscription :

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Judith Raleigh, Wife of Captain George Raleigh; some Time Deputy-Governor of the Island of Jersey, and Daughter of Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook-hall in Suffolk, Esq; who departed this Life December the 14th, 1701.

Arms of Raleigh; *Gules, a Bend fusily, Argent; impaled with Sable, a Crescent between two Mullets in Pale; Argent,* for those of Jermyn.

In Lambeth Church-Yard are the following Inscriptions on Grave-Stones, set up of late Years :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Davis, Daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Anne Davis, late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 26th Day of September; Anno Dom. 1734, aged four Years.

O cruel Death, that will not be deny'd.
To part the Love that was so strongly ty'd.

Here lyeth the Bodies of three Sons of Mr. Thomas Harris of this Parish, Brewer, by Margaret his Wife, 1723.

Here also lyeth the Body of the abovesaid Thomas Harris, who died April the 5th, 1724, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Fieming of this Parish, Brewer, who departed this Life August the 31st, 1734; aged 49 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Daniel Elford of this Parish, who departed this Life the 2d of September, 1732, in the 52d Year of his Age.

Also here lyeth the Body of Anne, the Wife of the abovesaid Daniel Elford; who departed this Life the 2d of May, 1733, in the 51st Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne, the Wife of Thomas Crow, of this Parish, who died the 9th of June, 1729, aged 49 Years.

THE Living of Lambeth is a Rectory, the Advowson is in the Bishop of Winchester; the Value about 300 *l. per Ann.* rated in the King's Books at 32 *l. 15 s. 6 d. ob.*

THE Rector is the Reverend Dr. Denn; and the Lecturer the Reverend Mr. George Read.

PRAYERS are Wednesdays, Fridays and Holidays, about Eleven in the Morning, and also on Saturday at Three in the Afternoon. Here is an Organ and eight Bells.

THE Gift Sermons are the first Wednesday after each Quarter-Day.

THE Vestry is General.

<i>The PARISH-OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>	<i>The PEACE-OFFICERS</i> <i>are,</i>
---	--

3 Church-Wardens.	6 Constables.
3 Sidesmen.	9 Headboroughs.
5 Overseers of the Poor, who are also Collectors.	20 Inquests, or Leet-Jury.
	4 Surveyors of the Highway.
	2 Scavengers.

THE remarkable Places and Things are, the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth-wells, Marble-hall, and Spring-garden, two very large Distilling-houses, and the Plate Glass-house; the King's Barge-houses, and a Glass-house where Bottles are made. Carlisle-house, formerly the Seat of the Bishops of Carlisle; Cuper's, vulgarly called Cupid's-gardens.

HERE

HERE is a Charity School for 30 Boys, who are taught to Read, Write, and cast Accompts, by Subscriptions of the Parishioners. Here is another for 14 Girls, who are cloathed and taught to Read, Knit and Sew, by the Benefaction of the late most Rev. Dr. Tennison, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The School-Master's Place is worth about 60 *l. per Ann.* Here are Alms-houses for the Poor, and a Work-house, which saves the Parish 600 *l. per Ann.*

IN this Parish, in the Road to *Clapham*, stands a fair Alms-house for seven Widows of the said Parish, who receive each 4 *l.* yearly. It was founded by a Nobleman, Ambassador from the States of *Holland* in King *James I's* Time.

It has this Inscription:

D. O. M. S.

Noelus de Caron. Fland. Eques Schoonewallia Toparch. Illustrium Ordinum Confederat. Bulg. Provinc. apud Sereniss. Britannia Regem Legat. Debita Deo Gloria, Genti Gratitudeinis, Pauperibus munificentia, Monumentum quaecunque Anno Legationis suae XXIIIX. Restaurata Salutis GLDCCXXIX. P.

Pro. XIX. 17.

Fancras Jehovæ, si recordaris pauperum.

THE whole Parish is divided into four Liberties, and these subdivided into eight Precincts, viz. 1. The Bishops. 2. The Princes. 3. *Vaux-hall*. 4. *Kennington*. 5. *Marsh*. 6. *Wall*. 7. *Stockwell*. 8. The Dean's. In their walking the Bounds or Circuit of the Parish, as it was given by Mr. *Geneway*, about 25 Years ago, it is as follows, viz.

FROM the Landing-Place, Northward and Eastward, along the Water Side to the *Old-berge-house*, and thence on to the Corner of *St. George's-fields*, and so on the Westerly Side of the Ditch, Southward, to the Lord Mayor's Stone, near the *Dog and Duck*; and then cross the Fields South-eastward, (leaving the Ditch on the left Hand) to *Kennington*; and thence Southward to *Kennington-common*, (where it meets with *Newington* Parish) to the Cross digg'd there in the Ground; and thence South West on the Common into *Smith's-field*, to a Cross dug there; and thence South Westward, three Fields length into *Watch-house-fields*, and so Eastward to the East Side of that Field, and so on the South Side to a Lane there. Thence South Westward, cross the Fields, to the Back of *Newbury-gardens*, where they mark in an oaken Tree, and from thence pass Southward 30 Rods; and thence Eastward to *Camberwel Town*, going through that which is, or was, Mr. *Smith's* House, and thence along a Lane near *Dulwich*, and so Westward to *Delver*: Also to *Wood's-farm*, and thence near two Miles Southerly to *Vicar's-oak*, at which Oak meet the Parishes of *Lambeth* Northward, *Camberwel* Eastward, *Stretham* South-westward, and *Battersea* South-westward by West. And from this Oak they go West by Northward to *Norwood-gate*, and thence South-westward to *Stretham-common*, (to avoid a Wood) and thence North-westward to the *Windmill-house*, and thence thro' a Wood, West and by Southward, to *Cole's-farm*, which leaving to the North-eastward they pass about South West to the Road leading from LONDON to *Croydon*; and crossing the Road, they go West by North to *Blake-hall*, and thence on the same Point to *Broom-hill*, and so Eastward about 40 Rods in the Road; and thence turning due West, they go to the Road that leads to *Kennington*, and Easterly along that Road to *Nine-elms*, and thence South-westward about 30 Rods towards

Battersea, and thence backward into the Road; and through *Vaux-hall* to the *Thames*, and so along the Water Side to the Plying-place at *Lambeth*; being in the Whole a Circumference of about 16 Miles and an half.

STREETS, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c.

In the Bishop's Liberty.

Church-street, and therein *Nevil's-yard*, *Maid-lane*, *Red-lion-yard*; Part of *Fore-street*, and therein *Bell-yard*, *Harper's-alley*, *King's-head-yard*, *Howard's-yard*, *Brook's-yard*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Dog-and-bear-alley*, and therein *Cocket's-alley*, *Back-lane*, and therein *Lion-in-the-wood-lane*, or *Paradise-row*, *Three-coney-walk*, *Gray's-walk*.

In the Prince's Liberty.

PART of *Fore-street*, and therein *Charing-cross-yard*, *Black-boy-alley*, *Angel-alley*, vulgarly *Frying-pan-alley*, *Three-mariners-alley*, *Bull-alley*, *Sanfom's-yard*, *New-street*, *Lawrence-lane*, *Lambeth-butts*; Part of *Kennington*, *Soho-yard*, and *Kettleby's-rents*.

Vaux-hall Liberty.

Fox-hall, or *Vaux-hall*, and *South-Lambeth*.

Kennington Liberty.

PART of *Kennington*; and Part of *Kennington-common*.

In the *Marsh* Liberty.

The *Narrow-wall* from *Cuper's-bridge* to *Standgate*, and therein *Standgate*, *Lime-tree-court*, *Crown-court*, *College-street*, *Vine-street*, and *Lambeth-marsh*.

Wall Liberty.

The *Narrow-wall* from the *King's-old-berge-house* to *Cuper's-gardens*, and Part of *Sr. George's-fields*.

Stock-well Liberty.

Stockwell-Town, and *Brixton-caufeway*.

Dean's Liberty.

PART of *Camberwell*; all the rest consists of Land, as also the rest of *Stockwell* Liberty.

Number of Houses near 1400.

The PARISH of CHRIST-CHURCH in Surrey.

THIS is the last Parish within the Bills of Mortality. The Church here takes its Name from being dedicated to our Saviour CHRIST, pursuant to the Deed and Direction of the Founder.

It is situated at the South End of *Bennet-street*, on the South Side of *Upper-Ground*, in the County of *Surrey*, and within the Diocese of *Winchester*.

THE Parish was taken, by Act of Parliament, out of *St. Saviour's*, commonly called *St. Mary Overree's* Parish, it being that Part called the Liberty of *Paris-garden*; of this we have spoken before in Vol. I. Pag. 806 and 807. Mr. *John Marshal* was the Founder and Endower of the Church, which was built and finished in the Year 1671, the Steeple in the Year 1695, and the Altar-Piece in 1696.

THE Church is well built of Brick, and so is the Steeple, consisting of a Tower and Spire. The Roof is supported by Pillars of the *Tuscan* Order, and here is a Gallery built at the West End

End, at the Charge of Mr. *Richard How*; and the Floor of the Chancel is four Steps higher than that of the Nave of the Church.

As to the Ornamental Parts, it is wainscotted round about six Feet and an half high, with Deal, and pewed with that and Oak.

THERE is likewise an Altar-Piece very neat, having the *Commandments* in Gold on Black, and the *Creed* and *Lord's Prayer* done in Gold on Blue, upon four Pannels, moulded round between as many Pilasters, of the *Corinthian Order*, with the Entablément. And on a Window in the Middle, is painted the King's-Arms, with the Supporters, Crest, and Motto. And Northward of that is the Bishop of *Winchester's* Arms, being *Ruby, two Keys linked together in a Bend, the one Topaz, the other Pearl, and a Sword interposing between them Saltireways of the third, bilted of the second, impaled with Pearl, a Lion Rampant, Diamond crown'd with a Ducal Coronet; and for the Crest a Mitre.* Likewise these Arms Southward from the King's: *Argent, a Chevron, lettised Sable, between three Bucks Heads cabossed Gules, and for the Crest a Greyhound segreiant Argent.* And these Words under the Arms, *John Marshal, Founder and Endower of this Church 1671.* And above the Window, in large Gold Letters on Black, the Words of *1 Cor. xi. 25, 26. and Anno Dom. 1696.*

HERE are two Wainscot inner Door-cases, of the *Corinthian Order*; and over the Door near the South-East Corner of the Church, are these Words, *Nosce Teipsum.* Over the other Door that opens Southward, the Words in *Psal. lxxxiv. ver. 1.* And over the North Door, these Words, *Cave! Deus videt.*

ON the North Side of the Church, on the Wall, are the Words of *Psal. cxxxii. 7, 8, 9.* also of *Psal. xxvii. 4.* And on the South Side, the Words in *Heb. x. 24, 25.* and in *Nehemiah xiii. 11.* Also by the Pulpit, these Words: *Verbum Dei manet in Aeternum.* And those in *1 Cor. ix. 16. Prov. xiii. 13.*

BY the Christening Pew, where is a Marble Font, but without Cover, the Words in *Rom. vi. ver. 3.*

The following were worthy BENEFACTORS to this Church.

Mr. *William Angell*, gave the Ground of the Church and Church-yard.

Mr. *John Marshall*, the whole and sole Founder of this Church, also settled upon the Minister 60 *l. per Ann.* for ever.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>John Wrench</i> , in 1603 gave	02	00	00
Mr. <i>William Molyer</i> in 1607	02	00	00
Mrs. <i>Catharine Taylor</i> , a House in 1602.	02	00	00
Sir <i>Bernard Degome</i> , in 1685	02	10	00
Sir <i>John Shorter</i> , a Piece of Ground to build a House on, and 50 <i>l.</i> to be improved	05	00	00
Paid by Mr. <i>Marshall's</i> Trustees, in the Year 1693, 100 <i>l.</i> to be laid out yearly in Bread for the Poor	02	10	00
Mr. <i>Augustin Martin</i> , gave in 1699, 50 <i>l.</i> for Bread for the Poor yearly			

THE Dimensions of this Church are; Length of the Church and Choir 75 Feet, Breadth 51, Height 26, and the Altitude of the Steeple about 125 Feet; wherein are eight very tuneable Bells, given by eight Gentlemen of the Parish.

ON the North Side of the Chancel, is a fine white Marble Monument, adorned with Mantling, Voluta's, Cherubims, with gilded Wings; and a gilt Urn; and the following Inscription:

In Memory of Elizabeth Dauling, the late virtuous and truly loving Wife of John Dauling, junior, Esq; who, in hope of a blessed Resurrection, departed this Life on May the 14th, 1695, aged 28 Years, and lies interred under the Communion Table in this Church.

THE Arms, having a fine Compartment of Olive Branches, are:

Ermin, on a Bend Sable, three Acorns Or, impaled with party per Chevron. Azure and Gules three Cocks Heads erased, Or.

THIS Living is a Rectory in the Gift of the Patrons, who are 13 Trustees. The Value is 120 *l. per Annum*, besides Perquisites.

THE Rector is the Rev. Dr. *James Finlay*; there is no Lecturer, and no Organ.

PRAYERS are *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays*, at 11 o'Clock.

THE Vestry is free.

The PARISH-OFFICERS are:	Chosen by the LORD of the MANOR.
7 Auditors of Accompts.	4 Constables.
2 Church-Wardens.	3 Headboroughs.
2 Overseers and Collectors.	2 Scavengers.

THERE is a Charity-School for 30 Boys, and 10 Girls, who are maintained by the Subscription of several Gentlemen of the Parish yearly. Here is also a Workhouse for the Poor.

THIS Parish begins at the *Falcon* in *Upper-ground-street*, and extends Westward to the *Barge-house* on the South Side, and ten Houses farther on the North Side of that Street, and takes in Buildings fronting the *Thames* from *Hook's-hole*, 33 Houses Westward; also *Mari-gold-lane, Queen's-arms-court, Bull-alley, Hook's-hole, Guy of Warwick-alley, and Overbodies-Bridge*; and from the *Barge-house, Southwark*, in the *Broad-wall*, it extends to *St. George's-fields*, and from thence Eastward through *Melancholy-walk* to *Sluts-well*, and from thence Northward the West Side of *Gravel-lane*.

Streets, Lanes, &c.

Upper-ground-street, Part of Garden-lane, and therein Turpin's-alley, Turner's-alley, and Hot-water-yard, Greyhound-yard, Greyhound-alley, Hooke-hole, Mari-gold-lane, Queen's-arms-court, White-horse-yard, Guy of Warwick-alley, Brew-house-alley, Bull-alley, Overbodies-bridge, Clark's-yard, Paradise-court, Beggars-hill, Bennet's-street, Red-lyon-court, Bear-lane, Green-walk, Holland's-leggar, Broad-walk, Melancholy-walk, Sluts-well, Part of Gravel-lane.

Number of Houses are about 1000.

C H A P. VI.

A PERAMBULATION; or, CIRCUIT-WALK for four or five Miles round the Bills of MORTALITY.

K E N S I N G T O N.

IN the Town of *Kensington* is one of the Royal Palaces of our Princes; and in the Church and Church-yard there are the following Monuments.

In the Chancel, a Black Marble Grave-stone, with a white Border, for Sir William Lister, 1649.

In the Pew under the Pulpit, Aaron Mico, Merchant, 1652.

Lionel Ducket, Esq; Son and Heir of William Ducket, late of Hartham in the County of Wilts, Esq; Born in this Parish. Deceased 1693.

Nathaniel Barnard the Elder, late of Langford in the County of Somerset, Esq; 1685. Also Nathaniel Barnard, Gent. his eldest Son, 1688.

Joice Robertson, Relict of Alexander Robertson, of Uxbridge, 1686.

John Dickens, 1694, and Catharine Dickens his Widow; who, some Time before her Death was a Benefactress to this Church: And by her last Will and Testament bequeathed several Legacies, to be given to the Poor of this Parish presently after her Death: And the Profits of 50*l.* for ever to the Master of the School belonging to this Town, for teaching of such poor Children to read, write, and cast Accompts, whose Parents are not able to pay for the same. She dyed Aged 84, 1702.

Anthony Carnaby, aged 84, 1678.

Dorothy, Daughter to John Thomas, Esq; 1686; aged one Year. This Stone is never to be taken up, nor undermined, nor the Ground stirred within five Inches of either Side, nor four Foot farther Eastward, except for the Father or Mother, as may be seen by the Great Church Book, and by a Silver Bason given to the Church.

THAT Stone was never laid upon the Grave, nor what is above written entered into the great Church-Book, the Bason being pawned for as much as it was worth, and bought by the Churchwardens, who caused it to be melted down, and more Silver added to it, for the Use of the Minister at the Communion.

Thomas and Elizabeth Roberts, 1687.

Henry Willaston, Son and Heir of Will. Willaston, Esq; 1695.

Obrian, the Son of Obrian Feltham, Esq; ten Months old, 1682-3.

Tho. Henshaw, Esq; who married Anne, the youngest Daughter of Robert Kipping of Twedley in the County of Kent, Esq; He was Gentleman in ordinary of the Privy Chamber to King Charles and King James: And French Secretary to those Kings, and King William. Departed 1699, at his House in this Parish, in the 82d Year of his Age. His Wife dyed 1671.

M. S. Henrici Frohock, A. M. Viri tam propter mores suos, quam Præcepta nunquam satis colendi, &c. quod reliquum erat vitæ suæ, Tyronibus erudiendis fideliter impendit, 1692.

Thomas Hodges, D. D. late Dean of Hereford; and Vicar of this Parish, 1672. And Margaret his Wife, 1696.

Charles Blake, Esq; 1672.

George Underwood, Esq; Barrister at Law: Married Joyce, Daughter of Sir Robert Joscelyn of Hyde-Hall in Hertfordshire, Bar. 1678.

James Worthington, Gent. First Page of the Bedchamber to her sacred Majesty Queen Mary 1693.

Captain John Worthington, eldest Son of James Worthington, who was in Command in King William's Army ever since the Year 1685, and in all the Wars in Ireland and in Flanders: And having seen an honourable Peace, dyed 1697-8.

Charlotte Worthington, only Daughter of James Worthington, 1697-8.

John Colman, Junior, Master of the Woodyard to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, 1600-1. [Miswritten, no Question, for 1700-1.]

Mary Rolston, only Daughter of George Rolston, 1688. Aged one Year.

Jeffrey Cook, third Son of Sir George Cook, Bart. 1700.

Without the Church, on the Wall at the South East End:

Juxta hic sub marmoreo Tumulo jacet Gulielmus Courten. Cui Gulielmus Pater, Gulielmus Avus, Mater Katharina Johannis Comitiss de Bridgwater filia. Paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen, &c. Ob. 1702. &c. Hoc quaecunq; Monumentum bene merenti mœrens dedit Hans Sloan, M. D.

An EPIGRAPH in Memory of Sir William Blake, who deceased the 30th Day of October, Anno Dom. 1630.

Stay, Reader, gaze, admire,

And pass not slightly ore

The Casket of his Corps,
Embalmed in this Flore.

Let his industrious Hand,

Paterne of Paternes be;

And blazon forth his Worth

To al Posteritie.

And let his oft Footsteps

Unto this sacred Place,

Be pious Clues to guide

Thee to like holy Trace.

Let him in Peace rest here in Peace,

Till God of Peace return:

And give him Peace, that loved Peace,

And call him from his Urne.

Unto the Worldly Wife,
Death doth apologize.

Suspend thine own By-thoughts :
His Thoughts did ever aim at Good :
Had I forborne, they had
At full been better understood.

The Figure of Death lying under these Lines.

A very fine Monument is lately erected in this Church, in Memory of the late Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, on which is the following Inscription :

Hoc subter marmore conduntur exuviae
Edvardi Henrici, Comitis de Warwick & Hol-
land,
Baronis Rich, & de Kensington,
Adolescentis nobilissimi,
Propriis tamen, quam majorum virtutibus, cla-
rioris.

Inerat illi jam a pueritia,
In vultu ipso, in voce, gestuque corporis,
Virile nescio quid, & plenum dignitatis.
Miram sane ingenii ubertatem
Excoluit, atque promovit optima disciplina ;
Omnem doctrinam liberalem ab eo perceptam
Illustravit
Nativa quaedam, & quae virum nobilem deceret,
eloquentia.

Ita natus, ita educatus, quam primum in lucem
processit.

Dignus extemplo visus est,
Quem in amicitiam cooptarent homines primarii ;
Neque erat in amicitia jucundior quisquam, aut
cordatior.

Ad aulam accessit,
Serenissimo Regi Georgio primo
A cubiculo, & brevi acceptissimus ;
Hoc sibi merito non ultimae ducebat laudi
Principi placuisse
Non minus acri ad judicandum, quam ad faven-
dum pronus.

Tam aperta illi facilisque
Ad maxima quaeque cum pateret via,
Cum nihil ei defuit ad summam laudem, nisi
longa vita ;
In medio aetatis & fortunae curriculo,
Gravi febre correptus,
Spes audentissimas amicorum prope jam ratas
Immatura morte frustratus est.
Obiit die Aug. 16^{to}. anno 1721. aetat. 24.

Which may be thus translated :

Under this Stone, are deposited the Remains of Edward-Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich, and of Kensington, a most noble Youth ; yet more illustrious by his own Accomplishments, than by those of his Ancestors. Even from his Youth, in his very Appearance, in his Voice, and in his external Deportment, something becoming a Man, and expressive of his Worth might be discerned. The admirable Copiousness of his Genius, he cultivated and promoted by the best Literature, having attain'd a Knowledge of all the Parts of liberal Education, he adorn'd them by a certain innate Eloquence, and such as befitted a Man of Quality. Thus descended, thus educated, as soon as he enter'd into publick Business, he was instantly found worthy to be admitted into the Friendship of Men of the best Figure ; and never was there in Friendship, one more pleasing, or sincere. He came to Court, as a Lord of the Bed-chamber, and became shortly very dear to his most sacred Majesty King George I. He justly thought of this, as not the meanest Part of his Praise, to have been acceptable to a Prince, who was no less accurate in distinguishing Merit, than ready to advance it. Having so open and easy a Prospect to the Height of Dignity, when nothing was wanting in his

Course to attain it, but Length of Life ; in the Midst of his Youth and Fortune, falling sick of a violent Fever, the most flattering Expectations of his Friends, now on the Point of being accomplish'd, were frustrated by his untimely Death. He died August 16, in the Year 1721, of his Age 24.

In the Church-yard are the following INSCRIPTIONS :

Here lyes the Body of William Partridge, who died November 24, 1726 ; aged 51 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, the Wife of John Cornforth, who dyed July 1, 1728 ; aged 54 Years.

Also two Children, John and Mary, of the Parish of St. George's Hanover-square, by Hyde Park-Corner.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. William Heaton, who departed this Life March the first, 1728-9 ; aged 45 Years.

Mrs. Susan Wingfield, died July 9, 1729, in the 58th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mary, Daughter of Robert and Sarah Young, late of the Parish of St. James's Westminster, who departed this Life the 7th of October 1729 ; aged 22 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Tho. Marshall, Son of John and Avis Marshall of this Parish. He departed this Life the 7th of March 1733-4 ; aged 12 Years.

Mr. John Francis, of Clare-market, Fishmonger, died April 10, 1734 ; aged 45 Years.

Since Death will never be denied,
But doth the dearest Friends divide,
Lord grant that we may meet again,
In Heaven for ever to remain.
A careful Man, a Husband dear,
A faithful Friend lyeth here.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. James Biggins, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 11th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1734, in the 50th Year of his Age.

HAMMERSMITH.

In the Church of Hammersmith you have these MONUMENTS.

CHANCEL, South Side, a black and white Marble Altar Tomb for Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave. Erected by Mariana his Countess, tempore Jacobi I.

Sheffield and Bp. of London. Their Coats in the Glass Windows of the Chancel. Likewise of the Earl of Bedford, and the City of London.

North Isle of the Chancel. An Altar Tomb for James Smith, Citizen and Salter of London : Fined for Sheriff, 1667. Aged 80.

Mary Green, Daughter of Edw. Trussel, Esq ; Wife of John Green of London, Merchant : Dyed in Childbed 1657 ; aged 17.

Francis Wolley, Son of Edw. Wolley, D. D. He was of the Temple, 1659.

Hatchments on the South Wall of the Chancel, of Hook and Needham.

In the North Side of the Steeple, in the Stone, Crisp and Prescot impaled.

South Isle, on the Wall, a black and white Marble Monument, in Memory of K. Charles I.

In the Church-yard :

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Sicklen; the Daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Sicklen, who departed this Life the 28th of November 1721, in the 20th Year of her Age.

Likewise their other four Children, Henry, Susannah, John, and Sarah.

Here lyes interred John Elrington, Gent. who dyed Sept. 15, 1724, in the 44th Year of his Age. Beloved by all when living, and dying much lamented. Here also lies John, the Son of the said John Elrington, who dyed May 20, 1723, aged two Years and four Months.

C H E L S E A.

In the Church at Chelsea are these ensuing Monuments.

In the South Side of the North Isle is this Inscription :

In obitum illustrissimi viri, Domini Arthuri Gorges, Equitis Aurati, Epicedium.

Tranſtulit Lucanum	}	Te deflent Nati, Natae, Cele-	}	Domini Arth. Gorg. Equ. Aurat. Filius ejus Natu Maxi- mus.
		berima Conjux;		
		Te dolet argutæ magna		
		Caterva ſcholæ.		
		At Lucanus ait, ſe vivo,		
		non Moriturum		
		Arthurum Gorges, Tran-		
		ſtulit ipſe decus,		
		Æthereas Cupiens Arthurus		
		adire per Auras,		
		Et novus ex ejus Nomine		
		Natus adefſt.		

In the ſame Isle, on the South Side, is this Inſcription :

Here lieth the Right Noble and Excellent Princeſſe, Lady Jane Guildeford, late Dutcheſſe of Northumberland; Daughter and ſole Heir unto the Right Honourable Sir Edward Guildeford, Knight, Lord Warden of the five Ports. The which Sir Edward was Sonne to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Guildeford, ſometimes Knight, and Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. And the ſaid Dutcheſſe was Wife to the Right High and Mighty Prince, John Dudley, late Duke of Northumberland; By whom ſhe had Yſſew 13 Children, that is to wete, eight Sonnes, and five Dawghters; and after ſhe had lyved Yeers XLVI, ſhe departed this tranſitory World at her Manor of Chelſey, the 22 Day of January, in the ſecond Yeere of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen Mary the Firſt, An. 1555. On whoſe Soule Jeſu have Mercy.

ANOTHER on the South Side, thus inſcribed :

In obitum Nobiliſſimorum Conjugum Gregorii D. Dacres, & Annæ uxoris.

Quos ardent copulavit Amor, Juvenilibus annis,
Abſtulit atra dies, mors inopina rapit,
Ille prior Fatis, Dacrorum nobile Germen
Occidit, in Morbum at incidit illa prius.
Quæ languescendo, miſeræ prætædia vitæ,
Senſit, tam dulci conjuge caſſa ſuo.
Ut teneri cordis concordia junxerat ambos,
Sic idem amborum, contegit oſſa locus.
Quos jungit tumulus conjungunt calica Teſta
Ut teneant cælum, qui tenuere fidem.

Nobilis iſte Vir,
Obiit Septemb.
25, 1594.

Nobilis iſta Mu-
lier Obiit Maii
14, 1595.

Nobilis Anna jaces, prudens Sackvilla proles,
Viva tui defles funera mœſta viri.
Nil mortale placet Cælum tua pectora ſpirant,
Poſt quam Parca viri, conſcidit Atra, diem,
Fœminei lux Clara chori, pia, caſta, pudica,
Ægris ſubſidium, pauperibusque, decus;
Fida deo, perchara tuis; conſtanſque, diſerta,
Ut patiens Morbi, ſic pietatis amans.
O quoties manibus paſſis ad culmina Cœli,
Hanc animam dixti, ſuſcipe, quæſo Deus?
Mens pia, cæleſtis patriæ pervenit ad arcem;
Hic tumulus corpus mentis inane tenet.

ANOTHER Monument on the North Side of the Chancel, thus inſcribed :

O Lord in thee have I truſted,
Let me never be confounded.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Hungerford, of Chelſey in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; the ſecond Son of Robert Hungerford, the Elder, of Cadnam in the County of Wilts, Eſq; who ſerved King Henry VIII. in the Room of a Gentleman Penſioner, and was with his Maſteſty at the Winning of Bolein; and King Edward VI. at Muſſelborough Field; beſides Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth in their Affairs, being of the Age of 70 Years. Who had to Wife Urſula Maidenhead, the Daughter of the Lady Sandes. Ob. Anno Domini 1581.

ANOTHER on the North Side, with this Inſcription :

The Years wherein I liv'd where Fifty-Four,
October twenty-eight did end my Life;
Five Children of eleven, God left in Store,
Sole Comfort of their Mother and my Wife:
The World can ſay what I have been before;
What I am now, Examples ſtill are riſe.

Thus Thomas Laurence ſpeaks to Times enſuing,
That Death is ſure, and Time is paſt renewing.

Obiit 1593.

ON the South Side of the Choir, a Monument of Sir Thomas More, dated Anno Dom. 1532, which he himſelf erected in his Life-time for himſelf and his two Wives, Joan and Alice. The Body of Joan deceaſed, he removed hither, and added ſome Latin Verſes, made upon her by himſelf. There is ſtill remaining a very large Inſcription, compoſed alſo by himſelf, giving Account of his Father Sir John More, his own Honourable Employments and Preferments, and his voluntary Surrender of them by the King his Maſter's Favour, that he might be the more at Leiſure to meditate upon Immortality. The whole Inſcription was taken out by the laborious Antiquarian Weaver, and remains in his Funeral Monuments, P. 522.

THERE have alſo been interred in this Church with honourable Monuments, Sir Edmund Bray, Knight; Lord Bray; Reginald Bray, his Brother, of Stene in the County of Northampton, Eſq;

MONUMENTS modern in Chelſea, are theſe that follow :

For Simon Box, that ſerved in Quality of a Soldier to King Charles I. King Charles II. King James II. and King William and Queen Mary, whoſe Penſioner he was, belonging to their Maſteſties Royal Hoſpital, and the firſt interred in this burying Place, Anno 1692.

John

John Grabme, Gent. late Steward of the Royal Hospital, 1693.

Penelope Langford, Daughter to *Emanuel Langford*, S. T. P. Chaplain to the Royal Hospital, 1695.

Captain *John Ramsay*, 1696.

Colonel *Theophilus Cefill*, 1695.

James Ford, Sergeant, Pensioner in his Majesty's Royal Hospital, 1698.

Cy gift le Corps D. Isaac Lefort, natif de Vitrel en Bretagne, Marchand. Qui mourut, 1694.

Pierre Lefort, 1697.

Daniel Garnier, Burgeois de Londres, Orpheure, 1697.

1703. Posteritati sacrum. More majorum extra Urbis Pomœria juxta viam publicam in tumulo editiore, hic prope inhumari voluit *Edwardus Chamberlain*, Anglus, Christicola, Legum Doctor, ex antiqua Comitibus Tanquerville, Profapia Normannica oriundus, Oddingtoniæ natus, &c. novem liberos genuit, sex libros composuit, &c. Ob. 1703.

Posteritati Sacrum. Hic juxta situs est *Peregrinus Clifford Chamberlayn*, Dux marinus, filius natu maximus *Edwardi Chamberlayn*, Legum Doctoris, &c. 1691. Hoc Mon. (non impune temerandum) poni curavit Pater mœrens.

Hic juxta Conditorio jacet *Anna Edwardi Chamberlaine*, L. L. D. Filia unica, Londini nata 20 Jan. 1667. Quæ diu spreto Conubio, magnaſque ſupra ſexum ac Ætatem animo moliens, 30 Junii 1690.

Contra Francigenas, Armis habituq; virili,
In rate flammifera ſex horas ſub Duce Fratre,
Pugnavit, dum Virgo fuit, dum caſta Virago.
Heroum poterat ſtirpem generare marinam,
Ni præmaturis fatiſ abrepta fuiſſet.

Redux ad iſta pugna navali, & poſt paucos meſes nupta *Johanni Spragge*, Armigero: Quocum vixit amantiſſime ſeſqui annum Tum vero, enixa filiam, poſt paucos dies obiit 30 October, 1692.

Hoc Monumentum uxori ſidiſſimæ poni curavit maritus mœſtiſſimus.

In a Vault. *Anne*, only Daughter of *Edward Chamberlain*, L. L. D. 1667.

Sufanna Chamberlayn, late Widow of *Dr. Edward Chamberlayn*, and only Daughter of *Richard Clifford*, Eſq; 1703.

Chancel of *Chelſea Church*. North Side.

Hic prope ſitum eſt Corpus doctiſſimi viri ac de Literis optime meriti *Adam Littleton*, S. T. P. Capellani Regii, &c. Hujus Eccleſiæ Reſtoris, &c. 1694.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honourable Dame *Grifel*, Relict of the Honourable *Sir John Laurence*, late of Iver in the County of Bucks, Knt. and Bart. 1675; aged 80. A fruitful Parent of Childrens Childrens Children.

Sacred to the Memory of *Henry*, Turkey Merchant, youngſt Son of *Sir John Laurence*, Knt. and Bart. 1665.

The excellent *Mrs. Frances Laurence*, ſecond Daughter to *Sir John Laurence* aforeſaid, by Dame *Grifel* his only Wife.

Sacred to the Memory of *Sir John Laurence*, late of Iver in the County of Bucks, Knt. and Bart. 1656.

North Iſle. *Thomas Larrancé*: Noted before.

Sacred to the Memory of *Sarah*, Wife to *Richard Colvile* of Newton in the Iſle of Ely, Eſq; Daughter to *Tho. Laurence* of Iver, Eſq; 1631.

VOL. II.

Wonder not, Reader, how this Stone
Should be ſo ſmooth and pure: Here's one
That lies within't, by whoſe fair Light,
It ſhines ſo clear, and looks ſo bright, &c.

Chancel. South Wall.

D. O. M. *Elizabethæ*, Equitis *Theodori de Mayerne Baronis Albonæ Filiæ*, Petri de Caumont Marchionis de Cugnaç, &c. uxori dulciſſimæ, &c. mœrens poſuit. Ob. 1653. Vixit annos 21.

Sir Thomas More's Monument near *Mayerne's*; of which *Sir Thomas Mention* is made before. His Coat of Arms appears with many Quarterings.

Middle Iſle. The Return of *Baldwin Hameis*, Doctor of Phyſick, 1676.

South Side of the Church:

Here ſleeps, and feels no Preſſure of this Stone,
He that had all the Gorges Souls in one, &c.

The generous and worthy Gentleman *Arthur Gorges*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of *Sir Arthur Gorges*, Knt. The laſt ſurviving Branch of the firſt Male Line of that Honourable Family, 1668.

North Wall.

M. S.

Pientiſſimæ & Sanctiſſimæ Heroinæ; nec tam avitis Imaginibus quam propriis Virtutibus inluſtris, *Dominæ Jane Cheyne*, excellentiſſimi Dni *Gulielmi Ducis de Novo Caſtro Filiæ*, &c. *Caroli Cheyne Armigeri*, Conjugis dilectiſſimæ, &c. 1669. She lies within the Chancel, in the Middle Vault.

Charles Cheyne, Viſcount of Newhaven, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Lord of this Manor of Chelſey: Buried in the ſame Vault with the Lady *Jane* his Wife, above-named. He dyed 1698.

James Buck, Eſq; 1680, Son to *Matthew Buck*, Eſq; of Winterburn in the County of Glouceſter.

Here alſo, in this Pariſh, lived and dyed, (tho' not buried) the Right Noble and High Born Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, ſome Time Wife to *Edward Duke of Somerſet*, Protector and Unkle to King *Edward VI*. Of the Place of her Habitation there is this Mention in the Records of the Rolls. That the Marquis of *Wincheſter*, then Lord Treasuſer of *England*, had an Houſe in *Chelſea*, (ſituated where now ſtands *Beaufort Houſe*) and he having a Mind to change ſome Lands with *Robert Richardſon*, then Reſtor of *Chelſea*; the ſaid *Robert* did by Deed, bearing Date *May 3*, 1566, grant and confirm unto the ſaid Marquis about eighteen Acres of Glebe Land, and to his Heirs for ever. Which Grant was confirmed by *Edmund* [i. e. *Grindal*] Lord Biſhop of LONDON, as Ordinary and Dioceſan: And by *Anne Dutcheſs of Somerſet*, who had a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, dated *July* the 3d, 2 *Eliz.* of the Manor and Advowſon thereof for her Life: And alſo by Queen *Elizabeth* herſelf, as having the Reverſion and Perpetuity of Right of Patronage after the Death of the ſaid *Anne Dutcheſs of Somerſet*. The ſaid Dutcheſs was buried in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, in a darkſome Chapel on the Right Hand, a little beyond the firſt Entrance. The Inſcription (by Reaſon of the Darkneſs hard to be read) importing her to be the Daughter of *Sir Edward Stanhope* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Foulk Bourchier*, Lord *Fitzwarren*, who was deſcended from *Thomas of Woodſtock*, Duke of Glouceſter,

cester, Son to King Edward III. She dyed on the 10th of April 1577.

In the Church-yard.

Here lieth the Body of Dame Elizabeth Sloan, Wife of Sir Hans Sloan, Baronet, who departed this Life the 27th of September 1724; aged 67.

F U L H A M.

HERE the Bishops of LONDON have an antient Palace, where they usually reside in the Summer-time. It hath a fair Church, in which are these Monuments.

A Monument at the upper End of the Chancel hath this Inscription :

Hic situs est Gulielmus Billesby, Eques Auratus, Fisci Regii Oſtiarius, cum Anna uxore, e Familia Brogravia. Quæ illi peperit duas Filias, Franciscam & Margaretam, totidemque Filios, qui infantes obierunt.

Obiit ille 25 Martii 1607.

Illa 27 Maii 1608.

Francisca Filia primogenita, primum nupta Joanni Madocks, Armigero, postea Thomæ Walker, Armigero, Fisci Regii Oſtario. Obiit die 6 Novembris 1607, & hic parentibus tumulatur. Margarita altera Filia enupta Hugoni Parlor de Plumsted, Armigero. Obiit & in Ecclesia Sanctæ Margaretæ Westmonasterii requiescit.

Another Monument on the South Side of the Choir, with this Inscription :

D. O. M.

Thomæ Smitho Equiti Aurato, Regii Majestati, à supplicum libellis, & ab Epistolis Latinis, viro doctrina, prudentiaque singulari, Francisca Guil. Baronis Chandois filia, optimo Marito Conjux Mœstiff. plorans posuit. Obiit 28 die Novemb. 1609.

Another Monument on the South Side the Choir, with this Inscription :

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii Equitis Aurati, & Medici Regis Henrici Octavi, qui obiit An. Dom. 1545. Novem. 17.

Quid Medicina valet? quid Honos? quid Gratia Regum?

Quid popularis Amor, Mors ubi sæva venit?
Sola valet pietas, quæ structa est, Auspice Christo,
Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.
Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Christus,
Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitæque Christus erit.

Epitaphium hoc primitus inscriptum pariete, & situ jam penè exesum, sic demum restituit Leonardus Buttis, Armiger. Norfolciensis. Oct. 30, 1627. Amoris ergo.

Another Monument near the last, with this Inscription on it :

At Earth in Cornwall was my first Beginning,
From Bonds and Corringtons, as it may appear:
Now to Earth in Fulham God dispos'd my Ending,

In March the thousand and six hundred Year
Of Christ, in whom my Body here doth rest,
Till both in Body and Soul I shall be fully blest.

Thomas Bond. Obiit Anno Ætatis suæ 68.

Against a Wall in the Chancel there is a handsome Monument erected for the Lady Margaret Legh, with the Effigies of her and a Child in her Arms. She was Daughter of Sir Gilbert Garrard, Master of the Rolls, Wife to Sir Peter Legh of

Lime, in the County of Chester; and by him Mother of seven Sons, and two Daughters. She dyed July the 29th, 1603.

Against the Wall, a Monument of William Plumbe, Son and Heir of John Plumbe, of Eltham, Esq; He married two Wives, Margaret, Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Nevyl, Kt. who was Widow of Sir Robert Southwel. His other Wife was Elizabeth, only Daughter and Heir of Edward Dormer, of Fulham, Esq; youngest Son of Geoffry Dormer, of Thame, Esq; Elizabeth's first Husband was John Gresham, of Mayfield in Suffex, second Son of Sir John Gresham, sometime Maior of LONDON; by whom she had three Sons, Thomas, William and Edward Gresham. William Plumbe, dyed February the 9th, 1593. Aged 60.

A Noble Monument of John Mordaunt, appearing in his Effigies, of white Marble, in full Proportion; younger Son of the Earl of Peterburgh; who was derived 600 Years ago from the Normans: And so in the Inscription is mentioned, Stemma Gentilitia Mordauntiorum, qui per Annos sexcentos, primum in Normannia, deinceps in Anglia floruerunt.

Osbertus Mordaunt,
Miles Normannus, &c.

This John married Elizabeth Cary, of the Family of the Earls of Monmouth; by whom he had many Children. He dyed June the 5th, 1675.

Thomas Winter, Armiger, Inclyti illius Winteri pronepos: Qui Hispanorum Classem (quæ vinci non potuit) fudit ————
Hic pacis filius in Indos Mercator Navigat.
And there in those East-Indies became Governor of Massalipatan. He is said to have been like another Joseph, raised to help his Relations reduced to Poverty for their Fidelity to the best of Kings. He dyed Jan. the 15th, 1681.

Upon a Stone on the Pavement, is this Inscription :

The Body of Thomas Carlos, Son of Colonel William Carlos of Staffordshire. Who departed the 25th Year of his Age, the 19th of May, 1665.

The Coat of Arms here engraven is, *An Oak, on a Fess three regal Crowns*: Given this Gentleman (together with the Alteration of his Name from Careless to Carlos) for his preserving of King Charles the Second in the Oak, after the Defeat at Worcester.

Before the Communion Table is the Monument of William Rumbold, Esq; Clerk, Comptroller of his Majesty's great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of all the Customs of England. Dyed in May, 1667.

On the South Side, a fine black Marble Stone, with these Words inscribed :

Sub certa spe resurgendi, hic jacent Reliquiæ Humphredi Henchman, Londini, Episcopus.

He was Almoner and Privy Councillor to King Charles the Second. Two Years Bishop of Salisbury, and twelve of LONDON. He dyed October the 7th, 1675. Aged 83.

Of antienter Date there were several others interred here, whose Monuments are gone, viz.

John Fisher, Treasurer to the Lord Cardinal Stæ Balbinæ, and Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Who dyed 1463.

John Long, Gent. and Katherine and Alice his Wives. He dyed 1503.

John Sherburn, Batchelor of both Laws, and Archdeacon of Essex, who deceased 1434.

Sir Sampson Norton, Kt. Master of the Ordinance to King Henry the Eighth. Deceased 1517.

John Thorley, Esq; 1445.

William

William Harvey, some time Vicar of this Church, 1471.

George Chancy, Receiver-General of Richard FitzJames, Bishop of LONDON, 1520.

Domicilla Margareta Saunden, born at Gaunt in Flanders, 1529.

Anne Stourton, Daughter of John Stourton Lord Stourton, 1533.

Lora, Daughter of John Blount, Lord Mountjoy, 1480.

Henry Compton, the late Rt. Reverend Lord Bishop of LONDON; lyes interred under a large black Marble Stone, encompassed with Iron Pallisadoes, at the East End of the Church-yard pretty near the Chancel, with this Inscription on-ly, engraven upon the Middle of the Stone, being the Words of St. Paul, Gal. vi. 14.

M D C C X I I I

At the Head of this Tomb, upon the Ground, lyes a black Marble Stone, over the Body of the said Bishop's Brother.

Sir Francis Child, Knight, late Alderman of LONDON, lyes also buried in this Church-yard, under a black Marble Stone, enclosed with an Iron Palisado. The Insignia of the L. Maior, viz. The Sword and Mace engraven on the North and South Sides; and his own Coat of Arms, and his Lady's at the Head and Feet. The Words of the Inscription are as follow:

In a Vault under this Tomb is deposited the Body of

Sir Francis Child, Kt. and Alderman, and President of Christ Church Hospital in LONDON,

Who departed this Life, October the 4th, 1713. *Ætat.* 71. He was Lord Maior in the Year 1699: And in the Year 1702, he was chosen one of the four Citizens, to serve for the said City in the first Parliament of the Reign of Queen Anne.

He married Elizabeth, the only Daughter and Heiress of William Wheeler, Goldsmith. By whom he had 12 Sons and 3 Daughters. The Bodies of his Sons James and William, and of his Daughter Martha, Wife of Anthony Collins, Esquire, are removed from the Church into this Vault.

Near the West Door is a Grave-Stone, with the following Inscription:

In hopes of a joyful Resurrection:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Rench, late Gardiner of this Parish, he departed this Life the 31st day of March, 1728, in the 98th Year of his Age.

Christ was to me as Life on Earth,
And Death to me is Gain;
Because I trust in Christ alone
Salvation to obtain.

Prepare to follow me.

Another, near the last, thus inscribed:

Here lyeth the Body of Nicholas Nayler, who departed this Life, September the 23d, 1734. Aged 52 Years.

Pale visag'd Death has took a Husband kind,
A faithful loving Friend; left mourning Wife behind.

P U T N E Y.

OF the Bridge over the *Thames*, between this Town and *Fulham*, we have already given some Account. VOL. I. Page 42.

In the Church at *Putney* are the ensuing Monuments.

This Monument is in the Chancel on the North Side, and hath this Inscription:

Memoria Sacrum.

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Lusher, of Putney, in the County of Surrey, Esq; who married Mary, the second Daughter of George Scot, of Stepleford Tauney in the County of Essex, Esquire. He departed this Life the 27th of September, Anno 1615. *Ætatis suæ* 30.

What Tongue can speake the Vertues of this Creature,

Whose Body faire, whose Soule of rarer Feature?
He liv'd a Saint; he dy'd a holy Wight,
In Heaven, on Earth, a joyful heavy Sight:

Body Soule united, agreed in one,
Like Strings well-tuned in an Uni-son.

No Discord harsh this Navel could untie,
'Twas Heaven, the Earth this Musicke did envie:

Wherefore may well be said, he lived well;
And being dead, the World his Vertues tell.

Though Richard Lusher sleepeth in the Dust,

He sleeps in Hope, and hopes to live again;
His Soul in Heaven is waking with the Just,

And wakes in Joy, being freed from Sense of Pain.

Bones, take your Rest, your Soul in Heaven attends,

The blest Re-union of two loving Friends.

Marito dilectissimo, Maria Lusher, conjux Mœstissima, in perpetuum Amoris Testimonium, hoc Monumentum plorans posuit.

Mary, (by her first Match married Lusher) Daughter of George Scot, Esq; descended from John Scot, Lord Chief Justice of England in the Reign of King Edward the Third; and after Wife to Thomas Knivet, descended from John Knivet, Knight. Lord Chief Justice in the same King's Reign, and Lord Chancellor of England:

To Thomas Knivet.

That you have laid my Body here,
By that first Side I lov'd so dear,
I thank you, Husband: That the Poor
Are still your Care, I thank you more.
These last I charg'd you with alive,
Being done, I rest, while you survive.
But yet I have another Boon,
When Fate shall come, (as come full soon
It will, and will not be deny'd)
That you would close my other Side.
Y'ave thought it worthy to be read
You once were second to my Bed;
Why may you not like Title have,
To this my second Bed, the Grave?
This Stone will cover us all three,
And under it we shall be free
From Love, or Hate, or least Distrust
Of Jealousy to vex our Dust:
For here our Bodies do but wait
The Summons for their glorious State.

On the same Monument is this Inscription:

Quam Diu, Domine.

Siste,

Siste Hospes:

Quod Reliqui est Lectissimæ Fœminæ

Te Rogitat,

Etiam ego, superstes Maritus

superstes ipse Funeri meo,

Nam in Coniuge, Conjux vixi,

& cum illa Elatus sum.

Maria, mea Maria,

Dulcissima Maria,

Hic sita est.

Cor Gratiarum, flos venustatis merus;

Sedes amorum, Castitatis exemplar

Tanti erga me affectus

Talisque.

Morum

Morum ac vitæ perpetuæ Sanctimoniam,
ut vivens, Moriensque,
Singulâ Præluxerit Facie
omnibus

Vel ordinis sui, vel sexus.

Heu! qualem amisi,

Ex puerperio Raptam?

Et cum ea, spem Posteritatis.

Sic me relinquis? Sic Terras deferis?

O Christianæ perfectionis Imago,

Injuriarum contemptrix Facilis,

Doloribus Ferendis Fortis:

Omnes in te certabant virtutes,
sed vicit Pietas.

Fulges etiam in ipsa mortis umbra,
Divini amoris, dum vixisti, Flammia,

Et postquam vixisti, Astrum.

Vale, Vale, Maria:

Nullum de te dolorem,

Nisi ex Acerbissima tua morte,

Accepi.

At (Cara Conjux) non ego te desinam

Lugere, donec vi doloris obrutus,

Meis & ipse liquero luctum parem.

M. S.

Maria,

Pientissima Maria,

Cui lucis ortum Staplefordia dedit,

Genusque Scottorum Familia vetus,

Georgii Filia & Cohæredi:

Primis Nuptiis Ricardo Lushero junctæ,

Nicholai Equiti Aurati Filio;

Proximis mihi Thomæ Knivetto,

Maritorum Mœstissimo.

Obiit xxvii Aug. cio. lxx. xxiii.

Ætatis 35.

*Later MONUMENTS erected in this Church of
Putney are these that follow:*

On the North Side, next the Pulpit, one for
James Martin of LONDON, with this In-
scription:

D. O. M. S.

Hic situs est JACOBUS MARTYN Londini ori-
undus, ejusdem Civitatis Municeps, & Orna-
mentum non vulgare. Facultate sua tam sollicitè
diligens, ut Procurator Dei visus sit. In omni
Contractu tam feliciter secundus, quasi a Deo fi-
delis agnitus. Moribus sine fūco, & fallaciis, &
ab omni fastu alienissimus: Pietate insigni, super
ævum Fide, & supra Fidem Charitate. Quam
vividus assidue exercens, ipsa morte extendebat.

Upon the same Stone are these *English* Verses
added in his Praise:

Blessings and Vertue here do ly,
Examples for Posterity.
His Piety no Fashion had,
But scrup'lous Care t'avoid the Bad.
His Hope did then most firm appear,
When Death, fierce Champion, drew near.
His Faith was such as would have stood
An Abraham's Trial wrote in Blood.
His Charity above them all:
Yet neither fond nor prodigal.
His Dealing, Friendship, Moral Parts,
Shewed his own, won others Hearts.
He was and is, take him in Gross,
The common Love, the common Loss.
James Martyn said, his Name alone,
Is all, both Epitaph and Stone.

Sæculum æternitate commutavit Decembr. 2^o
Anno Dom. 1651, Ætatis suæ 54.

Next, on the same Side, is a white Marble
Pillar, thus inscribed:

Sir Thomas Dawes, Knt. dyed Friday the 5th
of December 1655.

And underneath, upon the same Pillar:

Dame Judith Dawes, the 28th of Jan. 1657;
slept here with her Husband: To whose Me-
mory she erected this Pillar.

Next to this, on the same Side, is a middle
sized Monument, thus inscribed:

Near to this Place lyes the Body of Sir Robert
Wymondesolde, who departed the 28th of July,
1687, in the 24th Year of his Age: Together
with three of his Sons, Thomas, William, and
Robert, who dyed all Infants.

On this Side near the Communion-Table, an
Inscription on a white Marble for Andrew Welch,
Merchant, departed the 2d of June 1704, in the
30th Year of his Age.

Over-against it, a small white Monument for
Tho. Paine, Esq; Sergeant at Arms for 36 Years
to the Crown. Departed the 25th of December
1698, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Near to it, another Oval Monument, with
this Inscription:

M. S.

Magistri Roberti Gale, Christi Evangelii Præ-
conis Egregii: Qui Doctrinâ vocali, & Consonâ
vitâ Verbum Dei fidiſſime expreſſit. Qui Mun-
dum sic in Domino respexit, ut quem pro Do-
mino erat despectus. Qui inter postremi hujus &
peſſimi ævi Peccata pius, morbida Sanus, muta-
bilia constans divertissima idem (pro virili) per-
mansit. Qui postquam per triginti annos præno-
bili Christianæ Devonæ Comitissæ in sacris Do-
mesticis administrasset D. O. M. in cœlestibus
ministraturus, obiit Jun. 23. Anno Dom. 1659.
Ætat. suæ 64. Mœrens Posuit Relicta, sed se-
cutura, Conjux Sarah Gales.

I Ad Timoth. iv. 12.

Esto Exemplar Fidelium in Sermonē, &c.

Ore Siles, virtute doces, tua quosq; docebit
Vivere vita, fides credere, morsq; mori.

Next, a little Monument for Daniel Belt, Esq;
Son of Sir Robert Belt of Bassal, in the County
of York, Knt. Departed the 7th of July 1697, in
the 82d Year of his Age.

Near to it another small white Monument for
Leicester Burdet, Merchant, Son of Robert Bur-
det, Esq; Departed the 9th Day of Sept. Anno
Dom. 1690, in the 35th Year of his Age.

Next to this a large Monument of white Mar-
ble, and these Words inscribed in Capitals:

M. S. Edwardus Martyn, Generosus, filius
Thomæ, cujus Pater Gulielmus: Uxorem duxit
Elizabetham Filiam & Hæredem Joannis Bangor
ex antiqua Bangorum de Bangor in Agro Car-
narven familiâ. Fato concessit anno ætatis anno
suæ 60 octavo mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1655.

Vir fuit Longiore vitâ dignissimus; sed ca-
duci corporis damnum, honesti nominis Fama
rependet.

Monumentum ex adverso stans Jacobo fratri
natu minori, affectu grato posuit. Magna in-
ter eas, dum viverent necessitudo, & suavissima
fuit animorum conspiratio: Nunc communis
Templi, & ejusdem sepulchri consortio fruētes,
placide conquiescant, dum veniat illud Judicis,
dono Dei Sanctis paratum sæculum.

Ambo pii, cunctis ambo virtutibus aucti:
Talia vitâ illis, qualia vota mihi.

Dignissima

Dignissimæ illorum Memoræ (qui de se Liberisq; optimè meruerunt) Monumento hoc qualicumque Edwardo posito, & utriusque Monumenti Inscriptionibus sic parentavit Gulielmus Martyn Fratrum natu maximus.

In Putney Church-Yard :

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Best, Wife of Richard Best, who departed her Life the 11th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1719, aged 46 Years.

And also her four Children, John, Elizabeth, Richard and William.

Frances Legg, Daughter of Richard and Anne Best, died August the 2d, 1730. In the 24th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of William Button, late of this Parish, who died the 18th Day of Aug. 1734, aged 62 Years.

As you are now, so once was I,
And as I am, so must you be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

WANDSWORTH.

IN the Church at *Wandsworth*, are the ensuing Monuments :

In the Chancel :

On the North Side of the Communion-Table lyeth a flat Stone, on which in a Brass Plate is this Inscription :

Under a Stone, within this Place,
Doth lie John Powel, who for the Space
Of thirty Years before his Death,
Did serve the Queen Elizabeth :
And to King James, of worthy Fame,
For nine Years more he did the same.
And when the Years of seventy four
Were now come to an End,
Into the Hands of God above,
His Soul he did commend.

Obiit 26. die Junii
Anno Dom. 1611.

Against the East Wall is the Figure of a Man kneeling, and under him is thus written :

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Smith, Esq; some Time Citizen and Alderman of L O N D O N, who departed this Life the 30th Day of January, Anno Dom. 1627, being then near the Age of 79 Years; who while he lived gave unto these several Towns in Surrey following, One Thousand Pounds a-piece, to buy Lands for Perpetuity, for the Relief and Setting the poor People on Work in the said Towns, viz. To the Town of Croydon one thousand Pounds; to the Town of Kingston one thousand Pounds; to the Town of Guilford one thousand Pounds; to the Town of Dorking one thousand Pounds; to the Town of Farnham one thousand Pounds; and by his last Will and Testament did farther give and devise, to buy Lands for Perpetuity for the Relief, and setting their Poor on Work, unto the Town of Rigate one thousand Pounds; and unto this Town of Wandsworth, wherein he was born, the Sum of five hundred Pounds, for the same Uses as before : And did farther bequeath one thousand Pounds, to buy Land for Perpetuity, to redeem poor Captives and Prisoners from the Turkish Tyranny : And not here stinting his Charity and Bounty, did also give and bequeath the most Part of his Estate, be-

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ing to a great Value, for the purchasing Lands of Inheritance for ever, for the Relief of the Poor, and setting them on Work.

A Pattern worthy the Imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the Abundance of the Goods of this Life, to follow him herein.

A Monument in the South Isle on the East Wall, with this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Snow of Chicklands in the County of Bedford, Esquire : in Memory of whom, Em his Wife, Daughter to William Byne, in the County of Sussex, Esquire, erected this Monument : He had Issue Elizabeth, Alice, and Sarah. He deceased at the Manour of Alfarthing, Anno Dom. 1587.

He and his Wife are kneeling before a Desk, and three Children underneath.

A Monument of a Woman kneeling, against the East Wall, North of the Communion-Table, and this Inscription :

Susanna Powell, late of Wandsworth, Widow, Daughter of Thomas Hayward of Wandsworth, Yeoman of the Guard unto King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, to Queen Mary, and to Queen Elizabeth (of ever precious Memory) and Wife unto John Powell of Wandsworth, Gentleman, who was Servant to Queen Elizabeth. This Susanna Powell was a gracious Benefactor unto this Town of Wandsworth. She lived a Widow the Space (almost) of twenty Years, deceased the 19th Day of February, 1630; and at her Death bequeathed by her Will, unto 24 poor Widows of this Town of Wandsworth for ever, four Pence in Bread, and four Pence in Money, to be distributed every Lord's Day, 12 on one Sabbath, and 12 another, for ever, at the North Door of the Church at Wandsworth.

She also bequeathed 40 Shillings every Year, for ever, to put forth a poor Man's Child an Apprentice, with divers other loving Remembrances unto her good Friends and Neighbours. These foresaid Donations are to issue out of the Benefits and Profits of the Rectory of Wandsworth.

This was desired to be recorded, that God might be glorified, the Memorial of the Just might be blessed, and the Living stirred up to such like good Works of Piety and Compassion.

M O R E,

To this Church, for the Communion-Table, two Flagon Pots of Silver, Price xx l. and upwards.

To release poor Prisoners out of Prison, on the Day of her Burial, xx l.

To the Poor of the Parish of Putney, long before she deceased, 50 l.

To the poor Householders of Wandsworth, for many Years before her Death, towards Payment of their Rent, per Ann. 5 l.

There are also (besides the former) these more antient, and other more modern Monuments in Wandsworth Church :

In the Chancel :

Hic jacet Sepultus Robertus Knaresbrough, Gen. nuper servus serenissimæ Dominæ nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, & olim hujus Ecclesiæ Patronus. Qui obiit 11 die Januar. Anno Salutis 1611.

Before the Table, without the Rails, the Figure in Brass of a Knight, the Head torn off. A narrow

narrow Lift round about the Stone, with an Inscription partly gone, viz.

Hic jacet Richardus Serviens Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquestum ad Arma. Qui obiit M.CCCC.XX. Cujus anime Amen. Pater noster.

On the South Side of the Rails, a small Brass Plate, with this Inscription :

Pray for the Soule of Mr. Wheddon
. who decessed the xxiii of in
the Year of our Lord God CCCCXX. upon
whose Soule Jesu have Mercy. Amen.

On a fair Stone before the Table is this Inscription in a Brass Plate.

Hic jacet Richardus Breame, Gen. oriundus de Comitatu Suffolciæ; qui diu & fideliter invenit Dominæ Elizabethæ Regina; & postea Domino Jacobo Regi. Et deinde Senectute proventus, & multis Morbis gravatus, placidè & quietè de vita mortali in immortalem emigravit, Anno Ætatis suæ 62, & Salutis humanæ 1610. Jan. 2. Richardus Filius posuit Pietatis ergo.

Entering into the Chancel, upon a Stone, a Brass Plate thus inscribed :

Depositum Henrici Smith, Senatoris Londinensis.

And in another Brass Plate, on the same Stone, these Verses :

Mole sub hac quæris Quis conditur, optime Lector,
Cujus & qualis, quantus in Orbe fuit?
A dextris muri statuam tu cernere possis,
Oranti similem, marmore de Pario.
Subter quam statuam cernatur Tabula sculpta,
Auratis Verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant.

A very fair Monument on the North Wall, with the Heads of Sir Tho. Broderick, and his Lady Katharine, with a large Inscription in Latin. He died Anno 1641. Ætat. 46. She dyed 1678.

In the Body of the Church :

Against a Pillar, a small white Stone thus inscribed :

Nicolas Tonnet having lived in this Parish of Wandsworth about fifty Years, and by his hard Labour and good Husbandry, with God's Blessing, gathered together a considerable Sum of Money; out of Regard to the Poor of his Parish, where he earned the same, in his Lifetime gave into the Hands of the Church-Wardens 200 l. Sterling. Which they carefully laid out, with the Consent of the Vestry, and others in the Parish, in a Mortgage on several Houses in St. Giles's in the Fields, paying the yearly Interest thereof to the said Nicolas Tonnet during his Life : And after his Decease, the Profts thereof to remain to the Use of the Poor of the same Parish for ever, according to his own Direction and Appointment. And being a Protestant of the French Nation, hath also given 200 l. in like Manner, to the Use of the Poor of the French Protestants Church in LONDON.

To the End that this exemplary Charity may be remembered, and thankfully acknowledged, and for inciting others, whom God shall bless with the Goods of this World, according to their Abilities, to remember the Poor; this is set up at the Charge of the Church-Wardens, May 29, 1681.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Tayer, Senior, aged 101 Years : Buried the 13th De-

cemb. 1653. Also the Body of Thomas Tayer his Son, aged 78, buried the 14th Jan. 1662. both of Rants, in Northamptonshire, Esqrs.

On the North Window, a small Monument for Tho. Moseley, Reader of this Parish; and for his Son-in-law William Taton, and his Grand-child. He departed the 13th of January, 1681.

On the North Wall, is a Table of Benefactors, both to the Use of the Church, and to the Use of the Poor.

South Isle.

On a Plate fixed in a flat Stone, is this Inscription :

Of your Charity, pray for the Soule of Elizabeth Gale, Widow : The which decessed in this Parish the 21st Day of January, MVCXLV. Upon whose Soule, and al Christen Sowles, Jhesu have Mercy. Amen.

Lower on a black Marble :

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Plume, who departed this Life, June the 15th, 1703, in the 72d Year of her Age.

In the Church-Yard :

Here lyeth the Body of Jane Harle, Wife of Josiah Harle, Daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith of this Parish, who departed this Life the 8th of August, 1724. Aged 20 Years.

And also of her Son John Harle. Aged six Weeks.

Here also lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Ann Smith, Maiden Daughter of Mr. Thomas and Jane Smith, of this Parish, who departed this Life July the 19th, 1727. Aged 21 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary Newman, the Wife of Mr. William Newman; she departed this Life the 4th of August, 1726. Aged 53 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Porter, late of this Parish, who died May the 10th, 1729. Aged 63 Years.

Also the Body of Elizabeth Porter, Daughter of the abovesaid, who died November 13, 1727. Aged 16 Years.

Also the Bodys of two of his Grand Children, Edmund and William Lesow, who dyed in their Infancy.

In this Parish of *Wandsworth* is a *French Church*.

BATTERSEY.

IN the Church at *Battersey* [alias *Patrickley*] are the following MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel.

On the North Side of the Choir is a handsome Monument, with the Heads of a Man and Woman, finely cut in white Marble, and this Inscription :

Deo Trino & Uni Sacrum.

Olivero, Nicolai Sanct. John de Lydeard, Filio secundo, Equiti Aurato, antiquissimis, & illustribus de Bello Campo, de Bletfoe, Grandifonis, & Tregozia Familiis oriundo. Terra Marique, Domi Forisque, Belli pacisque Artibus egregio; Diu Elizabethæ nobilissima Pensionariorum cohorte, suis inde meritis, & singulari Divi Jacobi gratia, in Hibernia instrumentis Bellicis Præfecto, Conaciæ Propræside questori summo, & Regis Vicario, Procomiti de Grandifonis, & Trigozia de Hyworth in Anglia Baroni: Eidem divo Jacobo, & Filio ejus piissimo à secretioribus & Sanctioribus Consiliis, Postquam is Annos Honoribus æquaverat, & tranquillissimè senuerat, somnienti

nienti similiter, extincto, Johannes de Sanct. John, Eques & Baronettus, ex Fratre Nepos & Hæres, Avunculo Mœrentissimo, Mœstissimus P. in Ecclesia de Battersey. Vixit Annos 70. Mor. 29 Decembris, 1630.

July the 2d, 1708, dyed the Hon. Sir Walter St. John, Bart. at his Seat at Battersea: A Gentleman of a very antient, noble and loyal Family, (three of his Brothers having been killed in the Field, in the Service of K. Charles I. and his Father a great Sufferer in his Estate for the Royal Cause.) He was one of the first Baronets, and a Person of eminent Worth, singular Probity, and universal Charity; lived to a very great Age, being upward of 86. Interred here among his Ancestors.

A Monument in the South Isle, with this Inscription:

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Elizabethæ, Filiæ Christophori Toldervey, Armigeri, quæ vivens moriensque fuit conjux dilecta Danielis Coldwall, Filii Laurentii Coldwall, Armigeri, per quatuor Annos, filiorum par Enixa ac unicam filiolum: ipsa Mater, virgo prius casta, Uxor dein fida; morum suavitate, vitæ integritate, Religionis conscientia insignis; fideliter obiit & in domino fœliciter obdormivit die Junii 20. Ætatis suæ, Anno 23, 1620.

Mœrens ejus Maritus, hoc Qualecunque Monumentum Epitaphium, Amoris vere conjugalis ergo, posuit composuit,

D. C.

This Stone doth tell, the Children and the Mother,

That liv'd and dy'd all in one Year together:
The Children first Death did deprive of Life,
Yet staid not here, but took away the Wife.
Insatiate Death, not with the Fruit content!
But thy last Malice on the Tree hast spent.
Her virtuous Life it needful were to praise,
That's still the Gloss to cover vicious Ways:
I'll say but this, that all who knew her well,
For Life, for Death, will say she did excel.

It is a middling handsome Monument, the Letters are in Gold.

Another Monument against the North Wall of the Chancel, with this Inscription:

To Henry Hussey, Esq; his loving Wife Judith Paget hath erected this Monument. He was born at Slinkfold in Suffex: He was Clerk of the Spicery to Queen Elizabeth and King James, and lived in the Court 35 Years. He deliver'd his Soul to God the 23d of May, 1611, in the 64th Year of his Age. His Body lyeth buried here, waiting for a joyful Resurrection.

Besides these, are many other Monuments of the Dead, some more antient, some more modern, viz.

In the Chancel.

On the Ground, on a Brass Plate, this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Ratcliff, late of Battersey, Gent. who deceased the 8th of July, 1587.

On the Stone was the Figure of a Man, but the Brass torn off.

On the North Side of the Table, a Brass Plate very Antient, thus engraven:

Undre this Stone John Stanley lyeth.
Pray for hym and Kateryn hys Wyf.
For such Gooden God hem sent,
They gaf to the Chirch with good Entent.
For that, for their Solles doon pray,
Christ guyte ther Mede at Domys Day.

A fair Marble Stone thus inscribed:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Charles Chappel, Son of Mr. John Chappel, who was Prebendary of Salisbury fifty Years. He departed this Life the 6th of February, 1685, in the Year of his Age. He married Mary, Daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyff, Kt. of the Noble Order of the Bath: By whom he left one Daughter, viz. Anne, aged seven Years.

Next to this, the Figures of two young Men in Brass; and betwixt them, on a Brass Plate, these Words:

As we were, so are ye:
As we are, so shall you be.
Your selves by us see here, which lie,
Who dyed to live, though born to die.

And on another Plate under this, thus written:

Hereunder lie buried Rowland and William Prat, two of the Sons of Jacob and Margaret Prat, of Barmondsey in the County of Surrey.

An old Brass with three Lines; and another Brass with Arms. The Inscription is as followeth:

Hic jacet Robertus Moro de Devonio, quondam de Interiori Templi. Qui obiit 7mo die mensis Septembr. Anno Dom. MCCCCLXVIII. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

South Isle. South Wall.

A Woman kneeling against a Desk, and this Inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Hillary, late the Wife of Thomas Hillary, Gent. both deceased. Whose Love, Piety, and Charity to the Poor, deserveth never to be forgotten. She dyed an old Woman, childless, the 10th Day of September, Anno Dom. 1592.

Roland Benson, Gent. being her Kinsman, and brought up by her, (who likewise departed this Life the 9th Day of October, 1606, and lyeth buried hard to this Church Wall) carefully in his Life-time, at his Cost, provided this Monument, to shew his Thankfulness unto her; and for her Remembrance.

Edwardus Randolph, Armig. eorum Con. hoc Monumentum post eorum mortem confici fecit.

Lower:

Near this Place are buried the Bodies of Nicolas Wyld of London, Merchant, and Inhabitant of this Parish, and Elizabeth his Wife. With whom he lived 35 Years in Marriage, and had four Sons and five Daughters by her. One of which Sons, viz. John was buried by them. Elizabeth his Wife dyed the 1st of April, 1688, aged 58. And the said Nicolas Wyld departed this Life the 15th of April, 1693, being the 73d Year of his Age.

Next, a very fair Monument of white Marble: On the Top of all, an Head of Sir Edward Wynter curiously cut. This is the Epitaph:

P. M. S. Edwardi Wynter, Equitis. Qui adhuc puber ex patria proficiscens in Orientalibus Indiis Mercaturam feliciter exercuit, magnas Opes comparavit, majores conflaturos, si non sprevisset. Ibidem splendide vixit, & honorifice post annos 42 Angliam revisit. Uxorem duxit Emmam filiam Richardi Howe, Armigeri, Norfolciens. Deceffit Martii 22, Anno ætatis 64. Anno Domini, 1685-6.

Posuit marito optimè de se merito ux. mœstissima.

Born to be Great, in Fortune as in Mind,
'Too great to be within an Isle confin'd:
Young, helpless, friendless, Seas unknown he try'd:
But English Courage all those Wants supply'd.

A preg-

A pregnant Wit, a painful Diligence;
Care to provide, a Bounty to dispense,
Joyn'd with a Soul sincere, plain, open, just,
Procur'd him Friends, and Friends procur'd
him Trust.

These were his Fortune's Rise, and thus began
This hardy Youth, rais'd to that happy Man.
A rare Example, and unknown to most,
Where Wealth is gain'd, and Conscience is
not lost.

Nor less in martial Honour was his Name,
Witness his Actions of immortal Fame.
Alone, unarm'd, a Tyger he oppress'd,
And crush'd to Death the Monster of a Beast.
Thrice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew,
Singly on Foot; some wounded, some he slew;
Dispers'd the rest. What more could Sampson
do?

True to his Friends, a Terror to his Foes.
Here now in Peace his honoured Bones repose.

Under these Verses is writ,

VITA PEREGRINATIO.

The Representation of both these his Exploits
are engraven on the Monument.

In this South Isle is a flat Stone, with an In-
scription; under which lyeth the said *Edward*
Wynter.

On another Stone, on a Brass Plate, the Fi-
gure of a Man in a Gown, and a Woman, both
standing, with their Hands together, and this
Inscription:

Under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of
Richard Turk, late of this Parish: Who decea-
sed the 17th Day of December, An. Dom. 1570.
Leaving to Goddess Mercy Bridget his Wife, of
whom he had three Sons and two Doughters.
His Sowl resteth with God.

In the Middle Isle:

A little Stone, with the Figure of a young
Woman in Brass, and this Inscription:

Hic jacet Agnes filia Johis. Reynold, Magistri
Scholar. Sti. Pauli. Que ob. 2^{do} die Octobr.
An. Dni. MCCCCXLIII.

Lower lyeth interred William Kent, Gent.
late of this Parish: Who departed the 17th of
April 1705, aged 47: And three Children.

Upon a Table hanging on a Pillar is this In-
scription:

On the South Side of the Chancel lyeth buried
Henry Sayer, Gent. who dyed in Novemb. 1619.
John, Son of Henry, dyed in November 1628,
and Rebecca his Wife; and John, Son and Heir
of the said John, dyed Decemb. 31, 1666; and
Mary his Wife dyed the 14th of May, 1659; and
Samuel, Rebecca, and Edward, Brothers and
Sister of the said John; and three Children of
John Sayer, Gent. (now living, 1706) lie buried
in the Middle Isle near this Place.

North Isle.

On a Brass Plate are these Words:

Hugh Morgan, late of Battersey, Esq; sleepeth
here in Peace: Whom Men late did admire for
worthful Parts. To Queen Elizabeth he was
Chief 'Pothecary, till her Death.

And in his Science as he did excell,
In her high Favour he did always dwell.
To God religious, to all Men kind,
Frank to the Poor, rich in Content of Mind.

These were his Virtues, in these dyed he,
When he had liv'd an hundred Years and three.

On the same Stone another Plate, thus in-
scribed:

Hic jacet venerabilis vir Hugo Morgan: Mo-
riebatur 13 die September, Anno Dom. 1613.
Cui Robertus Morgan Generosus, ejus ex fratre
nepos saxum hoc amoris ergo posuit.

In the Church-yard.

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca Inns, who
departed this Life November the 21st, 1725;
aged 29 Years.

Also the Body of Richard Inns, who departed
this Life July 5, 1726; aged 7 Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Pether, late
of this Parish, who departed this Life the 17th of
November 1729; aged 62 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas West,
late of this Parish, who departed this Life the
13th of January 1731; aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Dorothy Coleman,
Wife of James Coleman, who departed this Life
the 24th of April 1732, aged 56 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Susan Porter,
Wife of Mr. James Porter, who died September
the 17th, 1732. in the 50th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Jane Douglas, Daugh-
ter of Thomas and Mary Douglas, of the Parish
of New Windsor, in the County of Berkshire,
who departed this Life the 20th Day of May,
1734, aged 16 Years.

Mr. James Allum, died July the 23d, 1734;
aged 38 Years.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. Mary
Skeat, who departed this Life the 10th Day of
December 1734, in the 69th Year of her Age.

THIS Church hath a fine East Window of
painted Glass, wherein is Queen *Elizabeth's*
Arms, and on each Side thereof the Arms of the
St. *John's*, a noble and antient Family in this
Parish. Under which Coats are three Pictures:
The first is of the Lady *Margaret*, with this In-
scription:

Margaret Beauchamp, (Grandmother to King
Henry VII.) from Patishul, Grandison, and Tre-
goze, Ancestors to the Family of St. John of
Lidiard Tregoze, and Bletso, second Earl of Bo-
lingbroke.

The Second, of King *Henry VII.* with this
wrote under:

King Henry VII. Grandson to Margaret
Beauchamp, Wife to Sir Oliver St. John, An-
cestor to the Family of St. John of Lidiard Tre-
goze, &c.

The Third of Queen *Elizabeth*, with this In-
scription:

Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of K. Henry VIII.
by a Daughter of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wilt-
shire, Great Grandfather of Anne, Daughter of
Sir Tho. Leighton, Wife of Sir John St. John of
Lidiard Tregoze, &c.

IN this Church is a new Gallery, built *Anno*
1705, by Sir *Walter St. John*, for the Boys of his
School, founded in the Parish, for teaching of
twenty-eight Children. It is endowed with Lands
in *Peckham*.

CLAPHAM.

FROM *Battersey* we next take our Course
to the Parish of *Clapham*, situated upon a
fine Rising, whence is a pleasant Prospect over
the

the River *Thames*, upon *Chelsea*, and the Places on that Side. Here divers Citizens have chosen Mansions for their Country Retirements.

In the Church are these Monuments erected, for pious and dutiful Respects to the Dead, whose Bodies are here repositied.

In the Chancel :

Within the Rails of the Communion-Table is a flat Stone, covering the Body of John Thomson, Esq; who departed the first of March 1665, aged 71. And the Body likewise of Abraham Babington, Gent. Feb. 7, 1681; and Elizabeth his Wife, May 9, 1689.

Under another flat Stone within the Vault lie the Body of Sir Laurence Bromfield, Knt. who deceased the 20th of June 1668. And also his Grand-children, Charles Corbet, and Thomas Corbet, the former dying 1660, the latter 1667.

Against the North Wall a little Monument, with these Words :

Hannah Lister : Dear Wife ! dyed 1695, and left six Children in Tears for a most indulgent Mother.

She was Daughter and Heir of Tho. Parkinson of Carleton in Craven.

On a Brass Plate fastned to a flat Stone before the Rails, is this Inscription :

Gulielmus Glanvil, Generosus, Mercator Exoniensis fessus itinere (quoad Londinum suscepit) necnon Febris violentia fatigatus, hic requiescit, Anno Dom. 1647. Et Ætatis suæ 57.

Quis jacet hic quæris? Tibi supra scripta loquuntur.

At qualis vixit, te sua fama docet.

Neglexit moriens jactans Encomia Marmor.

Nam bene qui vixit sat sibi laudis habet.

Middle Isle.

Mr. John Wood, who married the Daughter of Mr. Arthur, departed this Life the 9th of November 1656.

Tho. Webb, Citizen and Apothecary, April the 10th, 1669.

John Fountain, and Agnes his Wife.

Susan, the Daughter of Tho. Froter, of London, Merchant, Wife to John Arthur, Pastor of the Church of Clapham, with Judith and Anne his Daughters by her. Also Phanael, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Mary, his Children, by Dorothy the Daughter and Heir of Sir John Hall, Knt. are here buried.

Honoria Gould, Wife of John Gould, Esq; and Daughter of John Thompson, Esq; 1661.

Sub spe certa resurgendi depositum humanum Thomæ Way, Armigeri. Qui natus erat apud Read, juxta Royston in agro Hertfordiensi. Denatus 13 die Aug. Anno Dom. 1668. Ætat. suæ 56.

Upon a Brass Plate :

Hic jacet Willimus. Tableer. Qui obiit xiii die Mens Octobr. An. Dni. MCCCC primo. Cui. aie. propicietur Deus, Amen.

North Isle.

Against the South Wall, a Monument of a Man in a Crimson Gown, and a Woman, both kneeling before two Desks; behind the Man a Son, and under him these Verses :

Ingenium, Eloquium, Doctrina, Scientia, Virtus,

Si vitam tribuunt, CLERCE, perennis eris.

Invida mors habeat Corpus, sed mente superstes,

Invisus nulli, CLERCE, perennis eris.

Ob. Martii 12^o An. Ætatis suæ 52.

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Under her :

Casta, pia, & prudens, conjux ELENORA relicta :
O ! tali conjux quam bene juncta viro ?
Consortes gemina Omnipotens vos prole beavit,
Sit proles felix, sit benedicta Deo.

At the upper End of this Isle is erected a very noble Monument, raised from the Ground to some Height, where appear two Effigies in white Marble, lying along, being a Man in Armour, and a Woman by him. On the South Side of the Basis of this Monument is this Inscription :

Domini Richardi Atkins de Clapham in Com. Surrey, Militis & Baronetti. Qui obiit 19 Aug. An. Chr. 1689. Et Domina Rebecca mœstissimæ ejus Relictæ ; Filia & Cohæredis Edm. Wright alias Buncley, de Swarely in Com. Middlesex. Equitis Aurati. Ex qua decem suscepit Liberos, Filios, nempe, duos, Filias octo ; viz. Annabellam & Rebeccam quæ (una cum Henrico) cælebes obierunt, duas filias abortivas ; unumq; filium & filias quatuor superstites ; scil. Ricardum, Mariam, Agneteus, Elizabetham & Rebeccam.

The Inscription on the North Side of the Tomb is this :

D. Richardus Atkins, Baronettus, (filius & hæres dicti Richardi) duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam Thomæ Bide de Ware Park in Com. Hertford. Militis.

Maria Atkins, Reverendo in Christo Patri Gulielmo (Moreton) Episcopo Kildarensi in Hibernia nupta est.

Agnes, Edwardo Atkins, Armigero, filio secundo genito Roberti Atkins de Saperton in Comit. Gloucester. Militis Balnei, se Connubio junxit.

Elizabetha, Thomæ Tooke de Wormley in Com. Hertford. Armigero, desponsata est.

Et Rebecca, Wolstano Dixie, Armigero, (filio & Hæredi Apparenti D. Beaumontis Dixie de Bosworth in Com. Leicestr. Baronetti) se Matrimonio copulavit.

There farther belongs to this Monument three other curious Figures in white Marble, placed against the East Wall, somewhat advanced, which were Sir Richard's three deceased Children.

Under the first, which is a Female Child, holding between both her Hands a Death's Head, is this Inscription :

Here lyeth the Body of Rebecca, the Daughter of Sir Richard Atkins of this Place, Kt. and Bart. by Dame Rebecca his Wife. She departed this Life in the 9th Year of her Age, the 10th Day of June 1661.

Reader, survey with piteous Eye,
The Merciless Hand of Destiny :
Which, from a tender Parent's Breast,
With Fury tore this welcome Guest :
Still culling out the fairest Gem,
T'adorn his mighty Diadem.
But Heaven concern'd to hear those Cries,
Which did perform her Obsequies,
In Compensation, gave no less
Than everlasting Happiness.

Under the second Figure which is a Lady sitting, having a Book in her Left Hand, with her Finger in it, and an Handkerchief in the other Hand) is thus written :

Here lyeth also the Body of Annabella, the Daughter of the aforesaid Sir Richard; who dyed at Paris, January the 1st, in the 19th Year of her Age, and interred here, Anno 1670.

9 U

Could

Could Tears have sav'd her precious Life, no doubt

A general Deluge had been poured out :
Or could the Skill of all the Learned have
Prevail'd but to reprieve her from the Grave ;
Mankind had ne'er permitted so much Worth,
To their great Loss to vanish from the Earth.
She dyed young ; not that she really cou'd,
Be weary yet so soon of doing Good :
But fit for Heaven, she without Pretence,
Might justly scorn a meaner Residence.

The third Figure is a Man sitting in Armour,
having a Commanding Staff in his Hand : Of
whom is this Account given underneath :

And also the Body of Henry, the eldest Son of
the aforesaid Sir Richard. He departed this Life
the 5th of February, 1677. *Ætatis suæ 24.*

That Miroir of all Youth, whose Genius stood
So happily dispos'd towards all that's good :
And who could never, for the base Delight
Of filthy Sin, find any Appetite :
Here rests in Peace, until the Day shall come,
When Men must all receive their fatal Doom :
Then he, attired like a wedding Guest,
Shall be admitted to the Bridegroom's Feast :
Mean Time it shall be my continual Strife,
Next unto Christ to imitate his Life.

In the Church-Yard,

Are several Monuments, one on the South by
the Wall, bearing this Inscription :

Conditur hoc tumulo Reverendi viri Sam. Symonds Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri, admodum pii, probi, prudentis, fidi animo quo digna fuit, & quod diu deperiit, ad Beatorum Consortium concessit 30 Jan. Anno Dom. 1699, & peregrinationis suæ 45.

Other Monuments, for Margaret Whiting, Wife of William Whiting, late Minister of Turin, departed 1676 ; for Mary, the Wife of Will. Kendrick, 1661 ; and John Kendrick their Son ; and of Rich. Birch, 1693 ; and Jane Birch, 1692 ; Thomas Barkley, late of LONDON, Goldsmith, 1695 ; and Hester Barkley, Widow, his Mother ; and Jane Wright, a Sister to the said Hester ; Elizabeth Leach ; Francis Bridges, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON ; George Langham, Esq; 1683 ; Tho. Juxon of Mortlake, Gent. 1705 ; Andrew Crawley, 1690, and Joseph his Son ; and Will. Manistie his Grandson ; and Wm. Shelden, Gent. aged 84, 1700.

In the Church-Yard,

Here lyeth the Body of Joanna Burch, late of this Parish, who died 29th of August, 1715, in the 28th Year of her Age.

Here also lyeth the Body of John Burch, Husband to the abovesaid Joanna Burch, who departed September 3, 1732.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Hirst, who departed this Life October 10, 1722, aged 100 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Margaret Wavell, late Wife of Mr. Richard Wavell of this Parish, who departed this Life February 22, Anno Domini 1723-4, *Ætatis suæ 46.*

Here lyes Sarah, the virtuous and loving Wife of Humphrey Bell, of LONDON, Merchant, who departed this Life the 5th Day of June, 1725, in the 34th Year of her Age ; and also three Children.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary King of this Parish, who dyed December the 17th, 1726, aged 68 Years.

On a very stately Monument is the following Inscription :

In hoc subtus Conditorio
Jacent Reliquiæ
Samuelis Rüsch, Armigeri,
Viri tam Corporis quam Animi vigore præstantis,
Qui in Arte sua summus
Tanquam alter Hannibal
Ad Famam & Opes
Aceto viam patefecit.
Febre graviori Correptus
Obiit 13^o. Martii Anno Dom. 1724.
Ætat. suæ 55.
Cum Patre siti sunt septem Liberi
Quorum Georgius, optimæ spei Juvenis
Novissimus obiit 18^o. Julii, A. D. 1726. *Ætat. 16^o.*
Marmor hoc Pietatis ergo
Poni jussit
Martha ipsius mœrens Vidua.

Near the last is the following Inscription :

Under this Tomb lies interred the Body of Wm. Lethicullier, Esq; late of this Parish, who married Mary, Daughter of Henry Powell of the said Parish, Gent. by whom he had eleven Children, seven of which survived him, viz. Mary, John, Sarah, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, and William ; he departed this Life Sept. the 17th, 1728, in the 82d Year of his Age.

Sufanna Stevens, who departed the 20th of September, 1728, aged 36 Years.

Beneath this Stone lyes interred the Body of John Ridlough, who died the 1st of July, in the 42d Year of his Age, 1729.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Martha Cox, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Cox of this Parish, who departed this Life March the 27th, 1732, aged 71 Years.

Also the Body of Mr. Thomas Cox, who departed this Life September 10, 1733, in the 73d Year of his Age.

CAMBERWELL.

Somewhat farther on this Side is situated the pleasant Town of *Camberwell*, where the antient worshipful Families of the *Scots* and *Bowyers* now (or lately) inhabited, with divers other fair Seats. This Parish takes in *Peckham* and *Dulwich*, famed for its purging Waters and the College.

THE Church is antient, and adorned with many Monuments for Remembrances of the Dead :

In the Chancel :

On the North Side, against the Wall, is an antient Monument raised from the Ground ; where, on a Plate of Brass, is the Effigies of a Woman kneeling, her Hands together, with a long Pair of Beads hanging at her Girdle, and reaching to the Ground ; and a Man in Armour also kneeling, Hands together ; Labels of Brass proceeding out of their Mouths, but torn away. Coats of Arms, some remaining, and some torn off. The Arms are, *On a Fesse three Boars Heads coupé*. Behind the Woman kneel seven Daughters ; behind the Man four Sons.

The

The Plate underneath them was thus inscribed, in the old Black Letter :

Of your Charite pray for the Sowl of John Scot, Esquier, and one of the Barons of the Eschequer, which John decefyd the vi. Day of September, in the xxiiii Yere of the Reygne of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the VIII. and in the Yere of our Lord God xv^c and xxxii. on whose Sowles Jesu have Mercy - - - - Amen.

By this Eastward, against the Wall, on a Brass Plate, is a Man in a Gown, kneeling, and eight Sons kneeling behind him ; and a Woman kneeling, with four Daughters behind her. The Inscription :

Here lye buried the Bodies of John Bowyer, Esquire, and Elizabeth his Wife, one of the Daughters of Robert Draper, Esquire. They had Issue eight Sons and three Daughters, and John dyed the xth of October, 1570 ; Elizabeth after married William Foster, Esquire, who had Issue by her, one Son and one Daughter, and dyed April 27, 1605.

On the South Side of the Table, against the Wall, a small Monument plated :

Here lyeth the Body of Mathye Draper, Esq; who was married unto Sense Blackwell, Daughter of William Blackwell, of LONDON, Esq; who dyed without Issue the 21st Day of July, in the Year of our Lord God 1577 ; his Picture and her's kneeling.

Next to this, Westward, against the Wall, on a very old Monument, is the Effigies of a Man and a Woman in Brass, kneeling ; behind him five Sons, behind her five Daughters, and this Inscription :

Hic jacet Rycus Skynner, & Agnes uxor ejus. Qui quidem Rycus, ob. 3d die Januar. Ann. Dom. MCCCCVII. Agnes vero ob. V^o. die Martii Ann. Dom. MCCCCLXXXIX. Quorum - - - - [Here must needs be a Mistake in the Date.]

Just over this is an Inscription, engraven in Stone :

Here lies interred the Body of Dame Anne Vernon, deceased the first of March, 1629, Wife she was to Sir Robert Vernon, Kt. Clerk of the Green Cloth to his Majesty, and Mother of seven Children to her Husband, yet living.

Her virtuous Life and godly End, God grant they all may imitate : That as she is departed in Peace, by God's Mercy, and through Christ's Merits, they may all at the last Day meet again in Joy.

Chancel, South Wall :

A handsome Monument there advanced some what higher for Dame Hester Bowyer, late Wife of Sir Edmund Bowyer of this Parish, Kt. and eldest Daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, Knight.

There was a happy Sympathy between the Vertues of the Soul and the Beauty of the Body of the excellent deceased Person. She lived an holy Life, and dyed the Death of the Righteous, Decemb. 19, 1665.

A good Life hath but few Days, but a good Name endureth for ever.

Sir Edmund also (as he desired) lyes here by his most loving and well-beloved Wife. Likeness begat Love, and Love Happiness ; true Here, compleat in Heaven, where they reap the Fruit of Faith and good Works ; he dyed the 27th of Jan. 1681, aged 67.

Tam pios Cineres nemo conturbet.

In the Middle Isle :

Before the Communion-Table, the Figures of a Man and Woman in Brass, praying ; the Arms and Inscription torn off.

By this Stone, another with the Figure of a Child in Brass, but torn off with the Epitaph ; only a Part of the Label remains, containing these Words : *Sancti Innocentes, orate pro nobis.*

Lower in this Isle, an antiënt Figure of a Man in Brass, and thus written :

Hic jacet Mighel Skenner, Generos. qui obiit die Novembr. Anno Dni. Millimo CCCCLXXXX VII. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Lower, under a fair Marble Stone, are buried four Sons of Robert Maddocks, Esq; and Anne his Wife, Roger, Richard, Robert, Roger, and afterwards was buried by she.

Margaret Dove, Wife to John Dove, Daughter of Thomas Kelette of Surrey, Gent. and had Issue by the said John five Sons and four Daughters, and deceased the 22d of April, 1582.

North Isle :

A Monument against the Wall of a Woman kneeling, with a Book before her. She was Jane, the Daughter of Sir Thomas Hunt, and Wife of Thomas Grimston. By whom she seems (for the Inscription is obscure) to have had ten Sons and three Daughters.

When twenty Years and - - - Days were spent
In wedlock Bands, and loyal Love's Delights ;
November 12 Day then she was content

This World to leave, and give to God his Right

Her 63 Year ful complete and ended,

Her Soul to God, to Earth her Corps commended.

Ann. Dom. 1604.

On a Brass Plate :

Here lies buried the Body of Thomas Muschamp, Gent. youngest Son of Francis Muschamp, Esq; married Elizabeth the Daughter of Thomas Nayler of Standish in the County of Lancaster, Gent. who departed this Life, in certain Hope of a joyful Resurrection, the 3. Day of May. Anno Dom. 1637. For whose Memory, Elizabeth his loving Wife, caused this Memorial, &c.

Engraven upon the same Stone :

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Pearse, the Widow of John Pearse, Gent. and Daughter of Francis Muschamp of this Parish, deceased, Esq; who departed this Life the 14 of May, 1694. Aged 84. And her dear Son George Pearse, Gent. April 29, 1685. Aged 48.

Henry Duntet, born at Horsham in Suffex ; dyed Novemb. 20, 1600.

On a Pillar, between the Middle Isle and North Isle, is erected a decent Monument, upon which is the following Inscription :

This Monument is erected in Memory of the virtuous Mrs. Joanna Vincent, by her most sorrowful Husband Thomas Vincent, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace of this County, and Alderman of the City of LONDON. To whom she was Wife twenty Years ; and by whom he had five Sons and nine Daughters : The last, finishing her Mother's short, but pious, Course ; made Death her Triumph, not her Conqueror, in the 27. Year of her Age, the 22. Febr. 1654.

She

She was one of the Daughters of Thomas Burgefs of Horly in the County of Surrey.

In her Grave, at the Foot of this Pillar, is interred Vincent Blayney, Son to Richard and Elizabeth Blayney: He was Son to Henry Lord Blayney; and she the eldest Daughter of Thomas and Joanna Vincent. He was born the 17th, and buried the 29th of March, 1654-5. *O Lord, how glorious art thou in thy Saints!*

What Solomon scarce found, was truly here;
And Time to come will hardly find her Peer:
For all the Vertues now in one you find,
One of ten thousand, she excell'd her Kind.
Her vertuous Life, if writ, might t'all Instruction
give;
To be a Wife, a Mother, Friend, and teach them
live.

VINCENTI corona dabitur.

South Isle.

Against the East Wall, a Monument for Robert Waith, Gent. Pay-Master of the Navy, to King Charles the Second; who dyed the 28th of Octob. 1685. And Elizabeth his Wife, who dyed the 13th of April, 1667. And Rob. Waith, Gent. their eldest Son, the 16th of Decemb. 1686.

Against the South Wall in this Isle, a fair large Monument, thus inscribed:

D. O. M.

Here sleeps, in Hope of Resurrection, the Body of Sir Peter Scot, Kt. who having lived desired and beloved both of his Friends and Neighbours, deceased the 28th of June, 1622, and in the — Year of his Age. He married Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edmund Kedermister, Esquire, one of the Six Clerks of Chancery; and left behind him one Son and three Daughters, with their most sorrowful Mother; who, among other Testimonies of a pious Affection to his Memory, consecrated this Monument in her Tears.

Here might be Praises, but he needs not them;
Those Puffs the Vertuous and the Dead contemn;
For such are better pleased good to be,
Than to be called so; and such was he.
This then for Ostentation raise we not,
Nor out of Fear his Worth may be forgot;
But that the Readers, and the Passers by,
Reflecting on the Shrine of Death an Eye,
May mind their own, So neither will the Cost
Seem vain, nor the Beholder's Labour lost.

Next adjoining on this Wall:

M. S.

Ex adverso hujus Parietis in Cœmeterio requiescit MARGARETA lectissima fœmina, Gulielmi Bowls Militis ex Margareta Conjuge (filia Joannis Donne, S. T. P. & Ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Decani) filia obsequentissima; Petri Scot (Nepotis Petri Scot Militis ex unico filio Joanne, Liberæ Capellæ Regiæ Sancti Georgii infra Castram de Windsor Canon.) per Annos prope XIX verè Confors. Communium Liberorum, Petri, Margareta, Elizabethæ, Bartholomei, Gulielmi, & Isabel. Superstitum, Joannis insuper & Aëttoni (quorum ille Septem. 5. Anno Domini, MDCLXXXI. anno ætatis 15. hic infans defunctus est) mater pientissima. Suorum Desiderium, omnium Deliciæ & Dolor; Obiit Februarii 5. An. Dom. MDCLXXXI. Ætatis suæ XLV.

Juxta quam jacet ejusdem maritus PETRUS SCOT supradict. Qui Margaretam Clementis Spelmani Baronis Scaccarii filiam, viduam reliquit. Obiit 26. die Decembris MDCLXXXIX. Ætatis suæ XLIX,

Lower on the said Wall, the Figure of an old Man in a Gown, kneeling; and on the Back of him, one kneeling in Armour, and a Woman in the same Posture facing him: And thus under-written:

John Scot, the Son and Heir of John Scot, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, being married to Elizabeth the Daughter and Heir of John Roberts of London, Merchant of the Staple at Calais, had Issue, John, Richard, Edward, William, Bartholomew, Aëtton: Being also married to a second Wife Chis, (the Widow of John Sandford) had Issue Mary; and by Margaret Borton, his third Wife, had Edgar and Southwel. Of which his nine Children, Bartholomew Scot the fifth Son, repairing the decayed Ruins of this Right Worshipful and antient Family, reviveth the Deceased.

Bartholomew Scot, the Son of John Scot, Esq; and Justice of Peace in the County of Surrey, having no Issue of his Body begotten, liveth notwithstanding after Death, by the never dying Commendation of his Vertues, being a valiant, wife and religious Gentleman; and leaveth behind him Peter Scot his Nephew, the Son of Aëtton Scot his Brother, whom he had carefully and lovingly fostered from his Youth, the Heir of his Lands, and the Hope of their Family. This Gentleman was married to three Wives; the first was Margaret the Widow of the Right Reverend Prelate and Martyr Tho. Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. The second was Christian, the Widow of — Laud, Citizen of LONDON. And the third and last was Margaret, the Widow of William Gardiner, Esq; Justice of Peace in the County of Surrey.

Margaret the last Wife of Bartho. Scot, at her own Cost erected this Tomb, to the happy Memory of her beloved Husband.

In this South Isle, on the Pavement, is a Stone with a Brass Figure of a Man in Arms, and this Inscription:

Of your Charite pray for the Soul of Edward Scot, one of the Sons of John Scot, Esq; which Edward deceased the 29th Day of September, Anno Domini M^o CCCCXXXVIII. On whose Soul, and all Christian Souls, Jesu have Mercy.

This Gentleman is figured with a great long Sword, reaching to the Ground, hanging before him, fastened to his Belt, and a lesser Sword or Dagger hanging on the Right Side of him.

Anthony Stanlake, Esq; Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, who departed July the 26th, 1671. And Anthony Stanlake his eldest Son, 1671.

— Coleby, Ludimagister de Camerwel, 1651.

Church-yard.

Entering into the Porch is a Stone thus engraved:

Conditus hoc tumulo variis vigilavit in oris,
Assiduus Christi Pastor ubiq; gregis.
Quod post fata potest in limine dormit Ovilis,
Exprimat ut priscam cum pietate fidem.
Dupliciter — — — locum; nam ducit ad ædem
Hic Lapis, & positus duxit ad astra Senex.

Piæ & fragranti Memoriz charissimi Conjugis NEHEMIAH LAMBERT, tam Charitate in proximos quam in suos Pietate conspicui, Sacrosancti Evangelii foras domiq; Promulgatoris fidelissimi, instituend. Juventutis Professoris indefessi, nati ipsis Calend. Decembr. Anni 1644, denati 7. Calend. April. 1700. hanc Inscriptionem Sacram esse mœsta voluit Uxor.

On

On the South Side of the Church-yard, a raised Tomb with this Inscription :

S. R.

Under this, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Roger James, Knt. late Wife of Rich. Parr, D. D. who departed this Life Novemb. 8, 1688. For her Modesty and Sobriety, Prudence and Humility, Charity and Piety exemplary.

M. S.

Here also lyeth her Husband Richard Parr, D. D. Vicar of this Place almost 38 Years, Ob. Nov. 12, 1691. He was in Preaching constant, in Life exemplary, in Piety and Charity most eminent; a Lover of Peace and Hospitality; and, in fine, a true Disciple of Jesu Christ.

In this Vault also was buried Jane Bradford, Relict of John Bradford, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury. Ob. July 30, 1702.

Here be also Monuments for John Granfden. Badger, Tallowchandler. Thomas Fox, Merchant. Mary Harris. And one of a larger Size than ordinary, whereon are these Words only inscribed :

Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knt. the Servant of Jesus Christ.

Here lieth the Body of Tho. Osbourn, who departed this Life Feb. 16, 1718, in the 22d Year of his Age.

Also the Body of William Osbourn, Father of the said Thomas Osbourn, who departed this Life Jan. 8, 1724, in the 68th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Allman, late Husband to Elizabeth Allman, of this Parish, who departed this Life July 30, 1719, aged 46 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. James Fisher, of this Parish, Mason, who departed this Life the 30th Day of March, 1722, in the 40th Year of his Age.

To the Memory of Mr. John Evans, late Citizen and Blacksmith of London, who departed this Life, August 24, 1726, aged 41 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Marriot, who departed this Life on the 11th of October 1717, in the 56th of her Age.

Here also lyeth the Body of her Daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Whormby, Wife of Mr. John Whormby, of the Parish of Lambeth, who departed this Life on the 17th of October, 1727, in the 37th Year of her Age.

Here also lieth the Bodies of Jane, Daughter of the said John and Eliz. Whormby, who dyed in 1722, two Years old;

And of

Marriot their Son, who dyed in 1723, one Year old.

Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend Mr. Ichabod Tipping, D. D. Vicar of this Place 36 Years; he died March the 17th, 1727, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend Mr. Joseph Hill, who departed this Life Jan. 21, 1728, aged 61 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Maria, late Wife of Mr. Henry Honnor, of the Parish of Christ-Church in this County, who departed this Life the 23d Day of October, Anno Dom. 1728, aged 57 Years, 11 Months and 14 Days.

Here lyeth the Body of Henry King, Blacksmith, of this Parish, who died Nov. the 7th, 1729, aged 52 Years.

Also of Thomas, his Son, who dyed Nov. the 18th, 1729, aged 15 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Spurling, Widow of Mr. Edward Spurling, Butcher and

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Citizen of LONDON, who dyed January the 24th, 1728, in the 60th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Claro, of this Parish, who dyed July the 13th, 1729, aged 27 Years.

Also the Body of Mr. Crick Claro, her Husband, who died May the 3d, 1730, aged 32.

Also the Body of Mrs. Frances Eubank, Mother of the above-said Crick Claro, who dyed January the 25th, 1730, aged 80 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Peter Collyer, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, obiit March the 5th, 1730, aged 32.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. John Kemp of the Parish of St. Olaves; he departed this Life January the 2d, 1730-1, aged 49 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Damaris Clarke, Wife of Valentine Clarke, Gent. by whom she left Issue two Children, Valen. and Duriah, she departed this Life the 10th Day of Nov. 1723, aged 36 Years.

Also the Body of Valentine, Son of Valen. Clarke, who departed this Life the 18th Day of November 1723, aged two Months.

Also the Body of the above-named Valentine Clarke, Gent. who died Sept. the 15th, 1730, aged 51 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. George Archer of this Life November the 13th, 1729, in the 52d Year of his Age.

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Samuel Scot, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, Sept. 14, 1729, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. Daniel Badger and Sarah his Wife, late of this Parish. He died Sept. the 7th, 1725, aged 84; and she Sept. the 2d, 1723, aged 61.

Here are also interred the Bodies of five of their Children, viz.

Allen Will. Allen Richard, Sarah, Joanna and Elizabeth.

Badger Buck, who died April the 22d, 1716, aged 2.

Godfrey Taylor, who died June the 12th, 1722, aged 18.

Mr. George Taylor, who died Decemb. the 17th, 1727, aged 27.

In a Vault under this Pile is deposited the Body of Mrs. Prudence Hale, late Wife of Jasper Hale, Citizen and Haberdasher of LONDON, who changed this Life for a blessed Eternity the 10th Day of December, MDCCXXXII, in the 60th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Coope, the late Wife of Mr. Richard Coope, Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who died July the 2d, Anno Dom. 1733.

The Ground over which this Stone lyes, and the Space between it and Mr. Wormby's Vault being four Feet and a half in Breadth, and 70 Feet in Length, was purchased of this Parish by the said Richard Coope, for a Burying-Place for himself and Family.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Allen, Son of Widdow Allen in this Parish, who departed this Life Sept. 6, 1719, aged 23 Years.

Also the Bodies of Richard and John Allen, Sons of the above-named Widow Allen, Richard died August the 16th, 1733, aged 35 Years; and John died Octob. the 11th, 1733, aged 33 Years.

Here lies the Body of Mrs. Anne Castle (late Wife of Mr. Robert Castle) of this Parish, who departed this Life May the 3d, 1734, in the 66th Year of her Age.

On the East Window in the Chancel of this Church is painted in the Glass between the Letters

ters R. W. a Mitre and a Crozier-Staff struck through it, (which seems antient) for some Bishop of Winchester, probably a Benefactor here.

Also in the East Window of the North Isle, an antient Figure in the Glass, of a Lady crowned, her golden Hair hanging about her Shoulders, with a Sword in her Left Hand, the Point downwards, perhaps intended for Queen Elizabeth on her first Accession to the Crown, when Executions, so rife in the former Reign, were happily stopp'd.

DEPTFORD,

O R,

WEST GREENWICH.

IN this Town are two Churches: In the old Church at *Deptford* were and are the following Monuments:

One at the upper End of the Chancel with this Inscription:

M. S.

H. S. E. Rogero Boyle, Richardi Comitis Corcagienfis filius primogenitus, qui in Hibernia natus, Cantio solo patris Natali denatus, dum hic ingenii cultum capeffit. Puer eximie indolis, præcocietatem ingenii funere luit immaturo. Sic Luculenti, sed terreni Patrimonii factus exhæres, cœlestem crevit Hereditatem. Deceffit A. D. 1615. iv. eid. viiibris.

Death.

Richardus prænobilis Comes Corcagienfis Uxoris suæ Patruo.

B. M. P.

Memoriæ perenni Edwardi Fenton, Regina Elizabethæ olim pro corpore Armigeri, Jano-O-Neal, ac post eum, Comite Desmonia, in Hibernia turbantibus, fortissimi Taxiarchi. Qui post lustratum improbo ausu, septentrionalis Plagæ Apocryphum Mare, & excussas variis Peregrinationibus inertis Naturæ latebras, Anno 1588, in celebri contra Hispanos Naumachia, meruit Navis Prætoris Navarchus.

Obit Anno Domini 1603.

Cognatos Cineres, & Amicam Manibus umbram,
O Fentone, tuis, excipias Tumulo.
Usuram Tumuli victuro Marmore Pensat,
Et reddit gratus, pro Tumulo Titulum.

At the upper End of that Chancel, on the North Side, is thus written:

Sacræ perpetuæq; Memorix Gulielmi
Haukyns, de Plimouth,
Armigeri.

Qui veræ Religionis verus cultor, Pauperibus præcipuè Navicularii Munificus, Rerum Nauticarum studiosissimus, longinquas instituit sæpe Navigationes; Arbitrator in causis difficillimis. Equissimus, Fide, Probitate & Prudentia singulari. Duas duxit Uxores, e quarum una 4. ex altera 7. suscepit liberos.

Johannes Haukyns, Eques Auratus, Classis Regiæ Questor, Frater Mœstissimus posuit.

Obit spe certa Resurgendi 7. die mensis Octobris, An. Dom. 1589.

In the upper End of the Chancel:

There lieth buried near this Place the Body of Jane Edisbury, Widow, Mother of Kenrick Edisbury, Gentleman, Pay-Master of the King's Majesty's Navy, under Sir William Russel, Knight, Treasurer: She died on the 16th Day of March, 1618.

On the North Side of this Choir, a worthy Memorial of Sir Sackville Crow, for cieling and beautifying of that North Isle.

In the North Side is an Hatchment for Anthony Yong, lying within the Vestry, who dyed 1693, Ætat. suæ 77.

Another for Captain George Pomeroy.

On the South are Hatchments for Elizabeth, Widow of Tho. Jekyl, 1678.

For Jane, late Wife of Captain Blake, and formerly married to Captain Robert Callis, 1677.

On the South Side of the Church, against the East Wall:

M. S. Near this Place are deposited the Bodies of Sir Richard Browne, of Sayes-Court in Deptford, Knight, and his Wife, Dame Joanna Vigorus of Langham in Essex, deceased, Novemb. 1618.

Sir Richard was younger Son of an antient Family of Hitchin in Kent, seated afterwards at Horsley in Essex; who being Student in the Temple, was, by Robert Dudley, the great Earl of Leicester, taken into the Service of the Crown, where he was Governour of the United Netherlands; and was afterwards by Queen Elizabeth made Clerk of the Green-cloth, in which honourable Office he also continued under King James, until the Time of his Death, in May 1604, aged 65 Years.

Of Christopher Browne, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Richard, 1645.

Of Thomazin his Wife, Daughter of Benjamin Gonson, of Much-Baddow in Essex, Esq; 1638.

Of Sir Richard Browne, Kt. and Bart. only Son of Christopher.

Of his Wife Dame Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir John Prettyman of Dryfeld in Gloucestershire, 1652.

This Sir Richard was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King Charles I. and Clerk of the Privy-Council to his Majesty, and to King Charles II. And after several foreign and honourable Employments, continued Resident in the Court of France from King Charles I. and from King Charles II. to the French Kings, Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. from the Year 1641, until the happy Restoration of King Charles II. Anno 1660. He deceased 12 Febr. 1682-3, aged 78 Years, &c.

This Title was erected by John Evelyn of Sayes-Court, Esq; who married Mary, sole Daughter and Heir of Sir Richard.

Robert Castel of this Parish, Gent. 1698, a Man of excellent Worth: Margaret his Wife erected this Monument.

North Isle, against the East Wall:

Monumentum hoc omnes, qui aspexerint inclyti viri Petri Pet, Armigeri, famam & Laudes benignè audiant. Dic igitur, Lapis, &c.

Non solum Nauticam nostram restituit rem, verum illud eximium & novum Navigii Ornamentum, quod nostri Frigatum nuncupant, hostibus formidolosum, suis utilissimum atq; tutissimum, primò invenit. Qui Archinaupegii munus per viginti & tres Annos tanta cum fide & solertia gessit, &c. Seculi sui Noah, &c. ob. 1652.

Quantum antiqua viris tribuerunt tempora magnis,
Utile qui patriæ attulerint, vel nobile quicquam,
Tantum hanc ætatem tibi, Pette, rependere oportet.

Ergo

Ergo inter veteres tu collauda bere semper.
Namq; tibi hoc proprium est, retro ut tua fama
recurrat
Laudibus atque novis Præcorum jungat Honores.

The Representation of a Frigate (this Shipwright's Invention) underneath this Inscription.

Another Monument against this Wall (the Inscription not legible) for some body, the King's Master Shipwright: It seems to be Shish, and of John his eldest Son, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at Deptford, 1686. And of Thomas his third Son, Master Shipwright of his Majesty's Yard at Woolwich, 1685. And Kendrick, the Son of John and Mary Shish, 1685.

The Coat of Arms was suitable to their Trade, *Argent, three Bars wavy Azure, a Chief Gules, an Ax Argent, between two Anchors Or.* Again, under the Inscription, *A Boat Or, upon the Waves Vert, a Chief charged with an Ax Gules, on which Ax is a Lion passant Or.*

Middle Isle.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, late Wife of Capt. George Pomeroy, 1694-5.

North Isle.

John Wilshaw, Son of Thomas and Mary Wilshaw, 1668. And Thomas Wilshaw himself, 1672. And Grace his Daughter, 1680. And Richard, 1683, and William, 1694.

Capt. John Guy of Glastenbury, 1698. And Capt. John Guy his Son, 1698-9.

In the Gallery against the South Wall:

M. S. Prope hanc parietem deposuit Exuvias carnis Jo. Turner, Armiger. navis (cui Titulus Eboracum) nuper Strategus, Thomæ Turner & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, unicæ filiæ & hæredis Johannis Holmden militis, filius natu secundus: Illibatæ Fidelitatis erga Regem infractus Affecula, &c. Qui cum in utroque bello Batavico, & contra Prædones Argerinos strenuam navaverat operam, &c. fortissimam animam Deo transmisit, 1672. Ætat. suæ 27.

In the Church-yard.

Underneath lieth the Bodies of Christopher Kirton, and two of his Sisters, both Mary's, the Children of Richard Kirton, of this Parish, Miller, and Elizabeth his Wife.

Their Lives were Innocent and Sweet,
In endless Joys 'tis thought they'll meet.

Anno 1728.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bird, Widow of Mr. Henry Bird, Sen. late of this Parish. She departed this Life the 6th of February 1734-5.

Aged 60 Years.

Here also lie three of her Children, viz. Matthew, William, and Elizabeth.

De vitæ filio qualibet hora rapit.
Paulatim morimur, momento extingui mur uno,
Ut lampas oleo deficiente perit.

THE New Church at Deptford, which is one of the Fifty built by Act of Parliament, in the Ninth of Queen Anne, was consecrated on the 30th Day of June, 1730, by Edmund Lord Bishop of LONDON, and dedicated to St. Paul. William Norton, D. D. Rector.

Henry Hicks, } Church-wardens.
Michael Gee, }

THERE are no Monuments yet in the Church; but in the Church-yard are the following Inscriptions on Tomb-stones:

Underneath is interred the Body of Tho. Scarborough, late of this Parish, Gentleman, whose singular Humanity and other valuable Qualities render'd him more than commonly acceptable to all his Acquaintance after having passed through many Years of exquisite Pain and Misery, with the most remarkable Fortitude and Patience, he quietly and willingly submitted to the Will of his Creator in the x Day of November in the LXXV Year of his Age 1734.

In the same Grave is buried the Body of Mrs. Sarah Thompson his Kinswoman, who departed this Life February XXVIII. A. D. 1734, in the XXXX Year of her Age.

We only sleep.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Martha Leake, the Relict of Capt. Richard Leake, Esq; Son to the Hon. Sir John Leake, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain. She departed this Life the 9th Day of April 1732, in the 58th Year of her Age.

Also her Niece Martha Ingram, who departed this Life the 17th of September 1730, aged two Years and four Months.

Here also lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Blake, Sister of the aboveaid Martha Leake, who departed this Life the 5th of May 1734, in the 59th Year of her Age.

GREENWICH.

THE next is Greenwich, a Town on the Bank of the River Thames.

HERE the Kings of this Land had a fair Palace and Park on a Hill adjoining to it: Part of which is turned into a vast Structure of Charity for the Reception and Harboursing of such who have served in the Royal Navy or Merchant-Ships; and by Reason of Wounds, Loss of Limbs, or Age, are disabled. Of this Hospital we have already spoke, Vol. I. Chapters VI. and XIV.

THE Church of Greenwich is a very handsome New Building, it is dedicated to St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been kill'd by the Danes in the very Place where the Church is built.

PRAYERS are said here twice every Day; that is, in the Morning between Ten and Eleven, and at Night between Six and Seven: And 12 Monthly Sermons are preached here on the *Wednesdays* before the first *Sundays* in each Month. For both which, by a Collection made in the Parish, is paid 30 l. per Annum.

THERE be two Free-Schools in this Parish, one founded by Sir William Boreman, Kt. for twenty Boys, who are to be boarded as well as taught. For which Use there is a large House appropriated for the Master and Scholars. The Boys wear Green Coats and Caps. This School is but of late Foundation, of thirty Years and upwards. For which the Founder left an Estate in Houses about the Church for ever. It was founded by Sergeant John R. . . . The present Schoolmaster is Mr. William Herringham, who hath a Salary of 20 l. a Year. These Boys wear Grey Coats.

In the Church are these ensuing MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel, on the South Side, a pretty Monument of a Man in Armour, kneeling at a Desk, with eight Sons behind him; and a Woman kneeling at the same, with seven or eight Daughters behind her. Over their Heads this Inscription:

Dilectissimæ Conjugi Saræ Heitonæ Franciscus Heitonus Viduus Mœstus, non sine Lachrymis, posuit.

O mea

O mea Sara, oculis multo mihi Charior ipsis
 Deferis (heu!) viduum cur ita Sara, virum?
 Tu secura manes, portu requiescis Amano,
 Non tibi fraus, moribus nec mala obesse valent.
 Tu pace æterna frueris, in vivis ovasque,
 Quippe tibi est terris gratior Aula Dei.
 Conjux ipse tuus maneo vivoque superflex
 Mœstificis plenus sollicitudinibus.
 Spera tamen tempusque brevi (mea sacra) futu-
 rum est
 Cum te visurus sim, velin acre poli.
 Cuncta tibi scio salva manent, vereque Beata es,
 Cui mors vita fuit, vitaque more viret.
 Eheu! quam nostræ est evanida gloria vitæ
 Certa dies nobis nulla, nec hora datur
 Stare decet vigiles, vigiles ergo, semperque pa-
 ratos,
 Ne mors incautos nos inopia premat.
 Ecce rei testi, sacra hic Blomera jugali
 Francisco Hettono Confociato Thoro,
 Annos octodecim: placuitque Marita Marito
 Nulla magis potuit, nec placuisse magis,
 Filiolos illi peperit, ter quinque utriusque
 Pignora: Et ex illis, octo fuere Matres.
 Quadraginta Hyemes, binos si dempseris Annos
 Vixit, & octodecim, suavis uxor erat.

Obiit 13 Jul. Anno Dom. 1600.

Another Monument on the South Side of the
 Choir, with this Inscription:

D. O. M. Et Servatori. J. C. S.
 In Memoriam

Gulielmi Hattecliffe, ex antiqua Hatteclif-
 forum, de Hattecliffe, in Agro Lincolnensi fa-
 milia oriundi. Qui cum summa in Deum Pietate,
 in pauperes benignitate, in amicos humanitate,
 in omnes bonitate annos plus minus quinquaginta
 septem cales in terris vitam egisset tranquillam,
 tandem 17. nempe die Maii, Anno 1620. Deo
 animam Reddidit Grenovici, & hic situs in pace
 quiescit.

On a Monument on the North Side of the
 Chancel is this Inscription:

In piam Memoriam dilectissimæ suæ conjugis
 Dorotheæ Lok Filia Jacobi Brampton, de Bramp-
 ton in Comitatu Norfolciæ Generosi, & Mariæ
 uxoris ejus, Filia clarissimi viri Edwardi Bulein,
 Militis, & Annæ Tempestiæ uxoris ejus, &c.
 Quæ post Annos triginta sex, in hac peregrina-
 tione terrena peractos (annosque pene Trinos, in
 Fideli, Castissimoque Matrimonio perimptos) in
 vera Fidei Christianæ confessione, & ardentissima
 Dei omnipotentis invocatione, pie ex hac vita
 decepit 24 die Februarii 1596.

Cujus corpus juxta inhumatur, in medio hujus
 Chori, Adjacente à sinistra corpore Henrici Lok,
 filii sui, Zacharias Lok, Amoris & officii ergo
 Monumentum hoc poni fecit 24 die Octobris
 1597.

In an Isle, on the North Side, is this Inscrip-
 tion:

Egregio viro, Roberto Adams, operum Regia-
 rum Supervisor, Architecturæ peritissimo; Reli-
 gione & moribus Integerrimo. Qui pie obiit
 Anno suæ Ætatis suæ 1595.

Simon Basil operationum Regiarum contraro-
 tulator hoc posuit Monumentum 1601.

Next to the other is this Inscription:

Spiritus in Cœlis, fax hic Clementis Adami,
 Cui ex tredecim, septem pignora viva manent
 Regius ille diu vixit, moriturque Scholarcha
 Tumque ubi bis septem lustra peregit, obit.
 Anno Dom. 1516, Jan. 9.

Et late conjuncta jacet suavissima conjux
 Quindenis Annis qua fuit ille minor.
 Anno Dom. 1588. Maii 11.

Next to the other is this Inscription:

Near to this Place lyeth interred the Body of
 Mistress Mary Ward, late Wife of Richard Ward,
 Esq; Sergeant at Arms unto King James and
 King Charles; Father and Mother of Captain
 Caesar Ward, who dyed in the Service of his King
 and Country, in October 1627. She dyed in
 February following, in the aforesaid Year.

Which three Months Time with Sighs her grie-
 ved Life did spend;
 Her Son's untimely Death hasten'd her End.

BUT besides these Monuments already men-
 tion'd, there be in this Church of *Greenwich*
 many more both anient and modern, viz. these
 that follow:

In the Chancel.

A Stone before the Rails, having a Brass Plate
 thus inscribed in Old Letters:

Entered here doth ly a worthy Wyght
 Who for long Tyme in Musick bore the Bell:
 His Name to shew, was Thomas Gallys hyght,
 In honest vertuous Lyff he dyd excell.
 He serv'd long Tyme in Chapp . . . with grete
 Prayse,

Fower Sovereynes Reygnes (a Thing not of-
 ten seen)

I mean Kyng Henry and Prynce Edward's Dayes,
 Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our Quene.

He maryed was, though Children he had none,
 And lyv'd in Love full thre and thirty Yeres,
 Wyth loyal Spowse, whos Name yelypt was
 Jone,

Who here entomb'd, him Company now bears.
 As he did lyve, so also did he dy,

In myld and quyet Sort (O! happy Man)
 To God ful oft for Mercy did he cry,

Wherefore he lyves, let Death do what he can.

A fair black Marble Stone, inscribed:

Heic sita est Dorothea Littleton, uxor Edvar-
 di Littleton de Comitatu Salop. Armigeri, ex
 Boothiorum orta familia, antiqua Probitate, &
 illustri prudentia, pudore, pietate, & omnimoda
 virtute conspicua, &c. 1686.

Against the South Wall of the Chancel, an old
 Brass Plate, with a Man and Woman kneeling
 one behind another, thus inscribed:

Hard to this Wal lyeth buried the Body of
 Antonie Lyle, Esquier, and his Wife. Which
 Antonie was one of the fower Gentlemen-Ushers,
 daily Waiters unto our most Gracious Sovereigne
 Lady Quene Elizabeth: And dyed in the Lord
 the xviii. Day of January 1579. Unto whom
 God grant a joyful Resurrection.

Against the East Wall, a Monument for

Anne Newton, Daughter of Sir Henry New-
 ton, Kt. and Dame Katharine his Wife, who
 dying at the Age of 17 Years, in the Year of our
 Lord God 1600, in the Prime of her Years, and
 in the perfect Fear of God, and Love of Vertue,
 expecteth with Holy Virgins a joyful Resur-
 rection.

Colonel Richard Oxenden, 1697, aged 84, and
 Sarah his Wife, 1700, aged 78.

Within the Rails are three flat Stones, with
 Brass Plates:

One for Rychard Bower, late Gentleman of
 the Chapel, and Master of the Childten to King
 Henry

Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; he deceased 26 July, 1561.

Another hath the Picture of a Man, in the Drefs of those Times, with Trunk Breeches, Doublet embroidered, and Garters with Knots; a Chain of Gold over his Right Shoulder, coming down under his Left Side, and a Rose and Crown with the Queen's Supporters on his Breast, and slit Sleeves, short Hair, and a trimmed Beard, with this Inscription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of John Whytte, Gent. who was born in Cornwall, and was one of the Quene's Majesty's ordinary Footmen, who ended his Life the 6th Day of Octob. in the 21st Yere of the Raygn of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, An. Dom. 1579, being of the Age of 42; whose Soul resteth with God.

The third Plate is for Henry Traifford, Esq; some Time Clerk of the Green-Cloth to the virtuous Queen Elizabeth, deceased, 1585, with the Traifford's Coat and Crest: The Motto, N O W. T H U S.

Edward Berti, Son of Francis and Katharine Berti, 1588, aged 27.

A Table with Coats of Arms, and this Inscription:

Juxta heic positæ sunt Sepulchrales Johannis Sanct-Amandi ex Agro Nottinghamiensi, Armigeri, Exuviz. Qui ob. An. Ætat. 70. Salutis humanæ, 1664. Una cum Johanne Filio suo primogenito duobusque liberis.

South Isle:

On the East Wall, a rich Monument of white Marble, with the Figure of a Man half Way, in his Alderman's Gown:

Sacred to the Memory of Sir William Hooker, Kt. of East-Greenwich in the County of Kent, and Lætitia his first Lady, Daughter of Francis Coppinger, of Middlesex, Esq; &c. He was Sheriff of LONDON and Middlesex in the great Plague and dreadful Fire of LONDON, in the Year 1665 and 1666. He was Lord Mayor of LONDON in the Year 1674; in which Place he acquitted himself with great Loyalty, Honour, and Honesty. He had by his first Lady three Sons and four Daughters. His second Wife was Susanna, Daughter to Sir Tho. Bendish of Bumsted in the County of Essex, Bart. He finished his well-spent Pilgrimage, 10 July, 1697, in the 85th Year of his Age.

Favete Linguis. Sub hoc marmore requiescunt sacri Cineres Johannis Wardal, inclyti olim Londinensis Mercatoris, &c. Of the antient Stock of the Wardals of Calais in Normandy, 1658, aged 80.

The learned Antiquarian's Monument against the South Wall, viz.

William Lambard of Lincoln's-Inn, some Time Master in Chancery, Keeper of the Rolls and Records within the Tower, of the Office of Alienations to Queen Elizabeth; founded the College of the Poor of Greenwich, and endowed it. Ob. 1601, Aug. 19, at Westcomb in East-Greenwich.

Sir Moulton Lambard of Westcomb in East-Greenwich, Kt. Son and Heir of the foresaid William Lambard, 1634.

Thomas Lambard, Esq; his only Son and Heir, erected this Monument to Sir Moulton Lambard, his aged and dear Father.

Major John Mawgridge, who served three Kings, King Charles I. King Charles II. and

dyed in the Reign and Service of K. James II. 1688; and Elizabeth Mawgridge his Wife, 1692.

Flat Stones laid over:

Richard, the Son of Benjamin Glanvil, Merchant of LONDON, 1656.

Eldest Daughter of William Lord Sherard, Baron of Lettrim, interred near her Grandfather and Great Grandfather of her Mother's Side, 1648.

Hester Crayford, Daughter and Heir of William Crayford, Esq; 1654.

Katharine Moor, Widow, late Wife of Marmaduke Moor, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Esq; she was Daughter of William Asfordby of Asfordby in Bilsby in Lincolnshire, Esq; ob. 1667.

Anne, the Widow of Sir William Tufton, Kt. and Bart. Daughter of Cecil Cave, of the County of Leiceſter, Esq; 1649. These before are upon Tables and Hatchments.

Capt. Francis Stacey, 1674, and Mary his Wife, 1684.

A Table for Annabella Humble, Daughter of Will. Humble, Esq; and Elizabeth his Wife, 1652.

In the Church is the Picture of King Charles I. at his Devotions;

And likewise the Picture of Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, under which is this Distick:

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa, sed ortu Virginis Augustæ clarior urbe micat.

On the North Side of the Church:

A Table in the Wall for Mary Ward, late Wife of Richard Ward, Esq; mentioned before.

Thomas Hixon of Greenwich, Esq; Wardrobe Keeper to Queen Elizabeth and King James; married Margaret, Daughter to Tho. Manley, and had Issue five Sons and two Daughters.

His Son Humphrey of Greenwich, Esq; was afterwards Keeper of the standing Wardrobe there, and married Mary Daughter to John Bradshaw of Bradshaw in the County of Lancaster:

Joseph Son of Nathaniel Horneby of this Parish, Esq; 1684, aged 7.

Hic jacet ille puer, dolor unus & una Voluptas, Qui moriens vitæ gaudia mille rapit, &c.

Mary Smith, Wife of Rob. Smith, Citizen and Mafon of LONDON, 1694.

Richard Davers, 1678.

West End of the South Isle:

M. S. En! ad pedes tuos, Lector, Stus. Johannes Clark, Gen. quod mortale deposuit: Vir optimus, moribus suavis, serenus mente, Facultatis suæ felix ornamentum, Deo & Ecclesiæ semper devotissimus, &c. Uxorem duxit Mariam Gulielmi Turner ex agro Somersettensi Equitis filiam. Ex qua suscepit liberos, Janam, Gulielmum, & Mariam.

Ralph Dallans, Organ-maker, deceased while he was making this Organ, begun by him Feb. 1672; James White, his Partner, finished it, and erected this Stone, 1673.

Nicholas Turner, 1686.

St. John Clark, Sept. 27, 1680.

Anne Denew, 1665.

Captain William Baxter, 1686.

In the Church-Yard of Greenwich:

South Side:

Mary Tuke, Wife of George Tuke of East-Greenwich, Esq; 1662.

William

William Collet, 1618.
Francis Clarke, Mas. 1664.

Over the East Door :

This Door was rebuilt by the Feoffes of Will. Stanton, a good Benefactor to this Church, Poor of the Town, and poor of Mr. Lambard's College. He gave a Perpetuity yearly of 40 s. to each of them, as by his own Will appeareth.

The Body of Thomas Hixon of Greenwich, Esq; Master of the Soldier under Henry IV. King of France, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and Keeper of the standing Wardrobe at Greenwich unto Queen Elizabeth and King James; espoused Margaret, Daughter to Thomas Manley, second Son of Thomas Manley in the County of Chester, Esq;

By the Door, against the Wall :

Hic jacet Gulielmus Boreman, Armig. Qui cum Regina Elizabethæ Regibusque Jacobo & Carolo — LX. annis fidelissime. —

The rest not legible; but the same Inscription is preserved on a Tomb hard by, viz.

Hic jacet Guilielmus Boreman, Armig. Qui cum Regina Elizabethæ Regibusque Jacobo & Carolo — (decurfis LX annis) fidelissime servissimæ servisset, animam Deo pacate reddidit ult Junii, Anno Salutis 1646. Etatisque suæ 82. Recumbunt hic pariter Jana Conjux ipsius probatissima. Amborum filia Susanna & Jana hoc insusurrant, Omnes Posteris Quod Sumus Eritis.

Dulcibella Boreman, 1675.

By the Great North Door :

John Warner, Esq; Son of Novel Warner, Esq; Master of the Barges to King Charles II. King James, and King William, 1694.

Richard Warner, Senior, Esq; Master of the Barges to Queen Elizabeth, dyed 1612.

Richard Warner, Junior, Esq; Master of the Barges to King James, 1625.

Novel Warner, Esq; Son to Richard Warner, Junior, Master of the Barges to King Charles I. and King Charles II. 1662.

Richard Warner, Merchant, eldest Son to Novel Warner, 1653.

Thomas Sheffield, Esq; one of his Majesty's Sewers of the Hall, Keeper of the Manour of Greenwich, Supervisor and Keeper of Majesty's Gardens and Orchards at Greenwich, 1613.

Captain William Higgin of East-Greenwich, 1698.

East Church-Yard :

Susanna Robinson, late Wife of Sir Robert Robinson, Kt. 1673, and four Children.

Here is buried, the Body of Mrs. Lydia Girdis, the Wife of Captain Thomas Girdis of this Parish, who died December the 2d, 1724, aged 78 Years.

Thus must thy Flesh to silent Dust descend,
Thy Mirth and worldly Pleasure thus will end.
Then happy holy Souls, but Woe to those
Who Heav'n forgot, and earthly Pleasures chose.
Hear now this preaching Grave without Delay,
Believe, repent, and work while it is Day.

Mors tua, mors Christi, Trans mundi Gloria Cœli.
Et Dolor inferni, sunt. meditanda tibi.

Also

The Body of

Mr. Joseph Girdis, Apothecary late of this Parish, the Son of Thomas and Lydia Girdis, who departed this Life the 24th of November, 1729, in the 52d Year of his Age.

COLLEGE at Greenwich.

THERE is at *Greenwich* a handsome College built fronting the *Thames*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Men and a Master, founded and well endowed by *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, and committed by him to the Care of the Worshipful Company of Mercers of LONDON.

IN this College is a Chapel, where the Body of the said noble Peer is laid, whose said Body, together with his Monument, was lately translated by the said Company from the Chapel of *Dover-Castle* hither, where is a costly *Mausoleum* erected for him.

There is a black Marble Sarcophagus, resting upon Pedestals. Four Figures in white Stone, on the Corners of the Fabrick, resembling the four Cardinal Virtues. On the Top of all is the Figure of the Earl kneeling: His Hands clasped, his Sword by his Side, with his Robes of the Garter on. It is placed on the South Side of the Communion-Table. There is an Inscription on this Side, viz.

Inclutus hic Comes tria Hospitalia fundavit, & latifundiis dotavit, unum Greenwichi in Cantio: In quo xx egeni, & Præfectus: Alterum Cluni in Comitatu Salopiæ, in quo xii egeni cum Præfecto: Tertium ad Castrum Rising in Comitatu Norfolciæ, in quo xii pauperculæ cum Gubernatrice in perpetuum aluntur.

On the Wall South, by the Tomb :

Deo Patri Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, Omnipotenti, Glorioso, sempiterno, & Primæ Trinitatis individua Personæ, Henricus Howardus tri-næ & unius Majestatis Cultor obsequentissimus Fæsto quo natus erat B. Matthiæ Apostoli, devotissimè sua manu posuit, Anno Domini 1613, Februarii die 25^o.

Upon the West Side is this Inscription :

Johanne Griffitho huic Comiti ab Epistolis curante, Positum.

On the North Side of the Chapel is another Inscription, shewing the Removal of this Monument and the Body of the Earl from the Chapel of *Dover Castle* (of which he was Constable) to this Chapel, by the Company of Mercers, William Ivat, Esq; Master.

Upon a flat Stone in this Chapel :

Here lyeth buried the Body of Robert Gilbert, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who was the Son of Thomas Gilbert of West-Beer in East-Kent, Gent. and Anne his Wife, who was the eldest Sister unto George Fitz-Gerald Earl of Kildare in Ireland; which Robert was late Warden of this College several Years, and dyed May 28, 1689, aged 63. In Memory of whom, his Son Robert Gilbert caused this Stone to be laid.

CROSSING again over the River *Thames* at *Greenwich*, we come to

POPLAR and BLACKWALL.

POPLER, or *Poplar*, is so called from the Multitude of Poplar Trees (which love a moist Soil) growing there in former Times; and there are yet remaining in that Part of the Hamlet which borders upon *Limehouse*, many old Bodies of large Poplars standing, as Testimonials of the Truth of that Etymology.

To

To *Poplar* adjoineth *Blackwall*, a notable Harbour for Ships, so called, because it is a Wall of the *Thames*, and distinguished by the additional Term *Black*, from the black Shrubs which grew on it, as on *Black Heath*, which is opposite to it on the other Side of the River: [Or, perhaps, from the Bleakness of the Place and Situation.]

THE Manor of *Poplar* did belong to the Crown, as some have informed; but now it is in the joint Possession of *Thomas Middleton* and *William Benson*, Esquires.

Poplar and *Blackwall*, which make one of the *Tower* Hamlets, is about seven Miles in Circumference; for about four of which, it bordereth on the *Thames*.

THE fertile Soil of the Marsh here is much admired, usually known by the Name of the *Isle of Dogs*. Of this Place we have spoke before in *Book I. Chap. VI. Vol. I.* and there given some Account how it came to be so called; but others say it had this Name, because, when our former Princes made *Greenwich* their Country Seat, and used it for Hunting, (they say) the Kennels for their Dogs were kept on this Marsh; which usually making a great Noise, the Seamen and others thereupon called the Place *The Isle of Dogs*; though it is not an Isle, indeed scarce a Peninsula, the Neck being about a Mile in Length.

THERE is in this Marsh, just opposite to *Greenwich*, an House, called, *The Chapel House*; where are the Remains of a Chapel built of Stone. And near this are Foundations of Houses found; and sometimes Hooks of a great Size, as though of some great Gate, taken up. Which maketh it probable, that hereabouts were Inhabitants formerly; perhaps Fishermen, or such as had their Livelihood from the Water: And that, by some Inundation, or the Unhealthfulness of the Situation, they left those Parts at length, for some more safe and commodious Settlement.

SUCH is the Fertility of this Marsh, that it produceth Sheep and Oxen of the largest Size, and very fat. They are brought out of other Countries, and fed here. I have been assured by a Grazier of good Report, (saith the Reverend Dr. Woodward) that he knew eight Oxen sold out of this Marsh for 34*l.* each. And all our Neighbourhood know, that a Butcher undertook to furnish the Club at *Blackwall* with a Leg of Mutton every *Saturday* throughout the Year, that should weigh 28 Pounds, the Sheep being fed in this Marsh, or he would have nothing for them; and he did perform it.

SOME other Matters of Remark happening here at *Poplar*, may be added. In the Time of the Elder Sir *Henry Johnson*, Kt. Ship-builder, an Horse belonging to his Ship-yard, was wrought there 34 Years, driven by one Man: And he grew to that Experience, that at the first Sound of the Bell, for the Men in the Yard to leave off Work, he also would cease labouring; and could not, by any Means, be brought to give one Pull after it. And when the Bell rang to Work, he would as readily come forth again to his Labour, which was to draw Planks, and Pieces of Timber, from one Part of the Yard to another.

A Person lately living in this Hamlet, having a great Concern for the Safety of a Ship that was like to break her Back at *Blackwall*, had his Blood and Spirits set into such an extraordinary Ferment, or Ebullition rather, by the Fear of her Miscarriage, that by the Violence of it, the Tops of the Nails of his Hands and Feet were cast off to a great Distance from their natural Situation, and so remained to his Death. And many Persons now living have attested the same.

A *Sperma Ceti* Whale was landed here not long ago; which, had the Owner known the Value of it, for making from the Blubber thereof (as

they call it) *Parma Ceti*, might have brought him incredible Gain.

THERE is, in the Border of this Hamlet towards *Bromley*, a large Copperas Work; wherein a great Quantity of Copperas is made every Year.

Now for the Chapel of *Poplar*, and the Foundation, and of the Hospital, and the several Benefactors to that, and to the Poor of that Part of *Stepney* Parish, the following is an Account, given in a Letter from the late Minister thereof, Dr. *Josiah Woodward*.

“ I very willingly reply, Sir, to your Letter
“ of the 13th Instant, wherein you desire an Account of the pious and charitable Benefactions
“ in this Hamlet, because some of them deserve
“ to be better known. And here it is but just
“ that I begin with the Society of the *East India*
“ Company, not only because of my particular
“ Obligations to that honourable Body, but also
“ because their Bounty is the most considerable
“ of any, tho’ it be not confined to this Hamlet.

“ OUR Chapel, which is very large and commodious, was built on their Ground in the
“ Year 1654, partly by the voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants, Mr. *Gilbert Dethick*
“ leading the Way by the Gift of one hundred
“ Pounds, and others of the Inhabitants following, according to their Ability and Disposition. But this pious Work was chiefly advanced by those very worthy Gentlemen, Mr.
“ *Maurice Thompson*, from whom the present
“ Lord *Haversham* is descended; and Mr. *Thomas Tomlins*, whom I must by and by mention again; who partly by their own Bounty,
“ but chiefly by their earnest Application to
“ wealthy Persons of their Acquaintance, carried
“ on this noble Building to its Perfection, at the
“ Cost of above Two Thousand Pounds, as it is
“ usually computed. And at the preaching of
“ the first Sermon in this Chapel, our aforesaid
“ Benefactor, Mr. *Thompson*, gave an uncommon
“ Instance of his great Humility and Piety, in
“ that he condescended to go into the Clerk’s
“ Desk, and there named and set the First Psalm
“ that was sung in this Chapel. And though
“ some, perhaps, thought that he did a Thing
“ too mean for his Quality, as the Dancing of
“ King *David* before the Ark was censured of
“ old; yet the great Honour, whereby God has
“ since distinguished his Posterity, may serve to
“ demonstrate the sure Accomplishment of God’s
“ Promises of exalting the Humble, and honouring those that honour him. But to return to
“ our Benefactors:

“ EVER since the Building of this Chapel, the
“ *East India* Company has been pleased to grant
“ to the several Ministers that have officiated
“ therein, (of which, by the Providence of God,
“ I am the Fourth) the Yearly Allowance of
“ twenty Pounds, as Minister of this Hamlet,
“ with a convenient Dwelling-house, Garden,
“ and a Pasture-Field of about three Acres: But
“ they could never yet be prevailed with to grant
“ this otherwise than during their Pleasure; tho’
“ for Want of a settled Endowment, which the
“ Lord Bishop of LONDON did very lately
“ importune, by his Letter to them, the Consecration of this very decent Chapel has been
“ hitherto deferred.

“ ABOUT the same Time that our Chapel was
“ built, it pleased the *East India* Company to
“ erect a School here for the Education of the
“ Children of such Seamen as are or have been employed in their Service, to the Number of 24,
“ endowing it with twenty Pounds a Year, and
“ a Dwelling-house for the School-master. They
“ also erected an Alms-house about the same
“ Time,

" Time, for fourteen Seamen disabled in their Service by Age or Accidents; to each of which they allot particular Pensions, according to their Circumstances; as they do likewise to many others, who are not lodged in their Alms-house; they that have least having the Allowance of two Shillings and Six Pence a Week, with half a Chaldron of Coals for the Winter, and a superadded Bounty at *Christmas*, when the Gentlemen of the Committee come down hither to distribute an hundred Pounds, and sometimes much more, to the Widows and Orphans of such Seamen as have served them; which has been their Practice for many Years past.

" IN the Year 1665, Mr. *John West* gave a Rent-Charge of twelve Pounds a Year, to be distributed among twelve poor Men, and as many poor Women of this Hamlet, at the Yearly Feast of our Blessed Saviour's Nativity. SOME Time before this, Capt. *John Crouthers* gave an House, now divided into three Tenements, for the Use of the Poor of this Hamlet for ever, with a Weekly Allowance of Bread.

" IN the Year 1669, Capt. *William Curtis* bequeathed a Rent-Charge of sixty Pounds a Year, for the Release of poor Prisoners, the Relief of aged People, the placing out of poor Children to Trades, and a weekly Distribution of Bread, for the Benefit of the Poor in the Hamlets of *Poplar, Limehouse, Ratcliff*, and *Mile-end* for ever.

" HERE is an Alms-house for eight poor Widows, which was formerly called Col. *Blunt's* Alms-house, but ever since it has been rebuilt by Capt. *Harman*; it has been usually called by his Name.

" IN the Year 1676, our aforesaid Benefactor, Mr. *Tomlins*, gave 25 *l.* to remain as a Fund, for buying of Coals for the Poor of this Hamlet in the Summer, that they might have them at the prime Cost in the Winter.

" THE elder Sir *Henry Johnson*, beside his Contribution towards the Building of our Chapel, was pleased to beautify it with Painting soon after that it was finished; and at his Death bequeathed an Alms-house for six poor Shipwrights of this Hamlet, with a Weekly Allowance of Bread to the Poor.

" Mrs. *Esther Hawes*, besides Communion-Plate, which she gave for the Use of our Chapel, erected also here a very convenient Alms-house in the Year 1686, for six poor Widows, appointing one Pound ten Shillings a Year to be paid to each of them.

" THESE, Sir, are the Names of all our Benefactors, that I can find either in the Table that is hanged up in our Chapel, or by Enquiry among our Inhabitants. But for the Encouragement of more secret Charity, permit me to add, that I received the last Year one Hundred Pounds from a bountiful Benefactor, whose Name I am not like to know, till the publick Reward of private Alms be given by the Judge of all. I was ordered to distribute it among the poor Widows and Orphans of such Seamen as had sustained Loss in the Service of the Old *East India* Company, which I did accordingly distribute.

" AND as to this Private Charity, which some unknown Persons belonging to the said Company have given, it may truly be said, that I and a Friend of mine have distributed within the Compass of a few Years, at the least Eight Hundred Pounds to the Widows and Orphans of Seamen that used those Voyages.

" AT *Limehouse* there is a pretty Work-house set up lately by Charity for Children, to keep them to honest Labour.

THIS Chapel of *Poplar*, within the Parish of *Stepney*, contains three Isles.

ON the East Window, over the Communion-Table, are the Arms of Sir *John Gaies*, Knt. some Time Mayor of the City of LONDON, and Alderman *Abdy*, who seemed to have been at the Charge of that Window, and (it is likely) Benefactors towards the Building of the Chapel.

THERE is likewise a painted Coat of Arms in the Glass of the East Window of the North Isle, inscribed:

William Dethike, dyed Aug. 22, 1655.

And in another Window in this Isle, the *Dethik's* Coat, with the following Inscription:

Insignia Gilberti Dethike, Armigeri, (filii Guilielmi Dethike equitis aurati) a cujus Beneficentia fundamentum accepit hoc Sacellum, Anno 1654.

ON a Window in the South Isle is the Coat-Armour of *Maurice Thompson*, Esq; 1657; a worthy Benefactor: Of whom it is remembered, that when this Chapel was first opened, and dedicated to the Service of God, himself set the Psalm before the Sermon. There is also in this Window another Coat of Arms, whereof the Name is gone, viz. *Argent, a Bend Azure, between three Oak Leaves proper.*

In the North Isle these Persons lie buried under flat Stones with Inscription:

John Barham, Son of Francis Barham of Blackwall, Shipwright, Anno 1665.

And Elizabeth Wife of the said Francis, 1668.

And Francis Barham, 1695. Aged 77.

Also William Hall, Grocer, 1696. And his Son Barham, and his Daughter Anne.

The Wife of Tho. Lancaster, 1656.

And Dennis, 1657; and Elizabeth, Wives of Tho. Lancaster.

Capt. Thomas Lancaster of Blackwall, one of the Elders of Trinity-house, 1666.

South Isle.

Capt. George Phenny, Sen. 1697. Aged 75.

John Dighton. Grace Rawlins.

Hanna Roberts, late Wife of Capt. John Roberts, of Ratcliff, 1703.

Elizabeth Collins, Wife of William Collins, of Limehouse, Shipwright, 1693.

Middle Isle.

Mary Christmas, Wife of William Christmas of Poplar, Shipwright, 1701.

The said William Christmas, 1702; aged 77.

Tho' Bodies sleep in Dust, yet Souls not few,
Glisten in Glory: So must Bodies too;
Which sown in Weakness, shall be rais'd in
Power:

We therefore wait for that triumphant Hour.

In the Church-yard several fair Tombs; One for Capt. *Curtis*, with this Inscription:

William Curtis, of this Parish, Gent, warns you to Repentance.

Whiles you can, before this Bed on you have
Pow'r,

Make your Calling and Election sure.

Fix your Mind on the Day of Doom,

Be always waiting 'till your Change do come.

That so through Christ you rais'd may be,
To heavenly Joys, and blest Eternitie.

Deceased this Life the 27th of Septemb. 1669.

Who

Who in this Life fifty Years did stand,
And to East India some Time did bear Com-
mand :

Who in his Life-time kept not fast his Door,
And afterwards provided for the Poor,
Sixty Pound *per Annum* for ever.

Elizabeth Curtis, Wife of the said William,
1659. And Elizabeth their Daughter.

Thomas, Son of Thomas Wharton and Mary
his Wife, 1703.

Also Agnes Wharton, Relict of Will. Whar-
ton, of Waitby in the County of Westmoreland,
1704. Aged 76.

John Akers, late of Limehouse, deceased.
Approaching now to th' Age of fifty seven,
In Spirit translated was from Earth to Heaven :
To th' Spirits of just Men join'd, which perfect
are,

And while enjoying Bliss and Glory there,
Behold! his mortal Flesh interred resteth here ;
Sleeping in Jesus, hoping to arise,
Immortal Life t'assume among the Wise,
To shine, tho' now to Death become a Sacrifice.

Reader :

Do just Mens Spirits, which here imperfect are,
Perfect commence at Death? Believe them ne'er,
Who say, their Souls do die, or else lie sleeping
here.

The former being Scripture in my Sense,
Disproves the latter by just Consequence.

John Paulson. Margaret Langerwood.

Margaret and John Bridge.

Jane Sincock, Wife of Capt. Rob. Sincock,
1698.

Sarah, the Wife of Edmund Garrat, 1701.
Aged 80.

Richard Gorton, 1665. And Avelyn his Wife,
1675.

Edmund Garrat of Limehouse, Shipwright,
1689. Aged upwards of fourscore and six.

Judith Mordew, 1701. Aged 76.

Mary March, 1695, in the 76th Year of her
Age : A Woman afflicted with Sorrow and Grief
to the End of her Days, by Reason of her Hus-
band Mr. Tho. March his Captivity upon the
Island of Ceylon in the East Indies.

Capt. Joh. Brumwel of Mile-end, 1706.

Capt. John Beere, 1605 ; and Mary his Daugh-
ter, 1703-4.

Jarret Lestock, eldest Son of Capt. Richard
Lestock, 1700.

William and Abigail Elderton.

Let Friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While sweetly in the Dust they sleep :
This toilsome World they left behind,
A Crown of Glory for to find.
Their Days were short, like Winter's Sun :
From Earth they came, to Heaven they run.
God blest the rest with Length of Days,
On Earth to live, his Name to praise.

Abigail Weston, Wife to Richard Weston of
Limehouse.

John Hicks of Poplar, Shipwright, 1703.

Edward Gilman of Blackwall, 1701.

William Terrard, Son of Edward and Jane
Terrard of Limehouse, 1705.

Thomas Hopkinson, 1679. And John his
Brother, and Alice his Wife.

St. LEONARD'S BROMLEY.

HERE in this Church, while it was Part of
the Monastery of St. Leonard, was buried
a right noble Personage, (if we may believe one
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of our Antiquaries) namely, Earl *John de Bo-*
hum, Son of *Humphrey*, Earl of *Hereford* and
Effex, Lord of *Breckneck*, and Constable of *Eng-*
land. And there is, this Day, a large Stone ly-
ing in the Body of the Church, having formerly
much Brass, now torn off, containing the Effi-
gies of a Man a Woman, and much ornamental
Work over their Heads. They seem to be some
Nobleman and his Wife interred in this religious
House ; perhaps the said Earl and his Lady.

BUT how to reconcile the said Antiquary
with an elder than he, *viz. John Leland* and the
Monasticon Anglicanum will not be easy ; for
Weaver writes, that this Monastery was reple-
nished with white Monks, and founded by King
Henry II. in the 23d of his Reign. *Leland* and
the *Monasticon* report it a religious House for
Nuns. And here again, the two last differ in
the Founder. *Leland*, as we are told by a late
Author, makes the Founder to be that *William*,
Bishop of LONDON, that lived in the Con-
queror's Time ; but the Tenour of a Confirmation
of this Priory by King *Stephen* (extant in the
Monasticon) seems to make it to be founded
and endowed by one *Christiane de Sumeri* and
her Son.

In the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary
within the Claustrum (Cloisters) of this Nun-
nery, was interred Elizabeth Sister to Queen
Philippa, and one of the Daughters of William
Earl of Henault. Her Will bears Date Anno
1375, wherein she gave a Ring to Sir Thomas
de Wodestok.

In this Church of St. Leonard lay interred
Elizabeth, Wife of Thomas Torell of the County
of Effex ; she dyed Anno 1375 : Also Joyce, the
Wife of Sir Hugh Blunt, Kt. according to the
Register, *viz. Jocosu quondam Dni. Hugonis*
Blunt, Mil. by her last Will, Anno 1375, or-
dered to be buried in Prioratu Sti. Leonardi de
Stratford at Bow.

Richard Gosselyn, Citizen and Ironmonger, by
his last Will bequeathed ten Marks for mending
the Highway at Bromley, reckoning from the
House of Stephen Miller, usque ad Domum Mo-
nialium de Stratford, i. e. unto the House of the
Nuns at Stratford.

Robert Sudbury, Gent. of the Parish of Brom-
ley, in the County of Middlesex, by his Will,
Oct. 5, 1484, gave to the High Altar of Paddyf-
wyk, for Tithes forgot, 20 *d.* Item, To Katha-
rine, Priorefs of the House of Nuns of St. Leonard
of Stratford at Bow, and the Convent, if they
shall suffer his Body to be buried where his Exe-
cutors shall dispose it, his Tenements in the
Parish of St. Leonard in the East Part of East-
cheap, LONDON, on Condition they keep
his Anniversary on the Day of his Obit.

Richard Baynard of Messing, Esq; gave by
Will, An. 1432, to the Abbess and Convent of
Barking, five Marks, to pray for the Souls of
Katharine and Isabel, his Daughters ; and to
the Nuns of Stratford, 40 *s.* to pray for his Soul ;
and the Souls of Johan and Johan, his Wives ;
and five Marks to pray for his Soul, and Isabel
Doreward's Soul.

William Gobyonne, buried in the Church of
Brambeley in Stratford at Bow, 1435.

Against the South Wall, next the East Part of
the Church, is a very fair Monument of Mr. Ja-
cob, some Time Proprietor of this Manour, and
his Wife.

They are represented both kneeling : Over
his Head is writ, Abraham Jacob, Armiger ;
over her's, Maria Conjux : Under him, Obiit 6^o.
Maii, A. D. 1629. Ætat. suæ 56. The Inscrip-
tion as follows :

Hic Tumulus,
 Parentes optimi, cum prole numerosa non vestra
 virtutis, sed Doloris mei Monumentum esto.
 Quàm uterq; erga Deum pius.
 Quàm Regi suo obsequiens & commodus.
 Quàm amicis fidus.
 Quàm patris utilis.
 Quam pauperibus benignus.
 Aliorum esto effari meum imitari,
 Pii Lectoris supplere,
 Quod filialis modestia retinuit,
 Valet posteri.
 Sic in Christo & vivite & morimini
 Johann. Jacob. F. Parentibus inærens
 merentibus P.

Here is the Representation of a Vine, on the Leaves whereof are inscribed the Names of his Children, whereof some were married and some unmarried at the Time of the Erection of this Monument: The Names of those that were married, and their respective Husbands, are expressed, with their Coats of Arms, *born Baron and Femme*, viz.

1. Henry Rolt married Ellen Jacob.
2. George Bury married Mary.
3. John Jacob married Elizabeth Halliday.
4. Thomas Wilmer married Elizabeth Jacob.
5. Robert Seylliard married Barbara Jacob.

The Children of Henry Rolt and Ellen are expressed to be Mary, Ellen, Thomas, and Elizabeth.

George Bury, by his Wife Mary, had Jacob, George and John.

John Jacob, by his Wife Elizabeth, had Susan and Jacob.

Thomas Wilmer, by his Wife Elizabeth, had Thomas, Jacob and Mary.

The Names of the unmarried Children:

Inscription on the Vine Leaves are these; Francis, the first Son; Richard the third Son; Henry, the fourth Son; Abraham, the fifth Son; Robert, the sixth Son; Darcy, the seventh Son, and Frances the fifth Daughter.

Next Jacob's Monument, on the West against the Wall, is the Monument of Roberts, another Proprietor of the Manor, and these Inscriptions:

In this Vault lyeth the Body of Dame Margaret Roberts, Daughter of Mr. William Amy, Merchant, in Exon, and late Wife to Sir John Roberts of Broomly, Bart. by whom he had four Sons and five Daughters; all which dyed in their Infancy. She departed this Life, September the 21st, An. Dom. 1690; in Memory of whom, her Husband caused this Monument to be erected.

Here only is reserved her pious Dust,
 Until the Resurrection of the Just.

In the same Vault also lyeth Sir John Roberts, Bart. Patron of this Church, who dyed the 14th of Decemb. 1692; to whose Memory his Relict, Dame Deborah Roberts, being his second Wife, caused this Inscription:

Tho' Death the Body in the Grave doth bind,
 The nobler Soul is free and unconfin'd:
 And both shall reign with Christ,
 When by his Power enjoyn'd.

In this Monument of Roberts are represented two Women sitting in a mourning Posture, with Palms in their Hands. The Coat is *Baron and Femme*. *Baron*, quarterly, 1. Or, a Lion rampant, Gules. 2. A Bow extended in Fesse, with an Arrow upon it in Pale. The Third as the Second, and the Fourth as the First.

Next downwards, against the same South Wall, is the fair Monument of the Ferrers. Here you see a Man and Woman half Way, well cut in Stone; both laying one Hand upon the same Death's Head, and in the other holding a Book. The Epitaph this:

Here lyeth the Body of William Ferrers, the only Son and Heir of William Ferrers, Esquire, late Citizen and Merchant of LONDON, who took to Wife Jane, one of the Daughters of Sir Peter Van-lore of LONDON, Knight; by whom he had one Child. His Wife and Child both dyed before him, and he departed this Life a Month before his Father. He was a Gentleman of a religious Soul towards God, and a sweet Behaviour towards Men. And his Death was, by his Kindred, and generally all, much lamented. He dyed the 25th of August, 1625, and left his Uncle, Thomas Ferrers, his Executor, who to the Memory of him hath erected this small Monument.

In this most pure and blessed Shade,
 (Such by the sacred Ashes made,
 That here inhabit must) does lye
 The Man, whose Vertues cannot dye.
 His Alms, his Prayers, his Piety,
 Have sent his Soul above the Sky.

Nature full well had taught his Wife,
 To sum his Hours in pious Life:
 To God, to Friend, to Poor, to all,
 She was as good as we dare call
 Frail Flesh: Good Passenger give Praise
 To them who liv'd such happy Days.

His Coat was, *Argent, a Bend Gules, charged with three Horseshoes, Or, between two Bendlets; Azure.*

The Epitaph for the Child of the said Ferrers was:

As Nurfs strive their Babes in Bed to hie,
 When they too liberally the Wantons play;
 So, to prevent his future grievous Crimes,
 Nature, his Nurse, got him to Bed betimes.

In the same Church was this written in a Place where Bread was set to be disposed of to the Poor:

This Bread is given to the Poor, for the Honour of God, and to the Memory of William Ferrers, the Younger, by Thomas Ferrers, his Executor.

In the Chancel still, upon the Ground, on a Brass Plate:

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of Roger Horton, Citizen and Goldsmith of LONDON, and Margaret his Wife; which Roger deceased the 15th Day of January, A. Dom. MCCCCCLVI, on whose Soul Jesu have Mercy.

The Effigies in Brass on this Stone, is a naked Man, only wrapt in a Sheet, holding his Hands together in a praying Posture.

The Coat of Arms on the Stone is the Goldsmiths Arms impaled with that of the Fishmongers.

Near adjoining, on the Ground, a Man in Brass between his two Wives:

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Graye, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON, the eldest Son of Alexander Graye; he had two Wives, Elizabeth and Barbara; he had Issue by his first Wife, four Sons and two Daughters; Elizabeth dyed the 5th Day of Jan. 1580; the said Thomas dyed the 30th of Jan. 1590, when he had lived 62 Years.

Next

Next this, on the Ground, another Stone with Effigies in Brass :

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Michael Barker, Gentleman, who having lived 62 Years a quiet Life in very honest Fame, dyed in the Faith of our Saviour Christ the 16th Day of Aug. 1699, leaving only one Daughter.

Against the North Wall in the Chancel, nearest the East :

Here underneath lyeth, in Hope of a blessed Resurrection, the Body of Sir Richard Munden, Kt. one of his Majesty's Captains at Sea, who having been (what upon publick Duty, and what upon Merchants Accounts) successfully engaged in fourteen Sea Fights, after several considerable Exploits, and singular Services performed to his King and Country (whereof that of taking St. Helena, is not to be forgotten) dyed in the Prime of his Youth and Strength, in the 40th Year of his Age, June the 2d, A. D. 1680.

He had to Wife Mrs. Susanna Gore, by whom he left one Son Richard, born since his Father's Death, and five Daughters, Susanna, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anne and Rachel.

Think, Reader, how every Man, even at his best Estate, is Vanity, Psal. xxxix. 5.

The Shield is bore *Baron and Femme*. *Baron quarterly, 1. Parted per Cross, Gules and Sale, the Cross engrailed, Argent, charged with five Lozenges, Azure. Upon a Chief, Or, two Legs of a Crane crested, Vert. On a Canton Ermin an Anchor, Or.*

In the Church hangs up the Hatchment and three Streamers of Sir William Cranmer, Kt. and some Time Governor of the Company of Ham-
burgh Merchants. His Coat, *Argent, a Chevron, Az. charged with three Cinquefoils, Or, between as many Pellicans, Sable.*

Another Hatchment. *Az. a Fesse, Arg. charged with a Lion passant, Sable, between three Annulets, Or.* for Major Cowden.

Another Hatchment of Dame Turner, Wife of Sir William Turner, Kt. She dyed the 7th of May, 1681, buried on the South Side of the Chancel.

Divers other Hatchments.

Will. Fowler dyed the 30th of March, 1663.

In the Porch is a very antient Stone of some hundred Years old ; on which is engraven in Letters Capital, resembling the Saxon Character, Wodehouse, who was probably some Person of Quality buried in this Monastery.

In the Church-Yard, a Vault with an Altar Monument erected over it, inscribed :

Mr. Thomas Gibby, Citizen and Dyer of LONDON, departed the 14th of Jan. 1697, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another Altar-Monument in the Church-Yard for Philip Starky, Citizen and Cook of LONDON, who departed the 19th of May, 1677, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Barbara Tuck, who dyed Feb. the 1st, 1732, in the 40th Year of her Age.

On a Table hanging up in the Vestry at Bromley, is this Memorial of the Free-School at Stratford le Bow.

“ The Court of Assistants of the Worshipful
“ Company of Drapers of LONDON, are,
“ according to the Will of Sir John Jolls,
“ late Knight and Merchant of LONDON,
“ dated Anno 1620, to choose a School-Master

“ and Usher for a Free-School at Bow, in the
“ County of Middlesex, and to pay them a
“ Salary of 26l. 13 s. 1 d. per Annum.
“ In Consideration that the said School-
“ Master and Usher shall teach to the Number
“ of 35 Boys, if there shall be so many tendered,
“ and sound Children of the Inhabitants of
“ Stratford-Bow and Bromley St. Leonard's, to
“ be freely in the said School, without paying
“ any Thing for their Teaching, to learn the
“ Grammar and Latin Tongue, and to Write
“ and Cypher.

STRATFORD Le BOW.

A Little Way from Bromley, by the great Road leading into *Essex*; stands the Church or Chapel of *Stratford*, called *The Bow*, from the *Bow*, or arched Bridge over the *Lea*; formerly belonging to the Mother Church of *Stepney*, but some Years ago made a Parish distinct by Act of Parliament.

IN the Chancel of this Church, against the North Wall, is this Monument :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Jordan, of London, Merchant, who married Katharine, the only Daughter of Richard Whitlock, of London, Merchant : By whom he had Issue five Sons and nine Daughters ; of which he left living two Sons and five Daughters. He finished his Course the 62d Year of his Age, and yielded up his Spirit unto God April the 9th, 1671, bequeathing his Body to the Earth, to wait for a blessed Resurrection.

The Memory of the Just shall be had in everlasting Remembrance.

A Hatchment hangs up here, *Baron and Femme*. *Baron, Sable, three Bells Argent, Femme, Argent, a Chevron Gules, charged with three Cinquefoils, between as many Gauntlets of the First.*

A Stone in the Chancel for James Harrison, Esquire, departed the 3d of June, 1669, having lived in this transitory Life 67 Years.

A Table hanging up in the same Chancel, against the North Wall :

In Memory of Rachel Wilmer, Daughter of Mr. George Wilmer of Stratford-Bow, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who departed this Life the 25th of Sept. 1670, in the 24th Year of her Age.

On the Top of the Table divers Coats quartered ; the first, *Gules, a Chevron, Arg. between three Spread Eagles, Or.*

At the upper End of the South Isle, on the Wall, is this Inscription :

Here-under lyeth buried Grace, the Daughter of John Wilson, late Alderman of LONDON, and, while she lived, the Wife of John Amcotte of the same City, Fishmonger ; by whom she had two Sons, Hammond and Harry, and a Daughter named Grace, the Mother deceased the 13th of July ; and her Son Hammond deceased the 6th of August following, A. D. 1551, and lyeth buried with his Mother.

Whose Death and vertuous Ends have yee in Remembrance, calling to the living God for the Forgiveness of your Sinns.

Amcotte's Coat of Arms was in eight Quarters ; the first, *A Tower between three Cups with their Covers* ; the second, *A Fesse Gule, between three Escalops of the same, &c.*

In the North Isle, against the East Wall, is a very fair Monument of white Marble with a large Inscription of a Maid, Daughter and Heir of Mr. Coburne, a Brewer; who being to be married to one Mr. Wollaston, dyed of the Small-Pox on the Day appointed for her Wedding. The Epitaph is very long, framed by her Lover in Latin, and is thus put into an English Dress, by a Gentleman named Josh. Squier.

Know, Stranger, underneath this pious Stone,
Alicia Coburne's into Ashes gone.
Who half an Orphan at her Birth became,
And in ten Months she lost the filial Name.
Yet thriving in a better Stepdame's Care,
(Who less the Nature than the Name did bear:)
E're fifteen flow'ry Springs her Age had past,
She was with all the Virgin-Glories grac'd.
Within her Mind with Heavenly Gifts adorn'd,
Her Life to all the Rules of Vertue form'd.
Without, unblemish'd Rays of Beauty shone,
So powerful, that where she came she won.
And where she won, so gentle and so mild,
She triumph'd, and her Captives lov'd to yield.
Her easy Soul, which Men Good-Nature call,
To all was grateful, and belov'd of all.
The Joy and Darling of the Family,
The promis'd Glory, and their Hope was she.
Such was her Vertue, and her beauteous Form,
(And who would wonder these prevail'd to charm?)

When she her faithful did gain.
Who coming saw, and having seen was slain.
His Liberty was slain, and with it dy'd
All Hopes of Joy but in this beauteous Bride; }
Associate of his Life, and of his Bed.
Now all Things happily did seem to move,
And equal were their mutual Flames of Love: }
The Flames which inward burn'd, and fiercely }
strove.

A Covenant eternal was begun;
The Nuptial Day did less'ning backward run:
On which their whole Delight and Hope were plac'd,
Both eager of the Joys which seem'd to haste.
When the fair longing Maid a black Disease;
Less kindly than th'expected Arms, did seize.
With hateful Stains her beauteous Face o'er-spread;
What lovely found her living, left her dead.
She dy'd; and all with sympathizing Grief,
Deplor'd her Fate, and with'd, too late, Relief: }
And Oh! in these her mourning Friend was }
chief.

And here, upon the promis'd nuptial Day,
Her lifeless, yet still lovely, Body lay:
Preferring thus, before the kindest Breast,
Good Abraham's Bosom and eternal Rest.
Where now entranc'd in endless Joy she lies,
'Till all the Just from Sleeps of Death arise.
Then only shall more beauteous Bodies shine,
More perfect Vertue thou shalt see than thine:
And Love more pure, and violent, and free,
Than thine to me, or mine has been to thee.
'Till then this Monument shall here remain,
Imperfect Shadow of the Giver's Pain.

Thy Memory, blest Virgin, here shall live;
And here his Love, who does but half survive.

There is one Monument more in this Church;
and that is of Mrs. Coburne, late Brewer in Bow,
the Mother-in-Law of the before-mentioned
Alice, who lately died, and, being the Daughter
of Clergyman, and some Time Minister of Bow,
was a most noble Benefactor, leaving the Main
of her Estate, which was large, to charitable
religious Uses; whose Gifts, by her last Will,
were to be set down particularly in the Inscription
on her Monument, instead of a flatter-

ing Epitaph; which Inscription is in these Words:

In Memory of PRISCA COBURNE, Widow,
who lieth buried in the Isle near this Pillar, and
dyed the 13th of November MDCCI. And by
her Will dated the 6th of May 1701, gave the
Charities following:

To the poor Inhabitants of this Hamlet, who
have no Pensions, to be paid as the Will men-
tions, *per Annum* 20 l.

To the Minister of Bow for the Time being,
per Annum 20 l.

To the Clerk of this Chapel for the Time be-
ing, *per Annum* 4 l.

To a creditable Man and his Wife, to instruct
the Children of the poor Inhabitants of this
Hamlet, not exceeding Fifty in Number at one
Time, in the Principles of the Church of Eng-
land, *per Annum* 50 l.

ALL which Charities are charged on all her
Messuages and Lands within this Hamlet (except
the Messuage, Coach-house, and Stable, given
to Mr. Hardesty, her Executor): And also on all
her Messuages and Lands in *Stratford-Lang-
thorne*; and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Essex*, in
the Possession of *Joseph Eades*; the Surplus of
the Rents and Profits whereof (if any be) are to
be applied for the placing out of the said Chil-
dren to honest Trades or Employments.

THE Manor of *Locking Hall*, and all her Es-
tates in *Bocking* aforesaid, (except the said Farm
in the Possession of *Joseph Eades*) which were
at her Death in the several Possessions of *John
Marjon*, *Tho. Ruggles*, *Smyth*, *Tho. Clay-
ton*, *Samuel Carter*, *Henry Whitehead*, and *Je-
seph Harridance*, at several yearly Rents, amount-
ing to 341 l. *per Annum*, are for the Relief of
poor Widows and Children of Clergymen of the
Church of England; and for placing out such
Children to honest Trades and Employments.

ONE Messuage, and all her Lands in *Laver
Marley* [*Marney*] and *Wigborough* in *Essex*, in
the several Possessions of *Mary Ody*, Widow,
and *Benjamin Handler*, at several yearly Rents,
amounting to about 105 l. and her Wood Land,
called *Longwood*, for the Relief of such poor Per-
sons of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, LONDON,
who shall be judged incurable.

AND her Manor of *Covil Hall*, with the Ma-
nor-house and Lands in *White Roothing* in *Essex*,
in the Possession of *Richard Bankes*, at the yearly
Rent of 110 l. for the Relief of poor Seamen's
Widows, inhabiting within the Parish of *Stepney*.

AND directed two Thirds of the Surplus of
her Personal Estate, after Payment of Debts and
Legacies, to be disposed of by her said Executor
in such Charities as he shall think fit.

So that this Town of Bow hath received con-
siderable Benefit of late, by the good Providence
of God, as also have the other neighbouring Pa-
rishes, from this charitably disposed Gentlewo-
man, *Prisca Coburne*, Widow, a Brewer, and
Inhabitant of the same Town. She was the
Daughter of one *Foster*, some Time Minister of
Bow: Who by her last Will and Testament, dated
May the 6th 1701, 13 W. 3. gave these Legacies
following, (as they were extracted out of her said
Will) *viz.*

SHE willed thirty Ministers of the Church of
England, of good Reputation, to be invited to
her Burial, and to each of them a Mourning Hat-
band, Scarf and Gloves, and a good Ring of 20 s.
Value.

SIXTY poor Women of the Hamlet of Bow,
and twenty poor Women of the Parish of *St. Leo-
nard Bromley*, to attend her Funeral in Mourning
Gowns, and ten Shillings a-piece in Money; and
her

her Executor to pay for the Use of their Gowns, during their Attendance.

ALL her Tenants to be invited to her Funeral : And to each of them Gloves, and a Gold Ring of 20 s. Value.

SUCH single Women as were Victuallers, and the Wives of such Victuallers who were Customers to her at her Death in her Brew-house Trade, to be invited to her Funeral ; and to have each a Ring of 10 s. Value.

HER Executor, as soon after her Decease as conveniently, to cause the upper Part next the Roof of the Chapel of *Bow*, to be plaistered, ceiled, and wainscotted, in a decent Manner, and a Monument to be erected over or near her Grave ; and a Marble Stone erected near the same, and engraven thereon, in legible Characters, an Account of the several Charities herein after-mentioned ; and of the Estates by her subjected to the Payment thereof.

AND besides many Legacies to private Persons, she gave to the Poor of the Hamlet of *Bow* 20 l. to be distributed on the Day of her Interment, or as soon as the Executor shall think fit.

To *Thomas White*, the present Minister of *Bow*, and to such Ministers as shall succeed him, and preach at the Chapel in *Bow* for the Time being, and be elected thereunto by the Majority of the Inhabitants of the said Hamlet, who pay to Church and Poor, and to their Successors for ever, one Annuity or Yearly Rent of 20 l. to be issuing out of all her Messuages, Lands, Tenements, &c. within the said Hamlet, and not otherwise disposed of in her Will, and to *Stratford Langton*, and her Farm in *Bocking* in *Essex*, &c. to be paid unto such Minister half yearly for the preaching of four Sermons in every Year in the said Chapel of *Bow* on the Days following : On *Friday* next before *Easter*, commonly called *Good Friday* ; *Ascension-Day*, commonly called *Holy Thursday* ; the 24th of *August*, commonly called *St. Bartholomew Day*, being her Birth-Day : And the 30th of *January* yearly for ever.

To the Poor of the Hamlet of *Bow*, another Annuity or yearly Rent of 20 l. to be issuing out of the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements, &c. and to be paid to the Chapel-Warden and Overseer of the Poor of the said Hamlet, to be by them distributed yearly among the Poor of the Hamlet, and have great Charges of Children to maintain, and have no Pension from the Hamlet, on the several Days before-mention'd, by 5 l. on each Day.

To the present Clerk of the Chapel of *Bow*, and his Successors, Clerks of the said Chapel, for ever, one Annuity of 4 l. to be issuing out of her Messuages and Lands last mentioned, and to pay him or them on the four Days before-mentioned, at 20 s. each Payment, free of all Taxes and Deductions ; so as such Clerk or Clerks do take Care to clean the Monument or Stones that shall be placed over or near her Corpse, and preserve her Bones from being taken out of the Ground where she should be interred.

To *Robert Hardesty*, of the *Middle Temple*, LONDON, Gent. [her sole Executor] and his Assigns, during the Time of his natural Life, she gave all her said Messuages, Lands, Tenements, &c. within the Hamlet of *Bow*, and now in the Possession of *Joseph Eades*, upon special Trust and Confidence, that he and they do, from and after her Decease, take Care they be kept in good and tenantable Repairs ; and that the clear Rents and Profits of the said Premises be in the first Place applied to the Payment and Discharge of the said several Annuities charged thereupon. And that the Overplus of the said Rents and Profits be applied for the Maintenance and Support of some fitting and creditable Man and his Wife, who will take Care to teach and

instruct the Children, Male and Female, of such poor Inhabitants of the said Hamlet of *Bow*, who shall not be of sufficient Ability to give them Learning and Education at their own Cost and Charges, in the Rudiments and Principles of the Church of *England* ; and shall teach the Male Children to Read, Write, and cast Account ; and the Female Children to Read, Write, and work at their Needle, or otherwise, as they find them qualified : And shall take Care to have all the said Children duly brought to Church to hear Divine Service, and to have them duly catechised, &c. The Executor to see good Orders and Rules made and set up for the Government of such Children ; the Number of them not to exceed 50 at any one Time.

AND for the Encouragement of such Master and his Wife, she appointed they should be allowed out of the Rents and Profits, the yearly Sum of Fifty Pounds, and that the Surplus of such Rents, if any were, should be applied for the placing out of such Children to some honest Trades and Employments, by the Consent of the Executor, Minister, Chapel-warden, and Inhabitants of the said Hamlet.

AND to render this Charity the more serviceable for the Ends aforesaid, she left it to the Discretion of her Executor to add this her Charity to the Revenue of the Free-School already erected at *Bow* by Sir *John Folls*, Knt. and Alderman of LONDON, or to keep and use it separate and apart from that Charity, as in his Discretion might most tend to the Benefit of the poor Children of the said Hamlet, and no other.

THE Reversion of her said Messuages, Lands, &c. expectant upon the Death of the said *Robert Hardesty*, she gave unto the Minister of *Stebunbith*, alias *Stepney*, *Bromley*, *St. Mary Matfelon*, alias *Whitechapel*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar* ; and to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the said Hamlet of *Bow*, for the Time being, and their Successors for ever, upon the like Trust, and the same Intents and Purposes, as she gave them to the said *Robert Hardesty* and his Assigns, during the Term of his natural Life.

SHE gave unto the said *Robert Hardesty*, and his Assigns, her Manor of *Bocking*, alias *Bockinghall*, the capital Messuage called *Bockinghall*, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging : Her Messuage, Lands and Tenements, now in the Possession of *Thomas Ruggle*. Her Messuage, Lands and Tenements in the present Possession of *Francis Smith*. And all other her Messuages and Lands in *Bocking*, now in Mortgage to her from Sir *William Barker*, Bart. for a Term of 500 Years, (except the Farm now in Possession of *Joseph Eades*.) The Inheritance of which said mortgaged Premises was since decreed to her by the High Court of Chancery : To hold to the said *Robert Hardesty*, and his Assigns, for and during so many Years of the said Term as he shall happen to live ; upon special Trust and Confidence, that he shall apply the clear Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of the Clergy of the Church of *England*, and for placing out of any Child to such Trade or Employments, so as no one Clergyman's Widow be allowed more than 5 l. in any one Year, or more than 10 l. be allowed for the placing out of any Child to such Trade or Employment : And all the said Term of Years in the said mortgaged Premises, from and immediately after the Death of *Robert Hardesty*, she gave and devised unto the Governors of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, and their Successors for ever, upon the like Trusts, and to the same Intents and Purposes.

SHE gave also to *Rob. Hardesty*, her Messuage and Farm, Wood-Lands, and other Lands and

Hereditaments, in the several Parishes of *Laver Marly* [*Marny*] and *Wigborough* in *Essex*, with the Premises (except the Wood-Lands then in her own Possession) in the several Possessions of *Oddy*, Widow, and *Benjamin Handler*: Upon special Trust and Confidence, that the said *Rob. Hardesty*, do from and after her Decease, employ the clear Rents and Profits for the Relief and Maintenance of such poor Persons who shall be brought to the Hospital of St. *Bartholomew*, LONDON, for Cure of the respective Maladies and Infirmities they labour under, and shall be there found and adjudged incurable, and in human Probability, destitute of all Means to gain a Livelihood by their own Labour: For whose Relief (as she was credibly informed) no Charity had been hitherto given. And the Reversion of her said Messuage, Lands, &c. last mentioned, from and immediately after the Death of the said *Rob. Hardesty*, she gave unto the Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, and their Successors for ever, upon the like Trust, and to the same Uses.

SHE gave her Manor of *Covil-hall*, with the Rights and Members, and her Messuage, Lands and Tenements, &c. lying in the Parish of *White Roding*, alias *White Roothing* in *Essex*, all the Rents and Profits thereof for the Relief and Support of poor Seamens Widows, inhabiting within the Parish of *Stepney*, as shall be recommended from Time to Time to the Ministers of the said Parish of *Stepney*, or of the respective Chapels within the same, or to the Church-wardens or Chapel-wardens, to be fit Objects of Charity; to be given them in such Proportion as the said *Rob. Hardesty* shall think fit, not exceeding 50 s. to any one Widow in any one Year. The Reversion of the said Messuage, &c. after *Robert Hardesty's* Death, to the Ministers of *Stepney*, *Bromley*, St. *Mary Matfelon*, and of the Chapels of *Bow* and *Poplar*, and to the Church-wardens, Chapel-wardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the same.

THAT as soon as the Value of her whole personal Estate could be adjusted, and the same could be got in, and a true State could be taken thereof, two Parts of the Surplus thereof to be laid out and disposed by her Executor in the best Charities he could be informed of; and the remaining third Part of the Surplus she gave to her said Executor for his own Use.

THIS charitable Gentlewoman lies buried in *Bow* Church, with a fair Monument, in Memory of her and her liberal Benefactions.

THERE is a fair Alms-house now lately built near *Bow* by the Company of Drapers of LONDON, upon a Gift of an Estate of about 180 l. per Ann. bequeathed to them in Trust for that Purpose, by Mr. *Edmundson*, a Sail-Maker, some Time since deceased. It is situated in a Field on the Right Hand of the Road coming from LONDON, on a Piece of Ground there, about three Quarters of an Acre more or less, which cost the Company 195 l. It fronts Sir *John Folls* his Alms-house, belonging to the same Company; and is to consist of twelve Rooms. To which belongs a Chapel and Gardens. There is a very good Water that serves the old Alms-house, which will supply the New.

THE Reverend Mr. *White*, late Minister of this Church, Rector of *Stepney*, and Lecturer there for many Years, lies buried in this Church, under a fair black Marble Stone, with this Inscription, composed by one who some Time was his Friend, and well acquainted with him:

Quicquid mori debuit Reverendi viri THO. WHITE, A. M. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Litchfieldensis Prebendarii, Parochialis Stepneæ Rectoris,

hic situm est. Vixit suis Præsidium, pauperibus Levamen, Ecclesiæ & Reip. Ornamentum. Vixit; Heu! Excessit Pastor vigilantissimus, Conjux fidissimus, Amicus conjunctissimus. Cui Virtus, Pudor, & Justitiæ soror incorrupta Fides, nudaq; Veritas, raro ullum invenient parem. Excessit, Heu! Fuit Ore disertus, Doctrina clarus, Moribus candidus, Aditu facilis, Affatu mitis, aliorum facilis Cenfor, sui severissimus, Prudens, Patientius, sibi constans; nisi in hoc diversus, quod indies melior; ut Verbo dicam, verè Christianus. Heu! Fuit.

Obiit 6ta Kal. Mar. Anno MDCCIX.

Ætat. 67.

THERE was an antient Custom for the Inhabitants of this Town of *Stratford at Bow*, to go in Procession to the Church of St. *Peter Westminster*, all through the City of LONDON, at *Whitsuntide*, in Token of some Dependence of this Town upon that Church. This they got themselves released of, in the Days of King Henry VIII, by a Licence or Toleration obtained from *Thomas*, Bishop of *Westminster*, That they should not be obliged to come in solemn Procession to the Cathedral Church of *Westminster*, in the Feast of *Pentecost*, being accustomed so to do of old. The like Processions the Parishes of *Stepney* and *Whitechapel* performed: And the like Letters of Licence were granted by the same Bishop, to the Rectors and Parishioners of those Parishes.

In the Records of the *Tower*, Mention is made in the Reign of King *Edward I.* of two Bridges in the Road between this Town and *West-Ham*, and for their Reparation and Foundation, viz. *De Reparatione & Foundatione pontium inter Villas de Stratford & West-Ham*, viz. *Chaneres Bregge*, & *Lekke Bregge*.

WEST-HAM.

A Mile from *Stratford-Bow*, in the Road into *Essex*, is *Stratford-Langton*, or *Langthorn*, lying in the Parish of *West-Ham*, a Place much frequented for Country-Houses of wealthy Citizens, and the Habitations of such other of them who cannot enjoy their Health in LONDON: The Parish is called *West-Ham*, in Distinction from another *Ham* on the East. In the Church are these Monuments of Note.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel upon the Pavement:

Henry Fallowfield, Merchant of LONDON, deceased the 4th of May, 1566, aged 54. having a steadfast Hope of a joyful Resurrection in the last Day:

On the Side of the Communion-Table is buried Henry Amcott and Katharine his Wife; he dyed 1583.

Under the Communion-Table is the Monument of Mr. John Shipman, who dyed An. 1583.

On the North Side of the Communion-Table, against the Wall, is a very fair Monument (with two Marble Effigies) of Sir Thomas Foot, Kt. and Bart. late Alderman and Lord Mayor of LONDON, in the Year 1650; dyed Oct. 12, 1688, in the 96th Year of his Age; together with the Body of Elizabeth his Wife, who dyed Octob. 6, 1667, in the 74th Year of her Age: They had four Daughters; the first married to Sir John Cutler of LONDON, Knt. and Bart. the second to Arthur Onslow of Clendon in the County of Surrey, Bart. the third to Sir

Sir John Lewis of Ledstone in the County of York, Kt. and Bart. the fourth to Sir Francis Rolle of Tuderley in Hampshire, Kt.

Against the Wall on the South Side of the Chancel is a Monument for John, eldest Son of Robert Faldo, Esq; who dyed May the 22d, An. 1613. Francis, fifth Son of Robert Faldo, dyed An. 1632.

John Fawcet, Gentleman; married to Jane, the second Sister of the said Francis, dyed An. 1625.

William Fawcet, the only Son of John and Anne his eldest Daughter, 1636.

In a Side Chancel is a fair Monument with the Effigies of William Fawcet of Upton; his Mother was a Daughter of ——— Arnclif of York. He endowed with an honest Salary a Chapel of Haughton Gil, and built there a Free-School, and gave 20 s. for a yearly Sermon on the 5th of November; he dyed May 18, 1631, aged 60.

William Toppesfield, a Justice of Peace, who married his Widow, set up this Monument in the Year 1636.

On the Pavement, under a fair Marble Stone, is buried James Wittewrangle, the Son of James Wittewrangle, a Fleming, a singular Friend to the Ministers of the City, a Mecenas of studious Youth, a Favourer of Piety and Learning, dyed the 5th of June, Anno 1622, aged 64.

Sir Robert Smith, Knt. and Bart. dyed the 13th of June 1669, being 75 Years of Age; and Judith, his Wife, departed in the Year 1653, aged 48.

Mrs. Jane Pyot, Daughter of Sir Robert Smith, Bart. Wife of Mr. John Pyot, dyed 1684, aged 28.

In one of the Side Chancels lies Thomas Salter, Citizen of LONDON, and departed June the 12th, 1640.

On the Wall is engraven:

Thomas Rookes, Esq; Captain of the Trained Bands of this Hundred; descended of the antient Family of the Rookes of this Parish; he gave a yearly Contribution of 5 l. to this Parish for ever; he had two Wives and seven Children, and dyed Oct. 5, 1630.

Thomas Staples of West-Ham, Tanner, deceased the 22d of July, 1592; he gave 20 s. a Year for ever, to the Poor of the Parish; his Effigies in Brass still remains, with his four Wives, Anne, Margaret, Denise, and Alice.

Thomas Wilmer, second Son of George Wilmer of West-Ham, Esquire.

At the lower End of the Church Nicholas Avenant lyeth, with a Table-Monument set over him, Citizen and Merchant-Tayler of LONDON, who gave 5 l. 4 d. for ever, to be distributed in Bread upon every Sunday after Morning Prayer; he dyed in July 1599; his Wives were Katharine and Margaret.

There is also an antique Table-Monument, that joins to the Vestry, and stands just behind Sir Thomas Foot's Monument: There is no Inscription, but no Question was set up for one of the Abbots of Stratford. There are these Coats of Arms upon the Monument; *An Angel with a Cross on his Head, holding an Escutcheon on his Breast, with both his Hands, with a Chevron charged with three Tun's, as it seems, between as many Garbs*: The Colours not visible.

Another bearing, *Three Coats Palewise*; the first is, *A Pal, charged with Crosses, and a Cro-*

zier; the second, *Three Eagles Heads erased*; and third, the former Coat mentioned that was held by the Angel.

At the Head of the Monument is a Man, as it seems, cloathed in a Surplice, standing in a Glory, his Hand advanced a little towards his Breast: On the left Hand is something like a Chalice, or rather a Bottle, standing upon his Hand.

On the North Side of this Monument is the Coat of Arms of LONDON, that is, *The Red Cross and the Dagger*; and in another Place the Arms of the Goldsmiths, as being probably a Member of that Guild or Fraternity; for those Companies were founded commonly in Religion. In another Place stands the Cross, with the Crown of Thorns hanging upon the upper Part of it. And in a fourth Place on this North Side are the three Coats impaled, as before is mentioned; the first is, *Gules, a Pal, charged with Crosses Patee Sable*. *Over the Pal, another open Cross, the lowest Point thereof Flowry*. *The three Eagles here are in full Proportion, not their Heads erased, as above*.

On the opposite Side of the Chancel, against a Pillar, is a fair Monument, erected by the Reverend Mr. Buckridge, to the Memory of all his Children deceased; with the Figures of his Son in a Gown, and his Daughter, both kneeling: And of another Daughter advanced on the Top of the Monument, also kneeling; besides the Heads, in Marble, of four more dying young, this Inscription, viz.

Near this Place lie interred the Bodies of Amhurst, eldest Son of Nicholas and Eleonora Buckridge, A. M. and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, who dyed March 22, 1709, in the 29th Year of his Age; and of Elizabeth their eldest Daughter, who dyed September the 27th, 1698, in the 16th Year of her Age; and of Eleonora their second Daughter, who dyed April 4, 1710, in the 26th Year of her Age; and of Annabella their third Daughter, who dyed about 11 Months old; and of Anne their fourth Daughter, who dyed in the 6th Year of her Age; and of Nicholas their second Son, who dyed about two Months old; and of William their third Son, who dyed about 11 Months old.

Of these, Amhurst and Eleonora lived to be remarkable for their great Dutifulness to their Parents, for their most affectionate Kindness to and Fondness for one another, and for their being inoffensive and obliging to every Body. These both died of the Small-Pox in 13 Days Time one after the other. And whether the Grief of Eleonora for her Brother's Death, or the Small-Pox, contributed most to her Death, is uncertain: They were, indeed, lovely and pleasant in their Lives, and but a very little divided in their Deaths.

And to their dear Memory is this Monument erected.

In the Church-Yard:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sarah, Wife of John Hayse of this Parish, who departed this Life the 5th of December, 1724, in the 45th Year of her Age.

Near this Place lyes the Body of William Cooke, who departed this Life the 24th of Sept. 1728, aged 62 Years:

Also,

Anne, his Wife, who departed this Life the 30th of Septem. 1727, aged 64 Years, and eight of their Children.

Here lyeth the Body of Moulton Frument, Wife of Simon Frument, who died the 2d of Aug. 1734, aged 33 Years.

I, in my Youth was snatch'd away,
Therefore repent, make no Delay.
A loving Wife, and tender Dear,
A vertuous Woman lieth here.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward, Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Frument, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 9th of November, 1719, in the 15th Year of his Age.

Cut down in Youth's gay charming Time,
I left the Pleasures in their Prime;
But leaving Earth, Heaven to obtain,
This early Change is my great Gain.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Frument, late of this Parish; he departed this Life, Octo. 4th, 1724, aged 48 Years.

Stop, Passenger, and with Amasement see
The mournful Relicts of Mortalitie.
Under this Stone our Brother now doth rott,
But his good Actions ne'er will be forgot.

Mr. Ralph Perin departed this Life Decemb. 18, 1733, aged 61 Years.

Stay, Reader, stand and spend a Tear,
And view the Dust that sleepeth here;
And while thou view'st the State of me,
Think on the Glass that runs for thee;
For I alone in Christ do Trust,
To raise in Number with the Just.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. Robert Watts late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 27th Day of Septem. Anno Dom. 1730. *Ætatis suæ* 56.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Story, Daughter of Gabriel and Katharine Story, of St. Paul's Shadwell, who departed this Life the 27th of November, aged 12 Years.

Here lyes interred the Body of Charles Wilkeson, who departed this Life, May the 16th, 1725, aged 25 Years.

Did unto all as he would be done by,
Modest in Behaviour;
Courteous to all Men,
And patient under Afflictions.

Here lyes the Ruins of an honest Mind
In this dark Cell to be confined:
Stay, Reader, stand and spend a Tear,
And think of me, and how I came here;
Being with much Grief whelmed o're,
By the Usage of my Fellow-Creatures,
Which so concerned my poor Soul
That caused my Life to pay for all;
And as thou reads the State of me
Think on the Glass that runs for thee.
In Christ alone I put my Trust
To rise in Judgment with the Just;
Think on't with Joy; here but his Body lies,
For Wilkeson is fled, and triumphs in the Skyes.

St. MARY LOW-LEYTON.

NORTH from *Stratford-Langton*, about a Mile and an half, lies the Parish of *Low-Leighton*, or *Leyton*; the Manor or Lordship whereof formerly belonged to the Abbot of the said *Stratford*; as another great Messuage in the Parish, now called *The Forest House*, once pertained to another great Abbot on the other Side, namely, the Abbot of *Waltham*. This Parish is washed along the West Side of it by the sweet River of *Lee* or *Ley*, (falling into the *Thames*)

which gives the Village its Name. It lies all upon a gentle Rising, ascending for two Miles or better, from the said River Eastward to the pleasant Forest of *Waltham*. On which Side lyeth one Ward of the Parish, called *Leyton Stone*, pleasantly and healthfully seated. *Low Leyton*, planted on the Side of the Hill, as it is lower, so it stands more warm, and is guarded from the cold North by the Hills of its Neighbour Town of *Walthamstow*. Both Parts of this Parish are furnished with divers fair, and some of them, magnificent Houses, inhabited by divers wealthy Citizens, and other Gentlemen: But especially the antient Manor-House, and Seat of *Ruckholls*, and the Forest-House, loftily seated, fronting the Forest, whose present Owner and Inhabitant is Sir *John Heathcote*, Bart.

To which may be added, the magnificent and beautiful House of Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bart. of more modern Erection, adorned with large and most delightful Gardens, Plantations, Walks, Groves, Mounts, Summer-Houses, and pleasant Canals, stored with Fish and Fowl, and curious Vistoes for Prospect. As also the fair and pleasantly seated House of *David Gansel*, Esq; Lord of the Manor of *Low Leyton*, having a fine Prospect over the Marsh and River towards *Hackney*.

In this Parish-Church, dedicated to St. *Mary*, there was, in the Popish Times, a Taper of Wax, containing three Pounds, and the Wick to contain half an Ounce, that was burnt before the Image of our Blessed Lady, on her five Holidays: And a Glass Lamp, and a Gallon of Oil, to burn in the said Lamp, within the said Church, before the Crucifix or Rood there. As also, one Pound of Frankincense every Year, *ad Laudem Dei, & omnium Sanctorum ibidem in eadem Ecclesia in diebus Festivalibus per totum annum thurificand.* as the Record mentions it: And that the Abbot of *Stratford*, Parson of the Church, *Beate Mariæ de Leyton*, in the 35th Year of *Henry VI.* did sue an Affize, and set forth, *ut supra*.

In this Parish lived some Time the Lady *Margaret Brian*, and seems here also to be buried; eminent for having been chief Governess to the Princesses *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, and *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Children of King *Henry VIII.* in their Minorities. Whose Will bore Date the 20th of *August* 1551, and was proved *June* 21, 1552, which ran in this Form: "I Dame *Margaret Brianne*, Widow, in the Parish of *Leyton*, in the County of *Essex*, &c. make, constitute, and ordain, this my last Will and Testament, in Manner, &c." And after divers Bequests to her Servants, *Eliz. Hall*, *Will. Watson*, *Tho. Lamplaye*, *Jo. Watson*, *Tho. Smyth*, *Evans*, *Avys Dyal*, *Mary Festalf*, *Eliz. Gray*, and others, &c. "And I do most humbly beseech the King's Majesty to be good and gracious to my Servant *Eliz. Dudley*, &c. And that it may likewise please his most excellent Majesty, towards the Payment of my Debts, and Reward of my Servants, to give unto me, or unto my Executrix, [who was the above said *Eliz. Dudley*] the Sum of 35 *l.* due unto me at *Michaelmas* next ensuing, for the Half Years of mine Annuity, granted unto me by the Virtue of his gracious Letters Patents, for my poor Service, done as well unto his Majesty in his tender Age, as also unto his dearly beloved Sisters, the Lady *Mary's* Grace, and the Lady *Elizabeth's* Grace. And in Consideration of my said Service, it may finally please his Majesty, to grant unto me, or my Executrix, a sufficient Discharge, or *Quietus est*, for all such Things I had in my Charge or Custody, of his Majesty's, during the Time of my daily Attendance upon his Highness: Having deliver'd the same, and every Part thereof,

“ thereof, to the Hands of Sir Geo. Cotton, and
 “ Jasper Horsfye, Knts; as appears by the several
 “ Bills under their Hands and Seals, ready to
 “ be shewed.

In the Parish-Church of Low-Leyton are these
 MONUMENTS.

In the upper Chancel, an antient large Monument against the North Wall, with two Arches of the *Doric Order*, of Architecture: It hath no Inscription, but Coats of Arms under each Arch, impaled Baron and Femme. *Sable, a Bend Argent, charged with three Mulletts Gules, between six Crosses Croislets of the Second.* The other Coat impaled is defaced. The Crest is a *Griffin's Head erased Argent.*

Under the other Arch, another Coat impaled: The Coat of the Femme is plain, which is, *Gules, a Chevron Ermine, between three Pelicans Or.* Which is the Coat of Stone of Holme in Norfolk. The Crest the same as the other. This, I suppose, was his second Wife.

THIS is said to be the Monument of Sir William Rither, or Rider, Lord Mayor of LONDON, Anno 1600, and dyed Anno 1611. And if so, then the Coat of the Baron impaled, which is now not discoverable, was, *Azure, three Crescents Or.* The Griffin's Head erased is the Crest of Rither. This Sir William Rider (who was Lord of the Manor of Leyton Grange) was the third Son of Edward Rither of Leyton in Essex, and married Elizabeth Daughter of Richard Stone of Holme in Norfolk. By whom he had two Daughters, Mary and Susan, Coheirs. The latter married to Sir Thomas Cesar, Knt. and Mary (the elder) married to Sir Thomas Lake, Knt. some Time one of the principal Secretaries of State. To whom, by that Marriage, the Possession of the Manor of Low Leyton, or Leyton Grange, seems to have come.

BUT before this Family became Possessors here, Sir Ralph Fitz Warren bought this Manor and Advowson of the Church in the Year 1545, 37 H. 1. He was Sheriff of LONDON 1528, and Mayor 1536. His Coat of Arms, as it is in Stow, was, *a Chevron engrailed, charged with three Griffins Heads erased, between as many Muscles.* And therefore, perhaps, the Coat on the abovesaid old Monument in the upper Chancel or Chapel, now scarce visible, were the Griffins Heads, (the Crest being a Griffin's Head) the Warrens Arms: And he the first Erector of that Monument, with the Vault underneath: Built, undoubtedly, in the Popish Times, there being two Words on that Monument, viz: MERCY in one Place of it, and JESU in another, with Glories about each Word; which stood there of later Times, though now conveyed away. And that Part of the Church was, very probably, a Chapel, or Chantry, for the same Sir Ralph. He was a Merchant of the Staple, and Merchant Adventurer, and twice Lord Mayor, and was buried in great Splendor July 16, 1553. with a Standard and five Penons of Arms, a Coat Armour, a Target, a Helmet, &c. twelve Dozen Escutcheons, Three Heralds of Arms attending, the Lord Mayor and Sword-bearer, and the four Esquires, Mourners, and many Aldermen; and fifty Gowns given unto fifty poor Men, of Rats Colour, of Cloth of a Noble a Yard; and a great Dinner, where the Lord Mayor and divers Aldermen dined.

Sir Thomas White, and Joanna his Wife, presented to the Vicarage Anno 1564. Quære, If Sir Thomas had not this Church and Lordship in Right of his Wife, and she Sir Ralph Fitz-Warren's Daughter.

In the old Chancel, on a Brass Plate, against the South Wall, is this Inscription for the Lady Kingston:

If you wil the Truythe have
 Here lyeth in this Grave
 Directly under this Stone
 Good Lady Mary Kyngestone
 Who departed this Lyff, the Truythe to say
 In the Moneth of August, the twenty fift Day:
 And as I do well remember,
 Was buried honourably the fourth Day of
 September
 The Yere of our Lord rekyn'd truly,
 MV^c fourty and eight varily
 Whose yerly obyte and Anniversary
 Is determynd to be kept sure
 At the Cost of her Son Sir Henry Jerningham truly,
 Who was at this makynge
 Of the Queens Guard cheff Capteyn.

Upon a Brass Plate on the Floor hard by:

Here lyes interred the Body of Andrew Redich, who deceased on the 14th of March 1603.

And against the Wall, a small Monument, with these Words:

Near to this Monument lyeth the Body of Andrew Redich, the second Son of Ralph Redich, of Mottran in Long Dendal in the County of Chester, Gentleman, who had to Wife Margaret Fletcher, Daughter to Ralph Fletcher of Prescott within the County of Lancaster, Gent. Which Andrew deceased the xiiii Day of March, 1603, being of the Age of 45 Years. The Coat here is a Field *Argent, a Lyon Rampant Gules.*

Just by is a plain Stone, and engraven thereon HENRY PARVYSH, of August 1593. He was an eminent Merchant of LONDON, Owner of the Manor of Ruckholts in the said Parish: Whose Widow matched to Michael Hicks, Esq; afterwards Knight. The Posterity of whom remain there to this Day.

Upon another is a Brass Plate fastened with this Inscription:

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the Body of Henry Archer, late of Layghton, Esq; who deceased the 4th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord God 1585, being of the Age of 59.

This Gentleman gave to this Parish, wherein he lived, twenty Shillings a Year to be disposed of to such poor People as should be at Church Whitsunday.

One Henry Archer wrote of the Exploits of the English in those Countries against the Spaniard, Anno 1585, which J. Stow made Use of in his Annals. In one Page whereof, he thus acknowledgeth:

“ Thus far I have received Advertisement from
 “ my good Friend and dear Kinsman Henry
 “ Archer, one of his Excellency's Guard.” And in several other Places his Name is set in the Margin of that History.

Next, by the Side of this, a fair Stone, with a Coat of bearing Baron and Femme. The Baron, *two Chevrons.* The Femme, *within a Border with Roundlets, the Field Checky.* The Colours appear not, inscribed thus:

Here lyeth the Body of Lawrence Moyer, Esq; who dyed the 27th of August, in the Year of our Lord MDCLXXXV. Aged 77.

Alfo Frances, his late Wife, Daughter of Nicholas Alfey, Citizen and Grocer of LONDON; ſhe dyed Jan. 26, 1586, aged 53.

On the North Side of this Stone, another Stone with a Brafs Plate, containing the Figures of a Man with many Sons behind him; and of a Woman with many Daughters behind her, and underneath this written:

Piæ Memoria

Elizæ Wood, dilectiffimæ Conjugis Tobizæ Wood, Armigeri. Quæ duodena prole fucepta, feptima fupervivente, decimaq; tertia in utero matris intumulata quotquot illam nôſſe contigit triſte fui defiderium Reliquit;

Posuit.

Then ſhe is brought in ſpeaking to her Husband in theſe Engliſh Verſes:

Wail not, my Wood, thy Tree's untimely Fall
They were but Leaves that Autumn's Blaſt could ſpoil.

The Bark bound up, and ſome fair Fruit withal
Transplanted only ſhe exchanged her Soyl;
She is not dead, ſhe did but fall to riſe
And leave the Wood's to live in Paradife.

Inſuper & Caro mea requieſcit in pace, Pſal. 16.

Lower in the Chancel Iſle is a plain ſmall Stone with a Plate of Brafs, representing a Female Child, with Hair diſhevelled, ſtanding and holding her Hands in a praying Poſture, and theſe Verſes underneath:

Urſula ſum Luce ſum Gaſparis unica gnata
Urſula virginis me pia junge choris.

Somewhat higher, in the ſame Iſle, is a large black Marble Stone, containing this Inſcription on a Brafs Plate:

Here lyeth buried, the Body of Sir Edward Holmeden, Kt. ſome Time Citizen and Alderman of LONDON, who took to Wife Dame Elizabeth, and had by her five Sons, viz. Thomas, Thomas, Edward, George, and John, and four Daughters, Mary, Suſan, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth; which Sir Edward dyed the 4th of July, 1616, Ætat. ſuæ 72.

This Holmeden was Sheriff of LONDON in the Year 1598.

On a Brafs Plate over the Epigraph, is the Coat of Arms, *Baron and Femme, A Feſſe Ermin, between two Chevronels of the ſame.*

A Lion paſſant. The Coat of the Taylors. *An Annulet,* for Diſtinction. The Creſt, *A Tyger's Head, erazed.*

Charles Mareſcoe, Merchant, lies under a ſmall Stone, buried in this Chancel, An. 1672, with ſeveral of his Children, as namely, Charles, James, Mary, and Elizabeth.

His better and more laſting Monument is a very ſtately Houſe near Capworth-Street, in the Pariſh, lately built by Mr. David Gaſſel, who married Anne, one of his Daughters and Heirs, deceased.

In the new Chancel are two very fair Monuments erected againſt the South and North Walls.

That againſt the South Wall is made with two Arches, where are the Effigies of Sir Michael Hicks, Kt. and his Lady, both lying at Length; he in the Habit of a Knight, ſhe with a mourning Veil, leaning their Heads on their Hands: Over the Man is this Epitaph:

In obitum Clariff. viri D. Michaelis Hickes,
Equitis aurati, &c.

Quæ volui in vita vidi, dulciſſima nuper
Pignora, Confortem charam, fortemq; beatæ

Prolis; Erant nati gemini, nota una parenti,
Optabam Chriſtum; hinc morti ſuccumbo, Lubenſq;

Confortem, Sortem, Natos, natamq; relinquo.

Over her, theſe Verſes:

Me tua mors viduam fecit; tu jam viduatus
Connubium Chriſti, non viduandus habes.
At junctam hoc tumulto me ſponſam rurus habebis.
Sic tua ſemper ero, quæ tua nuper eram.

This fair Monument originally ſtood againſt the Eaſt Wall in the Old Chancel. Which Wall being to be taken down for the Building of a new Chancel, (that Part of the Church being found neceſſary to be enlarged) the ſaid Monument was carefully taken down, and the new Building being finiſhed, it was ſet up again in the Place where it now ſtands.

Oppoſite againſt this Monument on the North Side, Sir William Hicks, Knt. and Bart. in his Life-time erected that magnificent Monument that appears there for Sir William Hicks, Bart. his Father, for himſelf and his Lady, in three ſtately Marble Statues; he and his Lady ſtanding, and in the Middle between them his Father, with a Truncheon in his Hand, as Lieutenant of *Waltham-Forreſt*, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, lying on one Side. The Monument hath this Inſcription:

S.

H. M. uti par eſt, Memoriis dicator,

I. D. Gulielmi Hickes, Barti. filii unici ex Elizabetha Colſtonorum ſtemmate prognata, Michaelis Hickes, Equitis Aurati, viri probi ac prudentis, D. Gulielmo Baroni Burghlæo ſummo Angliæ Quæſtori, quondam a Secretis. Qui vii Idib. Octob. Anno Dom. MDCLXXX, obiit, cum octogefſimum quartum compleſſet annum.

II. D. Gulielmi Hickes, Equitis aurati & Barti. præfati D. Gulielmi filii natu maximi & Heredis. Qui poſtquam Vicecomitis Eſſexienſ. munus ſplendide ac fideliter obiiſſet, Eccleſiæ, Principi, ſuis conſtanter ſtudiſſet, Annos LXXIII, plus minus honorabiliter vixiſſet, April. die 22, Anno Domini MDCCII, fata ceſſit.

III. D. deniq; Marthagnetis D. Gulielmi Hickes Conjugis lectiſſimæ juxta ac piſſimæ D. Harreii Conysby de North Mimms in Comitatu Hertfordien. Equitis aurati ex antiqua Conysbæorum in Com. Herefordien. proſapia oriundi filiz, natu maximæ. A qua numeroſam ſucepit prolem, Octo Scil. natos, natâſq; quinque. E quibus Harreius, & Carolus, Maria ac Margareta adhuc ſuperſunt. Illa degens annum ſuæ ætatis Ann. Dom. ad ſuperos evaſit.

Underneath Sir William Hickes, the Elder, is this Inſcription:

Sir William Hickes, Bart. Lieutenant of the Foreſt of Waltham, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County of Eſſex, and an ancient Juſtice of Peace for the ſaid County; and who, for his Loyalty to King Charles I. in the great Rebellion, underwent much Trouble and Danger, married Margaret, eldeſt Daughter of William Lord Paget of Beaudeſert; by whom he had Iſſue (beſides others that dyed young) Sir Will. Hickes, Kt. and Bart. Sir Michael Hickes, Kt. and Dame Lætitia matched to Arthur Earl of Donegal in Ireland. The ſaid William dying full of Days and Honour, was buried with a Decency due to his Quality, and lyeth in the Chancel; having lived 28 Years after the Decease of his Lady, who dying at Weſtminſter, was interred in the Abbey Church there.

In

In the North Isle, against the Wall, a handsome Monument of white Marble :

M. S.

Not far from this Place, in Hope of a blessed Resurrection lyeth interred the Body of Anne, the sole surviving Daughter and Heir of William Fisher, Esq; late of LONDON, Alderman; and the late dear Wife of Nathaniel Tench of LONDON, Esq; with whom she lived in holy Wedlock most piously and chastly 29 Years and nine Months; and had Issue by him eleven Children, viz. eight Sons and three Daughters; three only of which survived her, viz. one Son, Fisher, and two Daughters, Anne and Elizabeth; she departed this Life the 25th of April, 1696, and in the fifty first Year of her Age.

To whose dear Memory, her sorrowful Husband erected this Monument.

And upon the same Monnument, Alderman Tench being deceased, was inscribed these Words :

And in the same Grave, by his particular Direction, lyeth interred the Body of the said Nathaniel Tench; that as in Life, so in Death, they might be united in the two States of Life and Death; he departed this Life the 2d Day of April 1710, and in the 79th Year of his Age.

In the Church-Yard, West of the Church, in a new Vault, is interred the Body of Dame Elizabeth Hickes, late Wife of Sir Harry Hickes of Ruckolts, Bart. the Daughter of Sir John Holmes, a Flag-Officer in the Fleet in King Charles II's Reign. On a Tomb raised over her is this Inscription :

Hic inferius jacent Reliquiæ Dnæ Elizabethæ Hickes conjugis Harreii Hickes, Baronettii. Quæ obiit Januariæ 14^o. Anno Dom. 1705. Ætat. suæ 29^o. Fœmina venustate & moribus, & (quod magis est) Virtute & Pietate ornatissima : Fidelitate & amore, Marito, conjunctissima. Cui Filium unum, & duas Filias peperit. Cognatis suis Blanda, pauperibus benefica, Ægrotis medica Amicis fida, Comis omnibus. Morbum diuturnum, Dolores gravissimos patienter tulit, soli nixa Deo. Qui eam, quoniam dignus illâ non erat Mundus in cœlum recepit.

Si Charitas non moritur, æternum vivet.

P. M. M. P. A. Æ.

Here lyes the Body of William Jackson of this Parish, who died September 10, 1719, aged 54 Years.

Here lyes the Body of George Say, who dyed April the 30th, 1720, aged two Years, and six Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary the Daughter of John and Anne Hart, who died the 24th of May, 1721, aged 21 Years.

She was { Virtuous in Life,
Dutiful to Parents,
Modest in Behaviour,
Courteous to all,
And patient under Affliction.

In blooming Years Death with his fatal Dart,
Giving no Warning, pierc'd my tender Heart,
Weep not dear Friends; for to weep is vain;
Your Loss is not so great as is my Gain.

In a Vault beneath this Tomb is deposited the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth March, the most dear and most deserving Wife of Henry March, Esq; of LONDON, Turkey-Merchant, to whom she bore five Children, Henry, John, Henry-Francis, Mary and Elizabeth, John only

surviving. She was eldest Daughter of Edward Lisle of Crux-Easton in the County of Southampton, Esq; by Mary the only Daughter of Sir Ambrose Philips, of Carenton in the County of Leicester, Kt. being born the XVIth Day of December, MDCXCV, and married the XVth Day of July, MDCCXXI. She dyed the XIth Day of December, MDCCXXVI, justly and truly commendable in every Part of Life, amiable for the Graces both of Mind and Body, late much delighted in, now lamented by her Friends.

In this Vault lies the Body of Elizabeth Bertie, she was the only Child of John Hungerford of Doctors-Commons, of the Family of the Hungerford's of Devon and Wilts; first married to John Fisher, Esq; then to Peregrine Bertie, Esq; by whom she left a Son Peregrine.

Let it be acknowledged how justly in her Life she was beloved and esteemed, and at her Death much lamented; she dyed October the 1st, 1731, aged 45.

In the Chancel of this Church lyes the Body of John Fisher, Esq; of this Parish, Son and Heir of John Fisher of LONDON, Merchant, and Descendant of the antient Family of the Fishers of Brackenthwaite in Cumberland. He was a just Man, a constant and grateful Friend; he dyed Decemb. 24, 1719, aged 38.

Here lyeth the Body of John Burton, Son of Mr. Hill, and Mrs. Sarah Burton, of this Parish; he died April the 26th, 1733, aged two Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Tho. Baker of Stratford, Apothecary, died Jan. 23 Anno Dom. 1725-6.

I desire to be dissolved, and go to my God, for my Soul doth magnify the Lord, and my Spirit rejoiceth in God my Saviour.

WALTHAMSTOW.

A Little North East of Low-Leyton is the Parish of *Walthamstow* situated, washed likewise and bounded on the West with the River *Ley*, from whence the Town gently rises to the Forest.

THE Church is fair and large, mounted upon a Hill, consisting of three Isles; that on the North Side built by a great Benefactor to that Parish, Sir *George Monoux*, Alderman and Mayor of the City of LONDON, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. whose Coat of Arms still remains in one of the Windows of that Isle; he built also the fair Steeple.

IN this Parish are divers antient Seats; as *Higham-Hall*, the Seat of the *Rowes*, an antient Family; a fair and graceful House in *Hoo-Street*, inhabited by *Joh. Conyers*, Esq; (Patron of the Vicarage) and his Ancestors.

In the Church are these Monument :

In the Middle Isle there still remain the Monumental Stones of two antient Vicars thereof.

On a Brass Plate is the Effigies of a Priest in his Minist'ring Garment, with a shaven Crown, his Hands clapp'd together, and this Inscription at his Feet :

Hic jacet Dns. Wilhelm. Hyll, nuper Vicarius istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit vii^o. die mens. Julii, An^o. Dni. Mill^o. CCCC^o. LXXXVII. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus, Amen.

William Hyll, Vicar of Walthamstow in Essex, by his Will, dated May 17, 1487, gives to the Church of Walthamstow, an Acre of Meadow of the Lowhal Hold; upon Condition it be not sold, but yearly the Profit thereof come to the Church.

Church. Item, He gives to his Cousin James Bryce, a Grove at Leyton-Brigg, with the Croft adjoining, with divers other Parcels of Land in Walcomstow, and an House to his Relations.

At the Head of this, another Brass Plate, the Figure of the Priest gone. The Inscription as follows :

Hic jacet Dns. Henricus Crane, quondam Baccalaureus utriusq; Juris, & Vicarius istius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit xxviii die Octobr. An. Dni. M^o CCCC^o XXXVI. Cujus animæ popitietur Deus.

To which may be added the Monument of another antient Vicar of this Church, though erected in another Place, being on a Brass Plate, an Effigies of a Preacher in the Pulpit, against a Pillar in the South Isle, with this Inscription :

Georgius Johnson, Verbi & Sacramentorum Minister, excessit Sept. die 5. Salutis Anno 1576. Ætat. 36. fedit hic Vicarius anais 10.

The Office set by Pastor true,
(By CHRIST) his Flock to guide,
Is unto them his Faith to preach,
And from it never slide.
The Duty to his Flock assign'd,
God's Word is to obey ;
And on the same to stay themselves
With Faith and Hope alway ;
For here on Earth, as Pilgrims strange,
We daily seek for Rest :
Yet finding none because we bee
With sinful Flesh oppress'd.
No State on Earth, no Pomp may last,
No Flesh can long endure ;
But being Earth, to Earth shall turn :
Of this we be most sure.
Then sith our Days be full of Ill,
While we do pass the same,
Let us redeem them, doing Good,
Not seeking Praise ne Fame.
But Glory, Praise, and Honour due,
Yield we to God of right :
Whose Promise is, all Darknes past,
To give us his true Light.

Out of his Mouth goes a Label with these Words :

Post tenebras spero Lucem.

Before the Communion-Table, within the Rails, upon a fair Marble Stone, covering the Body of Pierse, some Time Bishop of Bath and Wells, and who lived and dyed in this Parish, is this Inscription :

Hic jacet R. Prælatus, Gulielmus Pierse. Quia fede Petriburgensi ad Batheniensem Wellensem translatus fuit, Anno Car. I. 8vo. A qua Temporum iniquitate perturbatus fuit, usq; ad Reditum Caroli II. Restitutus, Templum Cathedrale Wellense reparavit, Episcopale Palatium exædificavit, cœlis maturus, terris valedixit, An. Ætat. 94. Salutis 1670.

Next to the Bishop's Stone was another, inscribed on a Brass Plate thus :

Margery, late Wife of William Nicolls, and Daughter of Marmaduke Fairbary of Darlington in the Bishoprick of Durham ; which Margaret dyed the v. Day of April, MCCCC LXI.

O ! Blessed Trinity have Mercy on her Soul, Amen.

This Stone is now removed to the South Chancel.

Against the East Wall, South of the Altar are two Effigies half Way in Stone, of a Knight and a Lady, and an Account of the Lady underneath engraven in these Words :

By Vertue of his Death, that was the Death of Death, and in Vigour of his Resurrection, and that the Resurrection and the Life, even her victorious JESUS ; here rests deposited, to the assured Hope of Immortality and Glory, all that was mortal of that Religious and Christian Matron, Dame Mary Merry, last and for ever the most desired Consort of Sir Thomas Merry of Walthamstow in the County of Essex, Kt. A Lady whom, if either intensive Piety to her God, or extensive Charity to her Neighbour ; if Faithfulness to her Celestial, or Fidelity to her Terrestrial Spouse ; if the Desires of her Friends, the Prayers of her Children, or the Tears of the Poor, could have embailed from the common Fatality, she had not, Reader, in these perishable Postures, stood the sad Remembrancer of their Loss, and thy Mortality.

Seeing she is gone, go speed thyself frail Dust, of a Monument of like permanent Vertues : They, they are the likeliest Morals to transmit thy Memory to Posterity, that have perpetuated hers to Eternity.

By a short Inscription following, (viz. Thomas Merry, Eques auratus Consors, &c.) it appears she dyed Anno 1632 ; and he, in his Life-Time, erected it in a dear Remembrance of her.

Under her Effigies the Inscription is wanting. There are two Heads of Men set under him, and two of Women, dressed in their Hair, under her : their Children, no doubt.

Under her, likewise, besides the Epitaph above, are added these Verses set in Gold, whereof the Tradition is, that Sir William D'avenant was the Composer :

Posteritati æmulæ Sacrum.

Tho' 'tis but vain to raise dead Stones to her,
Whose Vertues their own live Inscription were :
Yet, not to envy future Times their Part,
Of what a Wife's Loss hath gain'd on my Heart,
I have this hardy Pile inspir'd to mutter,
Plaints that would break a Widow'd Heart to utter.

The Top of conjugal Obedience,
The Pattern of unconquer'd Patience,
The Closet of religious Prayer retir'd,
The Altar which devout Zele daily fir'd.
The Life of discrete Hospitality,
The Soul of Home-affecting Housewifry,
The rare Example of maternal Care,
Dead in this one Urn, and con are.
Press gently, Earth, and keep each Grain in Trust,
'Till Heaven re it of this rich Dust.

On the North Side of the Communion-Table, is an antient fair Table Monument of Sir George Monox, Knt. and his Lady ; the Brass Plates pulled off. A Label with these Words on a Brass Plate, coming out of his Mouth, O Lord, *shew thy Mercy upon us.* Another Label with these Words out of hers, O Lord, *give to us thy Salvation.* This Gentleman (who lived at Moons) was the noble Benefactor before spoken of, and was the Founder of the Hospital and School situated in the Church-yard : And also endowed them well ; but much of the Endowment withdrawn. For the Recovery of which, Endeavours have been made more than once, at Commissions for charitable Uses ; But as yet to none Effect.

Lower

Lower down on that Side of the Chancel, is a very fair Monument arched over: Where is the Effigies of a Lady upon her Knees: And this Inscription:

Sir EDWARD STANLEY erected this Monument for a Testimony of his Love which he bear to his Wife, Lady LUCIE, and his four Daughters deceased.

Two other Effigies of Women praying, and this written between them:

The Souls of the Saints live.

On the other Side of the Monument:

THOMAS STANLEY, Knt. second Son of Edward Earl of Derby, L. Stanley and Strange, deceased, from the Family of the Stanleys; married Margaret Vernon, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir George Vernon of Nether Haddon in the County of Derby, Knt. by whom he had Issue two Sons, Henry and Edward: Henry dyed an Infant. Edward survived, (to whom these Lordships descended) and married Lady Lucie Percy, second Daughter to Thomas Earl of Northumberland: And by her he had Issue seven Daughters, and one Son. She and her four Daughters, Arabella, Mary, Alice and Priscilla, are interred under a Monument in the Church of Walthamstow in the County of Essex. Thomas, her Son, dyed an Infant, and is buried in the County of Lancaster. The other three, Petronella, Frances, and Venetia, are living.

Another Stone, and two Brass Plates of a Man and Woman, with another Brass Plate underneath both, and these *Latin* Verses inscribed:

Filia PORTERI, Thalamis Sociata, sed HALO,
Granta me genuit, nunc tegor hoc tumulo.
Quatuor en! natos, natas totidemq; relinquo,
Nunc quoq; cum Christo, qui vocat, ecce, migro.

Terra fui, Cinis & Pulvis: tamen ista resumo,
Cum sanctis vivens iudice læta Deo.
Vos orate, pii Lectores, quilibet ergo;
Dicat quisq; pius, Propitiato Deus.
1588.

In the North Chancel, a Stone with a Brass Plate, and this inscribed on it:

Here lyes the Corps of Thomas Brown,
Esquire, engrav'd in Ground;
Whose cunning Skill and Conscience eke,
The Chequer Court doth found.
A Man who living fed the Poor,
And feasted Friend and Foe:
Did Good to many, Hurt to none,
And feared God also.
Yet dreadful Death bereft his Life,
His Body turn'd to Dust:
His Soul with God, I hope, doth rest,
And reign among the Just.

24th of Decemb. 1582.

Against the North Wall in this Chancel, on a Brass Plate, is this Memorial of *Will. Rowe*, of the antient Family of the *Rowes* of this Parish:

Gulielmus Rowe de Higham-Hill in Comitatu. Essex. Generosus, Thomæ Rowe Miles natu tertius, Oxonii in Collegio Merton. optimarum artium studiis præclare institutus, cum summa laude non solum domi Mag. in Artibus adeptus est dignitatem; sed etiam foris in Germania & Gallia, ob summam eruditionem & pietatem, viris eruditis, præcipuè autem Immanueli Tremellio,
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& Theodoro Beza, longè charissimus fuit. In matrimonium duxit Annam Cheney, Joannis Cheney de Chesham. Boys in Comit. Buckingham. Armigeri filiam. Beneficus erat in pauperes, & in omnes pro facultatibus suis hospitalis: Pacem & coluit ipse, & aliis, ut eam mutuis officiis confirmarent, author fuit. Cum pecunia ad usus publicos exigeretur, ne major quam pro rata portione vicinus suis imperaretur, diligenter curavit. Et Imperatæ ne tenuiores exhauriri sequeretur, bonam Partem ipse dissolvit. Deniq; & suis & alienis veræ pietatis & virtutis exemplar proposuit: Demum vitæ honestæ & piæ transactæ, parem sortitus exitum, ipsi jucundum, amicis & vicinis luctuosum, Junii 29^o die obiit 1596.

Thoma patre fatus Gulielmus Rous, eodem Qui Londinensi Prætor in urbe fuit, Notus homo patriis, externis notus in oris, Tanta doctrinæ cognitione fuit.

Pacis Amans, Pietatis amans, populôq; benignus, Cui locus nullo tempore clausus erat. Natis quinq; pater, natus quatuor: isto Commisit moriens ossa tegenda solo.

Against the East Wall is erected a fair white Marble Monument. The Arms, *A Cross charged with five Cross Crosets, between four of the same.*

The Inscription is:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary, the Wife of Captain John Bonnell of LONDON, Mariner, and Daughter of John Morrice of LONDON, Esq; and Grand-daughter to Sir William Morris, Knt. late Secretary of State to King Charles II.. She dyed the 16th of September, 1691, in the 27th Year of her Age.

Gratior è pulchro non vixit corpore Virtus,
Purior ad superas mens non ascenderat oras,
Fœmina chara suis, vixit, chara omnibus, almo Charior at sponso, cœlo charissima obivit.

Here also lye interred two Sons of Capt. John Bonnel and Mary his Wife, viz. Nicolas Bonnel, who was born the 19th of March, and dyed the 17th of June 1688; and John Bonnel, born the 22d of May 1687, and dyed the 30th of January 1688-9.

Here lyeth interred also the Body of Margaret, Daughter of John Bonnel and Margaret his Wife; who departed the 12th of September 1694. Aged 14 Months, wanting two Days.

Here also, under a flat Stone, near the Monument of his Wife, deceased, lyes the Body of Capt. John Bonnel. Who departed this Life the 7th of Jan. 1702-3. Ætat. 44. Also the Body of Eliz. Atkins, Grand-daughter to the said Captain and Mary his Wife. Who departed this Life the 25th of July, 1711. Aged five Years and two Months.

Under this Marble lyeth the Body of Mr. Paul Darby, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON; dyed May 1, 1699; aged 54.

Also Archer Martin, late of the Island of Jamaica, Merchant, Ob. 14. June, 1707.

Anne Darel, Wife of Edw. Darel of LONDON, and Daughter of John Pyot, Esq; and Anne his Wife; dyed Oct. 30, 1684. Aged 37.

In the same North Isle, toward the West:

Underneath this Stone was interred, on the 16th of Feb. 1711, the Body of Eliz. Samms. The 17th of October, at the Age of 85, was deposited in the same Grave, the Body of her Mother Mrs. Susan Samms, some Time Wife of Francis Samms of LONDON, Grocer, and Daughter of Edw. Palmer of Lamborn in Essex, Esq;

Esq; They were both Persons of an exemplary Piety : And the latter, by her last Will bequeathed a considerable Legacy to this Church.

When Christ, who is our Life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in Glory.

In this North Chancel is a Marble Stone also thus inscribed :

Mr. Benjamin Batten, near his Father Sir Will. Batten, Knt. Surveyor of the Navy in the Reign of King Charles I. and King Charles II. died Anno 1684. Aged 40 Years, leaving a good Name behind him.

Lower against the North Wall this Inscription :

M. S.

Prope ab his mœnibus jacet sepultus Henricus Birchenhead de Walthamstow. Qui obiit 11 Cal. Jan. Ætat. 63, 1636.

Sobrius, justus, pius, hoc peracto
Circulo, summâ fruitur quiete.
Vita cui Christus fuit, hinc secuta est
Mors pretiosa.

Alta mens valdè sitiens superna
Infimis nolens nimis immorari,
Corpus oppressum rigido dolore
Læta reliquit.

Umbra jam mortis retinet, quod olim
Solis æterni radiis refulgens,
Ad novum vitæ genus (applicatâ
Mente) resurget.

In the Chancel of the South Isle are these Monuments.

On a black Marble Stone, this Inscription :

Margaret Trafford of Low Leyton, Wife of John Trafford, Esq; She dyed the 23d of May, 1665, aged 52. And Edmund Trafford, the younger Son.

Anne Darel, the Wife of John Pyot, Esq; Dyed An. 1684.

Under a black Marble Stone lye Elizabeth Alwyn, and her two Daughters.

Anne Wife of Tho. Westly, Canon Residentiary of Wells: And Mary, Widow of the Reverend William Piers, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Elizabeth, buried the 23d of Jan. 1653. Anne, April the 12th, 1659. And Mary the 27th of Jan. 1679.

In the said Isle, against the East Wall, is a fair Monument, with the Coat of the Family of the Conyers, and this Inscription :

Gulielmus Conyers, serviens ad Leg. Stirpe clarâ & perantiquâ ex agro Eboracensi oriundus. In hæreditate successit Avunculo suo Tristramo Conyers, Armig^o olim hujus Parochiæ incolæ. Tristramus sine prole decessit, Anno Christi 1620. Et juxta sepultus jacet. Gulielmus è duplici Conjugio numerosum suscepit prolem. E priore Conjugio, Maria filia Francisci Hervey Militis, Northamptoniensis, unius Justitiariorum de Banco, Elizabetham, Tristramum, Mariam, & Gulielmum, inter vivos reliquit. Ex altera Dorothea, filia Gulielmi Beecher, Milⁱ Bedfordiensis, è quinq; filiis & totidem filiabus. Oliverus, Dorothea, Juditha, & Margareta, Patrem supervixerunt, Fatis cessit An. 1659. Ætat. suæ 73. Et his juxta cum Uxore Dorothea reconditur.

On the other Side of the Window of this East Wall is a very graceful Monument of white Marble, with an Urn of Alabaster on the Top, and the Coat Armour of the Family, in Memory of

Sergeant Conyers, the Father of John Conyers, Esq; the present worthy Possessor of the Inheritance. The Inscription is as followeth :

Hic è propinquo depositum jacet, quicquid fuit mortale Tristrami Conyers, Servientis ad Legem, Filii & Hæredis Gulielmi Conyers Servientis Legem, è Maria filia Francisci Hervey, Militis, Justitiarii de Banco: Unâ cum lectissimâ Conjugue Winefrida, filia Gilberti Gerard de Harrow super Montem, in agro Middlesexia, Baronetti.

Tristramus inter primos sæculi sui Jurisconsultos claruit.

Winefrida naturæ dotibus, Pietate, Munificentia erga pauperes, nulli cessit. Numerosam habuere Prolem, Filios quinq; Filiasq; sex. Ex his vero tres solum superstites, Johannes, Gerardus, & Maria, Parentes desideratissimos serius, ocyus sequuturi.

Tristramus	} obiit {	6 ^o Augusti 1684	} Ætat. {	64
Winefrida		5 ^o Aprilis 1694		69

Upon a black Marble Stone in this Isle :

Peter Lennard, Gent. departed this Life the 26th of Novemb. 1647.

Upon a white Stone :

William James of Walthamstow, Gent. dyed the 15th of Aug. 1634. Aged 63. And Etheldred his first Wife. Had Issue one Son and two Daughters.

Against the West Wall of the South Isle is a very fair Monument, consisting of three Statues of white Marble, one of Sigismond Trafford, Esq; in a Roman Habit, holding up his Left Hand; and his Wife, both standing up: Between them a little Girl, kneeling on a Cushion, the Hands held up. The Inscription under the Lady :

Near this Place, in a Vault, lye buried Sufanna, the Wife of Sigismond Trafford, of Duntton Hall in Tid St. Maries, in the County of Lincoln, Esq; and one Daughter of their Bodies. Whose Family lived formerly in this Parish. And his Mother, with several of his Relations, lye buried in this Church. He in his Life-time ordered the making of this Vault, and the erecting this Monument to the Memory of his Wife, who departed this Life in the 47th Year of her Age, on the 30th Day of March, An. Dom. 1689.

Under a fair black Marble Stone lye the Body of Margaret Trafford of Low Leyton, the Wife of John Trafford, Esq; who departed May 27, 1665. Aged 52. And others of the Family.

Near this is a Stone, under which is interred the Body of Will. Bonner, Son of the Honourable Dr. John Bonner. Born in Jamaica, August 1684. Arrived in England the 9th of Sept. 1714, and dyed the 7th of Dec. following at L O N D O N.

In the South Isle are buried Eliz. Stokes, Wife of Jeremiah Stokes, who departed Novemb. 16, 1707. And Jer. Stokes, and others of that Name, their Children, under the same Stone.

In the Middle Isle (besides those before-mentioned) are Grave-stones over Theodore Longford, born the 29th of May, 1687; dyed the 19th of Aug. 1692. *Certainly happy and blessed*, being the best of Children.

Over John Johnson, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Departed October 20, 1650. Aged 64.

William

William Man, Grocer : Departed Sept. 1676, aged 70.

Capt. Rob. Corpley, of this Parish, dyed April 14, 1694.

John Whitchurch dyed 1699, Anno 1703 ; Children of James Whitchurch, Merchant.

In the Church-yard are several fair TABLE MONUMENTS, viz.

On the West, for Capt. William Moulton, who departed Sept. 9, 1695 ; aged 63.

Adieu, great Soul, whose living Glories stand,
And proudly their own Monument Command :
Who never struggled to resign his Breath,
Tho' he, like Fate, could once distribute Death.
The Fierceness of his untam'd youthful Age,
Vertue and manly Reason did assuage.
Dangers to him such pleasing Forms did bear,
His Looks in Fight so unconcerned were,
That he possess'd a Peace, tho' deep engag'd in
War :

And when his frozen Limbs had lost their Fire,
Spurr'd with a noble and a brave Desire,
Like Cæsar, with his Eyes could Victory inspire.

Another for Sarah Reeve, Daughter of John Reeve, Grocer of LONDON : Departed September 18, 1704.

In Hopes of a glorious Resurrection. Another for Dinah Beal, Widow, who departed Sept. 10, 1703. Unto whose Memory; her affectionate Brother, Mr. Anth. Compton, caused this Tomb to be erected, in Hope as above.

The said Anth. Compton, Citizen and Distiller of LONDON, departed Oct. 10, 1705.

Here are interred also Gregory Compton, and others of that Name.

West of the South Door, a large Table Monument for Ralph Hawkins, Citizen and Brewer of LONDON. Departed the 14th of Oct. 1696, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Another for Thomas Wise, Citizen and Draper of LONDON. Departed Jun. 18, 1710. Aged 31.

On the East Side of the Church-yard, a handsome raised Monument raised in, for Tho. Turner, Gent. Departed the 11th of March, 1714, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Another small one on that Side, for Anne Gurnet, Daughter of Rob. Gurnet, and Wife of John Williamson, Henry Gries, and Richard Colford, and lived a Widow 35 Years. Dyed the 30th of July, 1663.

The Family of the *Collards* have been antient here, as appears from the Register of Wills.

John Colard de Hale in Walscumstow, by Will dated July 17, 1487, gives to John his younger Son unam Placeam cum 14 acr. terre & di. &c.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Marfden, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, who departed this Life the 14th Day of December, Anno Dom 1719, aged 46 Years.

To the Memory of Richard Clare, Esq; late of this Parish, who died the 29th of May 1725 ; aged 41 Years, and is here interred.

In Memory of Thomas Johnson, Esq; eldest Son of Sir John Johnson, Knt. who married the Right Hon. Lady Ursula Windsor, Daughter of Thomas Windsor, Earl of Plymouth, and departed this Life at his House in Walthamstow, January 26, 1728-9 ; aged 59, leaving one Son named Thomas.

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Vickers, who died Nov. 10, 1729. Aged 60 Years.

Also Mary his Wife, who died March the 15th, 1730-1. Aged 50 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Hyde, Esq; who departed this Life on the 29th Day of March 1733, in the 53d Year of his Age.

Here lyes the Body of Sigismunda Cecil, Wife of James Cecil of London, Gent. who died September the 22d, 1733, in the 19th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Rigg, late of this Parish, Citizen and Merchant of London, who departed this Life December 16, 1734, in the 56th Year of his Age.

Greatly lamented,
being
a kind Husband,
an indulgent Father,
a sincere Friend,
and of an universal good Character ;
also an industrious Promoter of
the Trade and Manufactory of his Country.

W A N T S T E D.

THE Parish-Church here was new built not many Years since, and chiefly by the Liberality of the present Earl *Tilney*, who built the Chancel at his own Charge. There is also a new Steeple, before but a Wooden Spire, as most of the Churches in this Part of *Essex* were, till of later Years, as that of *Low Leyton* and *Woodford*.

These Arms are remaining upon Brass Plates, the Inscriptions gone.

Quarterly : *A Fesse, charged with a Lion passant guardant, between three Cinquefoils, &c.*

A Brass Plate, representing a Woman; the Bearing quarterly. First Quarter, *A Fesse between three Doves volant.* The Second, *A Bend between three Griffins Heads erased.* The Third, as the Second, the Fourth as the First.

Another Brass Plate, with a Man and a Woman kneeling, and this Inscription :

The Body of Peter Laurence, who was some Time Preacher of God's Word, and Parson of this Church of Wansted ; who deceased the 29th of Novemb. 1615. And also the Body of Bridget his first Wife, who deceased the 28th of December 1613..

Upon another Plate :

Sir Johan. Hurgetrombe, Chevalier gift ici. Dieu de Salme eyt Mercy. Amen. No Date.

Against the South Wall in the Chancel, the Figure of a comely Man drest ; made for Captain John Morice, Son and Heir of Francis Morice, of this Parish, Esq; Dyed the 20th of September, 1638.

On a flat Marble Stone, Francis Morice, Esq; Clerk of the King's Ordnance. Departed the 30th of September, 1636. *Ætat. 74.*

A Son of Sir Robert Brooks, Kt. and Margaret his Wife. Buried the 17th of Aug. 1662. It is a very small Stone laid over ; and the Child, as it seems, not baptized, dying the Day before its Interment.

Upon a Brass :

Hic jacet Nichus. Carols, filius Willmi. Carols, Mil. Qui quidem Nichus. obiit x die Decemb. A° MV°IX. Cujus aie. propitiatur Deus.

Against the North Wall, a Monument for Mary, eldest Daughter of Robert Williamson, Esq; and Rebecca his Wife. She dyed January 30, 1682-3. Under-written :

God's Will be done.

Against

Against the South Wall in the Chancel, is erected a most splendid Monument for Sir Josiah Child, Bar. where his Effigies, cut out in white Marble at Length stands; Pointing with one of his Fingers downward, directing to the Inscription underneath, to shew who he was; his three Wives, whose Daughters they were, and to whom married, namely, their former Husbands; what Children by each. The Monument mentioned to be set up by Sir Richard Child, Bar. his Son surviving, now Earl Tilney.

Underneath lyeth along, on his Side, his second Son Bernard, who was elder Brother to Richard.

This Inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet Josias Child, Baronettus, Richardi Child, de Civitate LONDON. Mercatoris filius, trium Conjugum, Annæ, Mariæ & Emmæ, maritus.

Anna Edwardi Boat de Portsmouth, Generosi filia tres ei peperit filios, Josiam & Richardum, primâ mortuos Infantiâ; nec non Elizabetham Joanni Howland de Stretham in Agro Surriensi Armigeri, nuptam.

Maria Gulielmo Atwood de Hackney in Agro Middlesexienfi filia, priore marito Thoma Stone de Civitate LONDON, Mercatore, viduata, Prolem quoque triplicem ei enixa est, Josiam, Militem & Baronettum, Patri aliquandiu superstitem. Qui ductâ in Matrimonia Elizabetha (Thomæ Cook de LONDON. Militis filiâ primogenita) sine sobole extinctus 20 die Januarii, Anno Dom. 1704. Hackneyano Templo sepultus est. Rebeccam, primò nuptam Carolo Baroni Herbert, (Henrici tunc Marchionis de Vigornia, postea Ducis de Beaufort, primogenito.) Deinde Joanni Baroni de Granville nuptiis secundis, junctam: Mariam deniq; Edvardi Bullock de Faulkborn Hall in Agro Essexienfi Armigeri, uxorem.

Emma, Conjux erat Francisci Willoughby de Wollaston in Agro Nottinghamienfi, Henrici Bernard de Stoke in Agro Solopienfi Militis filia, & duarum Hæredum altera. Bernardus & Ricardus, ex hoc ultimo Conjugio filii extitêre. Bernardus annos 21 natus, cælebs obiit 5. die Junii, Anno 1698. Et hic inferius sepultus jacet. Ricardus vero Baronettus, Hæres superstes, Dorothæam (Johannis Glynne [de] Henly Park in Agro Surriensi, Armigeri, Filiam & Hæredem unicam) in matrimonium duxit; & Monumentum hoc Patri optimè merito, die 22 Junii, Anno Dom. 1699. Ætatisq; suæ 69 defuncto, mœrens Posuit.

There are divers curiously engraven Marble Figures on each Side of the Monument, besides that of his Son Bernard underneath, viz. Two Women sitting on either Side, in very melancholic, lamenting Postures: One leaning her Head upon her Hand, the other Hand stretched downward; the other Woman closing her Hands together, and wringing them: Both with Veils over their Heads. And there are likewise, by Way of Ornament, Boys in mourning Postures, and one of them blowing up a Bubble.

Over the Monument is the Coat of Arms: *Gules, a Chevron Ermin, charged with a bloody Hand, between three Doves, Argent.*

In this Chancel, a fair flat Marble Stone with this Inscription:

Here lyes the Body of Edward Farmar, Esq; some Time an Inhabitant of this Parish, late of Canons in this County; he dyed Jan. 2, 1708-9, aged 39.

Hatchments in this Church for Goff, Cook, Brocas and Farmer.

In the Church-Yard:

Here lyeth the Body of John Ford, Citizen and Poulterer of LONDON, who departed this Life, June 20, 1722, aged 54 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of John Houchins of this Parish, who died April 2, 1727, aged 62 Years.

In Memory of Mr. Richard Allison of this Parish, who departed this Life Sept. 27, 1719, aged 48 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Edmund Ansell of the Parish of St. Ann's Westminster, who died Feb. 9, 1724, aged 41.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, Wife of Adam Holt of the Parish of Layton, who departed this Life, June 18, 1724, aged 57 Years.

In hopes of a joyful Resurrection,

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Anthony Dowdall, who dyed Octo. 23, 1725, in the 44th Year of his Age.

To whose Memory this Monument is erected by his loving Daughter Mrs. Catharine Dowdall.

Here lyeth interred the Body of William Bosely, Son of James and Sufannah Bosely of this Parish, who departed this Life the 24th Day of Jan. 1727, aged 47 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Samuel Short, Gent. late of this Parish, who died April 14, 1728, in the 50th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Midgley of this Parish, who died June 12, 1729, aged 52 Years.

Also the Body of Sarah Saile, Daughter of Sarah Midgley, who died Feb. 28, 1729, aged 17 Years.

Also the Body of Sarah Midgley, Wife of the above Sam. Midgley, who died March 14, 1734, aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah Russell, late Wife of William Russell, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, and of the Parish of St. Swithen's, London-Stone, who departed this Life, June 19, 1731, aged 57.

Also Mary, Wife of the abovesaid William Russell, who departed this Life, December 31, 1727, aged 45 Years.

The above-mentioned William Russell departed this Life, Sept. the 27th, 1731, aged 54 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Burwall of this Parish, Gardiner, who departed this Life the 30th Day of June 1731, aged 55 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Stephen Holloway, late of the Parish of St. Buttolph's extra Aldgate, Middlesex, who departed this Life the 15th Day of Febr. Anno Dom. 1731, aged 54 Years.

Here lies the Body of Thomas Hunter, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, Jan. the 25th, 1731.

Here lies the Body of William Henworth, Esq;

whose Character,

Reader,

(whoever thou art)

Learn, admire, imitate.

He had

as a Man

The tenderest Regard for all Mankind;

as an English Man

The Spirit and Bravery of a true Briton;

as a Merchant

an unblemish'd Reputation.

He was

as a Friend,

Faithful and sincere;

as

as a Companion
 Cheerful and agreeable ;
 as a Neighbour
 Generous and sociable ;
 as a Parishioner
 a zealous Promoter of the Interest,
 Quiet and Happiness of this Village ;
 The Place wherein he delighted
 whilst living,
 and desired to be buried,
 when dead.

Obiit 11^o. Die Maii, 1733. Ætat. 33.

THE chief House in this Parish, is *Wansted* House, built by the Right Honourable the Earl *Tilney*, and is a most magnificent Structure, being 260 Feet in Length, and 74 in Breadth, raised in a most elegant Taste, by the late ingenious Architect Mr. *Colin Cambel*; the Hall is finely painted by Mr. *Kent*, and the Gardens belonging to it, are the Admiration and Delight of all Beholders. There is a Basen before the House, which has the Appearance of a River. The Situation is pleasant and healthful. It was formerly in the Crown; and here Queen *Elizabeth* sometimes came, as did King *James I.* in the Hunting Season.

IN the old House, pulled down to make Room for the present Building, did reside the Earl of *Leicester* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; and from hence went General of the Queen's Forces to *Tilbury* Camp, when the *Spaniards* in the Year 1588, came with their Fleet to invade the Realm. Upon his Death (which was that Year) it reverted to the Crown. Before this it belonged to *Richard Lord Rich*, Lord Chancellor to King *Henry VIII.* And before him this House and Manor came to that King from *Giles Heron*, a great Man in that Reign, who (for some Crime, as is likely) made a Gift thereof to the King: Yet, notwithstanding, was executed then, or afterwards. For, in an old Writing, that gave Account of all the Manors and Revenues that came to King *Henry VIII.* from the 3d of his Reign, and so onward, among the rest, is an House and Estate thus termed: "A great Messuage, called *Naked Hall Hawe*, [*i. e.* Court] and "Lands in *Wansted* and *Ilford* in *Essex*, given "by *Giles Heron*, Esq; in the 23d Year of his "Reign, [*Ann. 1531.*]

Ann. Dom. 1540, *Giles Heron* was attainted of Treason, (no special Matter being mentioned) and executed at *Tyburn*.

In Little *Ilford* Church, which is the next Parish, bordering upon *Wansted*, there is, or lately was, an old Monumental Inscription for *Thomas Heron*, Son and Heir of *John Heron*, Kt. Treasurer of the Chamber, who dyed at *Aldersbroke*, *Ann. 1517*, which is an antient Seat hard by *Wansted*, now possessed by *Sir John Le-thieulier*, Kt.

If this *Wansted Place* be the same with that *Naked Hall Hawe*, it might antiently well be so called, lying so naked and open by Reason of its Advancement upon Hills, and so without the Covering and Shelter of Trees; but had it not lost that Name long ago, now it must; the vast and beautiful Plantation of Trees about it, having imparted Cover to it, as well as Ornament.

ABOVE an hundred Years before this, there is Mention made of a Citizen, and some Time Sheriff of LONDON, Owner of this Manor of *Wansted*, *Anno 1442*, one *Robert Tatersal*, who gave his Manor of *Wansted* in *Essex*, to his Wife *Anne*, for her Life; and after to his Son *Job Tatersal*; and bequeathed 20 s. to some of the young Men and Women in the Clothworkers Trade, to

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feast together, and to pray for his Soul: He was buried in *St. Swithen's Church*. See Vol. I. Book II. Page 480.

STOKE-NEWINGTON.

Stoke-Newington, and *Newington-Green*, are pleasantly situated, near the great Northern Road, replenished with fine Country Houses for Citizens, being about three or four Miles from LONDON. The Minister's Living has been much augmented by the Rent of certain Houses, given by Dr. *Sympton*, a late Incumbent there.

The Monuments that shew themselves in this Church, are these that follow:

In the Chancel:

Against the South Wall, a very handsome, large, and somewhat antient Monument, with Pillars of different Marble, presents a Knight kneeling, and a Lady facing him, kneeling also; and behind her a Daughter; a Head-Piece behind him. The Epitaph this:

Under him:

Vivo miles Christo ductore triumpho,
 Stix caro, mors mundus cuncta subacta mihi.
 Exivi terris fessus, velut histrio scenâ:
 Acta est ætatis fabula longa meo.
 Finis adest, clare spectantes plaudite, vixi,
 Et cum desisto vivere, viro magis.

Under her:

Vivo, sed absque meo, mors est mihi vita, marito:
 Cumque viro veris sum viduata bonis.
 Charus eras summis imisque benignus, at uni,
 O! mihi quam charus quamque benignus eras?
 Rara fuit Pietas; Genus & tibi nobile: Vixi:
 Tu cum desistis vivere, vivo minus.

Lower on the Base, are these Verses:

Vivo prius durus mutusque, sed undique mutor,
 Ore Loquax, mollis pectore fio Lapis.
 Me tua Mollivit (mi Dudlei) vivida Virtus;
 Quæ tam Sancta fuit vita perennis erit.
 Et quæ freta viro optato simul optima vixti
 Tu (neque desistis vivere) vivis adhuc.

Over his Head is writ:

Obiit 29 Decembr. Anno Dom. 1580.

On the East Wall, North of the Table, is this Inscription:

Johannes Taverner, natus in Comitatu Hartfordiensi Familia honesta, Parentibus piis & probis. A Prima Infantia Literis operam dedit; primò, sub privato magistro: Dein Wemonasterii institutus, Cantabrigiæ studuit per annos 8. Ubi etiam Magisterii gradum suscepit. Dein Oxonii per annos 5. Posteaquam Joanni King Episcopo Londinen. a Libellis per annos 9. & unus Prælectorum in Collegio Greham, Londini, per annos 28. Demumq; sacris ordinibus susceptis, Vicarius de Tillingham in Comitatu Essex. per annos 5, & Postremum hujus Ecclesiæ Rector annis 9. hic expleto Currículo subitus sepultus felicem resurrectionem sperat. Natus anno 1584. Denatus 1638. Vitam duxit cœlibem.

Vixi, nec quicquam vel vitæ nomine dignum
 Sensi, vel quare longa petenda foret.
 Hic situs est, qui res divinas calluit, Artes
 Omnes, cui lingua, & plurima & una fuit.
 Qui bene Judicio purum solidavit acumen,
 Famam ultra prudens, ac sine teste pius.
 Qui potuit citius quam quærere munus obire,
 Seu quod Civilis, seu Toga doctu regit.

10 D

Mens

Mens humilis fuit in sublimi Corpore, pectus
Sincerum donans, dextera Penna volans.
Pulcher erat primo, cum vir, Virtute venustus,
In fene, Mors vixit, dormit is illa fuit.

Middle Isle :

On a flat Stone before the Pulpit :

Deceased Septemb. Anno Dom. 1652.

Here was interred the Body of John Leigh, Gent. Son of John Leigh of Leigh Hall in the County of Lancaster, Gent. who was married to Talbot, Daughter of Benjamin Pigot of Gravehurst in the County of Bedford, Esq; By her Direction this Monument was made.

Two other antient flat Burial Stones, with Effigies and Inscriptions in Brass, but torn away.

On the South is a Chapel, some Time belonging to the Pophams, Lords of the Manor.

North Isle :

Against the North Wall, near the East, is an antient Table Monument without any Inscription. On the Side are some Shields. One bears the three Nails of the Cross; another, the Cross, with the Crown of Thorns hanging on it.

An antient flat Stone, with Saxon Capital Letters round it, hard to be read.

Under this Stone, in a Vault, lyeth the Body of James Porter of Newington-Green, Gent. who departed this Life the 26th of August, 1693, aged 67 Years; also of his Wife, and George his Son.

John Stocker, Esq; buried by his Fader in S. Thomas Chapel in the Church of Stoke-Newington in Middlesex; by his Will dated Sept. 13, 1500, gives several Lands in Newington and Crepulgate.

In the Church-Yard, are the following Inscriptions :

Here lyeth the Body of John Dean late of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, and Joyner and Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, March the 11th, 1722, in the 50th Year of his Age.

Here lyes the Body of George Pruden, late of this Parish, who dyed May the 1st, 1722, aged 59 Years.

In spe Resurgendi & Fide Catholica.

Here lyeth

Elizabeth (Aubrey) Caffils, Wife of Robert Caffils, Obijt March 24th, Anno Dom. 1723-4. Ætat. 47. ✠

Here lyes interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Shed, late of this Parish, Baker, who departed this Life, May the 6th, 1726, aged 35 Years.

In hopes of a joyful Resurrection

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Brooke (late Wife of Mr. Francis Brooke, Citizen, Armourer and Brasier of LONDON) who departed this Life, Octo. the 10th, 1728, aged 45 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Master Joseph Hayward, Son of Mr. William Hayward of LONDON, Merchant, and Grandson of Mr. William Patten of LONDON, Grocer, by whom this Tomb was erected; he died the 11th of August, 1728, aged four Years and 11 Months.

Not lost, but gone before.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. John Newman, late of Newington-Green, Gent. who

in the Days of his Pilgrimage here, which were 72 Years,

was a right Ornament of the

Christian Religion,

was pious without Hypocrisy,

Honest without Guile,

And was loving and charitable without Dissimulation.

Obijt 24 Octob. 1729.

He had three Sisters like himself, of exemplary Piety, who are all buried near this Place.

Likewise in the same Grave of the abovesaid Gent. lies his Niece Anne Shaw, aged 21, Obijt 26 Nov. 1729.

She was a virtuous loving Wife; a kind Friend, and lamented by all that knew her, and especially by her affectionate Husband, Mr. John Shaw, Citizen and Cooper of LONDON, who from a due Sense of Gratitude and Love hath erected this Tomb.

Here lyeth the Body of Edward Felton, who departed this Life, Sept. the 12th, 1729, aged 84 Years.

Near this Place also lyeth Jane Felton, Wife of Edward Felton, and seven Children.

Here lyeth the Body of John Phillpott, Gent. died Decem. the 5th, 1730, aged 34 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newens, the Wife of Mr. Edward Newens, Citizen and Bricklayer of LONDON, who departed this Life, March the 12th, 1731, aged 58 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newens, late Wife of Mr. Edward Newens, who departed this Life, March the 23d, 1733, in the 33d Year of her Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. William Haggess, who departed this Life, Jan. 21, 1727, aged 45 Years.

Also the Body of Mrs. Martha Haggess (Wife of the abovesaid Mr. William Haggess) who departed this Life, Octo. 30, 1732, aged 58 Years.

And four of their Children,

William, Anne, John and Martha.

And also Mrs. Elizabeth Haggess, who departed this Life, Octo. the 17th, 1733, in the 85th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Jos. Saunders from the Parish of St. Ambersby in the County of Worcestershire, who departed this Life, Jan. 14, 1731, in the 45th Year of his Age.

Also Thomas Saunders, Brother of the abovesaid, who departed this Life, March the 16th, 1734-5, aged 52 Years.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mary Lane, late Wife of John Lane, who departed this Life, Jan. 24, 1725-6, aged 68 Years.

And also the Body of Mr. John Lane of this Parish, Husband of the abovesaid, who departed this Life, Febr. 26, 1734-5, aged 63 Years.

CHAPEL at HIGHGATE.

WE come next to the pleasant Town of *Highgate*, very loftily situated, according to the Import of its Name, giving a noble Prospect thence of the City North West.

It has a Chapel belonging to the Parish of *Hornsey*: In which are Monuments for divers Persons, viz.

In the West Part, a black Grave-stone for Nicholas Burwel of Gray's-Inn, Esq; 1670; he had two Wives, viz. Susanna, only Daughter of William Norwich; and Frances, second Daughter of Sir Charles Le Grosse of Crestwic, Kt.

Four

Four Sons of the Lady Hester Blount : Two by her first Husband, Sir William Manwaring, Kt. And two by her second, Sir Henry Blount, Kt. All dyed Infants, 1653.

Christopher Wilkinson, Merchant Adventurer of London, and Alderman, 1676.

And though interred far from his native Country, [*Leeds in Yorkshire*] yet he hath left there a Monument engraven in the Memory of all good Men.

NEAR the Church Porch is the Coat of *Cholmeley* :

An. Dom. 1562. Sir Roger Cholmeley, Kt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and after, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, did erect, at his own Charges, this publick and free Grammar School, and procured the same to be established by Letters Patents from Queen Elizabeth, endowing the same with yearly Maintenance. Which School Edwyn Sandes, L. Bishop of LONDON, enlarged An. Dom. 1565, by the Addition of this Chapel, for Divine Service, &c. The same enlarged by divers Persons. The Inscription renewed An. 1668, by the Governor of the said School.

Sub hoc marmore requiescunt exuvia Richardi Gower, Armigeri, de Highgate in Comitatu Middlesexia. Qui amicis & bonis omnibus charus vixit, flebilis occidit, &c. 12 Dec. 1688.

Honoris ergo hunc titulum posuit Edwardus Gold de agro Devon. oriundus, Mercator Londinensis, Elizæ filia ejus superstitis, & desiderium Patris ægrè ferentis, maritus.

Katherine, Wife of Richard Chambers, Esq; Merchant, Alderman of London, second Daughter of Robert Sprignell of Highgate, Esq; By her he had 14 Children. Dyed Dec. 28, 1643.

Elizabeth Jaques, Widow, late Wife of John Jaques, Esq; June 18, 1624. By her he had five Sons and two Daughters.

In the Chancel, lyes under a black Marble, John Smith of Highgate, Esq; one of the Governors of this Chapel, 1655.

John Smith, Esq; Son of John Smith and Audley his Wife, the only Child he left at his Death.

This Marble Stone preserveth the Memory of Basil Nicolls, Governor of this Chapel and Free-School, 1648.

An Achievement for Sir John Woolaston, Kt. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London.

A large Monument in the West Wall, with two Effigies of a Man and a Woman to the Shoulders; dedicated to the Memory of William Platte of Highgate, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Hugh Platte of Kirby Castle, and of Bednal Green, in Middlesex, Knt. who married the youngest Daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Douneamey, in the County of Gloucester, Knt. dyed the 17th of November 1637.

On a Pillar in the Middle of the Chapel :

Robert Sprignell, Esq; who married Susan, Daughter of John Daniel, of Messinghal in Essex, Esq; 1654.

Sarah, third Daughter of John and Elizabeth Radford, of St. Clement Danes.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Walker, 1685.

East Wall :

A Monument, in the Shape of a Pyramid, for Peter Pretty, 1678. Elizabeth Collet erected this Monument.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. — Hobart, Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. and Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1632.

Elizabeth Lisle, Wife to John Lisle, Esq; Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart aforesaid. Dyed 1633.

In Highgate Church-yard.

Here lyes the Body of John Bayes; late of this Parish, who departed this Life May the 2d, 1721, in the 48th Year of his Age.

And likewise Mr. John Bayes, Junior, who departed this Life May the 12th, 1727, aged 28 Years.

Here also lyeth the Body of William Bayes, who departed this Life March the 11th, 1734, in the 31st Year of his Age.

Underneath lyes the Body of Richard Browne, late Citizen and Mason of LONDON, who departed this Life the 21st Day of March, 1720, in the 47th Year of his Age.

He was a very ingenious Artist in his Way, and a zealous Son of the Church of England.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary Edwards, Wife of Edward Edwards, in the Parish of St. James's, Westminster, who departed this Life the 10th Day of Jan. 1723; aged 60 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Edwards, who departed this Life October 8, 1729; aged two Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary, Wife of Robert Harrison, who departed this Life the 23d Day of Feb. 1727, in the 60th Year of her Age.

The Grave is but a Fining Pot

Unto believing Eyes;

For here the Fleih must lose its Dross,

And like the Sun arise;

Since none can see God's Face and live

For me to Dy is best.

Through Jordan Streams who would not dive

To Land at Canaan's Rest?

Lord let me praise thee whilst I live,

And praise thee when I dye,

And praise thee when I rise again

To all Eternity.

Mary Heather, the Wife of William Heather, Tallow-chandler, of London, died Jan. 31, 1729, aged 39 Years.

Also the above William Heather, died June the 6th, 1730, aged 40 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Hannah Guede, Wife of Capt. Egbert Guede, who departed this Life the 12th of November 1724, aged 87 Years.

Underneath lyeth the Body of Mr. Thomas Batt, who departed this Life the 13th of November 1728, aged 70 Years.

Here also lyeth the Body of Mrs. Sarah Batt, Wife of the said Thomas Batt, who departed this Life the 16th of April 1731, aged 76 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Killet, Daughter of John and Abigail Killet, of this Parish, who dyed June the 8th, 1728; aged seven Months.

M. S.

Johannis Browne, A. M.

Qui

In Castello Bolsover inter Darbieneses Natus

V. Id. Septembris, A. C. 1686

Denatus Id. Julii, A. C. 1728

Ætatis 42^o

Harum Ædium

Sacellani, & Scholarchæ

Per Annos Septemdecim

Munera Ornavit

Et

Hic tandem à laboribus Requiescit
Felicem expectans Resurrectionem.

Here

Here lyeth the Body of William Hartwel, who for 27 Years performed with Care and Decency the Office of Clerk of this Chapel.

He was a kind Husband,
An indulgent Father,
A true Friend,
A quiet Neighbour,
And, in a Word,
An honest Man.

He bore the tedious Sicknefs, which carried him hence, with exemplary Patience and Resignation.

He lived beloved,
and died lamented,
Nov. 27th, 1730.
Ætat. 49.

Underneath lyes the Body of Thomas Wilkins, late Citizen, Distiller, and Parishioner of St. Andrew's Holborn, London, who departed this Life June the 2d, 1724, in the 49th Year of his Age.

Also Ursula, Widow and Relict of the above Thomas Wilkins. Dyed May the 5th, 1735. Aged 59 Years.

St. P A N C R A S S.

NEARER to LONDON lyeth the ancient Church of St. *Pancras*: In the Churchyard whereof are many Tombs and Monuments, among which are several for *Roman Catholics*, and these are generally distinguished by the Figure of a Cross cut upon them.

Here lyeth William Holt, Son of William Holt, Gent. who departed Sept. 11, 1684.

Three Children of John Jervis, Gent. and Jane his Wife. One of them Arabella, aged three Years; a Child most dear to her Parents, whom she loved and obeyed with an Affection much beyond her Years; which she out-grew in Beauty, Knowledge, and Goodness, to the Admiration of all that knew her. Buried May 29, 1674.

Robert Parkins, Junior, Gent. July 21, 1675.

Randolph Gearewood, late Vicar of this Parish, 1689, and Margaret his Wife.

Thomas Plot of Sparshott, in the County of Bucks, Gent. June 19, 1677. *Requiescat in Pace*.

And Elizabeth Plot his Wife, June 2, 1683.

William Blunt, late of St. Andrew's Holborn, Yeoman, with Mary his first Wife. He died June 18, 1678.

Generosus sub hoc jacet Lapillo Robertus filius natu secundus Roberti Davissii a Guisancy in Flintonia antiqua ibidem Davissiorum sede, Armigeri. Satelles diu Regius, Literis & Armis juxta insignis: quin & omni Titulo tanto major emicuit, quanto Virtus ipsa Virtutis nomen excellit, &c. Tenet hic sepultum vetus & famosum Divi Pancracii, angustum licet, Cæmeterium: Ob. ætatis suæ anno vicesimo octavo, Nov. 8º Regis feliciter restituti vicesimo, salutis reparatæ MDCLXVIIIº.

Vale spectator; ut vivas, vive, ut mori valeas.

Commune cum Avunculo fortitur sepulchrum Dorothea Eyton: Johannis Eyton de Leefwood in Comitatu Flint. Armigeri, & Dorotheæ prædicti Roberti sororis, filia unica, Oëtennis, &c. An. Dom. 1672.

Robert Pennant, second Son of Pyercy Pennant of Bygham in the County of Flint, Esq; and Katharine Sister of Robert Davies, 1689. aged 24.

John Dolben, Citizen and Mason of London, March 30, 1703.

Elizabeth Manning, aged four Years.

So fades this beauteous Flower, whose early Wit,
Reason and Religion did make it fit
For a better World: Her sad Parents Grief
Admits of none but of a like Relief.
Reader, live pious, and bid the World adieu;
And let a Child here thus admonish you.

Sic transit Gloria Mundi.

Richard Finchamp, Son of John Finchamp, of Owtwel, in the County of Norfolk, 1688-9.



Edvardus Boteler, Armig. ob. 8 die. Jan. An. Dom. 1681. Anima ejus in bonis demorabitur. ✠

Mrs. Mary Judd dyed Jan. 6, 1699.

A. W. ob. Maii 4, An. Dom. 1678. Ætat. suæ 70. Elegi abjectus esse in Domo Dei, & mansi in Solitudine; non quærens quod mihi utile est, sed quod multis.

Per bonam famam & per infamiam. Ob. Jan. 31, An. Dom. 1699. Ætat. 86.

Hic jacet sepultus Edvardus Betts, M. D. Collegii Medicorum London. quondam Socius, præclari viri Johannis Betts, M. Doctoris ejusdem Collegii quondam Præsidis filius. Ob. die 27mo. mensis April. Anno Salutis MDCXCV. Crip.

Thomas Jones, of the Parish of St. Clements, 1690; and Elizabeth Jones his Wife, 1700.

Upon a Tomb at the South Side:

Here lyes the Body of John Carleton, Gent. Son of Thomas Carleton, Esq; who was eldest Equerry to their Sacred Majesties King Charles I. and King Charles II. and was descended of the most antient Family of the Carletons, of Carleton Hall in the County of Cumberland. Ob. 20 Julii, Anno Dom. 1703. Ætat. 67.

Here also lyes the Body of Susanna his Wife, Daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, of Killerton, in the County of Devon, Bart. formerly Wife to Edward Halfall, Esq; Equerry to her Sacred Majesty Queen Catharine. Ob. 5 Feb. Anno Dom. 1696. Ætat. 62.

Another Tomb adjacent:

Elizab. Carleton, Daughter of Edward Carleton, Esq; who was Knight Harbinger to his late Majesty King James II. by Mary his second Wife; who was the only Issue of Richard and Barbary Boyle of the City of Westminster, deceased. Ob. Jan. 19. Ætat. 25. Anno Dom. 1719.

Had Heav'n commission'd Death to hold his Hand,

And Vertue could the Force of Death withstand;
This beauteous Virgin had been longer liv'd,
Nor we so soon of her rich Worth depriv'd.
Her Charming Youth, her Meekness, Wit, and Sense,

Her Charity, her Truth, her Innocence:
But ripe for God, her Soul ascending flew,
And early bid the sinful World adieu, &c.

Upon another Tomb:



D. O. M. S.

In a Vault under this Stone lyes the Body of Mary Towneley, eldest Daughter of Charles Towneley, of Towneley in the County of Lancaster, Esq; by his Wife Ursula Ferriour of Tyfmore in the County of Oxon. She dyed Aug. 13.

Anno Dni. 1716.
Ætat. 28.

Posuit mæsta Parens, in eod. Sepulchro, & suos aliquando Cineres depositurâ.

A Tomb a little Distance from Townley's Southward :



Hic jacet eximius D. D. Andreas Giffard, antiquâ & nobili Familia Illustris ; magno Scientiæ fere universalis Thesaurò Illustrior, Virtutum omnium, tum Scientia, tum Praxi, Humilitatis præcipuè & Charitatis, Deum erga & proximum Illustrissimus. Ac propterea insigni Illustrissimi Titulo, judicio omnium, etiam SSæ. dignissimus habebatur. Deniq; vivens, commune bonum, moriens, communis luctus, existit. Similem quippe fui, Eheu ! ubi reliquit ? Obiit Sept. 28. A. D. 1714.

Requiescat in pace.

Another Tomb for the Right Hon. Thomas Dongan, Earl of Limerick. Dyed Dec. 14. Aged 81 Years, 1715.

Requiescat in pace. Amen.

On another Tomb near the former :



This Tomb was erected for Gilbert Whitehal, late of Yeldersey in Darbyshire, Gent. whose Body lyeth here interred. He dyed Feb. 20, Anno Dom. 1709.

Requiescat in pace. Amen.



Here also lyeth the Body of Catharine Brent, Widow of Robert Brent, late of Lark-Stoke in Gloucestershire, Esq; Dyed December 18, 1706. [Removed hither.]

Requiescat in pace. Amen.

Upon a Tomb South West :

Under this Tomb is interred the Body of Terence Mac-Mahon, Gent. who departed this Life in the 45th Year of his Age, 1710-11. This Tomb was erected at the sole Charge of his loving Wife Sarah Mac-Mahon, &c.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here lyeth the Body of the Rev. Mr. James Turner, late Vicar of Garthorp in Leicestershire. He died April the 12th, 1730, aged 52. He was a faithful Pastor.

Here lyeth all that was mortal of
The Honble AMEY CONSTABLE,
The worthy Daughter of Hugh Lord
Clifford of Chudley, and the much
lamented Wife of Cuthbert Constable,
of Burton Constable in Holderness, Esq;

A Lady

Who in the Flower of her Youth employ'd her
whole Time and Thoughts
In the Care of her Soul, the Christian Education
of her Children,
And an engaging Behaviour to her Husband and
Friends :

She was agreeable without Art :
Chearful without Levity :
Grave without Affectation :
Witty without Censoriousness :
Obliging to all without Flattery :
Patient and Courageous without Ostentation :
An Enemy to nothing, but what was vicious or
base :

A Friend only to Vertue and Truth.
She finish'd her Course on the 25th of July, A. D.
1731, and the 26th Year of her Age.

Her disconsolate Husband erected this Monument

Of her uncommon Merit and his irreparable
Loss.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Ralph Kemp, Druggist, who dyed the 27th Day of Jan. 1731, in the Parish of St. George, Queen's-square. He was pious in his Religion, just in his Dealing, firm in his Friendship, and liberal in his Charity.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Joseph Rogers, late of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, who departed this Life the 6th Day of September 1733, in the 44th Year of his Age.

Requiescat in Pace.

Reader, as you tender your own Soul,
Pray remember mine.

To the Memory of Mr. Richard Chapman, late of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, Merchant, who departed this Life the 27th Day of December, in the Year of his Age 59, and of our Lord 1733.

This Monument was erected by his mournful Widow, Mrs. Mary Chapman, out of Respect to an affectionate, tender and indulgent Husband. Wouldst thou, pious Reader, spend thy Days in Happiness and Peace, by his Example learn to be upright in thy Dealings, and inoffensive in thy Behaviour, so doing thou canst not fail in procuring Love, Honour, and Esteem in this transitory Life ; and mayst thou likewise, before thy Departure hence, as thy Brother through the Mercy of his Saviour did obtain a well-grounded and joyful Assurance of a glorious Resurrection to Life eternal. So be it.

Here lyeth the Body of Penneliper Harrison, late Wife of Robert Harrison, of this Parish, sixth Daughter of Robert Turlington, of this Parish, Yeoman, who departed this Life the 25th of October, 1734, in the 68th Year of her Age.

She was a loving Wife, sincere Friend, and a good Neighbour.

St. MARY le BONE.

A Little farther Westward lyes the Parish of St. Mary le Bone. In the Church whereof are these Persons buried, and remembered by Monuments :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Sir Edmund Dowce of Broughton in the County of Southampton, Knt. who was Cup-bearer to Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James ; and to Henrietta Maria of France, Queen to King Charles. Forty Years a constant Servant in his Place : Never married. At the writing hereof he was aged threescore and three Years. Anno Dom. 1644.
Mors mihi lucrum.

Johannes Crosby, Artium Magister, Ecclesiæ Minister, Sepultus 30 Jan. 1669. Ætat. suæ 72.

Deborah Chambers, Wife of Richard Chambers of the City of York, Merchant, and Daughter of Edward Messenden, Esq; Oct. 31, 1680.

Anno Dom. 1691, Jan. 25. Ætat. 91. Vixit Georgius Foxcroft, Armig. Par. neg. Pru. P. Cosmopolita. Multa tulit, secitque. Obiit, Abiit. Reliquæ hic. Eheu ! quantuli sumus. Turgidæ Bullæ Præterea nihil.

Hic sita est Arabella Wentworth, filia natu tertia Georgii Wentworth, Equitis Aurat. & Annæ uxoris ejus, Spe resurgendi. Ob. die 13 Dec. An. Dom 1653, & ætat. suæ anno 4to P. P.

Thomas, John, Sarah, William, and Sarah Tayler, the Sons and Daughters of Tho. Tayler of Popes in the County of Hertford, Esq; by Sarah his Wife, Daughter of John Wells, of this Parish, Gent. deceased.

Church-yard of Mary le Bone.

Deposita Edwardi Gwynn, Generosi de Gente Gwynnorum in Gwynnedh five Wallia claris natalib. oriundi, de Societate medii Templi, & Custodis Brevium de communi Banco unius Deputatorum, eximie Probitatis, Fortitudinis, & Constantiæ, excelsis animi dotibus ditati, Legum Antiquitatum Angliæ periti, Philosophiæ studiofissimi, & in omni Scientiarum genere, quibus Philologi lucubrationes & lucernas impendere solent, perdocti. Qui assidue lectioni & contemplationi incumbens in Bibliotheca quam in ædibus Furnevallianis habuit instructissima, vitam senio fatigatam pro cœlesti & æterna commutavit pridie Calendas Februarii Anno Salutis humanæ MDCXLIX.

Alexander Chorley set up this Monument, Gratitude ergo & Memoria.

Mary Andrews, the Wife of John Andrews, of St. Martin's in the Fields, July 9, 1679.

Catharine Hastings, Wife of Col. Edw. Hastings. And William their Son, 1692.

Hic jacet Benjamin Crofts, Benjamin de Comitatus Suffolciensis. Generosi filius. Ob. Aug. 14. 1702.

Richard Reding, Groom of the King's Great Chamber, Sept. 29, 1671.

In memoriam Samuelis Ellis, Generosi, viri sui dilectissimi, (qui antiquam gentis ejusdem de Kiddal in agro Eboracensi familiam probis & piis moribus magis honestavit, & per totum nuperæ Tyrannidis, & vitæ provectionis cursum, summam erga Deum & Regem intemeratam servavit fidem) Isabella amatissima ejus pariter & mœstissima conjux, &c. hoc sepulchrale saxum, novissimum quod possit, amoris Monumentum posuit. Ob. 6 Octob. MDCLXXVIII. Ætat. autem suæ LXXIII.

Buried here by his Desire, near Elizabeth his Daughter, who died of the Plague.

Mary Holme, Wife of Edward Holme, of the Parish of St. James's: Departed Nov. 20, 1701.

Hic jacet Claudius Champion de Crespiigny à Gallia natali solo pro fide profugus, animam Deo reddidit anno ætatis LXXV. Salutis MDCXCV. Apr. 10.

Here lyeth the Body of William Shepard, who departed this Life May the 6th, 1705, in the 41st Year of his Age.

Abel Langelier, aged 47 Years, departed this Life April the 23d, 1706.

Here lyeth the Body of Hester Huddle, Wife of John Huddle, the Daughter of Richard and Hester Murkert, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields. She dyed April the 3d, 1708, in the 24th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of John Stainsby, late of St. Ann's Westminster, who dyed the 14th Day of June, 1709, aged 52 Years.

Also the Body of Robert Stainsby his Son, who dyed the 25th of November 1708, aged 16

Here lyes the Body of John Lammos, who departed this Life July 6, 1709, aged 43 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Mary Hunt, the Wife of Mr. George Hunt, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, who dyed Jan. 30, 1707-8. in the 60th Year of her Age.

Also lyes the Body of Mr. George Hunt, Coach-maker of the said Parish, who dyed July the 4th, 1713, aged 72 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of George Dilgardiner, Son of George Dilgardiner, of the Parish of St. Martin's Westminster, who dyed December the 21st, 1710, aged 20 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Davie, Widow, of the Parish of St. Mary Savoy in the Strand, who departed this Life the 7th Day of April, 1711, aged 54 Years.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Taylor, the Wife of Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, who dyed May the 15th, 1713, in the 49th Year of her Age.

Also lyes the Body of Mr. Henry Taylor, Vintner of the said Parish, who died July 22, 1713, aged 50 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. John Cotton, aged 32 Years, late Servant to the Lady Guise, who, with Regard to his Merit and faithful Service, layeth this Stone to perpetuate his Memory, 1714.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Jonathan Evans, late of St. Martin's Parish, who departed this Life the 17th of August 1715, aged 54 Years.

And also his Mother Elizabeth Evans, who departed December 7th, 1704, aged 64 Years.

Requiescant in Pace.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Jane Darby, who departed this Life the 19th Day of June 1716, aged 26 Years.

For Jesus Sake, in whose Name I humbly crave, Move not this Stone, nor disturb my Grave.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. Thomas Woodward, late Servant to the Hon. the Lord William Manners, died June 2, 1723, aged 33 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Fletcher, late of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields; he departed this Life March the 28th, 1718, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Robert Knight, late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 5th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1719, and in the 47th Year of his Age.

As I was so are ye,

And as I am,

So shall ye be.

Here also lyeth the Body of Eliz. Drury, Daughter to the said Robert Knight, who departed this Life the 9th Day of April 1729, in the 25th Year of her Age.

Here lyes the Body of Mr. Samuel Dicken, who departed this Life June the 26th, 1723, aged 31 Years.

In Memory of Mary, the Daughter of William and Mary Jackling. She was born Nov. 8, 1723, and died Oct. 24, 1724.

Her Time was short, the longer is her Rest, God call'd her hence, because he saw it best.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Ann Hawduroy, who died the 2d Day of May 1723, aged six Years and four Months.

Also the Body of Anthony George Hawduroy, who died the 4th of May 1723, aged four Years.

Here lyes the Body of Eliz. Tombes, Daughter of Thomas Tombes and Margaret his Wife, of this Parish, who died Oct. 15, 1725; aged one Year and four Months.

Short was her Time

The longer is her Rest,

God took her hence

When he saw the Time was best.

Here lyeth the Body of Joseph Wright, who departed this Life July 4, 1723, in the 37th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth interred the Body of Mr. James Maginnes, of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone, in the County of Middlesex, who departed this Life March the 2d, 1725-6, in the 31st Year of his Age.

Here

Here lyeth interred the Body of Elizabeth Taylor, late Wife of Henry Taylor of this Parish, Mason, who departed this Life the XIth Day of January, MDCCXXVI, VII. in the XLVth Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Mary the Wife of Captain James Laborde; who departed this Life the 21st of September, 1722, aged 43 Years.

And also the Body of Mrs. Esther Laborde, their Daughter, who departed this Life the 10th Day of June, 1726, in the 13th Year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Lane, Daughter of John and Margaret Lane, of this Parish, who died Jan. the 31st, 1723, aged two Months.

Also the Body of Mary Lane, who died Jan. the 9th, 1727, aged two Years, eight Months, and three Days.

Sleep, lovely Babes,
Enjoy your peaceful Rest,
God takes them soonest
That doth please him best.

In the Memory of Elizabeth, Richard and Edmund Thornton, the Daughter and two Sons of Richard and Elizabeth Thornton. Elizabeth dyed April the 7th, 1723, aged 11 Months. Richard dyed April the 26th, 1723, aged two Years and three Months. Edmund dyed August the 30th, 1726, aged two Years and seven Months.

Sleep, lovely Babes, enjoy your peaceful Rest,
God takes them soonest, that doth please him best.

Here lyeth the Body of Sarah, the Daughter of John and Sarah Willis of this Parish, who died June the 30th, 1730, aged four Years and four Months.

Here lyeth the Body of Frances, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Hartshorn, of Lisham-Green of this Parish, who died July the 19th, 1732, aged 45 Years.

Also the Body of the above-mentioned Mr. Thomas Hartshorn, who died Jan. 11, 1732-3, in the 33d Year of his Age.

WE are now come round into the Town again, for all that Part of it which lies on the North Side of Oxford Road, opposite to *Hanover* and *Grosvenor* Buildings are in this Parish, and not contained within the Bills of Mortality, namely, *Cavendish-square*, with the fine Streets about it. This Square has several fine Houses in it particularly, the late Lord *Harcourt's*, and the late Lord *Bingley's*. Duke *Chandos* had designed something very magnificent here, on the North Side, fronting *Cavendish-square*; but for some Reasons a Stop was put to it, and there are only the two Wings at present to be seen.

THIS new Part of the Town being chiefly the Estate of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Oxford*, most of the Streets and Places here are called after his own and Lady's Names and Titles, as, *Cavendish-square*, *Henrietta-street*, *Wigmore-street*, *Mortimer-street*, *Holles-street*, *Harley-street*; there are besides, *Margaret-street*, *Queen-Anne-street*, *Chandos-street*, &c. There is a Market-Place and Market-House built somewhat on the Eastward of *Cavendish-square*, and on the South West, a very neat Chapel for the Use of the Inhabitants, where Divine Service is performed on *Sundays* and *Holidays*, and Prayers twice every Day. It is computed that there are about 600 Houses in this Part contiguous to the Liberties of the City of *Westminster*, but out of the Bills of Mortality.

As we have before given a List of the Members who have served in Parliament for the City of LONDON, the following is a List of the Representatives for the City of *Westminster*.

THE first Return *Westminster* ever made of Representatives to Parliament, was after the Dissolution of Abbeys; for it is plain, that Anno 33 of King *Henry VIII.* there was no Return or Summons of Members from it, or *Peterborough*, or several Abbey-Towns; so we may date their sending Representatives to be undoubtedly in King *Henry VIII's* last Parliament, begun An. Reg. 33. aforesaid, or rather in the next convened Parliament; which was in King *Edward VI's* Reign.

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Parl. at Westminster, Geo. Blage, Kt. John Rede, Gent.
- 6 ditto Rob. Southwell, Kt. The other Name torn

MARY.

- 1 P. at Westm. Rob. Smallwoode, Will. Gyes
- 1 P. at Oxford, Will. Gyes, Rich. Hodges

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1 & 2 P. at West. Will. Jennings, Will. Guys
- 2 & 3 ditto Arthur Sherton, Richard Hodges
- 4 & 5 ditto Richard Newdigate, John Beaste, Gent.

ELIZABETH.

- 1 P. at Westm. --- Torn. --- John Best
- 5 ditto Rob. Nowell, Will. Bower, Gent.
- 13 ditto Will. Cordell, Kt. Will. Staunton, Gent.
- 14 ditto Tho. Wilbraham, Esq; John Dodington, Gent.
- 27 ditto Rob. Cecill, Esq; Tho. Knevitt, Esq;
- 28 ditto Rob. Cecill, Esq; Tho. Knevitt, Esq;
- 31 ditto Tho. Knevitt, Esq; Peter Osborne, Esq;
- 35 ditto Rich. Cecill, Esq; Thomas Cole, Gent.
- 39 ditto Thomas Knevitt, Esq; Tho. Cole, Esq;
- 43 ditto Thomas Knevitt, Kt. Will. Cooke, Esq;

JAMES I.

- 1 P. at West. Tho. Knevitt, Kt. Walter Cope, Kt.
- * 12 ditto _____
- 18 ditto Edw. Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Esq;
- 21 ditto Edw. Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Esq;

CHARLES I.

- 1 P at Westminster, Edward Villiers, Kt. William Mann, Esq;
- 1 ditto Robert Pye, Kt. Peter Heywood, Esq;
- 3 ditto Joseph Bradshaw, Esq; Tho. Morris, Esq;
- 15 ditto John Glyn, Esq; William Bell, Gent.
- 16 ditto John Glyn, Esq; William Bell, Gent.

CHARLES II.

- 12 P. at Westminster, Gilbert Gerrard, Esq; Thomas Clarges, Esq;
- 13 ditto Phil. Warwick, Kt. Rich. Everard, Kt.
- 31 ditto Stephen Fox, Kt. Will. Poulteney, Kt.
- 31 ditto William Poulteney, Kt. Franc. Withins, Esq;
- 32 P. at Oxford, William Poulteney, Kt. William Waller, Kt.

JAMES II.

- 1 P. at Westminster, Charles Broughton, Esq; Michael Arnold, Esq;

WILLIAM and MARY.

- 1 P. at Westminster, William Poulteney, Kt. Philip Howard, Esq;

* The Returns of the 12th of James I. all lost.

- 2 ditto * Willlliam Poulteney, Kt. Walter Clarges, Bar.

WILLIAM III.

- 7 P. at Westminster, Honourable Charles Mountague, Esq; Stephen Fox, Kt.
10 ditto Right Honourable Charles Mountague, Esq; Right Hon. James Vernon, Esq;
12 ditto Right Honourable James Vernon, Esq; Thomas Crosse, Esq;
13 ditto Honourable James Vernon, Esq; Henry-Dutton Colt, Bar.

ANNE.

- 1 P. at Westminster, Walter Clarges, Bar. Thomas Crosse, Esq;
4 ditto Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; Henry-Dutton Colt, Bar.
7 ditto Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Esq; Secretary of State, Thomas Medicott, Esq;
9 ditto Tho. Medicott, Esq; Tho. Crosse, Esq;
12 ditto Tho. Crosse, Bar. Tho. Medicott, Esq;

GEORGE I.

1. P. at Westm. Sir Thomas Cross, Bar. Hon. Edward Wortley, alias Mountague, Esq;
8 ditto Archibald Hutchenon, Esq; John Cotton, Esq;

GEORGE II.

- 1 P. at Westminster, Hon. Lord Charles Cavendish, William Clayton, Esq;
8 ditto Sir Charles Wager, Kt. William Clayton, Esq; [now Lord Sundon.]

The following is a LIST of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

EDWARD I.

- 23 P. at Westm. Rich. le Clerk, Will. Dinnoek
26 P. at York, Hugh de Gernemne, Richard Dunlegh
28 P. at Lincoln, Hugh de Vinenton, Henry de Dunlegh
30 P. at London, Peter le Long, Tho. Gwin.
33 P. at Westm. Rich. le Clerk, Roger le Potter
35 P. at Carlisle, Hugh de Gernemne, John de Perkindon

EDWARD II.

- 1 P. at West. Nic. Austin, John de Maldon
2 ditto Nicholas Demnon, Nicholas de Aeton
4 ditto Nicholas de Aeton, John de Vineter
5 P. at London, John de Vineter, Nic. de Austin
6 P. at West. John de Vineter, Ralph de Avenor
7 ditto John de Vineter, Nicholas le Austin
12 P. at York, Adam Chandler, Will. Richthorne
15 P. at York, Rob. Oliver, Will. de Richthorne
16 P. at Westm. Henry Smith, The other torn
19 ditto Richard Weston, Thomas Fancher

EDWARD III.

- 1 P. at York, Thomas Colman, Thomas Fairher
2 P. at Northampton, Thomas Colman, Thomas Fairher
4 P. at Winchester, Rich. Weston, Hen. le Fever
4 P. at West. William Roffe, Thomas Coleman
5 ditto Geffry Pocock, Robert de Stamford
6 ditto William Roffe, Thomas Coleman
6 ditto Thomas Coleman, William Quayure
6 ditto William Roffe, Thomas Coleman
8 P. at York, Tho. Coleman, William Quayure
9 ditto Johannes de Wotton Rogerus de Arderne
9 P. at Westm. Thomas Ande, Thomas Coleman
10 Conf. at Nottingham, Roger Arderne, Gal-tred Peacock

* In his Place deceased, Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

- 11 P. at West. Adam Ferthing, Rob. Hammond
11 ditto Thomas Coleman, Galfrid Peacock
12 ditto Galfrid Peacock, Alan Ferthing
13 ditto Thomas Coleman, Alan Ferthing
14 ditto Thomas Coleman, Thomas Ande
14 ditto Adam le Chandler, William Rickthorne
15 ditto Galfrid Peacock, Thomas Coleman
17 ditto Walter de Peletere, William le Brewere
18 ditto Thomas Coleman, Robert — torn
20 ditto Allan Farthing, Thomas Stamford
22 ditto Adam Farthing, Galfrid Peacock
24 ditto William atte Fenn, Elias Brughing
No Returns nor Names, from 24 till 28 Ed. III.
28 P. at Westminster, Elias de Braghyn, Thomas Kingiton

- 29 ditto Thomas Kingiton, Elias de Brughing
31 ditto Elias Brughing, Thomas Kingiton
32 ditto Elias de Brughing, Tho. de Kingiton
34 ditto Simon Plummer, John de Hales
34 ditto Simon Plummer, Thomas de Kingiton
36 ditto John Mocking, John Hales
37 ditto John Halys, Thomas atte Hynde
38 ditto John Folvill, John Mocking
39 ditto Robert Riffin, John Folvill
42 ditto William Clitterley, Thomas Hollyere
45 Council at Winchester, Thomas Dane
46 P. at Westm. John Spershere, Thomas Gyle
47 ditto Thomas Hofyer, William Malton
50 ditto Thomas Croydon, Henry Bailly

RICHARD II.

- 2 P. at Gloucester, William Childerle, Henry Baylly
3 P. at Westm. Thomas Torksey, Adam Pulter
4 P. at Northampton, Galfrid Whitelef, Thomas Torksey
6 P. at Westm. Roger Chaundler, Richard Ford
7 P. at Sarum, Stephen Skynnere, Tho. Spicer
7 P. at Westm. John Burgeys, Rob. Barbour
8 ditto Thomas atte Gyle, Thomas Torksey
9 ditto Nicholas Nevill, John Kirkby
10 ditto Henry Thimelby, William Beeche
11 ditto John Mocking, William Wintingham
12 P. at Cambridge, Richard atte Vine, Roger Chaundeler
15 P. at Westminster, William Spaldynge, Walter Seagrave
16 P. at Winchester, Thomas Solas, John Solas
18 P. at Westm. John Mocking, John Solas
20 ditto Thomas Mocking, John atte Gyle
21 ditto John Mocking, William Derby

HENRY IV.

- 1 P. at Westm. John Parker, Ralph Spalding
3 ditto John Mocking, John Goefayne
8 P. at Gloucester, John Dene, Thomas Coleman

HENRY V.

- 1 P. at Westm. Thomas Spencer, Will. Horton
2 P. at Leicester, John Wellys, John Wyllyam
3 P. at Westm. John Mocking, John Solas
5 ditto William Kirton, John Dekene
7 P. at Gloucester, Thomas Spencer, John Baker
8 P. at Westm. John Dekene, William Kirton
9 ditto Thomas Lucas, Thomas Dew

HENRY VI.

- 1 P. at West. William Kirton, Richard Tiler
3 ditto Richard Tiler, William Kirton
4 P. at Leicester, Will. Gedyng, Roger Overton
6 P. at Westm. Henry Purchas, Peter Saverey
7 ditto Adam Levelord, William Hawkesworth
11 ditto William Hawkesworth, Nich. Preeft
13 ditto Adam Levelord, William Hawkesworth
15 P. at Cambridge, Adam Levelord, William Brigges
20 P. at Westm. Adam Levelord, Will. Kirton
25 P.

- 25 P. at Cambridge, Adam Levelord, William Redstone
 27 P. at Westm. John Rokefle, John Gloucestre
 28 ditto William Kirton, Will. Redstone
 29 ditto William Kirton, John Pemberton
 31 P. at Reading, William Phillip, Will. Brygge
 38 P. at Coventry, Alexan. Fairford, Tho. Went
 38 P. at Westm. William Kirton, Roger Palmer

E D W A R D IV.

- 7 P. at Westm. Richard Fingelden, John Hunt
 12 ditto Robert Leylord, Thomas Avery
 17 ditto Nicholas Gaynesford, John Holgreve
 The Writs, Indentures, and Returns, from 17 Edward IV. to 33 Henry VIII. all lost throughout England.

H E N R Y VIII.

- 33 P. at Westm. Robert Aston, Thomas Bulle

E D W A R D VI.

- 1 P. at Westm. John Gate, Kt. Richard Fulmerston, Gent.
 6 ditto John Efton, Gent. John Sawyer

M A R Y.

- 1 P. at Westm. Humphrey Collet, John Sawyer
 1 P. at Oxford, John Efton, Esq; John Sawyer

P H I L I P and M A R Y.

- 1 & 2 P. at Westm. John Efton — torn
 2 & 3 ditto John Efton, Humphrey Collet
 4 & 5 ditto John Efton, Esq; Robert Freeman, Gent.

E L I Z A B E T H.

- 1 P. at Westm. — torn
 5 ditto Thomas Cure, Gent. Olifus Burre, Gen.
 13 ditto Thomas Cure, Esq; William Wilson
 14 ditto Olliffe Burr, Gent. Thomas Wey, Gent.
 27 ditto Thomas Wey, Richard Hutton
 28 ditto Thomas Cure, Esq; Richard Hutton, Armourer
 31 ditto William Pratt, Gent. Richard Hutton, Armourer
 35 ditto Hugh Browker, Esq; Richard Hutton, Armourer
 39 ditto Edward Bowyer, Esq; Richard Hutton
 43 ditto Matthew Dale, Zachary Locke, Esq;

J A M E S I.

- 1 P. at Westm. George Rivers, Esq; William Counden
 12 ditto No Bundle or Return of this Parliament (which never sat above a Week, or thereabouts) extant any where.
 18 ditto Rich. Yarwood, Esq; John Bromfield, Esq;
 21 ditto Rich. Yarwood, Robert Bromfield, Esqs;
 George Thompson, George Snelling, Esqs;

C H A R L E S I.

- 1 P. at Westm. Richard Yarwood, Esq; William Cox, Esq;
 1 ditto Richard Yarwood, Esq; Will. Cox, Esq;
 3 ditto —
 15 ditto Robert Holbourne, Esq; Richard Tuffnell, Gent.
 16 ditto Edw. Bagshaw, Esq; John White, Esq;

Mock Parliaments in the Time of Oliver's Usurpation

- Anno 1653. The Short Parliament, Ann. 1653, when no Members were returned for any City or Borough, except LONDON: These were returned for LONDON,
 Robert Titchborne, John Ireton, Samuel Moyer, John Langley, Henry Barton, Praise-God Barebone

- Anno 1654, City of Westminster,
 Thomas Latham, Esq; Tho. Falconberge, Esq;
 City of LONDON,
 Thomas Foot, Alderman, William Steel, Sergeant at Law, Recorder, Thomas Adams, John Langham, Samuel Avery, Andrew Riccard, Esqs;

S O U T H W A R K,

- Sam. Highland, Esq; Robert Warcupp, Esq;
 Anno 1656, City of Westminster
 Edward Cary, Esq; Edward Grosvenor, Esq;
 City of LONDON,
 Thomas Foot, Alderman, Sir Christopher Pack, Kt. Alderman, Thomas Adams, Richard Browne, Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones, Esqrs;

S O U T H W A R K,

- Samuel Highland, Peter de la Noy, Esqs;
 Anno 1659, City of Westminster
 Richard Sherwyn, Esq; Edward Grosvenor, Esq;
 City of LONDON,
 William Thompson, Esq; Alderman Theophilus Biddulph, John Jones, Richard Brown Esqs;

S O U T H W A R K,

- George Thompson, Esq; Andrew Brewer, Esq;

C H A R L E S II.

- 12 P. at Westm. Thomas Bloodworth, John Langham
 13 ditto Thomas Bloodworth, Kt. George Moore, * Esq;
 30 ditto Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Esq;
 31 ditto Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Esq;
 32 P. at Oxford, Sir Richard How, Kt. Peter Rich, Esq;

J A M E S II.

- 1 P. at Westm. Sir Peter Daniel, Kt. Anthony Bowyer, Esq;

W I L L I A M and M A R Y.

- 1 P. at Westminster Sir Peter Rich, Kt. John Arnald, Esq;
 2 ditto Anthony Bowyer, Esq; John Arnald, Esq;

W I L L I A M III.

- 7 P. at Westm. Anthony Bowyer, Esq; Charles Cox, Esq;
 10 ditto Charles Cox, Esq; John Cholmley, Esq;
 12 ditto The same
 13 ditto The same

A N N E.

- 1 P. at Westm. Charles Cox, Esq; John Cholmley, Esq;
 4 ditto } Both these Sessions as the former
 7 ditto }
 9 ditto Sir Charles Cox, Kt. ** John Cholmley, Esq;
 12 ditto John Lade, Esq; Fisher Tench, Esq;

G E O R G E I.

- 1 P. at Westm. Sir Fisher Tench, Bar. John Lade, Esq;
 8 ditto George Meggot, Esq; Edmund Halfey, Esq;

G E O R G E II.

- 1 P. at Westm. Thomas Inwen, Esq; Sir Joseph Eyles, Kt.
 8 ditto Thomas Inwen, Esq; George Heathcote, Esq;

* In his Place deceased, Tho. Clarges, Kt.

** In his Place deceased, Edmund Halfey, Esq; returned; but by Petition, Sir George Matthews was admitted.

*A LIST of the BISHOPS of both Provinces
buried in the Churches in or near LONDON,
within the Bills of Mortality.*

Sedes Cantuar.

Simon Langham, 1376, in Westminster-Abbey
Roger Walden, 1405, in St. Bartholomew's Priory,
in Smithfield
Matthew Parker, 1575, in Lambeth-Palace
Chapel
Richard Bancroft, 1610, in Lambeth Parish
Church
John Tillotson, 1694, in St. Laurence-Jewry
Church, LONDON
Thomas Tenison, 1715, in Lambeth Parish
Church

Sedes Bathon. & Wallenf.

John Clerk, 1540, in the Minories Church, ac-
cording to some Authors; or, as in others, in St.
Botolph's Aldgate

✠ Sedes Bristol.

Sedes Cicestrenf.

John Christopherfon, 1558, in Christ-Church,
LONDON
John Lake, 1689, in St. Botolph's Bishopsgate
John Williams, 1709, in St. Mildred Poultry,
where both had been Ministers

Sedes Eliensis.

Philip Morgan, 1434, in the Charter-House,
LONDON
Tho. Thirlby, 1570, in Lambeth Parish Church
Nicholas Felton, 1626, in St. Antholin's Church,
LONDON
Francis White, 1637, in St. Paul's Cathedral

Sedes Exon.

John Bothe, 1478, 2 In St. Clements Dane's,
John Arundel, 1503, 5 Westminster
Miles Coverdale, 1565, in St. Bartholomew's be-
hind the Royal-Exchange
Valentine Carey, 1626, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Ralph Brownridge, 1659, in the Temple Church,
LONDON

Sedes Glocestren.

Godfrey Goodman, 1655, in St. Margaret's
Church, Westminster.

Sedes Hereford.

Thomas Milling, 1442, in Westminster-Abbey
Edward Fox, 1541, 2 in St. Mary Mounthaw,
John Skipp, 1552, 5 LONDON
Nicholas Monk, 1661, in Westminster-Abbey
Gilbert Ironside, 1701, in St. Mary Somerset,
LONDON

✠ Sedes Litchfield.

✠ Sedes Lincolne.

No Bishop of this See buried in LONDON,
except Bishop Marmaduke Lumley, who died
there, was buried at Stepney, where he had been
Minister.

Sedes LONDON.

The Burials of most of the Bishops of this See,
have been either at St. Paul's or Fulham

✠ Sedes Norwich.

There has been no Bishop of this See buried
in LONDON

Sedes Oxon.

Timothy Hall, 1690, in Hackney Church,
Middlesex

Sedes Petroburien.

Thomas White, 1698, in St. Gregory adjoining
to St. Paul's

Sedes Roffen.

Richard de Wendover, 1250, in Westminster-
Abbey
William de Bottleham, 1399, in Grey-
Fryars Church-Yard, [alias Christ-Church]
LONDON
John Fisher, 1535, in Allhallows Barkin
Church-Yard
Maurice Griffith, 1558, in St. Magnus Church
John Bowle, 1637, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Thomas Sprat, 1713, in Westminster-Abbey
Samuel Bradford, 1731, in Westminster-Abbey

Sedes Sarum.

John Waltham, 1395, in Westminster-Abbey
Martin Fotherby, 1619, in Allhallows, Lom-
bard-street
Robert Tonson, 1621, in Westminster-Abbey
Gilbert Burnet, 1714, in St. James's, Cler-
kenwell

Sedes Winton.

John de Sandale, 1319, in St. Mary Overies,
alias St. Saviour's, Southwark
William Wickham, 1595, in ditto
Thomas Bilson, 1616, in Westminster-Abbey
Lancelot Andrews, 1626, in St. Mary Overies,
alias St. Saviour's, Southwark
Brian Duppen, 1662, in Westminster-Abbey

Sedes Wigorn.

Robert Morton, 1497, in St. Paul's Cathedral
John Bell, 1556, in St. James's Clerkenwell

Sedes Menevens.

Stephen Patrington, 1417, in White Fryars
Church, LONDON
William Lindwood, 1446, in St. Stephen's Cha-
pel, Westminster
Richard Martyn, 1483, in St. Paul's Cathedral
Laurence Womack, 1685, in St. Margaret's,
Westminster

Sedes Landaven.

John Smith, 1471, in Grey Fryars, alias Christ-
Church, LONDON

Sedes Aflavenf.

Michael Diacon, 1500, in Westminster-Abbey
Henry Standish, 1535, in Grey Fryars, alias
Christ-Church, LONDON
Edward Jones, 1703, in St. Margaret's Church,
Westminster
William Beveridge, 1707, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sedes Bangor.

David Doulsen, 1633, in Hackney Church

Sedes Eborac.

Robert Waldby, 1397, in Westminster-Abbey
William Mey, 1560, Archbishop Elect, in St.
Paul's Cathedral

Sedes Carliol.

Roger Whelpdale, 1422, in St. Paul's Ca-
thedral
Roger Leyborn, 1507, or 1508, in St. James's
Hospital, near Charing-Cross
John Kite, 1537, in Stepney Church

Owen

Owen Ogleshorpe, 1559, in St. Dunstan's in the West

Barnabas Potter, 1641, in St. Paul's Covent-Garden

James Usher, 1656, in Westminster-Abbey

Sedes Cestren.

Brian Walton, 1661, in St. Paul's Cathedral

Henry Ferne, 1662, in Westminster-Abbey

John Wilkins, 1672, in St. Lawrence Jewry, LONDON,

Sedes Dunelm.

Egelrie, 1072, in Westminster-Abbey

Will. Dudley, 1483, in ditto

Tho. Ruthall, 1524, in ditto

Cuthbert Tonstall, 1559, in Lambeth Parish-Church

John Houson, 1631, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

C H A P. VII.

Of divers ROMAN, and other antique Curiosities found in LONDON, before and since the Great Fire.

THERE are preserved either in Publick Repositories, or private Collections, many antient Curiosities, found chiefly in digging Foundations for the Rebuilding of LONDON, after the Great Fire in 1666, and casually at other Times.

IN the Repository of the Royal Society in Crane-Court, there is a large Glass Urn, that holds about a Gallon, and hath a few Shivers of Bones in it; it was taken up since the Fire in Spittle-fields; the Glass is somewhat thick, bellying out, and contracting towards the Mouth with a Lip.

BUT the Collection made by the late Dr. John Woodward, Professor of Physick in Gresham College, is by much the most considerable of any: For besides an antient Marble Bust of Jupiter, a Marble Head with a Phrygian Tiara, a Grecian Basso Relievo, his famous Votive Shield exhibiting the Sacking of Rome by the Gauls; the Embossment of which is allowed by the greatest Judges to be the finest and most exquisite that all Antiquity hath left us: Several *Icunculi* of the Deities, both Egyptian and Roman: A considerable Variety of Amulets, *Periapta*, *Phalli*, *Bulle*, *Scarabei*: Gems with historical Sculpture, Heads, &c. graven upon them: *Camei* and *Intaglia's* of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Work: Many Roman, Greek, Syrian, and other Medals: Roman Weights: A Roman *Semi-Connus*: Urns, Lachrymatories, and other Things, procured from Alexandria, Constantinople, Rome, &c. And besides, an antient Roman Altar from the *Picts* Wall in Northumberland, with a considerable Inscription upon it: Several antient Weapons of Brass, *Thuribula*, *Pataræ*, Urns, &c. found in the remoter Parts of this Kingdom, Cumberland, the Isle of Man, Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Northampton, Devonshire, &c. He had a vast Variety of antient Instruments, Utenfils, *Vasa*, and the like, that have been discovered in several Places in and about this City: In particular, several Vessels of religious Use, and employed in the Sacrifices; as for Example, *Præfericula*, *Simpula*, *Pataræ*, *Thuribula*, *Labra*, digged up; together with Horns, Teeth, and other Parts of the Beasts that were offered in Sacrifice; above twenty sepulchral Urns, of various Forms and Sizes: Likewise, *Lanxes*, *Amphoræ*, *Crateres*, *Scyphi*, *Gutti*, *Pocula*, *Ollæ nummarie clausæ*; Parts of the *Plasmata fictilia*, in which the em-

bossed *Vasa* were molded; and Lamps of various Sorts. The precedent Vessels are of Pot or Earth; several of them exceeding fine, well baked, some curiously glazed, and the Colours very beautiful.

As to their Forms, they are universally very elegant and handsome: And indeed the Doctor, the Possessor of them, well observeth, that the Remains of these Works of the Romans shew them to have been a People of an exact Genius, good Fancy, and curious Contrivance.

'TIS observable also in this Collection, that the Things are fair, well preserved, and intire; which, considering the great Number and Diversity of them, how brittle Pots and Glasses are, and how liable to be defaced, injured, and dashed in Pieces, is the more extraordinary.

THERE were likewise in his Cabinet of Antiquities, a Glass Urn, with a Cover; also a *Scyphus*; divers *Ampulæ*, *Phialæ*, and Lachrymatories of Glass, that are very fair and perfect. Then there are several Pieces of British Money, coined both before and after the Descent of the Romans upon this Island. As also Roman *Numismata*, coined here: (Besides Saxon, Danish, and Norman Coins, which, as well as others, are very fair, and happily preserved.) Likewise, Styles of Ivory, Bone, and Steel: Several *Fibulæ*, *Aciculi*, *Bullæ*, *Claves*, *Armilleæ*, *Annuli*, Beads of various Sorts; *Aleæ*, *Tessaræ*, *Pectines*, *Calcæria*, *Spicula*, *Facula*. Likewise Tiles, Pieces of *Lithostrata*, or tessellated Pavements of Earth, Glass, Paste, Enamel, and gilded.

So that Dr. Woodward's Museum is a Treasury of all Sorts of Commodities and Utenfils, sacred and profane, of antient Heathen Rome: As Vessels for Sacrifice, and for other subordinate Uses in *Sacris*. Vessels also for Uses Domestic, Sepulchral, Military, Personal, for wearing and dressing: Also divers Pieces of Art relating to Building, or Sculpture, explanatory of some Parts of Roman History.

BESIDES these Remains of Roman Skill and Workmanship, here are also repositied several Gothic historical Carvings, in Copper, Ivory, and Wood; the Work of some of them very good: Impresses on Lead, and Leaden Seals, that have been affixed antiently to Popes Bulls; with various other Things, all well chosen, of real Importance, and serviceable to some useful Design.

ONE great Intention of this learned Gentleman in amassing together so great a Number of these Things, and that with so great Diligence, Trouble and Expence, was in order to clear and give Light to those antient Writers who mention and treat of them, viz. the *Greeks* and *Romans*; which he hath read and studied with great Exactness. Another of his Ends herein was, to illustrate the History and Antiquities of this great and noble City; out of the Ruins of which these Things were retrieved, upon the Occasion of that great Digging, (greater indeed than ever happened from the Foundation of it before) and the Removal of Rubbish that was made in all Parts, after the late great Fire. And, indeed, the Medals and Coins, the various Figures, historical Embossments, and Inscriptions upon the Vases, contribute very much to that End. And farther, from the various Places in which the Urns were found repositied, (which, according to the Laws of the twelve Tables, were to be buried without the Walls) he is able to ascertain the antient Bounds of this City, whilst *Roman*: From several Things discovered in laying the Foundation of *St. Paul's Church*, to shew, not only that there was antiently a Temple there; but also, by some Instances to prove that it was dedicated to *Diana*, according to the antient Tradition, notwithstanding what a very learned Antiquary, as well as Divine, has lately offered to the contrary.

INDEED, the far greater Part of these Things is so very considerable, that it would afford much Satisfaction to inquisitive People, to see Icons graved of them; and that the Possessor could have spared so much Time, from his Business and his other Studies, as to have writ his own Observations and Reflections upon them.

IN *Black Fryars*, in clearing away the Rubbish, in order to building after the great Fire, they came to a thick Wall, very probably a Part of the Foundation-Wall of the old Fryery. In which Wall was placed somewhat like a Cupboard, shut; which being opened, in it were found four dead Mens Heads, repositied in fine Pewter Cases, made for them; round, only flat on one Side; and a thick Cover of Pewter, having a Ring fastened on the Top, for the more convenient taking it off, or putting it on. Three of these Heads are now lost, likely enough conveyed beyond Sea, where they may serve for Relicks. That which remained is, or was lately, in the Possession of Mr. *Presbury*, a Soap-maker in *East-Smithfield*, who had it in 1703.

THIS Head had been wrapt in black Silk, which was then grown rotten. The Skin was like a Piece of tanned Leather, or Bacon. The Hair of the Temples yellow, but upon the Head the Hair was red, short and thick, and would not be pulled off. There was a Tonsure, or round bare Place on the Crown of the Head, that bespoke him to have been in Holy Orders: The Nose flat, as tho' a Piece of it had been cut off; the Mouth gaping; the Teeth in the Head found, ten in Number; the rest had been pulled out; the Feature still discoverable. There remained a great deal of Dust of a brownish Colour in the Case. On the Side of the Cover was scratched this Name in a bad Character, *I. Cornelius*. There was one Corpse found near it under Ground, without a Head. These seem to have been Fryars of this Religious House, or some of their Benefactors, or their Saints or Martyrs; whose Heads, perhaps, were taken out and shewn upon extraordinary Days and Occasions: And upon the Dissolution of the House (it may be) here concealed.

NEAR the Foundation of *Charing-Cross*, at a great Depth, were Stones found, which seem'd to be a Sort of coarse Marble, of a blackish Colour, and

cut into several plain Sides, but irregular. From whence, saith Dr. *Grew*, they may be argued to be very antient. These were given by Sir *Joseph Williamson*, to the *Museum* in *Gresham College*.

IN *Mark-lane* a strange Brick was found 40 Years before or better, about 28 Feet deep in the Ground, by Mr. *Stockley*, while he was digging a Foundation and Cellars for an House which he built for Mr. *Woolly*. On this Brick was formed *Sampson*, with the Jaw Bone of an Ass in his Right Hand, and his Left Hand lifted up, with two Foxes before him, running together, with Firebrands at their Tails, scaring them into high standing Corn hard by. This might have belong'd to the House of some Jew dwelling thereabouts; signifying, his Malice to some neighbouring Christian Merchant that dealt in Corn. For it's remarkable, that near this Place, where this Brick was found, was also digged up burnt Wheat, to the Quantity of many Quarters; very black, but yet found. Probably it was some Granary consumed by Fire.

BUT take what Mr. *Bagford* hath writ in his Letter to Mr. *Hern* of *Oxford*. "That this Brick was of a *Roman* Make, of a curious red Clay, and in *Bass* Relief, and was a Key-Brick to the Arch; and the burnt Wheat was conjectured to have lain buried ever since the burning of the City, 800 Years before; and that it is preserved in the *Museum* belonging to the Royal Society in *Fleet-street*; and that Mr. *Waller's* Conjecture of it was, that it had been made and set there by some Jew, settling here, in the Arch of his own Granary.

A Piece of *Mosaick* Work found deep under Ground in *Holbourn*, near *St. Andrew's Church*, inlaid with black, white, and red Stones in Squares, and other regular Figures; in the above-said *Museum*.

IN digging for the Foundation of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, at the West End, since the Fire, was found Variety of *Roman* sacrificing Vessels, whereof a great Quantity of the Fragments were digged up. They were made of a curious red Earth; the Glazing of them still remains, which is curious. They are of divers Shapes and Sizes, as Occasion should require them to be made Use of in their Sacrifices. And in many, the Potter's Name was stamped at the Bottom; some of these Mr. *Bagford*, a Citizen of LONDON, studious of Antiquities, and especially of such as relate to the said City, took up with his own Hands. Farther, on the South Side of the said West End was found a Potter's Kiln, the Shape of which was circular. In this the above-said sacrificing Vessels probably were made. It was near to the Temple where *Diana* was worshipped, for the more Convenience of the People that came thither to sacrifice, that they might be furnished with all Sorts of Vessels they had Occasion for, at the Time when they made their Sacrifices. And likewise thereabouts were found several Moulds of Earth, some exhibiting Figures of Men, of Lions, of Leaves of Trees, and other Things. These were used to make Impression of those Things upon the Vessels. These Moulds are also among the aforementioned curious Collections of Dr. *Woodward*. The Representation of the above-said Pottery, drawn with a Pen, is in the Possession of Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bar. M. D. of the Royal Society, with a Description of it added.

ALSO, at the South End of *St. Paul's Church*, at the beginning to build it after the Fire, were found several Scalps of Oxen, and a large Quantity of Boars Tusks, with divers Earthen Vessels, especially *Pateræ*, of different Shapes.

IN *Cannon-street*, nigh *Busb-lane*, was found pretty deep in the Earth, a large Pavement of *Roman*

man Mosaick Work; Dr. Hook gave a Piece of it to the Repository in Gresham College.

IN Goodman's-fields, without Aldgate, was a Roman Burying-Place; for since the Buildings thereabouts, 1678, have been found there (in digging the Foundations) vast Quantities of Urns, and other Roman Utensils, as Knives, Combs, &c. which were likewise in the Possession of Dr. Woodward; some of these Urns had Ashes of Bones of the Dead in them, and Brasses and Silver Money; and an unusual Urn of Copper, curiously enamelled in Colours, Red, Blue, and Yellow.

IN Kent-street, all along the Gardens on the Right Hand Side of the Road, going out of Town, have been digged up several Roman Vessels, as Urns, Ampullæ, and other Things; and among the rest, an Head of Janus cut in Stone, that is still preserved, being placed over the Door at the Entry of one of those Gardeners Houses. Money was offered for this Janus's Head, but it would not be taken, being kept superstitiously, as though it were found by Revelation in a Dream; a Woman, about the Time it was found, dreaming she was brought to Bed of a Child with two Faces.

AT Peckham was a very large Urn of Glass digged up in the Highway, which is now in Gresham College.

IN April, in the Year 1707, divers Roman Antiquities were found in digging by the Wall near Bishopsgate within: Mr. Joseph Miller, an Apothecary, living near the Place, while the Labourers were digging for Foundations and Cellars for some new Houses to be built in Camomile-street, did first discover several of these Antiquities, which he communicated to Dr. John Woodward of Gresham College aforesaid, who, according to his wonted Exactness, gave this Narration of them in a Letter to Sir Christopher Wren; "About four Foot under Ground was discovered a Pavement consisting of diced Bricks, the most red, but some black, and others yellow, each somewhat above an Inch in Thickness. The Extent of the Pavement in Length was uncertain, it running from Bishopsgate for 60 Feet, quite under the Foundation of some Houses not yet pulled down. Its Breadth was about ten Feet, terminating on that Side, at the Distance of three Feet and an half from the Wall.

"SINKING downwards under the Pavement, only Rubbish occurred for about two Feet, and then the Workmen came to a Stratum of Clay in its natural State. In which, at the Depth of three Feet more were found several Urns; some of them were become so tender and rotten, that they easily crumbled and fell to Pieces. As for those that had the Fortune better to escape the Injuries of Time, and the Strokes of the Workmen, they were of different Forms, but all of very handsome Make and Contrivance, as, indeed, most of the Roman Vessels we find ever are; which is but one of the many Instances that are at this Day extant of the Art of that People of the great Exactness of their Genius, and Happiness of their Fancy. These Urns were of various Magnitudes, the largest capable of holding three full Gallons, the least somewhat above a Quart. All these had in them Ashes and Cinders of burnt Bones.

"ALONG with the Urns were found various other earthen Vessels, as a Simplus, a Patera

of a very fine red Earth, and a bluish Glass Viol of that Sort that is commonly called a Lachrymatory; on this there appeared something like Gilding, very fine.

THERE were likewise found several Beads, one or two Copper Rings, a Fibula of the same Metal, but much impaired and decayed; as also a Coin of Antoninus Pius, exhibiting on one Side the Head of that Emperor, with a radiated Crown on, and this Inscription, ANTONINUS AUG. . . .

AT about the same Depth with the Things beforementioned, but nearer to the City Wall, and without the Verge of the Pavement, was digged up an human Skull, with several Bones that had not been burnt, as those in the Urns had; but for a larger and more satisfactory Account of these Antiquities, the Reader may see the said learned Doctor's Letter, now printed at large by Mr. Hearne, with Leland's Itinerary, in Octavo.

AN Elephant's Body was found in a Field near to Sir John Oldcastle's, not far from Battle-bridge, by Mr. John Coniers, an Apothecary, and a great Searcher after Antiquities, as he was digging there.

SOME Years ago, on the South Side of Ludgate, was taken up out of the Rubbish a Roman Inscription, taken Notice of by learned Men:

COMING in at Ludgate, in the Residentiary's Yard of St. Paul's, was discovered some Years ago an Aqueduct, close adjoining to the Wall of the City: And such another, was found after the Fire by Mr. Span in Holiday-yard in Creed-lane, in digging the Foundation for a new Building; and this was carried round a Bath, that was built in a Roman Form, with Niches at an equal Distance for Seats.

Anno 1716, in digging for the Foundation of a new Church, to be erected where the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth in Lombard-street stood, at the Depth of about 15 Feet, and so lower to 22 Feet, were found Roman Vessels, both for sacred and domestick Uses, of all Sorts, and in great Abundance, but all broken; and withal were taken up Tusks and Bones of Boars and Goats: As also many Medals, and Pieces of Metals; some tessellated Works, a Piece of an Aqueduct; and at the very Bottom a Well filled up with Mire and Dirt, which being taken away, there arose a fine Spring of Water. Dr. Harwood, of the Commons, has been very exact in taking Notice from Time to Time of these Antiquities, and has sorted and preserved a great many of the most curious and remarkable of them, and supposes, by probable Conjecture, that here was not only a Pottery, but also, that on this Place, or near it, stood the Temple of Concord, which our Roman Historians speak of to have been in this City, when called Trinobantum. These Sheards were in such vast Quantities, that many Cart Loads were carried away with the Rubbish; and the Roads about St. George's Fields in Southwark mended with them.

Anno 1718, in the Month of May, the Workmen pulling down a Wall at Bridewell Hospital, found a Gold Ring an Inch and Quarter broad, enamelled; having the Resemblance of CHRIST on the Cross engraved on it with a mourning Heart, and a Pillar with a Cock on the Top: The Inscription was in Arabick, and some Antiquaries, who saw it, reckoned it to be 1500 Years since it was made.

T H E A P P E N D I X.

WE shall now give our Readers, by way of *Appendix*, an Account of some Things which we think necessary to be added to the foregoing Books; and of some others that have been omitted in their proper Places.

C H A P. I.

Of the VILLAGE of HAMPSTEAD.

THIS Village is situated on a high Hill, and on a gravelly Soil, which makes the Air wholesome, and having likewise a delightful Prospect from most Parts about it, is much more frequented by good Company than can be well expected, considering its Vicinity to LONDON; but such Care has been taken to discourage the meaner Sort from making it a Place of Rendezvous, that it is now become, after *Scarborough, Bath, and Tunbridge*; one of the politest publick Places in *England*; and to add to the Entertainment of the Company, there is, besides the Long-Room, in which the Company meet publickly on a *Monday Evening*, to play at Cards, &c. a new Dancing-Room built this Year, (1735), by Mr. *Vipand*, the Owner of the other: This Room is 60 Feet long, and 30 Feet wide, well adorned with Chandeliers, &c. The Manner of being admitted into it is by a Ticket, of which every Gentleman who subscribes a Guinea for the Season, has one for himself, and two more for two Ladies; all those who have not Subscribers Tickets pay half a Crown each, at their Enterance every Night. And on *Sunday Nights* in the same Room is an Assembly, where the Gentlemen and Ladies who lodge in the Town, are entertained with Tea and Coffee, at 6 *d. per Head*; but no other Amusements are allowed of on those Nights. Here are about this Town, and on the Heath, a great Number of Houses belonging to Persons of good Fashion, and wealthy Traders of the City; To speak now of, what we ought indeed to have mentioned in the first Place, the Church here; it is the most ordinary, both as to Strength and Beauty of any in or about LONDON; it has no Monumental Inscriptions within, but in the Church-Yard are many, as follow:

MONUMENTS in Hampstead Church-Yard.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Dyer, Wife of Nicholas Dyer, she departed this Life the 22d of April, Anno Dom. 1666, aged 51 Years.

Here lieth interred the Body of William Rollinson, who departed this Life the 17th of Sept. Anno 1678, aged 60 Years and seven Months.

Isaac Rollinson, Son of William Rollinson, who departed this Life the 4th of 1666, aged five Years.

Benjamin Rollinson, Son of William Rollinson, who departed this Life the 6th of August, 1678, aged 15 Years.

Here also lieth interred the Body of Mary Rollinson, Wife of the abovesaid William Rol-

linson, who departed this Life the 29th of Decem. Anno Dom. 1687, in the 67th Year of her Age.

Oxwick Williams,
second Son of

Hopkins Williams

of LONDON, Gent. by Mary, his Wife, departed this Life the 28th of October, 1680. Anno Ætat. 18.

Like Birds of Prey,
Death snatch'd away
This harmless Lambe *
Whose Soul so pure
Dwells secure
With God in Heaven above.

Mors mihi Lucrum.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Evan Tyler, late Citizen and Stationer of LONDON, who departed this Life the 5th Day of December, Anno Dom. 1682. This Tomb was erected for, and at the special Appointment and Direction of Mr. Evan Tyler, by us Henry Teonge, Clarke, Nich. Hardinge and W. Miller, his Executors, the 12th Day of Feb. A. D. 1682.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. John Breynton, who departed this Life the 29th of November, 1689.

Here lieth the Body of Robert Armstrong, who departed this Life June 30, 1697.

Farewel, my loving Wife,
God guide thee with his Grace:
Prepare to come away,
And God will give thee Place.

Here lies the Body of Joseph Lacey, who died the 23d of April, 1695, aged 26 Years, seven Months, and 16 Days.

Here lies the Body of John Lacey, Brother to the abovenamed Joseph Lacey, who departed this Life the 21st of February, Anno Dom. 1702-3, aged 30 Years and six Months, 11 Days.

He lieth the Body of Mary Owen, Wife of Robert Owen, Joiner, in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields; she departed this Life the 1st of July, 1687, aged 43 Years, five Months, three Weeks and some Days.

Here lies Mr. Edward Winn, who died the 13th of June, 1697, aged 78, and his two Sons, Humphrey, who died the 12th of July, 1703, aged 24, and Benjamin, who died the 16th of June, 1708, aged 44.

Here lieth the Body of John Sedley, eldest Son of George Sedley, Citizen of LONDON, who married Sarah, the Daughter of Mr. John Bunn, of this Parish, by whom he had Issue two Daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. He died March the 15th, 1699, aged 30 Years.

Also Sarah his youngest Daughter, who was born since his Death, she died Sept. 19th, aged 16 Weeks.

* We suppose the original Word was Dove, but altered to Lamb, by the Stone Cutter, who liked it better, tho' not quite so good a Rhime to Above.

Josephus Phillimore, ob. Jan. 16, 1703. Ætat. suæ 33.

Eleanor Phillimore, ob. May 22, 1704. Ætat. suæ nine Months.

Here lies the Body of James Watts, Citizen and Baker of LONDON, who departed this Life the 14th of January, 1703, aged 53 Years.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, late Wife of Richard Bull, of LONDON, Druggist, by whom she had Issue three Sons and eight Daughters, two of which Sons lie buried in this same Vault.

She departed this Life the 30th Day of January, 1702, in the 29th Year of her Age.

Henry Baxter died August the 17th, 1704, aged 29 Weeks.

From anxious Cares, from Sin and Sorrow free,
Who would not wish, blest Babe, t've dy'd with thee?

Hic jacet Robertus
Filius natu quartus
Joannis Lloyd de Rossa
in agro Denb. Gen.
Qui,
Felicein quem a natura
acceperat Genium
sobrietate firmavit,
summa curâ excoluit
Morum candore ornavit,
Omnigenâ probitate
et
quâ pollebat industriâ
utilem reddidit
Non quidem sibi solum
sed et suis omnibus
quibus iugens desiderium sui
reliquit.
Præmatura abreptus morte
28^o Aprilis A^o 1709. Ætat. 32.
Fratri fraterimò
Ebanus Lloyd
P.

In Memory of Anne, the beloved Wife of Mr. John Appleby of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life the 28th of June, 1706, aged 47 Years and six Months. Note, The said Anne was first married unto Samuel King, of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, by whom she had five Children, now all surviving, viz. two Sons and three Daughters. She has no Issue living by her last Husband.

Here lieth the Body of Barbara, Wife of Thomas Andrews, Daughter of Mr. Robert Wynn, near Ruabon in Denbighshire, departed this Life on the 14th Day of March, 1707, in the 43d Year of her Age.

For Jesus sake (in whose Name) I humbly crave,
Move not this Stone, nor disturb my Grave.

Elizabeth Read was buried March the 24th, 1703-4, aged near 70.

The earthly Part entomb'd in Earth here lies,
Her better Part with Christ in Heaven survives.

Here lieth the Body of Simon Haywood, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Coachman, who departed this Life the 18th Day of February 1711, in the 65th Year of his Age.

In this same Grave my Body lies at Rest,
Till Christ my King shall raise me to be blest:
For at his Coming I am sure to see
The Righteous Judge my Saviour for to be.

M. S.

Here lieth, in Hopes of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of Jane Juilhard, Wife of Peter Lacoste, of LONDON, who departed this Life the 21st of Octob. 1711, in the 35th of her Age.

Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord.
Rev. xiii. 14.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. John French, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 8th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1711. Aged 67 Years.

Joseph Read, born in Kidderminster, educated in Trin. Col. Camb. and Rector of Great Witley in Worcestershire, until August the 24th, 1662, departed this Life the 10th of August, 1712. Aged 77.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb, lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Ladyman, late Wife of Henry Ladyman, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, LONDON, by whom she had Issue one Son. She departed this Life July the 5th, 1712. Aged 41 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Charles Key, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 13th Day of February 1713, in the 66th Year of his Age.

Mr. William Tratt, died the 14th of Feb. 1713. Aged 64.

His Wife Mrs. Temperance Tratt, died the 2d of August 1699. Aged 38.

Here lieth the Body of Martha, late Wife of Richard Baldwin, Citizen and Ironmonger of LONDON, who died the 25th of August, 1715, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Here lieth also the Body of the said Richard Baldwin, who departed this Life the 1st of Sept. 1727. Aged 56 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, late Wife of Arthur Oliver, Citizen and Skinner of LONDON, Daughter of Mary Stringer, of this Parish; she was a dutiful Daughter and a virtuous Wife: She departed this Life December the 28th, 1716. in the 23d Year of her Age.

Contra Vim Mortis non est Medicamen in hortis.

Weep not for me, my Soul's at Rest,
To live with Christ I hold it best.

Jacet hic humatus Robertus Crofts, Cives et Mercator Scissor Londinensis, Warrone in Lancastria è Vetusta natus Familia ab hac vita ad meliorem commigravit Martii die 22d Ann. Dom. 1712. Ætatis suæ LXXV.

Hic etiam jacet Elizabetha Uxor, pia et religiosa Relicta supra memorati Rob. Crofts, obiit die 17^o Septembris, Anno 1721. Ætatis suæ 79. Ut vixit ita mortua est Optima Mulierum. Gerardus Burnham Nat. 20^o Feb. 1693, obiit 29^o Junii 1716. Anno Ætat. suæ 23^o.

Within this Vault lies interred the Body of Robert Dal Gardno, Gentleman, late of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life the 6th of October 1717. Aged 44 Years.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mr. Jerome Churchey, late of LONDON, Goldsmith, who departed this Life the 13th of March, 1717. Aged 48 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Newman, Wife of Mr. George Newman, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 18th of April, 1718. Aged 57.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Charles Edwards, Citizen and Clothworker of LONDON, who departed this Life the 12th Day of June, 1718, in the 62d Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of William, Son of William Forthergill, of this Parish, who departed this Life Feb. the 10th, 1718-19, in the 17th Year of his Age.

Here I desire to lie at Rest,
In hopes to rise among the Just.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Pead, Daughter of James and Elizabeth Pead, of this Parish, who departed

departed this Life the 27th Day of March 1719, in the 10th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. John Hollister, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, who died the 7th of July, 1719. Aged 75.

Within this Vault lies interred the Body of Joseph Thornhill, of this Parish, and Margaret his Wife, who lived in Unity and holy Wedlock 34 Years, and died in Hopes of a joyful Resurrection: Margaret departed this Life September the 25th, 1717, in the 60th Year of her Age. Joseph departed this Life December the 2d, 1718, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Having had Issue ten Children, of whom only survive Joseph, Robert, Margaret and Mary.

Here also lieth the Body of the abovenamed Joseph Thornhill, who departed this Life the 30th of March, 1720. Aged 32 Years.

Here also lieth the Body of the abovenamed Robert Thornhill, jun. who departed this Life the 18th of May, 1722. Aged 31 Years.

Here also lies interred the Body of Mrs. Margaret Arthur, Daughter of the abovesaid Mr. Thornhill: She departed this Life March the 22d, 1715, in the 39th Year of her Age.

Here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Sufanna Comber, late Wife of James Comber, Esq; of this Parish, who departed this Life the 10th Day of October, 1718, in the 64th Year of her Age.

Here also lieth the Body of James Comber, Esq; Husband of the said Sufanna Comber: He died the 22d of May, 1721, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. William Hart, late of the Parish of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Goldsmith, who departed this Life the 2d Day of October, 1718, in the 52d Year of her Age.

Here lies also the Body of Mrs. Sufanna Hart, Relict of the abovenamed William Hart, who died June the 3d, 1726. Aged 63.

Here lies also the Body of Mr. William Hart, Nephew of the abovesaid, who died the 28th Day of Feb. 1727. Aged 44 Years.

In a Vault under this Tomb lieth interred the Body of Mr. William Hart, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who departed this Life the 9th Day of Jan. 1717. Aged 25.

Also the Body of John Hart, Father of the abovesaid William Hart, Citizen and Mercer of LONDON, who died the 3d of July, 1723, in the 64th Year of his Age.

And the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Hart, Daughter of the abovesaid John Hart, who died the 4th of March, 1730. *Ætat.* 40.

In a Vault underneath this Stone, lies interred the Body of Edward Higges, of this Parish, who died September the 26th, 1723, in the 47th Year of his Age.

Edward Higges, jun. died December the 25th, 1719, in the 5th Year of his Age.

William Higges, died July the 14th, 1721, in the 1st Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Frances Vibart, late Wife of Langelot Vibart, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life August the 25th, 1720. Aged 36 Years, six Months and 10 Days.

Here lies the Body of Richard Cole, of this Parish, he died August the 24th, 1720. Aged 32 Years.

In a Vault underneath this Stone lies interred the Body of William Popple, late of St. Margaret's Westminster, Esq; who died the 11th Day of May, 1722. Aged 50 Years.

Also Mary Popple his Mother, who died the 11th Day of November, 1722. Aged 79 Years.

William Popple, Esq; (Father of the abovenamed William Popple) who died the 22d Day of May 1710, and was removed to this Place

from the Parish Church of St. Andrew's, Holbourn. Aged 86 Years.

And Mariana Popple, (Daughter of the first named William Popple) who died the 12th Day of May, 1733. Aged 22 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Dyna Lloyd, the Wife of Mr. Samuel Lloyd, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Cordwainer, who departed this Life the 13th of December, 1724, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Nicholas Jonquett Lepine. He departed this Life the XXVI Day of January MDCC^{XXI}_{XXII}. Aged LXIX Years, and late of this Parish.

Here lieth the Body of Sarah Armstrong, Wife of Philip Armstrong, who departed this Life August the 7th, 1722. Aged 46 Years.

Also here lieth the Body of Christiana Armstrong, second Wife of Philip Armstrong, who departed this Life the 23d of December, 1730, in the 47th Year of her Age.

Anthony Fryer, who died the 31st of December, 1722. Aged 44 Years, 10 Months, 3 Weeks and 4 Days.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Jordan, who departed this Life Sept. 12th, 1719-20, in the 9th Year of her Age.

When my Father and my Mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up; my Times are in thy Hand.

Also lies the Body of Mrs. Mary Jordan, and Mother of the above Wife of Mr. William Jordan of this Parish, who departed this Life April the 5th, 1735, in the 54th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of John Broom of this Parish, he died the 26th of Septem. 1732, aged 70 Years.

On a very handsome Tomb of an Oval Form, is the following Inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Weedon, Merchant, late of this Parish, who departed this Life January the 3d, 1714, aged 58.

In Hopes

Of a Blessed Resurrection

Underneath

Lies the Body

of

Henry Dottin,

A young Man

Of great Expectation.

For Probity of Manners, and Sweetness of Temper, much to be lamented,

Who was fervent and frequent in Praying

Whom God graciously heard.

In not taking away his Speech, or his Reason, 'till he took him to himself.

And who in his last Agonies, and the Pangs of Death,

Breath'd this Ejaculation.

All this, and more, can I suffer, to live with thee, O my God!

O God have Mercy upon him, and me,

He enter'd into this Life the XXII of May 1701. Departed out of it the XXI of June 1721.

A good Life hath but few Days; but a good Name endureth for ever.

Here lieth the Body of Samuel Bayley, late of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, who died November the 2d, 1721. Aged 63.

Also Frances Bayley, Wife of the above, who died October the 23d, 1726. Aged 75.

Underneath this Stone lie interred the Bodies of Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life April the 18th, in the Year of our Lord 1711. Aged 86.

Elizabeth Thompson, eldest Daughter of the said Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life Feb. 3, in the Year of our Lord 1722-3. Aged 65.

And

And of Jeronima Swinburn, youngest Daughter of the said Mary Swinburn, who departed this Life, Aug. 18, in the Year of our Lord 1727, aged 65.

Here lieth the Body of Margaret Clarke, late of this Parish, who died Jan. the 12th, 1721, aged five Weeks.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Sarah Eastwood, Wife of Thomas Eastwood, of Gosport in the County of Hants', who died the 16th of March, 1720, aged 74 Years.

Also the Body of Benjamin Bradley, her Brother, late of LONDON, Merchant, who died the 15th of Decemb. 1731, aged 75 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Eliz. West, Wife of Christopher West, of this Parish, who departed this Life the 10th of June, 1721, in the 67th Year of her Age.

To whose Memory this Tomb is erected.

Here lies the Body of Dame Julia, Relict of Sir William Blackett of Newcastle upon Tyne, Bart. afterwards Wife of Sir William Thomson, Knt. Recorder of the City of LONDON; she died the 16th of August, 1722.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Sandford, late Citizen and Salter of LONDON, who departed this Life the 11th of October, 1722, aged 63 Years.

And also the Body of Mrs. Mary Sandford, Wife of the abovenamed Mr. James Sandford, who departed this Life, Jan. 19, 1724, in the 59th Year of her Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Margaret Peartree, Wife of Edward Peartree of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields, who departed this Life the 21st of Decemb. in the Year of our Lord 1723, aged 57.

Born at Abingdon in Berkshire.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. James Fuller, late of the Strand, Seedsman, who departed this Life the 6th of August, 1723, in the 45th Year of his Age.

In the Profession of his Religion he was sincere, a good Subject, and an honest Man. As a Husband, he was careful and obliging.

As a Father, he was kind and prudent, and, as a Friend, he had few Equals. For, as Honesty and good Sense could only merit his Esteem, so nothing but Baseness could ever forfeit it.

Here lieth interred the Body of Edward Finchan, late of LONDON, Blackwell-Hall Factor, who departed this Life the 11th of March, 1722, aged 45 Years.

Underneath whereas you see

There lies the Body of Simon Tree; who departed this Life August the 12th, 1722, in the 64th Year of his Age.

Also here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Eliz. Mills, Wife of Mr. John Mills, of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, and Daughter of the abovementioned Mr. Simon Tree, who departed this Life the 3d Day of October, 1723, in the 27th Year of her Age.

In a Vault underneath this Tomb lies interred the Bodies of Catharine and Isabel, Sister of Thomas Ubancke of this Parish.

Also the Body of Sir Thomas Ubancke, late of this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life Feb. 26, 1723-4, in the 72d Year of his Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Grace Bunn, late Wife of John Bunn of this Parish, who departed this Life the 27th of Oct. 1700, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Also the Body of John Bunn abovementioned, who departed this Life the 18th of January, 1724, in the 93d Year of his Age.

Mary Tuthill, Wife of Henry Tuthill, Citizen of LONDON, departed this Life the 6th of July, 1724, aged 55 Years.

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And likewise Thomas Tuthill, her eldest Son, Captain of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, died the 2d of Feb. 1724-5, aged 33.

Henry Tuthill, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of LONDON, late Husband of the said Mary Tuthill, died 29 Jan. 1727, aged 69 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Wm. Robinson, Hosier, late of the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, who departed this Life the 11th of May, 1726, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Blest be his Rest, and sacred be his Urn.

To him we must, not him to us return.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. John Ravonschraft, late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 19th of Day June, 1726, aged 74 Years.

Here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Anne Compere, late Wife of Mr. Thomas Compere, Citizen of LONDON. Ob. the 27th of July, 1727. Ætat. 52.

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Vicent, late of St. James's, Soap-maker, who died October the 17th, 1727, in the 60th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Philippa, Wife of Mr. Thomas Powel, of the Parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, who departed this Life, Feb. 10, 1725-6, aged 58 Years.

Sufannah Townesend died the 17th of Oct. 1726, aged 73 Years.

In a Vault lieth the Body of Mr. John Marston, Bricklayer, of the Parish of Hampstead, who departed this Life, March the 28th, in the 49th Year of his Age, Anno Dom. 1727.

Here underneath in a Vault lieth interred the Body of Edward Salisbury, late of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life Nov. the 13th, 1728, aged 82.

As also the Remains of Ann his Wife, and Elizabeth his Daughter, who were removed from a Vault in the Parish aforesaid.

Here lieth the Body of Sarah Knight, late Wife of William Knight of this Parish, who departed this Life Sept. 29, 1728, aged 46 Years.

On a raised Tomb, adorned with carved fluted Pilasters, Cherubims Heads, Flowers, and the Arms of the Deceased, is the following Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Capt. John Merry, formerly an East-India Commander, one of the eldest Brothers of the Trinity-House, and many Years Deputy-Governor of the Hudsons-Bay Company.

These Employments he was eminently qualified for, by his distinguished Knowledge in Naval Affairs, and by Application and good Conduct was recovered from a low, and almost desperate Condition, to a surprizing State of Wealth and Reputation. He departed this Life the 2d of March, 1728.

Here lies the Body of John Fincher, Citizen and Plumber of LONDON, who died July 25, 1727, aged 61 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Jane, late Wife of Zachariah Bleake of this Parish, who departed this Life, Feb. 9, 1720, aged 34 Years.

Also his second Wife Mary Bleake, who departed this Life November the 23d, 1728.

Here lies interred the Body of Matthew Evans of this Parish, Yeoman, who died Oct. 27, 1729, aged 74 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Richard Shephard, late of this Parish, who departed this Life the 15th of Nov. 1729, in the 38th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Kempton, who died the 9th of April, 1729, aged 54 Years.

Also the Body of Mrs. Francis Kempton, Wife of the abovesaid Mr. Edward Kempton, who died the 30th of January, 1732, in the 63d Year of her Age.

Here lies the Body of Mr. Samuel Roades, late of the Parish of St. Bride's LONDON, Distiller, who departed this Life the 2d Day of May, 1729, aged 43 Years.

10 H

In

In a Vault underneath this Stone lies the Bodies of Richard and Lettice Norton, Children of John and Jane Norton of this Parish.

Also the Body of Catharine Goulding, Mother of the said Jane Norton.

Also here lieth the Body of Jane Norton, Wife of the abovesaid John Norton, who died the 29th Day of Decem. 1729, aged 52 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Eliz. Lanman of this Parish, who departed this Life March the 30th, 1728, aged 62 Years.

Also the Body of Mr. Robert Billson of this Parish, he died May the 29th, 1730, in the 37th Year of his Age.

Charles Affleck died July the 29th, 1730, aged three Years and 11 Months.

Here lieth the Body of Nicholas Hall of Furnival's-Inn, Gent. ob. March the 29th, 1730, aged 35.

He was of a generous Temper,
Not dilatory in Practice;
He, with Integrity and Expedition,
Executed Trusts reposed in him,
And was of Principles truly just.

Also Margaret, his Wife, departed this Life the 23d of June, 1732, aged 29 Years.

Here lies the Body of Jane Strudwick, the Daughter of William Strudwick, Citizen of LONDON, who departed this Life, July the 6th, 1731.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Buckeridge, late Wife of Mr. William Buckeridge of this Parish, who departed this Life June the 6th, 1732, aged 60 Years.

Here lieth the Body of William Cooper, who departed this Life on the 16th Day of June, Anno Dom. 1733, in the 39th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Edward Merrill, Son of the Rev. Mr. Zachary Merrill, ob. Novem. the 15th, 1729, aged 10 Years.

And also lies the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Merrill, Relict of the abovesaid Rev. Mr. Zachary Merrill, and Mother of the said Edward Merrill, who departed this Life, December the 9th, 1733, aged 57 Years.

Here lieth the Body of George Caton, of St. Martin's in the Fields, who departed this Life, Feb. 17, 1723, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Here also lies the Body of Mary Caton, his Wife, who departed this Life, Decem. 6, 1732, in the 48th Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Hannah Hunt, Widow of Nathaniel Hunt, Citizen and Draper of LONDON, who departed this Life the 12th of August, 1733, aged 82 Years.

Here lies the Body of Robert-Nathaniel Thruppe, Son of Mr. Charlton Thruppe, Merchant of LONDON, who was born the 12th of June, 1733, and died the 13th of Octob. following.

Here lieth the Body of Joseph Stanfield, born March the 20th, 1730, and died October the 17th, 1731.

Here lieth the Body of Esther Stanfield, who departed this Life the 9th of Feb. 1733. Aged two Years.

Also here lieth the Body of Samuel Stanfield, who was born the 25th of October, 1733, and departed this Life the 3d of July, 1734.

Here lieth interred the Body of William Brook, Esq; late of this Parish, formerly a Turkey Merchant, who departed this Life the 11th Day of May, Anno Domini 1734. Aged 64 Years.

On a handsome Tomb, with Iron Rails round it, is this Inscription.

In this Vault lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Levett, of this Parish, who departed this Life June the 10th, 1734, in the 42d Year of her Age.

Hampstead is no Parish, but the Minister of the Place is Chaplain to the Lord, or, as it now happens, to the Lady of the Manor. The Lady of the Manor at this Time is Mrs. *Gomes*, the Minister the Rev. Dr. *Warren*, who is likewise Rector of *Stratford le Bow*. his two Curates are the Rev. Mr. *Watts*, and the Rev. Mr. *Wright*.

HERE is likewise a Chapel on what is called the *Wells Walk*, which was formerly a Dancing Room, but being since consecrated, is let by Mr. *Mitchell* the Owner of it, to the Doctor who has Divine Service performed in it twice every Sunday, by himself or Curates, for which Trouble he is paid by the Advantage he makes of the Seats.

OF the Water here, some have a great Opinion; but the Place is but little resorted to upon that Account, and they are not much used at present.

CHAP. II.

A LIST of the OFFICERS of their MAJESTIES HOUSEHOLD, and those of the rest of the ROYAL FAMILY.

The KING's Household.

Lord Steward, William, Duke of Devonshire, Wages 100 l. per Ann. Board Wages 1360 l.

Treasurer of the Household, John, Lord Delawar, Wages 123 l. 13 s. 8 d. Board Wages 1076 l. 6 s. 4 d.

Comptroller of the Household, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath, Wages 107 l. 17 s. 6 d. Board Wages 1092 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Cofferer of the King's Household, Horatio Walpole Esq; Wages 100 l. Board Wages 400 l.

Master of the Household, George Treby, Esq; Wages 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. Board Wages 433 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Clerks of the Green-Cloth, Sir Thomas Read, Bart. Thomas Wynne, Esq; 500 l. each.

Clerks Comptrollers, Thomas Hales, and Robert Bristow, Esq; 500 l. each.

All the following Officers below Stairs are under the Lord Steward.

Accompting-House.

Yeomen of the Accompting House, Sackville Bale, and Isaac Dedier, Esq; 78 l. per Annum each.

Grooms of the Accompting House, Archibald Campbell, William Paul, and Henry Sedgwick, 57 l. 8 s. 4 d. each.

Messenger, Edmund Stone.

Chamber Keepers, Meredith Lloyd, and Edward Davis 20 l. per Annum each.

Bake House,

Thomas Holland, Esq; Clerk, 80 l. per Ann.

John Clerk, Yeoman, 50 l.

Eustace Tomlins, Thomas Collins, William Collins, Grooms 40 l. per Annum each

Pantry,

Gentleman and Yeoman, Mr. Paul Lingen, 60 l. per Annum

John Humstone, Yeoman, 50 l.

John Gold, Robert Channon, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Buttery,

Peter Campbell, Gentleman and Yeoman 60 l.

John Turner, Yeoman, 50 l.

Tadeus Van Sanden, Charles Hayes, Robert Ekin, Grooms at 40 l. per Annum each

Cellar,

Keepers of the Store Cellar, James Cockburne, 100 l. Samuel Towers, 60 l.

James

James Strong, William Smith, Francis Brooks, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each

John Scheen, David Muroe, Grooms, at 40 l. each

Spicery,

Richard Davenant, Esq; Clerk, 100 l. per Annum

Confectionary,

John Fraigneau, and Andrew Ferre, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each

Alphon Caillo, Groom, 40 l.

Extry,

William Beager, Gentleman, 60 l.

James Towers, Yeoman, 50 l.

William Smith, and James Meredith, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Laundry,

Dorothy Philips, Laundress of all the Table and Household Linnen, 120 l.

King's Privy Kitchen,

Henry Lowman, Esq; Chief Clerk, 250 l.

James Eckerfall, Esq; second Clerk, 150 l.

Charles Brexton, Esq; Master Cook, 150 l.

Claude Arnaud, senior, Esq; second Master Cook, 120 l.

Henry Lyon, Yeoman of the Mouth, 60 l.

John Ayres, Henry Evans, and Daniel Durant, Yeomen of the Privy Kitchen, at 60 l. per Annum each

Claude Arnaud, junior, John Thornborough, John Conyers, and Edward Richardson, Grooms, at 50 l. per Annum each

William Chamber, Thomas Griffith, John Hobbs, Peter Supplie, Children of the Privy-Kitchen, at 40 l. per Annum each

John Hobbs, and Thomas Percival, Scourers, at 30 l. per Annum each

Samuel Edmonds, Joseph Eatwell, Edward Green, Henry York, Turn Broaches, 30 l. per Annum each

William Gamul, Door Keeper, 30 l. per Annum

Joseph Hobson, Soil Carrier.

Acaterly,

Serjeant, James Halfey, Esq; 60 l.

Sole Clerk, Henry Powel, Esq; 120 l.

Yeoman of the Salt Stores, Timothy Jordan 15 l.

Larder,

James Wildon, and John Everitt, Yeomen, 50 l. per Annum each

Charles Marriot, John Colebatch, George Cook, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Poultry,

John Skinner, Esq; Clerk, 80 l.

George Ackers, Yeoman, 50 l.

Isaac Grassigneau, and John Walworth, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Scalding-House,

Hugh Parry, Yeoman, 50 l.

John Hodson, and John Meredith, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Pastery,

Thomas Browne, Yeoman, 50 l.

John Smith and Thomas Smith, Grooms, at 40 l. each

Thomas Galloway, Child, 30 l.

William Steward, Turner, 30 l.

Edward Northey, Salfary Man, 30 l.

Scullery,

William Popleton, and Sackville Bale, Yeomen, at 50 l. per Annum each

James Cockburne, and John Allen, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Robert Chambers, and Francis Thompson, Pages, at 35 l. per Annum each

James Calhoun, John Thompson, Thomas Winwood, Children at 50 l. per Annum each

Richard Turner, Benjamin Bucknall, Robert Emms, John Woolley, Pan-Keepers, at 30 l. per Annum each

Sarah Allen, Servant; 31 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ann.

John Thomas, Pewter-Scourer, 30 l.

Wood-Yard,

Edward Parsons, Esq; Clerk, 80 l.

Yeoman, 50 l.

Somerfet English, Samuel Nash, Grooms, 40 l. per Annum each

Harbingers,

Peter La Roche, Gentleman-Harbinger, 60 l.

Luke Darrington, Robert Parsons, John Campbell, Charles Gibbon, John Rutter, Yeomen-Harbingers, 50 l. per Annum each

Porters at the Gate,

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Serjeant-Porter, 120 l.

James Lovet, Robert Vernon, James Butcher, and Matthias Strickland, Yeomen-Porters, 50 l. per Annum each

Philip Hanchet, Edgar Parker, and William Cotton, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Carr-Takers,

Stephen Whitaker, and Israel May, Yeoman; Carr-Takers, at 53 l. per Annum each

William Rice, John Holbeech, and Nicholas Mecbourne, Grooms, at 40 l. per Annum each

Tail-Carr-Takers,

Anthony Bruce, Peter Metcalfe, Simon Boswell, Francis Green, 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each

Almonry,

John Eddowes, Yeoman, 50 l. per Annum; Thomas Turner, Groom, 40 l. per Annum

Officers of the Hall,

John Philips and William Paul, 30 l. per Annum each

Marshalsea,

Knight-Marshal,

Sir Philip Meadows, 26 l. per Annum

William Agar, James Warrington, William Burley, John North, Cornelius Tomlinson, John Hawkins, Marshal's Men, at 20 l. per Annum each

John Hardisty, Clerk of the Verge, 33 l.

Robert White, Coroner, 30 l.

Purveyors,

Fishmongers; Thomas Broughton, Edward Watson, Thomas Newman

Poulterers, Anthony Widbird, Charles Nichols

Linnen-Drapers, John Day, Henry Warchop

Grocers, Elizabeth Miles and Mr. Wilson

Oilman, Robert Burton

Brewer, William Hucks, Esq;

Butchers, Robert Bland, Mark Bowes, and Thomas Ruffel

Purveyors of Bacon, William Wayte, and John Snowden

Brazier and Ironmonger, Samuel Bowling

Pewterer, Mrs. Nicholson

Tallow-Chandlers, Thomas Bradford, and Thomas Cuthbert

Water Engine-maker, Richard Newsham

Lord

Lord Chamberlain's Office,

Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household,
Charles Duke of Grafton, Wages, 100 l. Board
Wages, 1100 l.

Vice-Chamberlain,

The Lord Hervey, Wages, 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.
Board Wages, 499 l. 15 s.

Groom of the Stole,

Henry, Earl of Pembroke

Gentlemen of the Bedchamber,

Wm. D. of Manchester	James E. of Waldgrave
Wm. Earl of Essex	Thomas Lord Paget
William-Anne, Earl of	John Lord Hinton
Albemarle	Lord William Manners
John Earl of Dunmore	Lord Viscount Harcourt
Charles Earl of Selkirk	1000 l. per Annum each
Wm. Earl of Cowper	

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber,

Sir Edward Lawrence	Humphrey Brent Esq;
Crew Offley Esq;	John Coke Esq;
Sir Sydenham Fowkes	Lisle Hacket Esq;
John Tryon Esq;	Sir Molton Lambard
William Sheppard Esq;	Sir Gilbert Pickering
John Salter Esq;	Daniel Houghton Esq;
John Eldred Esq;	Humphrey Start Esq;
Sir George Walter	John Sambroke Esq;
Robert Boswell Esq;	Benjamin Moyer Esq;
John Morris Esq;	Sir Henry Ashurst
Coulthorp Long Esq;	Sir William Dudley
Charles Hayes Esq;	William Forrester Esq;
Lord La Poer	Gideon Harvey Esq;
Henry Hawley Esq;	Sir Richard Sherrard
Edward Hopkins Esq;	Nathan Hickman Esq;
Henry Holt Henly Esq;	Francis Duncombe Esq;
Thomas Everdale Esq;	Sir Thomas Read
Edward Leigh Esq;	Jeremiah Sambroke Esq;
Sir Edward Coke	Sir George - Bridges
John Crew Esq;	Skipwith
Henry Grefwald Esq;	Henry Stratfield Esq;
Joseph Wyndham Esq;	Thomas Brocas Esq;
Courtney Crocker Esq;	Wriothesly Betton Esq;
Moses Raper Esq;	Commodore Stewart
Horat. Townshend Esq;	

These Gentlemen have great Honours belong-
ing to their Office, but no Salary, Fee or Per-
quisite.

Grooms of the Bedchamber,

Colonel Thomas Paget	Sir Robert Rich Bart.
Hon. John Campbell	John Clavering Esq;
Esq;	Hon. James Brudenel
Brig. Gen. Churchill	Esq;
Hon. James Campbell	Salary 500 l. per Annum
Esq;	each
Sir Char. Hotham Bart.	

Pages of the Back-Stairs,

Mr Lambert De Grave	Mr Abfalom Evans
Mr Edward Brown	Mr Nash
Mr William Taylor	80 l. per Annum each
Mr Andrew Schields	

Cup-Bearers,

Walter Littleton Esq;	33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per
Henry Green Esq;	Annum each
John Hay Esq;	

Carvers,

Henry Cole Esq;	Gasp. Fre. Henning Esq;
Robert Tripp Esq;	33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per
John Tilburg Esq;	Annum each

Gentlemen Sewers,

Char. de la Faye Esq;	John Hedges Esq;
Grey Longueville Esq;	33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per
Stephen Mourner Esq;	Annum each

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber,

Rob. Hemmington Esq;	Francis Clark Esq;
Rich. Whitworth Esq;	200 l. per Annum each
John Cope Esq;	

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber,

James Trymer Esq;	Wentworth Odiarne
John Parsons Esq;	Esq;
Cornelius Tilburg Esq;	73 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters,

Sir Charles Dalton Kt.	Sir Thomas Brand Kt.
Black-Rod	Henry Ballendine Esq;
James Stuart Esq;	150 l. per Annum each

Assistant Gentleman Usher,

Henry Gardy Esq; 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum

Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters in ordinary,

John Goodwin Esq;	Everard Buckworth Esq;
Robert Tripp Esq;	John Jenkins Esq;
James Eckerfall Esq;	James Colthorp Esq;
Isaac Dedier Esq;	50 l. per Annum each
Charles Bodens Esq;	

Sewers of the Great Chamber.

Mr Thomas Tate	Mr Ch. Nezereau
Mr Charles Cromp	Mr Hugh Hanny
Mr Mich. Nevil	Mr Simonety Vincent
Mr Phil. Orrillard	38 l. 15 s. 7 d. per An-
Mr Paul Garnier	num each

Grooms of the Great Chamber, or Messengers,

Mr John Stone	Mr Thomas Symons
Mr Henry Watts	Mr William Chambers
Mr Adam Lisney	Mr Robert Jenkinson
Mr Charles Harrison	Mr Thomas Martin
Mr John Dupuis	at 40 l. per Ann. each
Mr Philip Pots	

Pages of the Presence,

Mr Edward Willis	Mr William Mosly
Mr Wm. Farnborough	Mr Samuel Hurst

Coffer-Bearers,

Mr Edward Humphreys	54 l. 15 s. per Annum
Mr Richard Fosbrook	each

Removing Wardrobe,

The Hon. Grey Maynard, Esq; Yeoman, 320 l.
per Annum

Grooms

Thomas Williams	130 l. per Annum each;
Paul Urtchcot, Esq;	

Pages,

Mr Peter Forbes	Mr Charles Lucas
Mr William Keene	100 l. per Ann. each

Wardrobe-Keeper at St. James's,

Thomas Saunders, Esq; 100 l. per Annum

Under House-Keeper at St. James's,

Lambert de Grave, Esq; 100 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor,

Mr Mann, 160 l. per Annum

*Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private
Lodgings at Hampton-Court,*
Mr John Turner, 230 l. per Annum

Under

Under House-Keeper at Hampton-Court,
Somerfet Inglish, Esq; 320 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kensington
Mrs Jane Kein, 400 l. per Annum

Standing Wardrobe-Keeper, and Clerk of the
Wardrobe at Whitehall,

Piercy Kirk, Esq; 200 l. per Annum

Keeper of the Guns and Private Armory,
Piercy-Guinon de Beauboison, No Salary

Officers of his Majesty's Robes.

Master of the Robes,

Augustus Schutz, Esq; 800 l. per Annum
Charles Bramstead, Esq; Clerk, 160 l. per Ann.
Capt Maddocks, Yeoman, 255 l. per Annum
Mr John Pitt, first Groom, 80 l. per Annum
Mr D. Macrett, second Groom, 80 l. per Ann.
Mr Anth. Ryley, third Groom, 60 l. per Ann.
Mr John Smith, first Waiter, 90 l. per Annum
Mr Wm. Smelt, second Waiter, 50 l. per Ann.
William Smith, Page, 58 l. per Annum
John Gere, Brother, 80 l. per Annum
John Hobbs, Messenger, 60 l. per Annum
John Gitlins, Furrier, 20 l. per Annum
— Migault, Clerk, 40 l. per Annum

Laundress of the Body Linnen.

Mrs. Margaret Purcel, 400 l. per Ann.

Necessary Woman.

Mrs. Susannah White, 12 l. 5 s. per Ann.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

John, Lord Hobart, 314 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann.
Mr. Joseph Keen, Clerk]

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Edward Jenkins, Esq; 150 l. per Annum

Jewel-Office.

Master of the Jewel-Office;

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Lynn, 450 l. per Ann.
Richard Aldworth, Esq; Yeoman, 106 l. 15 s.
per Annum.
Edward Yardley, Esq; Groom, 106 l. 15 s.
per Annum
Mr R. Sedgwick, Clerk, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann.
Mr John Tyfoe, Godsmith

Master of the Ceremonies,

Sir Clement Cotterel, Knight, 300 l. per Ann.
Dr John Inglish, Assistant, 6 s. 8 d. per Diem
Dr John Inglish, Marshal, 100 l. per Annum

Serjeants at Arms,

Tho. Sebastian Turft	John Andrew Heymen
Edward Horner	Thomas Coke
Benjamin Hall	Philip Shard
Joseph Lawfon	Thomas Wilkins, Esqs;

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,

Captain, John Duke of Montagu, 1000 l. per Annum

Lieutenant, Lord Henry Beauclerk, 500 l. per Annum

Standard-Bearer, Sir William Wynne, Knight, 310 l. per Annum

Clerk of the Cheque, ————— Esq;
120 l. per Annum

Gentlemen Pensioners,

Gregory Westcombe	Henry Trent, Esqrs.
William Westcombe	Sir John Taylor Knight

VOL. II.

Thomas Hansel
Peter Power
James Barnard
Nathaniel Lambert
Nicholas Blowing
George Bellamy
Henry Barnesley
Richard Sankey
John Crouch
John Dagwell
William Woods
William Morley
William Houghton
Henry Cooper
R. Thoroughgood, Esqs.
William Taylor

Sir A. Chadwicke Knt.
John Taylor
Edward Compton
Thomas Smith
Chamberlain Allats
— Bowden
Owen Jones
George Maddison
Henry Allen
Thomas Pennymann
Matthew Goffet
Jacob Delamot Blagney
Paul Gorneau
William Hoskins, Esqrs.
Robert Frampton
100 l. per Annum each

Gentleman Harbinger, Mr Henry Potter
Axe-Keeper, Mr. William Baldwin

Yeomen of the Guard,

Captain, the Right Hon. the Lord Ashburn-
ham, 1000 l. per Annum

Lieutenant, Thomas Wyndham, Esq; 500 l.
per Annum

Ensign, Andrew Charlton, Esq; 300 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Checque, Edward Stanley, Esq;
150 l. per Annum

Corporals, Francis Clark, Matthias Hickering-
gall, William Le Grand Laroche, Esqrs. 150 l.
per Annum each

Eight Ushers, at 50 l. per Annum each

100 Yeomen, at 40 l. per Annum each

Master of the Revels,

Francis Henry Lee, Esq; 10 l. per Annum

Groom-Porter,

Thomas Archer, Esq; 550 l. per Annum

Master of the Tennis-Court,

Charles Fitzroy, Esq; 130 l. per Annum

Officers of his Majesty's Royal Chapel:

Lord Almoner,

The most Rev. Father in God, Lancelot, Lord
Archbishop of York, 200 l. per Annum

Sub-Almoner,

The Reverend Dr. Gilbert, Canon of Christ-
Church, Oxon. 97 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum
Yeoman, Mr John Eddowes, 50 l. per Annum
Groom, Mr Rich. Blakefmore, 40 l. per Ann.

Dean of the Chapel,

The Right Reverend Edmund Lord Bishop of
London, 200 l. per Annum

Sub-Dean,

The Rev. Dr. Carleton, 91 l. 5 s. per Annum

Clerk of the Closet,

The Right Rev. Benjamin Lord Bishop of
Winchester, 61 l. 18 s. per Annum

Deputies,

The Rev. Dean Gilbert, Dr. Taylor, and Dr
Reynolds

These last have no Salaries

Closet Keeper,

Thomas Reading, 41 l. 10 s. per Annum

The Clerk of the Closet is allowed for Sur-
plices and other Necessaries, 53 l. 5 s. per Ann.

The Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Dr Hayley	Dr Terry
Dr Francke	Dr Finch
Dr Foulkes	Dr Holcombe
Dr Clarke	

10 I

Dr Croxall

Dr Croxal	Dr Towers
Dr Jones	Dr Lewis
Dr Hutton	Dr Perry
Dr Thistlethwaite	Dr Bundy
Dr Holland	Dr Bentley
Dr Salter	Dr Greenwood
Dr Birch	Dr Chandler
Dr Pearce	Dr Cockburn
Dr Hargrave	Dr Knight
Dr Waterland	Dr Andrews
Dr Morfon	Dr Young
Dr Cowper	Dr Briggs
Dr Lynch	Dr Chamberlain
Dr Benfon	Dr George
Mr Worth	Mr Barnard
Dr Stebbing	Mr Inett
Dr Day	Mr Shuckford
Dr Crow	Dr Heyling
Dr Knipe	Dr Thomas

Gentlemen of the Chapel,

Dr William Turner	Mr Samuel Weeley
Mr John Church	Mr Thomas Baker,
Mr Thomas Jennings	Mr Samuel Chittle
Mr Thomas Edwards	Mr John Gethin
Mr Wm. Wasbourne	Mr Peter Randal
Mr John Freeman	Mr James Chelfum
Mr John Mafon	Mr Talbot Young
Mr Bernard Gates	Mr Abr. Sharpe, Conf.
Mr Francis Hughes	Mr Bell
Mr William Battel	Mr William Parry
Dr Carleton, Sub-dean	Mr How, Salary 73 l.
Mr George Laye	per Annum each

Clerk of the Cheque,

Mr Jonathan Smith, no Salary

*First Organist and Composer,*Mr John Weldon, second Organist, Dr Green,
140 l. per Annum each*Serjeant of the Vestry,*Mr Jonathan Smith, 73 l. per Annum
And for washing Surplices, and other Necessaries for the Chapels of St. James's and Whitehall, 109 l. 2 s.*Yeoman of the Vestry,*

Mr Thomas Langhorn, 54 l. 15 s.

Groom of the Vestry,

Mr William Duncombe, 51 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Annum

Lutenist, Mr John Shore, 40 l. 10 s.*Violist,* Mr Francis Goodfense, 40 l.*Organ Blower,* Mr Jonathan Ray, 20 l.*Bell-Ringer,* Mr. Thomas Wilkins, 15 l.

To the Closet-Keeper, for providing Table Linnen for the Chaplains, 18 l. 5 s.

To the same for washing it, 13 l.

There are twenty-four Chaplains at Whitehall, being Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, who have 30 l. per Annum each

*Physicians in Ordinary to his Majesty,*Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Dr Thomas Goodman
Dr Richard Mead Dr John Hollings*Physician to the Household,*

Dr Lewis Telfier

*Surgeons,*Ambrose Dickins, Esq; Serjeant Surgeon,
396 l. 13 s. 4 d.*King's Surgeon,*

Claudius Amyand, Esq; 200 l.

Surgeon to the Household,

John Ranby, Esq; 200 l.

Apothecaries to the Person,

Mr Daniel Graham, 275 l. per Annum

Mr P. Garnier, 320 l. per Annum

*Apothecaries to the Household,*Mr John Allen, Mr Marmaduke Lilly, 159 l.
19 s. 10 d. each*Poet Laureat,*

Colley Cibber, Esq; 100 l.

Historiographer,

Jenkin Thomas Philips, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

Principal Painter,

Charles Jervase, Esq; 200 l.

Painter in Enamel, or Cabinet Painter,

Mr Bernard Lens, 200 l. per Annum

Surveyor and Keeper of Pictures,

Peter Walton, Esq; 200 l.

*Serjeant Painter of all his Majesty's Works,
Royal Palaces and Houses, and to the Wardrobe,*

John Thornhill, Esq; 200 l. per Annum

*Master Bricklayer of all his Majesty's Works and
Buildings in England,*

Thomas Churchill, Esq; 200 l. per Annum

*Knight Harbinger,*William Cowper, Esq; 20 Marks per Annum,
and 10 s. per Diem, when he travels to attend
the Court.*House-Keeper at Windsor-Castle,*

Mrs Anne Marriot

At Kensington,

Mr Jane Kien

Under House-keeper at St. James's,

Lambert du Grace

At Whitehall,

Piercy Kirk, Esq;

At Westminster Palace,

Nathaniel Blackerby, Esq;

At Somerset-house,

Mrs Mary Campbell

At Newmarket,

Andrew Charlton

At Hampton,

Somerset English, Esq;

*House-Keeper at Greenwich; and Keeper of the
Park there,*

Sir John Jennings

*Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-Park, and at
St. James's Park,*

William Earl of Essex

*Keeper of Windsor Forest, and the Parks and
Warrens there,*

Duke of St. Alban's

Keeper of Windsor great and little Park,

Sarah Dutcheff of Malborough

Keeper of Waltham Forest,

Peregrine Duke of Ancafter

William

Keeper of Hampton-Court Park,
William Young, Esq;

Keeper of Audley-Inn Park,
Mr David Robinson

Keeper of the Royal United, call'd the Cotton-Library,

Dr. Richard Bentley, 300 l. per Annum

Printer,

Mr J. Baskett, Assignee of Henry Hills, deceas'd

Hydrographer,

Edmund Halley

Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Stationer,

Druggist,

Mr Richard Knollys

Cabinet-Maker,

Mr William Turing

Joiner of the Privy-Chamber,

Mr John Howard

Joiner of the Wardrobe,

Mr Richard Roberts

Serjeant Skinner,

Mr Nathan Witham

Coffer-Maker,

Mr Thomas Maplesdon

Linnen Draper,

Mrs Sarah London

Harpsicord-Maker,

Mr Benjamin Shede

Chocolate-Maker,

Mr Alphouse

Leather Gilder,

Mr John Conway

Shipwright and Bargebuilder,

Mr John Coffer

Master of the Barges,

Mr Robert Mafon

Locksmith,

Mr Francis Bedwell

Embroiderer,

Mr Thomas Haywood

Card-Maker,

Mr Tushim

Gunsmith,

Mr William Hutchinson

Operator for the Teeth,

Mr Peter Hemet

Cutler,

Mr John Justice

Glover,

Mr Philip Nichols

Car-Maker,

Mr Edward Salloway

Hatter,

Mr Welch Wagner

Rat-Killer,

Mr Joseph Stubbs

Engraver,

Mr John Rollos

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain,

Colonel Pelham

Clerk,

Mr John Evans

Chamber-Keeper,

This concludes the List of all the Officers and Servants, and Trades People whose Places are in the Gift of his Majesty, and the Lord Chamberlain, and whose Duty is above Stairs.

A LIST of the Officers and Servants of his Majesty's Stables, under the MASTER of the HORSE.

Master of the Horse,

Charles Duke of Richmond, 1276 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum

Gentleman of the Horse,

The Honourable Henry Berkley, Esq; 256 l. per Annum

Avener and Clerk-Martial,

Coulthrop Clayton, Esq; 260 l. per Annum

Equerries,

Edmond-Charles Blomberg, Esq; Thomas Pantton, Esq; Honourable John Lumley, Esq; Honourable Henry Berkley, Esq; Henry Pulteney, Esq; Honourable Charles Fielding, Esq; 300 l. per Annum each

Equerries of the Crown Stables,

Major Henry Foubert, Peter Vayer Richaussee, Esq; 256 l. per Annum each.

Pages of Honour,

Archibald Carmichael, Esq; Honourable Thomas Boscawen, Esq; Thomas Stiles, Esq; 260 l. per Annum each

Surveyor of the Highways,

Richard Arundel, Esq; 82 l. per Annum

Riding Surveyor,

John Bowen, Gentleman, 30 l. per Annum

Serjeant of the Carriages,

Robert Manning Esq; 86 l. per Annum

Yeomen Riders,

Michael Burton and John Seymour, Gent; 130 l. per Annum each

Clerk of the Avery,

John Adams, Gent. 125 l. per Annum

Clerk of the Stables,

Robert Maybank, Gent. 224 l. per Annum

Store-Keeper,

Nathaniel Bridgewater, Gent. 39 l. per Ann

Esquire Sadler,

Henry Godde, Esq; 58 l. per Annum

Yeoman Sadler,

Mr Thomas Hollyday, 36 l. per Annum

Serjeant Farrier,

Mr Robert Barnes, 98 l. per Annum

Marshal

Marshal Farrier,

Mr Thomas Darlow, 50 l. per Annum

Yeoman Farrier,

Mr Nathaniel Preston, 36 l. 10 s. per Annum

Coach-Maker,

Mr Timothy Budworth, 18 l. per Annum

Purveyor of his Majesty's Stables at LONDON, Kensington, Richmond, Hampton-Court, and Windsor,

Richard Downes Esq; 188 l. per Annum

Riding Surveyor,

John Hutchinson Esq; 200 l. per Annum

Meuse Keeper,

Mr Tarley, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at St. James's,

Samuel Thornley, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Somerset-House,

John Bowen, Gent. 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Kensington,

John Hobbs, 36 l. 5 s. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Hampton-Court,

Francis Sturgis, 36 l. per Annum

Stable Keeper at Newmarket,

Richard Hayes, 36 l. per Annum

Yeoman of the Carriages,

John Grosvenor, 36 l. per Annum

Footmen,

John Thompson	Richard Smith
Peter Smith	John Hart
Alexander Rose	David Cox
Robert Fabian	William Cole
Henry Fowler	James Fothergal
William Darlington	53 l. per Annum each

Three of these Footmen are allowed to the Master of the Horse

Chief Coachman,

Thomas Oakes, 138 l. per Annum

Other Coachmen,

Francis Gerton, Edward Holloway, and Nicholas Harrison, 65 l. per Annum each

Postillions,

John Freeland	John Wood
William King	30 l. per Annum each
John Buckingham	

Helpers,

Francis Butler	Owen Byrom
Robert Price	Stephen Briggs
George Owen	30 l. per Annum each

Chairmen,

Joseph Holloway	Philip Godson
Nicholas Smith	30 l. per Annum each

Grooms,

Francis Thompson, and Lambert Stolton, 120 l. per Annum each

Robert Franklyn	William Hows
Adam Milburne	William Peters
Benjamin Goddin	Matthew Webb,
George Coates	John Moody
Robert Anderson	John Cousins
Michael Adamson	James Till
George Haile	60 l. per Annum each

Bottle Groom,

John Peach, for himself and Horses, 82 l. per Annum.

Gentleman Armourer,

Lewis Barbar, 31 l. per Annum

Page of the Back Stairs,

Peregrine Forest, 31 l. per Annum

Porter to the Meuse, 18 l. per Annum

Messenger of the Avery,

Nathaniel Bridgewater, 15 l. per Annum

Thomas Panton Esq; for keeping six Race-Horses at Newmarket, is allowed 500 l. per An.

*A LIST of the Officers and Servants attending his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,**Chancellor,*

Mr Justice Denton, 400 l. per Annum

Master of the Horse,

This Post is, at present, in Suspence

Treasurer,

John Hedges Esq;

Principal Secretary,

James Pelham Esq; 706 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum

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Richard Elliot Esq;

Attorney General,

William Fortescue Esq; 100 l. per Annum

Solicitor General,

Robert Pauncefort Esq; 70 l. per Annum

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Henry Marquis of Caernarvon

Lord Guildford

Lord Baltimore

at 500 l. per Annum each

Master of the Robes

John Schutz Esq;

Grooms of the Bedchamber,

The Honourable William Townshend Esq;

John Schutz Esq;

John Evelyn Esq;

400 l. per Annum each

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Hon. James Grimstone Esq; Edmund Bramstone Esq; 150 l. per Annum each

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Esq;

John Smith

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Mr Hultzman

Page of the Presence,

Mr Samuel Nash, 40 l. per Annum

Master of the Barges,

John Hill, 30 l. per Annum

Eighteen Watermen, 3 l. 3 s. per Annum each

Porter,

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A Chaiseman, 55 l. 10 s. per Annum
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10 s. per Annum each
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Two Chairmen, at 39 l. 17 s. 6 d. p. An. each
Farrier, Nathaniel Preston, for a Nag's Livery,
20 l. per Annum
Coach-maker, Mr Barnet

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Henry Earl of Grantham, 1200 l. per Annum

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Lord Robert Montagu, 500 l. per Annum

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Mark-Anthony Saurin Esq; 150 l. p. Ann. each

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Thomas Hill Esq; 100 l. per Annum each
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Mr Herman Hobourg 60 l. per Annum each
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Mr Lewis Dizran, Mr Francis Vallaton, 40 l.
per Annum each

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Mr John Christian Krahe

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Henry Wm. Lackman Thomas Pitts
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Mr Richard Will. Saffie Mr Theophilus Proffer
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and Dr Edward Wilmot

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The Right Honourable Charlotte, Lady Sun-
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Mary Countess of Pembroke
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Mrs Bridget Carteret Mrs Pitt
Mrs Penelope Dives Mrs Mostyn

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Annum

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Seven Postillions, at 20 l. 10 s. each per Ann.

Seven Helpers, at 20 l. 10 s. each per Annum

Three Grooms, at 55 l. 10 s. each per Annum

Nineteen Footmen, at 41 l. 1 s. each per Ann.

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Charles Weston Charles Jordan

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George Weaver, 30 l. per Annum

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Family.*

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Deputy Governor,

Mr Wyndham, 500 l. per Annum

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Pages of the Presence,

Mr Cooper, Mr. Hamkin, 50 l. per Annum
each

A Clerk of the Stables, One Coachman, at
65 l. per Annum, One Postillion, at 30 l. per
Annum, Three Grooms at 60 l. per Annum, Four
Footmen, at 53 l. per Annum, Two Helpers, at
30 l. per Annum: Besides Tradesmen

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Household,*

Ladies of the Bedchamber,

The Lady Herbert, of Cherbury
The Lady Southwell, of Ireland

*Maids of Honour, with a Salary of 200 l. per
Annum each*

Miss Schutz Miss Herbert
Miss How Miss Sutton

Dressers, with a Salary of 100 l. each,

Miss Dives, Miss Charles, and Miss Scot,

Master of the Horse,

Lord Southwell

Clerk of the Stables,

Mr. George Barks

First Groom,

Mr. George Banks

Gentleman Usher,

Mr. Rambouillet

Pages of Honour,

Mr Poyntz, Mr George Darby

*The Establishment of the Household of their Royal
Highnesses the Princess Amelia, the Princess
Caroline, &c.*

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Lady Anne Lumley, 400 l. per Annum
Lady Bell Finch, Lady Susanna Hamilton,
300 l. per Annum each

Gentlemen Ushers, at 100 l. per Annum each,

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rauld, Esqrs;

Pages of Honour, 100 l. per Annum each,

William Lee, Charles Killegrew; Esqs;

Laundress 140 l. per Annum

Chamber-maids, 20 l. per Annum each

Sarah Boroughs, and Anne Waite

Necessary Woman,

Sarah Gibbons, 38 l. per Annum

Besides five Dressers, two at 70 l. and three
at 50 l. per Annum each

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Mr. James Kremberg, at 80 l. per Annum

Mr Earnest Hething, Mr William Brink,
Mr John Hutchins, at 60 l. per Annum each

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Mr Ant. L'Abbe, 240 l. per Annum

Musick Master,

Mr George Frederick Hendel, 200 l. per Ann

Governess to the Princess Mary and Louisa,

Lady Deloraine, 1000 l. per Annum

*Gentleman-Usher to her Royal Highness the Prin-
cess Mary,*

Thomas Fazakerly, Esq; 100 l. per Annum

*Gentleman-Usher to her Royal Highness the Prin-
cess Louisa,*

Mr Granger, 100 l. per Annum

*Pages of the Back-Stairs to the Princesses Mary
and Louisa,*

Thomas Turner, and Henry Clark, Esqs; 80 l.
per Annum each.

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for Building, Repairing and taking Care of all
his Majesty's Houses, Palaces, Buildings, &c.*

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Annum

Comptroller General,

Thomas Ripley Esq; about 300 l. per Annum

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Charles Dartiquenave, Esq; 400 l. per Annum

Master Mason,

William Kent, about 200 l. per Annum

Master Carpenter,

Westby Gill Esq; about 200 l. per Annum

Pay Master,

Hugh Howard Esq; about 500 l. per Annum

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200 l. per Annum

Secretary,

Nicholas Hawksmore, Esq; 100 l. per Annum
Clerk

Clerk Ingrosser,

John Strawbridge, Esq; about 125 l. per Ann.

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———, about 50 l. per Annum

Clerk to the Comptroller,

Thomas Kynaston, Gent. about 50 l. per Ann.

Clerk Itinerant,

Isaac Ware, Gent. 50 l. per Annum

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Master Bricklayer, Thomas Churchill, Esq; 60 l. per Annum

Serj. Plumber, Joseph Roberts, 20 l. per Ann.

Master Glasier, Ch. Conner, 20 l. per Annum

Master Carver, John Richards, 40 l. per Ann.

Windsor Plumber, J. Roberts, 80 l. per Ann.

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Clerk of the Tower, Thomas Kynaston, 44 l. per Annum

Clerk of Whitehall, St. James's, and Westminster, Henry Fleetcroft, 90 l. per Annum

Clerk of Somerset-House, Thomas Kynaston, 44 l. per Annum

Clerk of Winchester, Thomas Debouison, 44 l. per Annum

Clerk of Newmarket, Tho. Fort, 56 l. per Ann.

Clerk of Hampton-Court, Thomas Fort, 60 l. per Annum

Clerk of Kensington, Henry Joynes, 60 l. per Annum

Clerk of Windsor, Tho. Rowland, 44 l. per Annum

Clerk of the Meuse, Tho. Bridge, 44 l. per Annum

Clerk of the Savoy, Thomas Bridge, 44 l. per Annum

Each Clerk to take a Labourer to his Assistance, not to exceed 39 l. 10 s. per Annum

Gardener to support, uphold and maintain all his Majesty's Gardens, Green-Houses, &c. for 20 s. per Acre per Annum,

Charles Bridgman, Esq;

Office Keeper,

John Perycar, 40 l. per Annum

Messenger,

———, 30 l. per Annum

Porter,

Edward Pritchard, 30 l. per Annum

CHAP. III.

Of Matters omitted, or to be altered in, or added to, the foregoing Books.

BOOK I.

Chap. xiv. Pag. 181. Instead of *Richard Bower*, deceased, read *Robert Westley*, Esq; Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 182. Add, among the Governors of this Hospital, was lately chosen Mr. *William Hogarth*, the celebrated Painter, who, we are told Designs to paint the Stair-Case of the said Hospital, and thereby become a Benefactor to it, by giving his Labour gratis.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 192. In the Room of Mr. *Baker* deceased, read Mr. *Sharp*, chosen one of the Surgeons of *Guy's Hospital*.

Ditto Chap. pag. 197. Read *William Hide*, Esq; chose Treasurer of the LONDON Workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, in the Room of Mr. *Webb*, deceased.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 290. Fill up the Vacancy, which is there said to be in one of the Fellowships in *Dulwich-College*, viz. that of the Chaplain, with the Name of the Rev. Mr. *King* elected on the 2d of *August* 1733.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 211. For *Sutton's Court* in *Chelsea-College*, read *Burton's Court*.

BOOK II.

Chap. vi. Pag. 371. For six Common-Council Men of *Bishopsgate Ward*, read fourteen.

Ditto Chap. P. 395. Insert the following Article. In the great Court-yard, before the new Bank in *Threadneedle-street*, is set up a curious Marble Statue of King *William III.* carved by Mr. *Chair of Westminster*, on the Pedestal of which is the under Inscription:

Ob Legibus Vim
Judiciis Auctoritatem
Senatui Dignitatem
Civibus Universis Jure sua
Tam sacra Quam Civilia Restituta
Et illustrissimæ Domus HANOVERANÆ
In Imperium Brirannicum Successione
Posteris confirmata
Optimo Principi
GUELIELMO TERTIO
Conditori suo
Grato Animo posuit dicavitque
HJUS ÆRARII SOCIETAS
A. C. MDCCXXXIV. Harumque Ædium I.

Chap. xiii. Pag. 496. In the Parish Church of *Albhallows the Great* in *Thames-street*, add the following Monumental Inscription, affixed to the Wall on the South Isle of the Church:

M. S.
Viri Clarissimi Ampla; Laude Digni
JACOBI JACOBSEN,
Qui assipulante inclyto henseaticarum Germaniæ civitatum senatu earundem Gildhaliæ sive domus hic in Steel-yard, sitæ par xxxiii annos magister & præses extitit dignissimus post exitialem vero Londini deflagrationem velut restaurator splendidus eam ex ceneribus majori longe elegantia extrui curavit denuo: Tandem juxta naturæ legis mortalitatis induvias dum terræ matri restituti hoc in loco humatus magnum optimis quibusvis sui reliquit desiderium fratri carissimo ex debito attrectu.

H. M. P.
Theodorus Jacobsen.
This was Sir Jacob's Uncle.
Beneath the Table of the Tomb which is filled with the above Inscription is the following:

Natus Hamburgi
An. Ch. MDCXIX.
Apr. XXVI.
Obiit Londini MDCLXXX
Nov. XIII. VI. mens.
In E. D. Præsidio successor.

A Black Marble Stone, equal with the Payment, which is laid over the Vault, had the following Inscription:

Huic Saxo
Cineres at Ossâ subjaçent
Jacobi Jacobsen
Cujus familiæ hæredibus
Cognatis hic tumulus
Sacer est.

Underneath this Monument, on the 19th of July, 1735. was interred the Body of Sir Jacob Jacobsen, who died in the 54th Year of his Age: He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon

on him by his Majesty King George I. in February 1718. He married a Daughter of the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. Lord Mayor of LONDON, 1711, who is still living, by whom he has left two Daughters; one married to John Walton, Esq; June 1, 1732. one unmarried; he was Brother to Theodore Jacobsen in Thames-street, Esq; F. R. S.

B O O K III.

Chap. vi. Pag. 581. In the Parish Church of St. *Alphage*, add this Monumental Inscription:

Here lies the Body of Jeremiah Copping, late of this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life the 22d of January, 1686, in the 72d Year of his Age.

He gave by his Will (to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, London, whereof he was Warden, for the purchasing of Lands to be settled for the Maintenance of nine or ten such poor Alms-men, as the said Company shall from Time to Time nominate for ever) 1800 l. and also an Annuity of 50 l. *per Annum*, which he had during a certain Person's Life.

Chap. viii. Pag. 696. Add what follows, to the Account of the Privileges of *Black-fryars*.

On *Thursday* the 10th of *July*, 1735, came on at the *Guildhall*, before the Right Honourable the Lord *Hardwick*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, a great Cause, where *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain of the City of LONDON, was Plaintiff, and *Daniel Watson*, Shalloon and Drugget-seller, Defendant; the Action was brought against the Defendant by the City of LONDON, in the Name of their Chamberlain, for opening Shop in *Black-fryars*, and retailing his Goods there, without being a Freeman of the City of LONDON. The Counsel for the Plaintiff were Mr. Serjeant *Hawkins*, Mr. Serjeant *Urling* Deputy-Recorder, Mr. Common-Serjeant *Garrard*, Counsellor *Noel*, and Counsellor *Moreton*, who alledged, that *Black-fryars* actually belonged to the City of LONDON when it was a Monastery, and before Trades were ever occupied there; to prove which they produced several antient Records, *viz.* a Charter of King *Edward I.* calling it the *Fryars* of LONDON; a Record 11 *Richard II.* calling it the *Fryary* of LONDON; and another when the Parliament was summoned to meet in the City of LONDON, 21 *Henry VIII.* it was express, begun and held at the *Fryars* Preachers of the City of LONDON, Nov. 3, 1530, and again, 14 and 15 *Henry VIII.* the 15th of *April*, the King went to the *Fryars* Preachers of LONDON, and several other Records of this Kind: The Counsel for the Plaintiff likewise cited a Parallel Case to this, 15 *Car. I.* when an Action was brought against one *Philpot*, a Shoemaker of *Black-fryars*, for opening Shop and vending Shoes there without being made Free of the City; and after a fair Trial, by an equal and indifferent Jury of the County of *Hertford*, a Verdict was given for the City: They then called two or three Officers of the City to prove that they had executed Writs and other Processes in *Black-fryars*; and then the Counsel left the Issue to rest upon the Record before-mentioned. The Defendant's Counsel pleaded Custom Time out of Mind, and called 11 Witnesses, who declared they had known *Black-fryars*, some of them 20, 30 Years, and upwards, and that several Persons had kept open Shops there unmolested, and not Freemen; though some of them could not deny but that there had been People sued, particularly about a Year ago, when a Person suffered Judgment to go against him by Default. Upon the Whole, after a Trial of about five Hours, the Jury, who

were all indifferent Persons, chose out of the County of *Middlesex*, after staying out near half an Hour, brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with five Shillings Damage.

Some few Days after this, several of the Inhabitants of *Black-fryars*, that were Non-Freemen, petitioned the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in Behalf of themselves and others, praying, that as they had settled there some Time, imagining they might lawfully do so, without being free of the City; but finding their great Mistake, offered each to pay 25 l. for the Freedom of the City, in the following Manner, *viz.* each of them 5 l. down, and 5 l. *per Annum* for four Years: But after a long Debate, the Court of Aldermen rejected their Petition.

Chap. xii. Pag. 751. Read the Rev. Mr. *Tipping Silvester*, chosen Lecturer in the room of Mr. *Peddington*, deceased.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 767. To the Monumental Inscriptions in the Church and Church-Yard of St. *Andrew's Holborn*, add the following:

Near the North East Angle of the Church, in the Coemetry, on a Grave-Stone, is the under Inscription:

Here lies the Body of *Katharine Heather*, Daughter of *Edward Heather*, who departed this Life the 7th of January, 1697, aged four Years.

O gentle Reader, why so late,
Didst thou knock at this stony Gate?
This Door must open unto none,
But to my Parents dear alone.
In my cold Bed I'll keep them room,
'Till Christ them call from Labour home,
And this long Night a Morning make,
And our dead Dust to Life awake.

Here also lies the Body of *Anne*, Wife of the said *Edward Heather*, who departed this Life July 31, 1704.

Close to the North Side of the Church is a neat Tomb of Stone fenced with handsome Iron Rails, and on the North Side thus inscribed:

Under this Place lie the Bodies of *John*, *Mary*, *Benjamin*, *Elizabeth*, and *Anne*, the Children of *Benjamin Green*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife; of this Parish, Anno Dom. 1704.

On a Grave-Stone in the Church, near the South Door is this inscription:

Here lies the Body of *Margaret*, late Wife of *John Withie*, Citizen and Painter-Stainer, Obiit 1665.

Here lies the cold Remains of her whose Life
Was the choice Pattern of a virtuous Wife:
But tho' her Body sleeps among the Dead,
Her Soul was unconfin'd and quickly fled.
Above the touring Regions of the Air,
Born by the Wings of Charity and Prayer,
And sealed now in her eternal Rest,
She sings her Hallelujahs with the Blest.

Against the Wall on the Front of the Church, is a neat Marble Monumental Stone, with this Inscription:

Near this Place

Lie buried

The Bodies of

Mr. *John Smith*

And

Elizabeth his Wife — 1696

Late Inhabitants of this Parish.

And also their several Children

Hereafter mentioned Obiit

Richard their third Son 1668

Richard their fifth Son 1673

Margaret their third Daughter 1677

Anthony their sixth Son 1679
 Charles their seventh Son 1711
 Anne their first Daughter 1722
 Mr. Lawrence Smith their } 1729
 second Son, aged 63,
Memento Mori.

At the North East Angle of the Church and
 against the North Wall is a handsome Marble
 Table Monument thus inscribed :

Juxtà sepulta sunt
 Reliquiæ Thomæ Manningham S. T. P.
 Hujus Ecclesiæ per Viginti Plus annos Rectoris :
 Windesorensis Primum Canonici Postea Decani
 Cicestrensis demùm Episcopi
 Qualis Quantusq; fuerit
 Hinc Facile discas
 Quod ab inferioribus
 Ad altiores in Ecclesiâ Gradus
 Nullo suo Ambitu
 Sæpius ascenderit
 Conscionibus suis
 Doctrinâ Pietate. Eloquentiâ
 Plenis.
 Auditores suos
 Instruxit, Rapuit, Accendit
 Felix Favore Principum
 Mariæ, præcipuè et Annæ
 Ingenii simul ac meriti
 Optimarum Judicium
 Felix Conjuge
 Cujus formam Eximiam
 Et
 (Quod magis Admirandum est)
 Summam Eruditionem
 Sola superabat modestia
 Felix Numerosâ sobole,
 Unâ morte Beatior
 Obiit 24^o die Augusti, Anno salutis 1722^o
 Ætatis 73

Under the Communion Table in this Church,
 is a Marble Grave-Stone to the Memory of Dr.
Sachevrell, thus inscribed :

Infra jacet
 Henricus Sachevrell, S. T. P.
 Hujusce Ecclesiæ Rector
 Obiit 5^o die Junii
 Anno Dni. 1724.

In the Description of this Church, P. 764,
 after mentioning the Altar-Piece, instead of
above which is a Window with the King's Arms
painted on Glass : Read, *above which is a Win-*
dow, finely painted on Glass by Mr. Price of
Holborn, with the Lord's Supper on the lower
Part, and the Resurrection above.

BOOK V.

Chap. ii. Pag. 551. Line 39. for *late Duke*,
 read, *and the late Duke.*

Ditto Chap. Ditto Page, Line 57, for 1699,
 read 1669.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 572, add the following In-
 scription on the Monument of Dr. *Hugh Cham-*
berlen :

HUGO CHAMBERLEN.
 Hugonis ac Petri utriusque Medici
 Filius ac Nepos,
 Medicinam ipse excoluit sæliciter & egregiè ho-
 nestavit
 Ad summam quippe Artis suæ Peritiam,
 Summam etiam in Dictis & Factis Fidem,
 Insignem Mentis Candorem;
 Morumq; suavitatem adjunxit,
 Ut an Languentibus an Sanis acceptior,
 An Medicus an Vir melior esset,
 Certatum sit inter eos
 Qui in utroq; laudis genere Primarium fuisse
 VOL. II. N^o 56.

Uno ore consentiunt.
 Nullam Ille medendi rationem non assecutus
 Depellendis tamen Puerperarum Periculis,
 Et avertendis Infantium Morbis
 Operam præcipuè impendit,
 Eaque multoties cavit
 Ne illustribus Familiis eriperentur Hæredes unici.
 Né Patriæ Charissimæ Cives egregii,
 Universi certè prodesse quantum potuit voluit,
 Adeoq; distractâ in Partes Republica
 Cum iis à quorum Sententia descessit,
 Amicitiam nihilominus sanctè coluit,
 Artisq; suæ præsidia-lubens communicavit.
 Fuit Ille
 Tantâ vitæ elegantiâ ac nitore,
 Animo tam forti tamq; excelsa,
 Indole tam propensâ ad Munificentiam;
 Specie ipsa tam ingenuâ atq; liberali,
 Ut facile crederes.
 Profopiæ ejus nobilem aliquem extitisse Autorem
 Utcunq; è præclarâ Stirpe Veterum Comitum de
 Tankerville,
 Jam à quadringentis illum annis ortum nescires.
 In diversa quam expertus est Fortunæ Forte,
 Quod suum erat quod decuit semper tenuit
 Cum Magnis vivens haud demisse se gessit,
 Cum Minimis non asperè non inhumanè
 Utriusq; eodem bene merendi studio complexus;
 Utriusq; idem æque utilis ac charus.
 Filius erat mira in Patrem pietate,
 Pater Filiarum amantissimus,
 Quas quidem tres habuit,
 Unam è prima Conjuge, duas ex altera,
 Castas, bonas, Matrum simillimas,
 Cum iis omnibus usque ad mortem conjunctissimè
 vixit,
 Tertiam Uxorem sibi Superstitem reliquit,
 Ad Humaniores illas ac Domesticas Virtutes
 Tanquam Cumulus excessit,
 Rerum Divinarum Amor non fictus,
 Summa Numinis ipsius Reverentia,
 Quibus imbuta Mens,
 Exuvias jam Corporis depositura,
 Ad Superiora se crexit,
 Morbi diutini languoribus infracta permanfit;
 Et Vitam tandem hanc minimè Vitalem
 Non dissolutè infractuose actam,
 Morte verè Christiana claudens,
 Ad Patriam cœlestem migravit.
 Obiit 17 Junii, A. D. 1728.
 Annis sexaginta quatuor expletis
 Profectiori ætate sane dignus;
 Cujus ope effectum est, ut multi
 Non inter primos pene vagitus extincti,
 Ad extremam senectutem possint pervenire.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 575. Add the following In-
 scription, to the Account given of Sir Isaac New-
 ton's Monument :

H. S. E.
 ISAACUS NEWTON, Eques Auratus,
 Qui animi vi prope divina,
 Planetarum figuras, motus,
 Cometarum Semitas, oceanique æstus,
 sua Mathesi facem præferente,
 Primus demonstravit :
 Lucis colorumque theoriam,
 Tot retro seculis prorsus incognitam;
 Invenit idem ac perfecit.
 Naturæ, antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ,
 Sedulus, sagax, fidus interpret.
 Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophia aperuit;
 Evangelii simpliciter moribus expressit.
 Sibi gratulentur mortales
 Talem tantumque extitisse,
 Humani generis decus.
 Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726.

Chap. iv. Pag. 645. Speaking of the *Old*
Palace-Yard, add, and here is the Office kept
 10 L for

for the Trustees of that charitable and generous Undertaking of settling a new Colony of poor People in *Georgia*. The following is

A LIST of the Names of the TRUSTEES for settling GEORGIA.

The Rt. Hon. John Earl of Egmont,	Francis Eyles, Esq;
The Lord Carpenter,	John Laroche, Esq;
Edward Digby, Esq;	James Vernon, Esq;
James Oglethorpe, Esq;	William Belitha, Esq;
George Heathcote, Esq;	Stephen Hales, Esq;
Thomas Towers, Esq;	John Burton, B. D.
Robert More, Esq;	Richard Bundy, A. M.
Robert Hucks, Esq;	Arthur Bedford, A. M.
Roger Holland, Esq;	Samuel Smith, A. M.
William Sloper, Esq;	Adam Anderson, Gent.
	Thomas Coram, Gent.

A LIST of Commissioners appointed by the said TRUSTEES.

Lord Vis. Tyrconnel,	John Page, Esq;
Lord Vis. Limerick,	William Piers, Esq;
Lord Baltimore,	Wm. Heathcote, Esq;
Mayor and Aldermen of Liverpool,	Samuel Tuffnel, Esq;
Sir John Eyles, Bart.	John Crosse, Esq;
Sir Rog. Meredith, Bart.	Rawlinson Earl, Esq;
Sir Matt. Decker, Bart.	A. Hucheson, Esq;
Sir Abr. Elton, Bart.	Charles Dubois, Esq;
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.	Charles Joye, Esq;
Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt.	Thomas Rogers, Esq;
Sir John Gonson, Knt.	Thomas Rundle, Esq;
John Scrope, Esq;	James Leake, of Bath.

Ditto Chap. Pag. 655. The Commission of the Lords of TRADE and PLANTATIONS, having been renewed, the Commissioners at present, are :

Benj. Earl Fitzwalter,	Sir O. Bridgeman, Bart.
Thomas Pelham, Esq;	James Brudenell, Esq;
Martin Bladen, Esq;	Sir Archer Crofts, Bart.
Edward Ashe, Esq;	Richard Plummer, Esq;

Chap. v. Pag. 661. To the Funeral Monuments in the Church-yard of St. James's, add the following Inscription, set up against the Church Wall, near the Entrance of the West Door :

Sacred
To the Memory of
EDWARD BROWNE
Esquire.

Who was several Years under House-Keeper of St. James's Palace ; also one of the Pages of the Bed-chamber to their Majesties Queen Anne, King George I, and II ; was always a careful, diligent, and faithful Servant ; he died the xvi Day of December, A. D. MDCCXXXIV. Aged LXXXV. and is interred near this Place.

By his last Will he gave to the poor Boys of this Parish C Pounds, the like Sum to the poor Girls of St. Martin's in the Fields, and the like Sum to the poor Boys of St. Clement Danes : Also to X poor House-keepers of the last named Parish, X Pounds to each ; and to X poor Inhabitants of St. Paul's Covent-Garden, X Pounds a-piece, in all the Sum of five hundred Pounds.

His Executors being desirous that these his good Deeds should be remembered, have caused this Monument to be fixed here.

Ditto Chapter, Pag. 663. Col. 1. Line 41. for gives a pleasant Prospect, read, have a pleasant Prospect.

In the same Page and Column, to the Account of the Prince of Wales's House and Garden, add, His Royal Highness has built an Octagon at the West End of his Garden, which is a cu-

rious Piece of Workmanship, and is likewise elegantly furnished.

The lower Part, descending by Stone Stairs, is a Grotto, or Bathing-Room, paved with Marble, and has a Marble Bath in it, the Roof is Looking-Glass, and Stucco hanging in Isicles.

Over this is a Dining-Room ; the Ceiling of which is gilt, *Mosaick* Work, extremely rich, from whence hangs a gilt Chandelier. The Pictures are fine, especially that over the Chimney, which is the *Rotundo* at *Rome*, exquisitely painted in Prospective. Here are two fine black veined Marble Tables on gilt Frames, and four Marble Busts of the four following most celebrated *English* Poets, viz. *Shakespear*, *Milton*, *Dryden*, and *Pope*. There is likewise a Settee of Crimson Velvet and Gold Point *d'Espagne*, on a gilt Frame ; one of the richest and most curious that is possible to invent.

On the Outside of this Building are placed (one on each Side the Door) the Busts of those two great Princes *Alfred* the Great, and *Edward* the Black Prince, carved by the masterly Hand of that fine Statuary Mr. *Rysbrack*. Under each is an Inscription in Gold Letters on a square Table of Marble ; under the first :

Alfredo magno
Anglorum Reipublicæ Libertatisq;
Fundatori
Justo, Forti, Bono
Legislatori, Duci, Regi,
Artium Musarumq;
Fautori eruditissimo,
Patriæ Patri
Posuit
F. W. P.
MDCCXXXV.

Under the other :

Edwardo
Edwardi Tertii regis Filio
Optimo piissimo :
Galliæ Debellatori
Qui
Partis strenue Victoriis
Modeste et clementer usus,
Laudem
Animi alti benevoli verecundi
Lauri omni Triumphali
Potiorem Honestioremq;
Merito sibi vindicavit
Principi præclarissimo
Antecessori et Exemplari suo
Posuit
F. W. P.
MDCCXXXV.

What may not *Britain* expect from a Prince who has thus shewn his Inclination to Wisdom and Virtue, in the Choice he has made of the Heroes to whom he would do Honour, or whose Example he would follow ?

BOOK VI.

Chap. i. Pag. 720. To the Monumental Inscriptions of the Church and Church-Yard of St. Dunstan's Stepney, add the following :

Here lieth interred the Body of Mrs. Denne Fox, Wife of Mr. Daniel Fox of Ratcliff, Merchant, whose parted this Life the 29th of January, 1719, aged 44 Years ; she was the only Daughter of Captain Francis Buttram of Battersea in Surrey.

Here also lieth the Body of Mr. Daniel Fox of Ratcliff, Merchant, who departed this Life the 9th of July 1733, aged 68 Years.

Sir Nathaniel Hodges, Knt. of Bethnal-Green, Obiit the 27th of August, 1727, Ætatis 52.

On

On a black Marble raised on Brick Work, with his Arms thereon, *viz.* *Field, Ermin, three Escallop Shells in Chief.*

To the Memory of
THOMAS TAYLOR,
late of Ratcliff, Gent.
Born in the County of Salop, and
who died July the 20th, 1733,
aged 70 Years.

Here lie the Body of Mrs. Esther Bateman, Wife of Thomas Bateman of Lime-street, Brick-layer, who died December the 27th, 1726, in the 65th Year of her Age.

Also near this Place lie the Bodies of four Sons and one Daughter, of Thomas and Esther Bateman.

Here also lies the Body of the abovesaid Thomas Bateman, who departed this Life the 25th of November 1732, aged 78 Years.

In Memory of

Christopher Manners, Gent. late of Mile-End Old Town. He had the Honour of serving many Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the Honourable City of LONDON, preserved the Character of a prudent and faithful Steward. He departed this Life the 22d of Jan. 1733, aged 65 Years.

In Memory of

Mrs. Agnes Cassels of Ratcliffe, Widow, late Wife of Capt. Thomas Cassels, Mariner. She died the 9th of September 1732, *Ætat.* 75.

Here also lies interred the Body of Captain Thomas Issop, late of Ratcliffe, Mariner. He married Mrs. Euphain, Daughter to the abovesaid Capt. Thomas and Mrs. Agnes Cassels, one Daughter survived him and his afflicted Widow, who in Justice to his Character, ordered the Inscription of this true, but brief Character, that his Principles and Practice were just. A tender Husband, a kind Father, and faithful Friend. He died the 20th of July 1733. *Ætat.* 38.

Here lieth the Body of Mill-Borough, late Wife of Alexander Smith, Gent, and formerly the Wife of the Honourable Anthony Swymmer of Jamaica, Esq; deceased. She departed this Life on the 5th Day of Feb. Anno Dom. 1730, aged 39 Years.

Here lieth the Body of Susanna Speere, the late virtuous and beloved Wife of Thomas Speere of Spittle Fields, and also six of her Children. She departed this Life the 14th of April 1717, aged 37 Years.

Here also lies the Body of the aforesaid Thomas Speere, who departed this Life the 30th Day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1730. *Ætat.* 63.

And likewise the Body of Elizabeth Lee, an Infant and Daughter of Alexander Lee of Farnham in the County of Surry, Gent. and Grand-Daughter of the abovesaid Thomas and Susannah Speere.

In Hopes of a joyful Resurrection. Here lies the Body of Mr. Thomas Mandeville, Grocer, of Wapping Stepney, who died the 2d Day of July 1711, aged 51 Years.

To whose Memory his sorrowful Widow hath erected this Tomb.

Likewise near this Place lieth the Body of Elias, the only Child of the said Thomas Mandeville, and Mary his Wife.

Here also lieth the Body of Mary his Wife, who was afterward married to Mr. Robert Townsend of this Parish. She died November the 27th, 1730, in the 75th Year of her Age.

In Memory of

Mrs. Mary Wisterbane, late Wife of Mr. John Wisterbane of this Parish, who departed this Life the 23d Day of April 1727, aged 41 Years.

As also of four Children, who died young, *viz.* James, John, Francis, and Martha.

Here also lieth the Body of the abovesaid Mr. John Wisterbane, who died the 20th of April 1732, aged 47 Years.

In Hopes of a Glorious Resurrection. Here lies the Body of Captain Abraham Plumbe, who died the 6th of Feb. 1732-3, aged 51 Years.

Also the Body of Mrs. Mary Plumbe, Wife of Captain Abraham Plumbe, who died the 3d of Novem. 1733, aged 48 Years.

To the Memory of Mr. John Guy, Citizen and Vintner of LONDON, and late of Ratcliff, who departed this Life the 14th of Decem. 1730, aged 41 Years, 3 Months, and 17 Days.

Thomas Gadsden.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. John Munde, Sale-maker, late of Ratcliffe, who departed this Life the 13th of Sept. Anno Dom. 1734, aged 62 Years.

Son-in-Law to Mrs. Anne Gadsden, late of Ratcliffe.

Here lieth interred the Body of Major John Stewart, late of Mile-End Old Town, who departed this Life, on the 28th Day of Sept. Anno Dom. 1732, aged 75 Years.

He was also a Major in the Army in Flanders in Queen Anne's Wars, and afterwards Justice of Peace in the Tower Hamlets.

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. Daniel Bandemont, late of the Hamlet of Bethnal-Green, who departed this Life July the 26th, 1731, aged 69 Years.

Also here lies interred the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bandemont, Wife to the abovesaid Mr. Daniel Bandemont, who departed this Life Jan. 28, 1733-4, aged 72 Years.

In Memory of

Mr. Ambrose Sturgis of Billerica in Essex, Surgeon, who died the 22d Day of Octo. 1731, in the 26th Year of his Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Jane Belitha, late Wife of Capt. Warren Belitha, who departed this Life April the 14th, 1730, in the 28th Year of her Age.

In Memory of

Mrs. Sarah Tasker, Daughter of Mr. Robert Shelley and Lydia his Wife, of the Hamlet of Spittle-Fields, Tallow-Chandler, married to Mr. Thomas Tasker of Christ-Church, Spittle-Fields, Dyer, who departed this Life June the 23d, 1730, aged 49 Years. Also, six Sons and one Daughter, Children of the abovesaid Thomas and Sarah Tasker.

In her as Wife, and Mother, Graces shone,
Which may in Heaven deserve a double Crown.

Also here lieth the Body of Thomas Turner, the Son of Mr. Thomas Turner, Dyer in Spittle-Fields, and Grandson of the abovesaid Sarah Tasker, who departed this Life the 6th of Sept. Anno Dom. 1733, aged one Year and 21 Days.

In Memory of

Mrs. Mary Giles, Wife of Mr. Daniel Giles, who died September the 25th, 1719, aged 50 Years.

Here

Here also lieth the Body of Mr. Daniel Giles, Husband of the abovesaid Mrs. Mary Giles, who departed this Life July the 27th, 1732, aged 61 Years and five Months.

Also the Body of Mr. John Giles, who died May the 22d, 1733, aged 22 Years and nine Months.

In the Chancel, on the Left Hand of the Communion Table, is a handsome white Marble Table Monument, with this Inscription :

In Memory of
MARY LEBORNE,

Born Nov. 1. 1688, Deceased December 4, 1731.

The Wife of Robert Leborne, D. D.

Rector of this Parish.

She was Pious, Cheerful, Prudent, liberal in all the Accomplishments of Good Breeding. And Virtues of a Perfect Housewife

Most Excellent

She wanted not Spirit, or Wit, or just Knowledge of herself, yet her sole Ambition was to please her Husband.

She had no Interest or Will but his.

Never was Man more beloved, or Woman deserved more Affection.

Near adjoining to this is a Monument to the Memory of Dr. Blondel the Physician, who died the 4th of October 1734.

Chap. v. Pag. 815. In the Parish of St. Mary at Lambeth, add the following Inscription affixed to the South Side of the Church Steeple.

BRIAN TUBERVILLE,

Late of St. James's, Westminster, Gent. deceased, did, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 20th of October, 1711, give and bequeath to this Parish of Lambeth, one hundred Pounds for ever, to be laid out in a Purchase, and the Interest thereof for the putting out yearly two poor Boys Apprentices.

His Children also have given one hundred Pounds more for the better putting out the said Boys aforesaid.

Provided the Rector or Church-Wardens shall maintain this, or a little Stone in this Place, fairly carved in a legible Hand, setting forth his Bequest; in Default of which the Legacy is to become the Right of St Margaret's, Westminster.

And in Default of Issue to his Children and Grandchildren, hath also left certain Freeholds, and other Incomes, for the Augmentation of the said Charity, &c.

An. Dom. 1719.

N. B. None to be put to Chimney-Sweepers, Watermen, Fishermen, and no Roman Catholick to enjoy any Benefit thereof.

Chap. vi. Pag. 861. To the monumental Inscriptions in Pancrass Church and Church-yard, add the following :

In the Church,

Near to this Place lieth the Body of John Offley of London, Merchant, and Elizabeth his Wife (Daughter of Robert Moore of London, Goldsmith) by whom he had 14 Sons and three Daughters, John died the 28th of August, 1667. in the 74th Year of his Age : Elizabeth died the 17th of October, 1678, in the 65th Year of her Age.

Here also lie the Bodies of Robert Offley, Esq; (one of the Masters of the Bench of the Hon. Society of the Middle-Temple), and first Son of the said John and Elizabeth, he died the 10th of September, 1678, in the 44th Year of his Age.

Thomas their seventh Son, who died the 26th of January, 1667, in the 26th Year of his Age.

Edward their eighth Son, who died the 12th of July, 1668, in the 24th Year of his Age. Stephen their ninth Son, who died the 27th of September, 1633, in the 25th Year of his Age. Ann their third Daughter, who died the 6th of January, 1669.

Thomas Doughty, nuper de parochiâ Sti. P. C. Garden Westmon. Generosâ Familiâ in agro Norfolciensi oriundus ingenio acri facundo judicio sano est subactis morum comitate cum modestia conjuncta Spectatus ergo familiares amore cognatos beneficentia pauperes charitate omnes Æquitate clarus, immaturâ morte præreptus. obiit Aug. 16. Anno Ætat. 39. Dom. 1694.


On the Right Hand of the Communion-Table,

A Memorial both of Daniel Clarke, Esq; who left this Life most comfortable the last of June, 1626. Anno Ætat. suæ 79, having been Master Cook to Queen Elizabeth, and to King James, 29 Years called to that Place, betimes for his Worthiness beloved there, and elsewhere, for his honest Heart and open Hand, and also for Catharine his good and loving Wife, who left this Life the 24th of June 1613. Anno Ætat. suæ 50.

Reader, before this Monumental Stone
Two Bodies lye interred that once were one,
Whom Death did for a Time divorce
And now hath married Coarse to Coarse,
Their Ashes meet in Death, and have
For their new Marriage Bed the Grave ;
A third they yet expect that Fate,
Nor Time nor Force shall violate ;
Where both shall married and unmarried be,
Not to themselves, but to Eternity.
Then sleep, ye happy Ashes, there,
Nor let a Groan, a Sigh or Tear,
Disturb your Rest 'till the glad Noise
Of the World waking Trumpet's Voice
Raise you from this dead Sleep, and call
Your Dust from this sad Funeral.
To wed their Souls, and Soul and Body bring
Unto the Marriage of the Lamb their King.

S. H. E.

Samuel Cooper, armiger Angliæ Apelles sæculi sui, & artis Decus in qua excolenda sicut Neminem quem sequeretur invenit illa, nec qui eum assequatur est habiturus supra omne exemplo simul & exemplar Miniographices artifex summis Europæ principibus notus & in prætio habitus cujus porrò egregius animi Dotes ingenium ex-politissimum Linguarum plurimarum peritiam mores suavissimus, ut tam brevis tabula ritè complecti posset ipsius unice manu delineanda ; sed modestior ille dum per hora oculosque omnium fama volat cineres hic potius suos optavit delitescere ipse in Ecclesiæ Pace feliciter requiescens una cum charissima Conjuge Christina (& obiit quinto die Maii Anno MDCLXXII. Ætatis suæ 63.

Quæ obiit } C. A. P. D. } Ætat. suæ 70.
24 Aug. 93 }  }

Underneath this Place lies the Body of Richard Fitzgerald, who departed this Life the 27th of November, 1702, aged 52 Years.

On the Right Hand of the Communion Table is a Monument with the Effigies of a Woman cut in it, and a Child, with this Inscription :

If Youth, if Feature, Lowliness, or Ought
That in our Sex may Ornaments be thought,
Or those more heavenly Beauty's of the Mind,
As Chastity or Meekness in our Kind,
To God and Man so gracious and approved
Could any Ways impartial Fate have mov'd,

I had

I had not dyed, but Death (alafs too soon!)
Closed me in Night an Hower before my Noon;
Then fetch'd my Child, a Mate for me most fit,
A Payre of Sayntes that now in Heaven we sitt.

In the Church-Yard :

Hic jacet quod mortale fuit
JOANNIS WALPOLE
De Grays Inn Armigeri qui 14^{to}
Januarii Æræ Christi, 1721,
Annum Agens 64^{tum}
Mortem Obiit
Requiescat in Pace.

Here lieth the Body of George Erington, Esq;
late of Gray's-Inn, Counsellor at Law, who died
the 8th of June, Anno 1725, Anno Ætatis 69.
Requiescat in Pace.

Here also lies the Body of Frances Erington,
Spinster, only Child of the said George Erington,
Esq; who departed this Life, March the
16th, 1725-6, aged 86th Years.
Requiescat in Pace.

Here also lieth Evarilde Erington, Widow
of the abovesaid, who departed this Life August
the 21st, 1727, in the 80th Year of her Age.

Here lie the Bodies of Stephen Galloway, Gent.
and Elizabeth his Wife, she was Daughter of Sir
Edward Turberville, Bart. of that antient Family
in Dorsetshire, obiit 27 Decemb. Ætat. 47.
A. D. 1730.

He in the 28th Year of his Marriage, and on
the 28th Day after the Decease of his deserving
Consort. Obiit. 24. Jan. Ætat. 67.

Hic jacet Corpus Catharinæ Shuttleworth
Sponsæ Charissimæ Thomæ Shuttleworth Generosi.
Obiit sexto Die Augusti Anno Dom. MDCCXIX.
Cujus Animæ Propitius sit Deus Thomas Shut-
tleworth hic ipse jacet, Obit 13 Maij, 1724,
Ætat. 49.

Requiescat in Pace.

Mr. John Elmer of Blayston in Leicestershire,
who died the 10th of May, 1713, aged 63 Years.

Here lieth Frances Elmer, Wife of John Elmer,
and eldest Daughter of Henry Dutton, Esq; of
Dutton in Cheshire, who died the 30th of De-
cem. 1727, in the 71st Year of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Dorothy Hastings,
Daughter of Ferdinando Hastings, Gent. who
died June the 19th, 1725.

Requiescat in Pace. Amen.

S. ✠ V.

Here lieth one that departed this Life the
12th Day of Jan. 1710. The Loss of her is much
lamented by all those that knew her Worth and
Goodness.

Requiescat in Pace.

In this Vault lies interred the Body of Mrs.
Elinor King, who died the 27th of Sept. 1721,
aged 54 Years.

Requiescat in Pace. Amen.

Hic situs est
PETRUS SEXTON
Hiberniâ oriundus
Vitæ Integer, moribus suavis
Pietate erga Patriam suosque
Munificentia erga Inopes
Comitate & benevolentia erga Omnes.
Insignis
Jurisprudencia clarus
Literisque humanioribus
Ornatissimus
Utilior an jucundior fuerit
Dubium reliquit
Vixit Annos LXVIII.
Abscessit xxviii diē Mensis Junii
A. D. MDCCXXXIV.
Requiescat in Pace. Amen.

Vol. II.

Here lies the Body of Catharine Fenwick,
Relict of Jonas Cudworth of Cudworth, in the
County of Chester, Gent. and, in second Marri-
age, Wife to Edward Fenwick of Little Hartley,
in the County of Northumberland, Gent. who
departed this Life the 17th of October, 1715,
aged 86 Years.

Also the Body of Mrs. Anne Durafs, Daugh-
ter of Mrs. Catharine Fenwick, who died March
the 27th, 1721, aged 60 Years.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Gib-
son of Wiltord in Northamptonshire, Esq; who
departed this Life the 9th Day of November
1726, in the 28th Year of his Age.

Requiescat in Pace.

Within this Vault lieth interred the Body of
Katharine Crapp, Daughter of William and Ka-
tharine Crapp, who departed this Life the 10th
of September, 1726, in the 19th Year of her
Age.

Requiescat in Pace.

Hoc jacet

In Tumulo Corpus Dñi.

Joannis Butler, qui vitam
vere piam atq; Christianam Pretiosa
ut sperare est sanctorum Morie

Commutavit die 27 Maij. Anno Dom. 1731.

Ætat. suæ 49. Requiescat in Pace.

Here lie the Bodies of Richard Murphy, who
departed this Life the 20th of Decem. 1730;
aged 46 Years.

And Jane his Wife, who departed this Life
the 23d of Feb. 1730, aged 36 Years.

*And they said that passed by, the Blessing
of our Lord be upon you, we have blessed you in
the Name of our Lord.*

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Frances Wast-
ney, Relict of Daniel Wastney, Esq, who de-
parted this Life, August the 8th, 1733, aged
78 Years.

Requiescat in Pace.

Anne Love died the 29th of April, 1732;
Ætat. 48.

Thomas Love, her Son, died August the 30th,
1733, Ætat. six Years and eight Months.

Thomas Love, her Husband, died Sept. 14;
1733. Ætat. 43.

Here lies the Body of Francis Vigor, late of
Bristol, who died the 13th Day of August, 1732;
aged 33 Years.

Here lies the Body of William Goddard, late
of St. Andrew's Holbourn, who died June the
16th, 1733, in the 40th Year of his Age.

Here lies the Body of Adam White, Gent.
and Elizabeth his Wife, late of St. Andrew's Hol-
bourn; he died May the 29th, 1730, in the 83d
Year of his Age.

She, August the 16th, 1730, in the 62d Year
of her Age.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. Martin Blake, of
Lion's-Inn, Son of Mr. John Blake of Devon;
Gent. who departed this Life the 4th of July,
1735, in the 20th Year of his Age.

Here lieth interred the Body of Hillary
Turner, Gent. who died August the 26th, 1731,
aged 71 Years.

Requiescat in Pace.

Here lieth the Bodies of John Johnston, Gent.
and Susanna, his Wife, late of St. Giles's in the
Fields; he died August the 5th, 1731, aged 50
Years, she died June the 6th, 1735, aged 58
Years.

In this Parish Church of St. Pancras, Divine
Service is performed but once a Month, viz. on
the first Sunday in every Month; but there is a
Chapel of Ease belonging to it at Kentish Town,
where it is perform'd every Lord's Day.

10 M

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

A SCHEME of all the Parishes within the Bills of Mortality; the Number of Houses in each; the Patrons of the Livings; and their Value.

PARISHES, whose Churches were not burnt in the Fire of LONDON, within the Walls.

Parishes.	Number of Houses	Patrons	Value l. s. d.
1 Alhallows Barking	319	AB. of Canter.	100 00 00
2 Alhallows Staining	100	Impropriation	100 00 00
3 Alhal. Lond. Wall	300	Ld. Chancellor	100 00 00
4 St. Alphage	162		100 00 00
5 And. Underhaft	210	Ld. B. of Lond.	250 00 00
6 Ethelburg	120	Ld. B. of Lond.	70 00 00
7 Helen	138	Impropriation	64 12 07
8 Ja. Duke's Place	150	Ld. May. & Ald.	13 00 00
9 Katha. Coleman	180	Ld. B. of Lond.	100 00 00
10 Kat. Cree-Church	300	Mag. Coll. Cam.	70 00 00
11 Martin Outwich	40	Merch. Taylors	100 00 00
12 Olave Hart-street	205	{ Trust. of Sir An. Riccard's Will }	200 00 00
13 Peter Poor	140	D. & C. of Paul's	130 00 00

CHURCHES not burnt, without the Walls; but within the Liberties of LONDON.

14 St. And. Holbourn	3600	D. of Montagu	600 00 00
15 Barthol. Great	324	Mr. Edwards	50 00 00
16 Barthol. Lefs	143	Gov. Bart. Hosp.	120 00 00
17 Botolph Aldersg.	2500	an Impropriati.	700 00 00
18 Botolph Aldgate	709	D. & C. of West.	200 00 00
19 Botol. Bishopsg.	1800	Ld. B. of Lond.	300 00 00
20 Dunstan West	853	Mr. Taylor	300 00 00
21 Giles Crippleg.	1800	D. & C. of Paul's	450 00 00
22 Trinity Minorities	123	Ld. Chancellor	25 00 00

CHURCHES within the Walls rebuilt, but not annexed to other Parishes.

1 Alhal. Lombard-str.	120	AB. of Canter.	110 00 00
2 St. Barthol. Exch.	118	The King	400 00 00
3 Benet Fink	100	D. & C. of Wind.	100 00 00
4 Christopher's	92	Ld. B. of Lond.	120 00 00
5 Dionis Back Ch.	120	D. & C. of Cant.	120 00 00
6 Dunstan East	322	AB. of Canter.	200 00 00
7 James Garlickhill	40	Ld. B. of Lond.	100 00 00
8 Margaret Lothb.	150	Ld. Chancellor	100 00 00
9 Mary Aldermanb.	135	The Parish	150 00 00
10 Martin Ludgate	179	Bish. of Lond.	160 00 00
11 Michael Bassish.	146	D. & C. of Paul's	132 11 00
12 Mich. Crook. lane	119	AB. of Canter.	100 00 00
13 Michael Cornh.	130	Drapers Comp.	140 00 00
14 Peter Cornhill	171	Ld. May. & Ald.	110 00 00
15 Steph. Col. street	461	The Parish	110 00 00

CHURCHES without the Walls, but within the Liberties rebuilt; but not annexed to other Parishes.

16 St. Bridget's	1400	D. & C. of West.	120 00 00
17 St. Sepulchre's	1760	St. J. Coll. Ox.	200 00 00

CHURCHES rebuilt, and annexed to other Parishes, whose Churches were not rebuilt.

1 St. Alban Woodst.	112	{ Eaton College & D. & Ch. of }	170 00 00
annext to St. Olave Silverst.	147	St. Paul's	
2 St. Alhal. Breadst.	83½	{ AB. of Canter. & D. & Ch. of }	140 00 00
to St. John Evangelist	24½	Canterbury	
3 Alhallows Great	140	{ AB. of Canter. to }	200 00 00
Alhallows Lefs	60		
4 St. And. Wardrobe	193	{ Ld. Chancellor to }	140 00 00
St. Ann Black-Fry.	384		
5 Ann Aldersgate	146	{ Bish. of Lond. D. & Ch. of }	140 00 00
to John Zachary		Paul's	
6 Antholin	86	{ The King and Ch. of St. Paul's }	120 00 00
to John Baptift	78	alternately	
7 Augustines	66	{ D. and Ch. of Paul's and Bish. }	172 00 00
to Faiths		of London	
8 Ben. Gracechurch	118	{ D. & C. of Paul's & D. & Ch. of }	140 00 00
to Leonard Eastcheap	53½	Cant. alternat.	
9 Ben. Paul's Wharf	121	{ Dean and Chap- ter of St. Paul's }	100 00 00
to Peter's Paul's Wharf	79		
10 Christ Church	350	{ Gov. Bar. Hosp. & D. & C. of }	200 00 00
to St. Leonard Foster-l.	165	Westm. altern.	

Parishes	Number of Houses	Patrons	Value l. s. d.
11 Clement Eastcheap	56	{ Lord Bishop of London }	140 00 00
to Martin Orgars	76		
12 Edm. Lombard-str.	104	{ The King and Bp. of London }	180 00 00
to Nicholas Acon			
13 Geo. Botolph-lane	48	{ The King and D. & C. of Paul's }	18 00 00
to George Billingsgate	56		
14 Lawrence Jewry	176	{ Baliol College to }	124 00 00
to Ma. Mag. Milk-str.	70		
15 Magnus	114	{ L. B. of London to }	170 00 00
to Mar. New-Fish-str.	78		
16 Margaret Pattons	44½	{ L. Chancellor & City of London }	120 00 00
to Gabriel Fenchurch	79½		
17 Mary Abchurch	100	{ C. C. C. Oxon to }	120 00 00
to Laurence-Poultney	79		
18 Ma. Aldermanbury	97	{ AB. of Cant. D. & C. of St. Paul's }	150 00 00
to Thomas Apostle	111		
19 Mary le Bow	104	{ AB. of Canter. and }	200 00 00
to Alhall. Honey-lane	20		
Pancras Soper-lane	32		
20 Mary at Hill	127	{ The King to }	200 00 00
to Andrew Hubbard	81		
21 M. Mag. O. Fish-str.	103	{ D. & C. of Paul's to }	120 00 00
to Greg. by St. Paul's	300		
22 Mary Somerfet	110	{ Bishop of Here- ford, and a pri- vate Person }	110 00 00
to Mary Monthaw	48		
23 St. Ma. Woolnoth	89	{ Mr. Bowes to }	150 00 00
to St. M. Woolchurch	64		
24 Michael Royal	60	{ D. & C. of Can. and Bishop of Worcester }	140 00 00
to Martin's Vintry	140		
25 Michael Woodstre.	93	{ The King and the Parish of St. Michael }	100 00 00
to Mary Staining	47		
26 Michael Queenhith	147	{ D. & C. of Paul's & D. & C. of Canterbury }	160 00 00
to Trinity	78		
27 Matthew Friday-str.	48½	{ D. of Montagu to }	150 00 00
to Peter Cheap	81½		
28 Mildred's Poultry	155	{ Lord Chancellor and Mercers Company }	170 00 00
to Mary Colechurch	75		
29 Mild. Bread-street	54	{ King and Sir John Crisp }	130 00 00
to Margaret Moses	46		
30 Nicholas Cole-Ab.	57	{ Lord Chancel- lor and D. and C. of Paul's }	130 00 00
to Nich. Olave's	51		
31 Olave's Jury	60	{ The King and the united Pa- rishes. }	120 00 00
to Martin's Pomroy	40		
32 Steph. Wallbrook	76	{ Grocers Comp. to }	100 00 00
to Bennet Sherehog	32		
33 Swithin	88	{ D. & C. of Ca. & Salters Compa. }	140 00 00
to Mary Bothaw	50		
34 Vedast	132	{ AB. of Canter. & D. & C. of Paul's }	160 00 00
to Michael Quern	76		

In SOUTHWARK.

1 St. Mary Overy's	2500	A Rec. impropr.	350 00 00
2 St. George Southw.	740	L. Chancellor	70 00 00
3 St. Thomas	130	Gov. St. T. Hof.	60 00 00
4 St. Olave's	1500	The King	300 00 00
5 St. John's Southw.	1500	The King	
6 Mary Mag. Bermo.	1900	{ W. Browning & Esq; }	150 00 00

In WESTMINSTER.

1 St. Margaret's	2350	D. & C. of Wef.	400 00 00
2 St. Mart. in Fields	5000	The King	600 00 00
3 St. James	4300	L. B. of London	500 00 00
4 St. George Han. sq.	1432	L. B. of London	300 00 00
5 St. Anne's	1500	L. B. of London	100 00 00
6 St. Paul's Co. Gar.	600	D. of Bedford	350 00 00
7 St. Mary Savoy	76	Lds. of the Trea.	80 00 00
8 St. Mary Le Strand	266	The King	255 00 00
9 St. Clem. Danes	1750	Earl of Exeter	600 00 00
10 St. John the Evan.	1600	The King	250 00 00

* For the 2 Chaplains, the Free-school, and Repairs of the Church.

In the OUT-PARTS.

Parishes	Numb. of Houses	Patrons	Value l. s. d.
1 St. John, Wapping	1600	Brazen Nose C.	130 00 00
2 St. Geo. Middlesex	2000	Brazen Nose C.	300 00 00
3 St. Anne Limehouse	1000	Brazen Nose C.	230 00 00
4 St. Mary Whitecha.	3500	Brazen Nose C.	300 00 00
5 St. Dunstan's Step.	5500	L. of the Manor	500 00 00
6 St. Leon. Shoreditch	2600	Archd. of Lond.	250 00 00
7 Christ C. Spittle-fi.	2190	Brazen Nose C.	300 00 00
8 St. Luke Middlesex	3010	L. B. of London	
9 St. Ja. Clerkenwell	1900	The Parish	uncertain
10 St. Giles, Fields	2000	Ld. Chancellor	400 00 00
11 St. Geo. Bloomsbu.	900	The King	400 00 00
12 St. Geo. the Martyr	666	D. of Montagu	
13 St. Paul's Shadwell	1800	D. & C. of Paul's	300 00 00
14 St. John Hackney	600	Lady Tyson	400 00 00
15 St. Mary Islington	937	Sir J. Stonchouse	200 00 00
16 St. Mary Rotherhi.	1500	D. of Chandos	400 00 00
17 St. Mary Newing.	700	B. of Winchest.	80 00 00
18 St. Mary Lambeth	1400	B. of Winchest.	300 00 00
19 Christ Chur. Surry	1000	13 Trustees	120 00 00
20 St. Cath. by Tower	850	{ George Berkley Esq; Master of the Hospital }	315 14 02

PARISHES in LONDON and MIDDLESEX subject to the Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of LONDON.

St. Alban Woodstreet	St. Margaret Lothbury
Alhallows Barking	Margaret Moses
Alhallows Great	Margaret New-fishst.
Alhallows Honey-lane	Margaret Pattons
Alhallows Less	Mart. Ironmonger-la.
Alhallows Staining	Martin Ludgate
Alhallows the Wall	Martin Orgars
St. Alphage	Martin Outwich
Andrew Holborn	Martin Vintry
Andrew Hubbard	Mary Abchurch
Andrew Undershaft	Mary Aldermanbury
Andrew Wardrobe	Mary Colechurch
Anne Aldersgate	Mary Hill
Anne Black-fryars	Mary Islington
Antholin's	Mary Magd. Milk-ft.
Austin's	Mary Magd. Old -
Bartholomew Excha.	fish-street
Bartholomew Great	Mary Mounthaw
Bartholomew Less	Mary Somerset
Bennet Fink	Mary Staining
Bennet Gracechurch	Mary Woolchurch
Bennet Paul's-wharf	Mary Woolnoth
Bennet Sherehog	Matthew Friday-ft.
Botolph Aldersgate	Michael Bassishaw
Botolph Aldgate	Michael Cornhill
Botolph Billingsgate	Michael Queenhith
Bridget	Michael Quern
Christ-church	Michael Wood-street
Christopher's	Mildred Bread-street
Clement's Eastcheap	Mildred Poultry
Dunstan West	Nicholas Acons
Edmund Lombard-ft.	Nicholas Cole-abbey
Ethelburgh	Nicholas Olave
Gabriel Fenchurch	Olave Hart-street
George Botolph-lane	Olave Jewry
James Clerkenwell	Olave Silver-street
James Dukes-place	Peter Cheap
James Garlickhith	Peter Cornhill
John Baptist	Peter Paul's-wharf
John Zachary	Peter Poor
Katharine Coleman	Stephen Coleman-ft.
Katharine Creechurch	Stephen Walbrook
Laurence Jewry	Sepulchre's
Laurence Pountney	Swithin London-stone
Leonard Foster-lane	Thomas Apostle
Leonard Shoreditch	Trinity Less
Magnus Martyr	Trinity Minories

The thirteen Parishes following lie within the Limits of this Archdeaconry, but are Peculiars belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and are wholly exempt from the Jurisdiction, both of the Bishop and Archdeacon of LONDON.

Alhallows Bread-street	St. Mary Le-bow
Alhallows Lombard-ft.	Mary Bothaw
St. Dionis Back-church	Michael Crooked-l.
Dunstan East	Michael Royal
John Evangelist	Pancras Soper-lane
Leonard Eastcheap	Vedaft Foster-lane
Mary Aldermay	

The four following Parishes lie within the same Limits, but are exempt from the Archdeacon, being Peculiars belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and wholly subject to their Jurisdiction, saving only when the Bishop visits *Tam in Capite quam in Membris*.

St. Giles without Crip.	St. Faith under St. Paul
Gregory by St. Paul	Helen near Bishopsg.

Note, That in some of the before-mentioned Parishes, which are subject to the Archdeacon of LONDON, there are certain Precincts which are also exempt from his Jurisdiction, and subject only to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, viz. the Precinct of *Portpole*, in the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn; and the Precinct of *Hoxton*, in the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch: In each of which Precincts they swear one Church-Warden, and prove Wills and grant Administrations.

Also in the Precinct of *Norton-Falgate*, near Shoreditch, (which the Inhabitants say, is in the Parish of St. Faith under St. Paul's) and the Precinct of *Goswel-street*, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate; in both which they prove Wills, and grant Administrations: And lastly, in the Precinct of *Islington*, were they likewise prove Wills, and grant Administrations; and of late Years did swear one Church-Warden for that Precinct; but now he is sworn by the Archdeacon of LONDON.

CHAP. V.

Of the OFFICERS belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. PAUL.

The PRECENTOR.

THIS Officer is likewise called *Cantor*, or *Chanter* of the Church; his Office is chiefly to look after the Singing-men, and Singing in the Choir. He hath under him a Succentor, or Sub-Chanter, who is to officiate for him in his Absence: He is likewise to constitute the Master of the Singing-School. Of all which may be seen at large, in *Hist. Paul.* p. 244.

THE Precentor hath the Second Stall on the left Side of the Choir, and his Corps is in the Church of *Stortford*, in *Hertfordshire*, valu'd at 46 l. per Ann. which Church was of old, it seems, annex'd and appropriated to the Dignity of the Precentor of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, who is Rector and Proprietor of the same, and Patron of the Vicarage.

King John, in the Fifth of his Reign, gave to William de S. Mariae Ecclesia, Bishop of LONDON, the Church of *Shoreditch*, near the City, to the Office of Chief-Chanter, or Precentor of this Church, as appears by his Charter, dated at Westminster, the 26th Day of March, in that Year.

SOON after this, the said William Bishop of LONDON, having intituted *Benedict de Sanctum* into his Office of Precentor, confirm'd the said Church of *Shoreditch*, with its Appurtenances to him, and his Successors in the said Office.

AFTER this, it seems, this Church of *Shoreditch*, was alienated from this Office of Precentor and appropriated to the Archdeaconry of LONDON; but when, by whom, or upon what Occasion or Consideration is uncertain; however it

it hath been of antient Time, and is still the Corps of that Archdeaconry.

Ralph, Bishop of LONDON, petitioned King *Edward III.* that he might have License to annex the Church of *Hackney*, valu'd at 50 Marks, to this Office of Precentor, instead of the Church of *Stortford*, valued at 20 Marks per Ann. for the better Maintenance of that Dignity; which Licence the King granted *March 7, 36th* of his Reign: But *Newcourt* says, he does not find that it was ever effected.

The TREASURER in the Cathedral Church of St. PAUL.

THE Treasurer of *St. Paul's* is to keep the Treasury of the whole Church, as the Reliques, Books, Vessels, Vestments, Chalice, &c. for the true Custody whereof he is bound by Oath to the Dean and Chapter.

UNDER him he hath a Sacrist for a Coadjutor, whom he is to present to the Dean to be approv'd, and admitted by him upon Oath, to be faithful and diligent in his Office, which is to open the Church-Doors at the first Ringing of the Bell, every Day, for Morning and Evening Service, and to do several Things about the Altar, and Things belonging thereunto, too long here to insert, which if he neglect, he is to be corrected by the Dean and Chapter.

THE Sacrist hath three Servants under him, called Vergers, which are likewise to have Servants under them; these are to make clean the Church, toll the Bell, blow the Organ-Bellows, and to do any other servile Office in the Church, at the Command of the Vergers, who are to answer for their Truth and Fidelity; what farther belongs to the Treasury, Sacrist, and those under him, may be seen at large in *Hist. Paul. P. 212.*

THE Treasurer hath the third Stall on the Right Side of the Choir; his Corpse is in the Church of *Pelham* and *Aldebri*, valued at 63 Marks, *Secundum taxationem Norwicen.*

Robert de Sigillo, Bishop of LONDON in King *Stephen's* Time, gave to one *Godfrey* certain Churches, namely, *Sudminster* in *Essex*, *Aldbury*, *Pelham*, *Furnel* and *Pelham-arsa* in *Hertfordshire*, which were said to belong to his own Table; after which, his, the said Bishop's next and immediate Successor, *Richard de Belmeis II.* founded and constituted this Office of Treasurer about the Year 1160, make the said *Godfrey*, to whom those Churches were given, the first Treasurer, and assigned the said Churches to the Use of him and his Successors in that Office for ever, which was confirmed to the said *Godfrey*, by Pope *Alexander III.*

The CHANCELLOR of the Cathedral Church of St. PAUL's.

THE Chancellor of this Church (in old Records, called *Magister Scholarum*) is Scribe or Secretary of the Church and Chapter; for to him it belonged to indict or write the Letters or Epistles of the Chapter, and to read before them such as are sent to them.

HE chiefly keeps the Seal, and Seals such Things as are to be sealed: He is to take Care that the Lessons be well and distinctly read in the Choir; to teach those that are Ignorant in that Kind; to encourage those that do well, and to correct those that do not. When the Bishop reads the last Lesson, he is to hold the Book to him.

IN the greater Festivals, *Sexta Lectio* is to be read by the Chancellor. He hath the Chief Authority and Charge *Literaturæ* (or the Grammar Learning) not only of the Church, but of the whole City, where all the Teachers of Grammar are to be subject to him, (whence it was, that

in old Time he had the Title of *Magister Scholarum*,) in *St. Paul's* School, (not that long after founded by Dean *Collet*;) but that School, which in Old Time did belong to this Cathedral Church, and was endowed by *Richard de Belmeis*, First Bishop of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* He is to appoint a fit Master, whom he is to present to the Dean and Chapter; and is to keep in Repair the House belonging to the School at his own Charge: He is to keep all the School-Books of the Church, and to give an Account of their Number, and of their being perfect and well kept, as often as he shall be thereunto required: He is to read to his Auditory, Holy Books, such as tend to the Knowledge of God, and the Institution of good Life and Manners.

THE Master of the Grammar School, is to be an honest Man, and well learn'd; he is to teach the Boys, especially those of the Church, Grammar and Good Manners, and is to be to them not only a Master of Grammar, but of Virtue also. In Place of the Chancellor, he is to write down in a Table, or Book, in Order, what every one is to read in the Church. This Master is to wear a Habit in the Choir, and to read the First Lesson.

THE Chancellor hath under him a Scribe, Clerk, or Under-Secretary, who is to register the Acts and Proceedings which concern the Church, keeping a due Order of the Things done, and the Times when.

THE Chancellor hath the third Stall on the left Side of the Choir. His Corps is in the Church of *Borham* and *Telling*, and is valued at 33 l. per Annum.

As to the Dignity of this Office of Chancellor, it is thus recorded among the Archives of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at LONDON, in the Vicar-General's Office.

“ Cancellariæ S. Pauli dignitas habet curam
“ Disponendi & Ordinandi de Scholis Theologiæ
“ & Grammaticæ, & de Rectoribus & Magistris
“ in eisdem & Lecturam in Theologiâ ibidem
“ suis sumptibus sustinere, duæ annuæ Pensiones
“ dictæ Cancellariæ & Cancellariis, viz. Novem
“ Marcarum ab Ecclesiâ de *Orsett*, & Novem
“ Marcarum ab Ecclesiâ de *Fulham*, Diac.
“ LONDON. eâ causis justis rite constitutæ
“ fuerunt, & sunt debitæ. Ab ipsis vero Cancellariis & Cancellaria una Annua Pensio Vingtiquinque Marcarum, Decano & Capitulo Ecclesiæ LONDON. fuerat & est debita, & solvi consueta.

THE *Magister Scholarum*, or Master of the Schools (the same originally who had afterwards the Title of Chancellor of the Church, as hath been intimated before) and the School of *Saint Paul's*, were doubtless the Chief Master, and School in the City; because, from this *Magister Scholarum*, the other School Masters therein, were to receive their Licence, or Authority, to teach.

To the Master of this School of *St. Paul's*, (namely) one *Hugh*, and to his Successors in that Employment; the First *Richard de Belmeis*, Bishop of LONDON, in the Time of King *Henry I.* by his Charter, granted the Habitation of *Durandus*, at the Corner of the Turret, (that is, the *Clocheir* or Bell-Tower) where *William*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, had placed him, by the said Bishop's Command, together with the Custody of the Library belonging to this Church.

To this *Hugh*, *Henry*, a Canon of the same Bishop's, that had been bred up under the said *Hugh*, succeeded, and to him the before-specified Bishop, besides the House, which the said *Hugh* enjoy'd, granted a Meadow at *Fulham*, together with the Tythes of *Telling* and *Madely*.

THIS was that *Henry*, from whom *Henry de Blois* (who was Bishop of *Winchester* from 1129, to 1171, and Nephew to the King) had such Respect, that by Virtue of his Legantine-Power, he commanded the Chapter of *St. Paul's* and *William*, the Archdeacon, and their Ministers, by Virtue of their Obedience, that after three Times calling, they should pronounce the Sentence of *Anathema* against all those, who, without Licence of *Henry*, the Master of the Schools, should presume to teach within the whole City of LONDON, except those who were Masters of the Schools of *St. Mary-le-Bow* and *St. Martin-le-Grand*.

IN farther Augmentation of the Revenues of this Office, *Richard Fitz-Neal*, Bishop of LONDON, considering, at his first coming to that See, that the Master of the Schools had but small Profits coming to support his Mastership, resolved to settle a farther Endowment on this Office, whereby the Master might receive some Benefit, with the Name of his Dignity, which he did soon after, by granting him Lands and Tythes of Lands.

AFTER this, *Henry de Cornhill*, that was possessed of this Dignity, by the Name of Chancellor, Anno 1217. left his House in *St. Paul's* Church-yard on the South Side of the Church, to his Successor in that Office for ever, paying a Mark on the Day of his Anniversary. Witness *Galfrey*, the Dean of *St. Paul's*, and *William* of *St. Mary Church*.

Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of LONDON, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* considering with himself, that tho', in divers other Cathedrals of this Realm, some learned Doctors in Divinity had antiently read in that Faculty, but not in this of LONDON, which was more famous than any; so that they were constrained to produce others from far to that Purpose; at his first Ordination, by the Consent of his Chapter, decreed, That the Chancellor of this Church, as a Man most proper for such a Service, by Reason of his Office, should perform the same Lecture, for the Time to come. And that thenceforth none might be ordained Chancellor there, unless he were a Master or Batchelor of Divinity, and who, by himself should perform that Task, or in Case he were lawfully hindered, procure another fit Person to do it. And for as much as the Revenues belonging to the Chancellor, were not sufficient Support for the undergoing this Duty, and that of this Office, it appears, that *Ralph de Baldock* the succeeding Bishop, by his Grant, bearing Date at LONDON, the Morrow after the Feast of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, 2 *Edward II.* by the Advice and Consent of this Chapter, in farther Augmentation of the Revenues belonging to this Office of Chancellor, gave, and appropriated thereunto, the Church of *Yelling*, excepting to *St. Perchin*, payable out of it, for the Maintenance of a Vicar.

PETTY-CANONS.

THE Petty-Canons are twelve in Number; they were called *Minor-Canons*, some of which ought to be Priests. They are to be chosen, if it may be, and if any are fit, out of the Ministers or Officers of the same Church. They are to be above all of good Life and Conversation; they ought to have a good Sound, and pleasant Voice, and to have good skill in Singing.

THESE twelve Petty-Canons had antiently their Habitations in distinct Houses, some within the Precinct of the Church-yard, and some without; but at length, through the Devotion to God's Service of divers particular Persons, were reduced together in a common Hall or Refectory, where they used to meet and dine, which Hall stood on the North Side of the Church, and for-

merly adjoined to a Place called *Pardon Church-bagh*.

TOWARDS the Maintenance of these to sing Divine Service in this Church of *St. Paul*, for the good Estate of King *Edward III.* and of Queen *Philippa* his Consort; as also for all their Children during their Lives in this World, and moreover, for their Souls after their Departure hence, and for the Souls of all the Faithful deceased; it appears that the said King in the 40th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to one *Robert de Keteringham*, then Rector of *St. Gregor's*, and others, to grant certain Messuages and Lands to the Value of vii. xiii s. iv d. per Annum, to the Dean and Chapter of *Paul's*. And in 18 *Richard II.* they obtained the King's Letters Patents to be a Body Politick for the Future, and called the College of the twelve Petty-Canons of *St. Paul's-Church*, whereof one to be the Warden; as also to have a Common Seal, &c. At which Time in Augmentation of their Maintenance, divers Lands and Rents were by the said King's Licence granted to them. And for their better Support, they had in 24 *Henry VI.* the Church of *St. Gregory* appropriated to them.

THE Sub-Dean is chosen by the Dean, with the Consent of the Chapter, out of the Minor-Canons; who, in the Absence of the Dean, is to supply his Place in the Choir, which Office was ordained Anno 1290. *Ralph Baldock* being then Dean. His Office is to observe and take Notice of the Officers of the Church, what every one does in the Choir, and admonish and correct those that do amiss.

THE next Petty-Canons are two Persons chosen by the Dean and Chapter out of the Minor-Canons, and are called Cardinals of the Choir; whose Office is to circumspect, and note daily all the Defaults and Offences in the Choir, viz. those that come too late, or go too soon out of the Choir; also those that are obstinate or negligent, and slothful; and to present their Names to the Dean and Chapter, on every Sabbath (or Saturday) to be admonished or corrected according to the Nature of their Offence. They are to administer the Sacraments as well to those who are in Health, as to those that are Sick, and in former Times to hear Confessions, and to enjoin Penances. And last of all to bury the Dead, and to receive such Oblations, and whatsoever shall be given them for their Pains.

CHAP. V.

An Alphabetical Account of the publick STATUES in and about LONDON.

Androgeus, one of the Sons of *Lud*, his Effigies on the East Side of *Ludgate*.

Ann, King *James I.* his Queen, finely cut, placed in one of the Niches, on the East Side of *Temple-Bar*.

Anne, Queen of Great Britain, a Statue of her at full Length, in the Middle of the Area, before the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*; round the Pedestal of which are the four Figures of *Britannia*, *France*, *Ireland* and *America*.

Another Statue of her at full Proportion on a Pedestal, at the East End of *Queen-Square* in *Westminster*.

Another at the East End of the *Royal Exchange*, placed erect in her Royal Robes with the Regalia.

Apollo, cast in Metal, placed, with five others, on the Front of *Buckingham House*.

Apollo, finely done in Marble, with a Bow, Arrows and Dog, erected in a Nich, on the South Front of *Somerset House*.

Apostles, the Figures of the Apostles and Evangelists on the West, North, and South Fronts of *St.*

St. Paul's: The Remains of some are likewise at Westminster-Abbey.

Atlas, his Figure is curiously carved and gilt with Gold, in a cumbent Attitude, on the Pediment over the outer Door at St. Magnus Church by London Bridge.

Augustus Cæsar, carved on Stone, standing on a Pedestal, the North West of the four Figures in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. It was given by Sir Hugh Windham, Anno 1673.

Cain and Abel, curiously carved in Marble, on a Pedestal in the Hall of the Duke of Buckingham's House.

Charity, in the Front of Mercer's Chapel in Cheapside.

Charles I. a curious Figure of him at Clothworker's Hall.

Charles I. his Statue, carved in Stone, is placed in a Nich, on the West Side of Temple-Bar, with a Battoon dropp'd out of his Hand, and resting on the Drapery.

Charles I. most admirably represented in Armour with his own Hair, uncovered, on Horseback, at Charing-Cross. The Figures are Brass, looking towards Whitehall, appearing as big as the Life, placed on a Stone Pedestal 17 Feet high, curiously enriched with his Majesty's Arms, Trophy-work, Cupids, Palm-Branches, &c. and inclosed with Rail and Ballister of strong Iron-work; the Pedestal is erected in the Centre of a Circle of Stone 30 Feet Diameter; the Area whereof is one Step above that of the Street, and this is fenced with strong Posts to keep off Coaches, Carts, &c. The Figures are done by La Seur.

Charles I. his Statue in a Nich on the Inside of the Royal Exchange.

Charles I. also without on the South Side, most excellently done.

Charles II. on the West Side of Temple-Bar.

Charles II. represented in three Places at the Royal-Exchange.

1. On the inner Wall of the North Side.

2. In the Centre of the Area.

3. On the outward Part, on the South Side.

Charles II. in Stone on a Pedestal, in the Centre of Soho-Square.

Charles II. his Statue, or at least one designed for him, on Horseback in Stocks-Market, given by Sir Robert Viner.

Charles II. his Statue, well cut in Stone, is erected on the Front of the Hall of the College of Physicians; toward the Court.

Clayton, (Sir Robert) the Figure of him carved in Marble at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cleopatra, a neat Figure done in Brass, with a Snake environing one Arm, and fixed on her Breast, and, in the other Hand a Mantling, containing an Urn; it fronts Southward in Somerset-Garden.

Concord, carved in Stone, erected in a Nich on the West Side of Newgate with three more.

Cutler (Sir John) his Statue carved in Stone, is erected on the West Side of the Theatre of Physicians College; within the Court.

Edward I. his Statue in the Royal-Exchange.

Edward III. his Statue in the Royal-Exchange.

Edward IV. in the same Place.

Edward V. in the same Place.

Edward VI. in the same Place; and in two Parts of Christ-Church Hospital, and in the Front on the East Side of the first Quadrangle of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

Equity, represented in Metal on the Front of the Duke of Buckingham's House.

Fortitude, represented on the Front of Montagu-House, with the other three Cardinal Virtues.

Gladiator, a very curious Figure of one on the Terras of the Duke of Montagu's Garden, done in Metal, like that at Hampton-Court.

Gresham (Sir Thomas) his Statue in two Places of the Royal-Exchange.

George I. An Equestrian Statue of this Prince, finely gilt, in the Middle of Grosvenor-Square.

Another Statue of him in one of the Niches in the Area of the Royal-Exchange.

George II. in the same Place.

Another Statue of him, erected on a Pedestal, fronting the River Thames in Greenwich Hospital.

Henry V. a Statue of this warlike Prince, carved in Stone, in one of the Niches at the Royal-Exchange.

Henry VI. in the same Place.

Henry VII. in the same Place.

Henry VIII. a bold and curious Figure of him, carved with much Spirit and Liveliness, at the Royal-Exchange.

Another of that King carved in Stone, on the Front of the Gate of St. Bartholmew's Hospital, next Smithfield.

Hercules, curiously represented by the Figure carved in Stone, which is the more Northwardly of the two in the Benchers Garden of Lincoln's-Inn. This was given by Sir Edwin Rich.

Hercules, also carved and gilt on the Pediment over the West Door of St. Magnus Church.

Humber, the last of the four principal Rivers of England, carved on the Pedestal of the Statue of King Charles II. in Soho-square.

James I. represented on Horseback, well carved in Alto Relievo, on the North Side of Aldersgate.

James I. his Statue likewise at the Royal-Exchange; on the East Side of Temple-Bar, and at Clothworkers-Hall.

James II. his Statue curiously done in Brass, in the Habit of a Roman Cæsar (a Chaplet on his Head, and a Battoon in his Hand) erected on a Pedestal six Feet and a half high, near the Center of what was the great Court at Whitehall, before it was burnt. This Statue fronts the East, on which Side is this Inscription, though almost worn out.

Jacobus secundus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, MDCLXXXVI.

James II. on the South Side of the Session-House, Southwark; it is finely cut in Stone, represented in his Royal Habiliments, with a Sceptre in his Right Hand (but no other Part of the Regalia) standing erect in a beautiful Nich adorned with Columns, Entablement, &c. of the Corinthian Order.

James II. his Statue likewise on the North Side of the Royal-Exchange.

Jeremiah the Prophet on the North Side of Aldersgate.

Iris with *Thame*, are finely represented in two Figures, cut in Alto Relievo, on the Front of Somerset-House Water-Gate, next the Water.

Julius Cæsar, boldly carved in Stone, standing on a Pedestal in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. The Gift of Sir Harbottle Grimstone.

Justice, in a Nich on the East Side of Newgate.

Justice, also on the Front of Montagu-House.

Liberty, finely done in Metal on the Front of Buckingham-House. Also on the West Side of Newgate, well cut in Stone, placed in a Nich with a Hat in one Hand.

Lud, the British King, on the East Side of Ludgate.

Lunatics, two, finely carved, in cumbent Attitudes on the Pediment of the Gate of Bethlehem Hospital.

Mark

Mark Antony, his Statue in Stone standing, on a Pedestal, with a Dagger in his Hand, in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. This was the Gift of George Townsend, Esq; Anno 1670.

Mercy, cut in Stone, is placed in a Nich on the East Side of Newgate.

Mercury, on the Front of Buckingham-House.

Moor (Sir John) his Figure at Christ's Church Hospital.

Neptune, boldly cut in Stone, standing on a Pedestal, the more Southerly of the two, in the Benchers Garden in Lincoln's Inn. This was given by Sir Edwin Rich.

Peace, with a Dove, well carved, on the West Side of Newgate.

Plenty, with her Cornucopia, on the West Side of Newgate.

Pompey the Great, his Statue, standing on a Pedestal, is the South Eastwardly Figure in Lincoln's-Inn-Walks. It was given by Peter Hufsey, Esq; Anno 1675.

Prudence, on the Front of Montagu-House.

Queen Elizabeth, on the West Side of Ludgate; and at the Royal-Exchange.

Queen Mary I. at the Royal-Exchange.

Queen Mary II. her Statue, with her Husband *King William's*, in the Royal-Exchange.

St. Paul, with a Group of other Figures, in a Pediment over the Door in the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral, finely done in Relievo, by Mr. Bird.

Samuel the Prophet, on the North Side of Aldersgate.

Secrecy, represented in Metal, on the Front of the Roof of the Duke of Buckingham's-House.

Severn, that River represented on the Pedestal of King Charles's Statue in Soho-square.

Temperance, on the Front of the Duke of Montagu's House.

Thame, that noble River, represented on the Pedestal of the Statue of King Charles II. in Soho-square.

Thame is likewise carved with *Isis*, on the Water-gate of Somerset-house Garden.

Theomantius, with *Lud* his Father, and *Androgeus* his Brother, on the East Side of Ludgate.

Tine, that River represented by a Figure carved on the Pedestal of the Statue in the Middle of Soho-square.

Truth, a Figure hereof is cut in Stone, and stands erect in a Nich on the East Side of Newgate.

Truth, likewise by a sprightly Figure done in Metal, on the Front of the Roof of Buckingham-House.

Venus, and a Satyr, in white Marble, in the Duke of Montagu's Garden.

Venus, also a Nude, with a Dolphin, his Tail erected; and *Cupid* and a Boy on his Back, in the Garden of Somerset-House.

Virtues, the four Cardinal Virtues are represented by as many Figures on the Front of Montagu-House.

William III. his Statue, erected at the Royal-Exchange, in a Nich; and lately on a Pedestal, in the Middle of the Court, before the New Bank in Threadneedle-Street.

CHAP VI.

A LIST of his Majesty's FORCES on the Establishment of GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE First Troop of Horse-Guards, consisting of 156 private Gentlemen, one Captain, two Lieutenants, or Lieutenant-Colonels, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers, four Sub-Brigadiers, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one

Surgeon, four Trumpeters, one Kettle Drummer, in all 181.

Captain and Colonel, *John Lord Catherlogh*.

THE Second Troop of Horse-Guards of the same Number of private Gentlemen and Officers.

Captain and Colonel, *Algernoon*, Earl of *Hertford*.

THE Third Troop of Horse-Guards, of the same Number.

Captain and Colonel, *William-Anne*, Earl of *Albemarle*.

THE Fourth Troop of Horse-Guards, added by the Union.

Captain and Colonel, *James*, Lord Viscount *Shannon*.

THE First Troop of Grenadier-Guards, consisting of 145 private Men, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, two Lieutenants and Captains, one Guidon and Captain, two Sub-Lieutenants, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, six Serjeants, six Corporals, four Drummers, four Hautboys; in all 176.

Captain and Colonel, *Sir Robert Rich*, Bart.

THE Second Troop of Grenadier-Guards, added by the Union, consisting of the same Number. A Marshal to the Horse and Grenadier-Guards.

Captain and Colonel, the Honourable *Henry Berkeley*, Esq.

ROYAL Regiment of Horse-Guards, Blue; consisting of 243 private Men, in nine Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, six Captains, nine Lieutenants, nine Cornets, nine Muster-Masters, 18 Corporals, nine Trumpeters, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Adjutant, one Kettle Drummer; in all 310.

Colonel, *John*, Duke of *Argyll*.

ROYAL Regiment of Horse, Red, consisting of 225 private Men, in nine Troops, and the same Number of Officers, &c.

Colonel, *Henry*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

THE Queen's Regiment of Horse, consisting of 150 private Men, in six Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, six Lieutenants, six Cornets, six Quarter-Masters, 12 Corporals, six Trumpeters; in all 196.

Colonel, Lieutenant-General *William Evans*.

A Regiment of Horse, of the same Number.

Colonel, Major-General *Wade*.

DRAGOONS.

A Royal Regiment of Dragoons, English, consisting of 150 private Men, in six Troops; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, six Lieutenants, six Cornets, six Quarter-Masters, 12 Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Surgeon, six Drummers, six Hautboys; in all 207.

Colonel, Major-General *Gore*.

ROYAL Regiment of Dragoons, Scots, of the same Number.

Colonel, Colonel *Campbell*.

Maj. G. Honeywood's Brigadier *Kerr's*
Earl of Stairs's Brigadier *Churchill's*
Lord Mark Kerr's

FOOT.

THE First Regiment of Foot-Guards, consisting of 1346 private Men, in 28 Companies; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Second Major, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, two Mates, three Adjutants, two Quarter-Masters, one Solicitor to the Regiment, one Drum-major,

major, one Deputy-marshal, three Hautboys, 24 Captains or Colonels, 29 Lieutenants or Captains, 27 Ensigns, 84 Serjeants, 84 Corporals, 56 Drummers: In all 1669.

Colonel, Sir Charles Wills, Knight of the Bath.

Coldstream, or Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, consisting of 865 private Men, in 18 Companies, and Officers accordingly: In all 1072.

Colonel, Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, of the same Number with the last.

Colonel, Earl of Dunmore.

F O O T.

EACH Regiment consisting of 340 private Men, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, seven Captains, 11 Lieutenants, nine Ensigns, 20 Serjeants, 30 Corporals, one Chaplain, one Adjutant, one Quarter-master, one Surgeon, one Mate, two Drummers: In all 445.

TEN Regiments more of the same Number.

THE 11 Regiments, viz. Kirk, Harrison, Cadogan, Handasyd, Grove, Montagu, Middleton, Tatton, Sabine, Clayton, and Whetham.

THREE Regiments of 12 Companies each, in Minorca: Kane, Cha. Otway, and Bisset.

THREE Regiments of 12 Companies each, in Gibraltar: Lord Mark Kerr, Meredith, and Pearce.

Two Regiments of 10 Companies each, in America: Brigadier Jones, and Philips.

EIGHT Independant Companies in America, viz. four at New-York, two at Jamaica, one at Bermudas, and one at the Bahama Islands.

TOTAL on the British Establishment.

Horse - - -	2071
Dragoons - -	1656
Foot - - -	8708
In Great-Britain - - -	12435
In Minorca - - -	2260
In Gibraltar - - -	1464
In America - - -	1699

Total 17858

HERE are to be computed four Regiments transferred from the Irish Establishment 1719; and also two others from Minorca.

A LIST of GENERAL OFFICERS:

Generals.

Earl of Orkney Duke of Argyll
Earl of Peterborough, General of all his Majesty's Marine Forces.

Lieutenant-Generals:

Lord Windfor	Tatton
Earl of Stafford	Wynne
Lord Shannon	Whetham
Marq. Montandre	Pearce
Earl of Stair	Evans
Lord Cobham	Sabine
Wills	Wade

Major-Generals.

Sybourg	Lord Mark Kerr
Bisset	Hunter
Price	Napier
Gore	Dalzel
Honywood	Dormer
Grove	

Brigadier-Generals.

Sir James Jefferys	Hamilton
John Stewart	Hobart
Sutton	Peyton

Bowls

Preston

Mead

Windfor

Colbett

William Stewart

Earl of Hyndford

Grant

Bruce

Panton

Waring

Richards

Earl of Longford

Hunt Withers

Earl of Dunmore

Sir James Wood

Borgard

Columbine

Franks

Churchill

Borrel

Hopkey

Clayton

Jones

Kirk

Gually

Moyle

Parker

Tyrell

Fielding

Desbordes

Kerr

Earl of Hertford

Sir Robert Rich

Santipolite

GENERAL, and STAFF-OFFICERS, their full Pay.

Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, 10 l. per Diem.

Two Aids de Camps, each 10 s. per Diem.

Secretary to the Captain-General, 10 s. per Diem.

Three Generals at 1200 l. per Annum each.

Secretary to the Generals, 10 s. per Diem.

Six Lieut. Generals at 970 l. per Annum each.

Six Major Generals, at 485 l. per Ann. each.

Eleven Brigadiers, at 365 l. per Ann. each.

Pay-Master-General, 1 l. per Diem.

Secretary to the Forces, 1 l.

Commissary-General of the Musters, 1 l. 5 s.

8 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Day, whereof 150 l. per Ann. to be paid out of the Day's Pay, allowed by the Establishment, to Chelsea Hospital.

To the Deputy Commissary-General, 1 l. 3 s. per Day.

To seven Deputy Commissaries, 10 s. each, per Day.

To one Deputy Commissary in North-Britain, 10 s. per Day.

One Deputy at Jersey and Guernsey, 2 s. 6 d. per Day.

One for Scilly, 1 s. 4 d. per Day, and two Clerks, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

Two Comptrollers of the Army Accompts, 750 l. per Ann. each.

Secretary to the Comptrollers, 16 s. 4 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per Day.

Adjutant-General, 1 l. per Day.

Quarter-Master-General, 1 l. per Day.

Deputy Quarter-Master-General, 10 s. per Day.

Quarter-Master-General for North-Britain, 10 s. per Day.

Judge Advocate-General for himself, 15 s. and for his Clerk, 2 s. 6 d. and for his Deputy at Guernsey and Jersey, 2 s. 6 d. per Day.

Clerk of the Court-Martial in North-Britain, 7 s. 6 d. per Day.

Physician-General, 10 s.

Surgeon-General, 10 s.

Apothecary-General, 10 s.

All this amounted per Ann. to - - 27577-4-8
Contingencies upon Account, to - - 20000-0-0

Note, The General Staff-Officers, aforementioned, are such as had Established Pay, as General-Officers, till the Parliament of December, 1718, struck off this Established Pay from all General-Officers, as well the Number herein mentioned, as the rest in the whole List. And the Contingencies upon Account, were at the same Time, reduced from 20,000 l. to 10,000 l.

An ABSTRACT of the OFFICERS of the FORCES Pay per Diem.

	Horse			Dragoons		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	2	1	00	1	15	00
Lieut. Col. and Captain	1	9	6	1	4	6
Major and Captain	1	7	00	1	00	6
Captain	1	1	6	00	15	6
Lieutenant	00	15	00	00	9	00
Cornet, or Ensign	00	14	00	00	8	00
Quarter-Master	00	8	6	00	5	6
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	5	00	00	5	00
Surgeon	00	6	00	00	6	00
Kettle-Drum, or Drum-mer	00	3	00	00	2	00
Trumpeter	00	2	8	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	00	00	00	00	00
Corporal	00	3	00	00	2	00
Hautboys	00	00	00	00	2	00
Deputy-Marshal	00	00	00	00	00	00
Private Man	00	2	6	00	1	6

	Foot Guards			Foot		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Colonel and Captain	1	19	00	1	4	00
Lieut. Col. and Captain	1	8	6	00	17	00
Major and Captain	1	4	6	00	15	00
Captain	00	16	6	00	10	00
Lieutenant	00	7	10	00	4	8
Cornet, or Ensign	00	5	10	00	3	8
Quarter-Master	00	4	00	00	4	8
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	4	00	00	4	00
Surgeon	00	4	00	00	4	00
Mate	00	2	6	00	2	6
Kettle-Drum, or Drum-mer	00	1	00	00	1	00
Drum Major	00	1	6	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	1	6	00	1	6
Corporal	00	1	00	00	1	00
Hautboys	00	1	6	00	00	00
Deputy-Marshal	00	1	00	00	00	00
Private Man	00	00	10	00	00	8
Sollicitor	00	4	00	00	00	00

An ABSTRACT of the OFFICERS of the Horse, and Grenadier's Pay per Diem.

	Tr. of Horse Guards			Grenadier Guards		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
A Captain and Colonel	1	16	00	1	10	00
Lieut. and Lieut. Colonel	1	3	00	1	2	6
Cornet	1	2	00	00	00	00
Major	00	00	00	1	00	00
Guidon	1	00	00	00	00	00
Exempt	00	13	00	00	00	00
Lieutenant and Captain	00	00	00	00	17	00
Guidon and Captain	00	00	00	00	16	00
Brigadier	00	10	00	00	00	00
Sub-Brigadier	00	5	00	00	00	00
Sub-Lieutenant	00	00	00	00	10	00
Chaplain	00	6	8	00	6	8
Adjutant	00	7	00	00	7	00
Surgeon	00	8	00	00	8	00
Trumpeter	00	5	00	00	00	00
Serjeant	00	00	00	00	4	00
Corporal	00	00	00	00	3	00
Kettle-Drum, or Drum-mer	00	5	00	00	2	6
Hautboys	00	00	00	00	2	6
Marshal to the Horse, and Grenadier Guards	00	7	00	00	7	00
Private Gentlemen	00	4	00	00	2	6

The PAY-OFFICE, or Pay-Master-General's Office.

THIS OFFICE receives all the Accounts and Lists from the several Regiments Abroad and at Home, Vol. II.

and pays the whole Army, likewise Chelsea-Hospital; and also admits such Invalids and disabled Soldiers, who are sent Home into the Pen-sions of the said Hospital.

Pay-Master-General, Henry Pelham, Esq;
Deputy, Townshend Andrews, Esq;
First Clerk, Joseph Andrews, Esq;

Clerks on Whole-Pay.

Hatch Moody George Abbot
Peregrine Fury Joseph Nereett, Esqrs.

CLERKS on Half-Pay.

John Portman, Edward Compton, Thomas Bowers.

The Commissary-General has under him eight Commissioners for Great-Britain, who are assigned so many Circuits to take Care of all Musters, and are to close their Muster-Rolls upon the Place, the same Day the Muster is taken, and to return one of the said Rolls to the Pay-Master-General, and another to the Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, immediately after the Rolls are closed, on Pain of forfeiting their Places, and twenty Pounds. The Mayor, or Chief Magistrate, where such Musters are made, is to be present, and sign the Muster-Roll. There is also one Deputy-Commissary at Guernsey and Jersey, one at the Isle of Scilly, one at Gibraltar, one at Minorca, and one at New Providence in America.

Commissary-General, George Huxley, Esq;
Deputy-Commissary-General, Sir Anth. West-combe, Bart.

DEPUTIES for South-Britain.

Edward Newton John Duyell
John Reighton Thomas Sydenham
Peter Devenport Thomas Watson, Esqrs;
Rich. Tempest Culliford

For all North-Britain, Alexander Cunningham, Esq;

The Commissary-General has two Clerks allowed him upon the Establishment.

The Secretary at War has all the Dispatches and Orders for the Army pass thro' his Hands, as the Secretaries of State have of the Affairs of State. There are, besides what are set down, three established Clerks, who have from 80 l. to 50 l. per Ann. and three supernumerary Clerks, at 30 l. and 20 l. per Annum.

The Secretary at War is, the Right Honourable Sir William Younge, Bart. and Knight of the Bath.

His Deputy, Richard Arnold, Esq;
First Clerk, Henry Popple, Esq;
Secretary at War, old Salary, 1000 l.
Ditto Additional, 1000 l.

Allowances, at 1 l. per Diem, in the Establishment of Guards and Garrisons, 365 l. per Ann.

For Deputy and Clerks imploy'd in the said Office, 445 l. per Annum.

Allowed Secretary at War, for a House, 200 l. per Annum.

All Contingencies of the Office for Books, &c. paid by Warrant out of the Poundage, and Contingencies of the Army.

A Messenger and Office-Keeper.

Besides the Salaries, there are considerable Perquisites belonging to the Deputy and Chief Clerk.

Comptrollers of the Accompts of the Army, Sir Philip Meadows, Knt. Rt. Hon. Lord Middleton.

Secretary — Nelson, Esq;
No Chaplain-General on the Establishment.
Physician-General, Dr. John Hollings.
Surgeon-General, Alexander Inghish, Esq;
Apothecary, Isaac Garnier, Esq;

There is a Judge-Advocate, or Chief Judge upon Trials by Court-Martial who has Power to call Courts, and give Sentence.

See the Salaries among the Staff-Officers above.

The following is a LIST of the Pay of the Officers, &c. of the Royal Navy, which should have been inserted in Book II. P. 293.

An Admiral, or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, 5 l. per Diem.

An Admiral, 3 l.

Vice-Admiral, 2 l. 10 s.

Rear-Admiral, 1 l. 15 s.

A Captain to the Commander in Chief to have Rear-Admiral's Pay.

Second-Captain, and Captain to the Admirals, to have first Rates pay, viz. 1 l. per Diem.

WHEN the Lord High Admiral goes to Sea in Person, there is allowed him such a Number of Seamen or Servants, above the Complement of the Ship, as he thinks proper, in Regard to the Dignity of his Office.

THE Admiral or Commander in Chief is allow'd at Sea, 50 Men or Servants; an Admiral, 30; Vice Admiral, 20; Rear Admiral, 15; and to a Captain, one Servant to every 100 Men on board the Ship he commands.

PAY in each RATE.

	1st Rate	2d Rate
Captain per Diem	1 0 0	0 16 0
Lieutenant	0 5 0	0 5 0
Master per Mensf.	9 2 0	8 8 0
Master and Pilots of Yachts, 3 l. 10 s. per Mensf.		
Master's Mate per Mensf.	3 6 0	3 0 0
Midshipman	2 5 0	2 0 0
Captain's Clerk	2 5 0	2 0 0
Quarter-Master	1 15 0	1 15 0
Quarter-Master's Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0
Boatswain per Mensf.	4 0 0	3 10 0
Boatswain's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 12 0	1 10 0
Coxswain	1 12 0	1 10 0
Master Sail Maker	1 15 0	1 15 0
Master Sail Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Master Sail Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner	4 0 0	3 10 0
Gunner's Mate	1 15 0	1 15 0
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1 12 0	1 10 0
Quarter Gunner	1 6 0	1 6 0
[One to every four Guns]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunsmith	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter per Mensf.	4 0 0	3 10 0
Carpenter's Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Carpenter's Crew	1 6 0	1 6 0
Purser per Mensf.	4 0 0	3 10 0
Steward	1 5 0	1 5 0
Steward's Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cook per Mensf.	1 5 0	1 5 0
Surgeon per Mensf.	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1st and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto 3d, 4th and 5th Mate	1 10 0	1 10 0
Master at Arms	2 5 0	2 0 0
Corporal	1 15 0	1 12 0
Trumpeter	1 10 0	1 8 0

OFFICERS, &c. of Third and Fourth Rates.

	3d Rate	4th Rate
Captain per Diem	0 13 0	0 10 0
Lieutenant per Diem	0 4 0	0 4 0
Master per Mensfem	6 6 0	5 12 0
Master and Pilots of Yachts 3 l. 10 s. per Mensf.		

	3d Rate	4th Rate
Master's Mate per Mensfem	2 16 0	2 7 10
Midshipman	1 17 6	1 13 9
Captain's Clerk	1 17 6	1 13 9
Quarter-Master	1 12 0	1 10 0
Quarter-Master's-Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
School-Master	1 17 6	1 13 9
Boatswain per Mensfem	3 0 0	2 10 0
Boatswain's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 8 0	1 8 0
Coxswain	1 8 0	1 8 0
Master Sail-Maker	1 15 0	1 14 0
Master Sail-Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Master Sail-Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner per Mensfem	3 0 0	2 10 0
Gunner's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Yeoman of the Powder-Room	1 8 0	1 8 0
Quarter-Gunner	1 5 0	1 5 0
[One to every four Guns.]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter per Mensfem	3 0 0	2 10 0
Carpenter's Mate	1 16 0	1 14 0
Carpenter's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Purser per Mensfem	3 0 0	2 10 0
Steward	1 5 0	1 4 0
Steward's Mate	1 8 0	1 8 0
Cook per Mensfem.	1 5 0	1 5 0
Surgeon per Mensfem	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1st and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto 3d, 4th and 5th Mate	1 10 0	- - -
Master at Arms	1 17 6	1 13 9
Corporal	1 10 1	1 8 8
Trumpeter	1 5 0	1 5 0

OFFICERS, &c. of the Fifth and Sixth Rates.

	5th Rate	6th Rate
Captain per Diem	0 8 0	0 6 0
Lieutenant per Diem	0 4 0	0 4 0
Master per Mensfem	5 2 8	4 0 0
Master and Pilots of Yachts, 3 l. 10 s. per Mensf.		
Master's Mate per Mensfem	2 2 0	2 2 0
Midshipman	1 10 0	1 10 0
Captain's Clerk	1 10 0	1 10 0
Quarter-Master	1 8 0	1 6 0
Quarter-Master's Mate	1 6 0	1 4 0
School-Master	1 10 0	- - -
Boatswain per Mensfem	2 5 0	2 0 0
Boatswain's Mate	1 8 0	1 6 0
Yeoman of the Sheets	1 6 0	1 6 0
Coxswain	1 6 0	1 6 0
Master Sail Maker	1 12 0	1 10 0
Master Sail Maker's Man	1 8 0	1 8 0
Master Sail Maker's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gunner per Mensfem	2 5 0	2 0 0
Gunner's Mate	1 8 0	1 6 0
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1 6 0	1 6 0
Quarter Gunner	1 5 0	1 5 0
[One to every four Guns]		
Armourer	1 5 0	1 5 0
Carpenter per Mensfem	2 5 0	2 0 0
Carpenter's Mate	1 12 0	1 10 0
Carpenter's Crew	1 5 0	1 5 0
Purser per Mensfem	2 5 0	2 0 0
Steward	1 3 4	1 0 8
Cook per Mensfem	1 5 0	1 4 0
Surgeon per Mensfem	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ditto 1st and 2d Mate	2 0 0	2 0 0
Master at Arms	1 10 0	1 10 0
Corporal	1 8 0	1 6 0
Trumpeter	1 5 0	1 4 0

Number of OFFICERS borne on each Rate.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lieutenant	6	6	4	3	3	1
Master	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master's Mate	6	4	3	2	2	2
Midshipman	24	24	16	10	6	4
Captain's Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quarter						

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Quarter-Master	8	8	6	4	3	2
Quarter-Master's Mate	6	6	4	4	3	2
School-Master			1	1	1	
Boatswain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Boatswain's Mate	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeoman of the Sheets	4	4	4	2	2	1
Coxswain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-Master	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-Maker's Man	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master Sail-Maker's Crew	2	2	2	2	1	1
Gunner	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunner's Mate	4	4	2	2	1	1
Yeo. of the Powder Room	2	2	2	1	1	1
Armourer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunsmith	1	1				
Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Mate	2	2	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Crew	12	10	8	6	5	4
Purser	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	1
Steward's Mate	1	1	1	1		
Cook	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mates	5	4	3	2	2	1
Master at Arms	1	1	1	1	1	1
Corporal	2	2	2	2	2	1
Trumpeter	1	1	1	1	1	1

Fire-Ships, Hospital-Ships, and Store-Ships, to have 5th Rates Pay.

Sloops, Bomb-Ships, and Yachts, carrying from 50 to 30 Men, to have 6th Rates Pay.

The following at 1 l. 4 s. per Month, viz.

Midshipman Ordinary	Swabber
Cook's Mate	Cooper
Coxswain's Mate	Able Seaman
Yeo. of the Boatswain's Store-Room.	Captain's Cook, and Ordinary Trumpeter

The following at 19 s. per Month each, viz.

Chaplain	Shifter
Voluntier, per Order	Barber, and
Ordinary Seaman	Gunner's Taylor

The following is a LIST of the Commissioners nominated and impowered by the Lord Chancellor, for putting the Laws in Force against BANKRUPTS, in the following Lists, one of which Lists is the Number employ'd on any particular Statute.

I.

Roger Coningsby, Esq;
William Melmoth, Esq;
Thomas Allen, Esq;
Conw. Whithorne, Gen.
Tho. Mathewe, Gent.

V.

Edward Green, Esq;
John Tracy, Esq;
Bartram Crufter, Esq;
Henry Bendish, Gent.
Ever. Goodman, Gent.

II.

Thomas Lane, Esq;
Edw. Simpson, Esq;
John Hopkins, Esq;
John Wells, Gent.
A. Hamilton, Gent.

VI.

Tho. Vaudrey, Esq;
Francis Capper, Esq;
Rob. Franham, Esq;
Sam. Baldwin, Gent.
Steph. Harvey, Gent.

III.

John Webber, Esq;
Edm. Sawyer, Esq;
Wm. Dixon, jun. Esq;
Rich. Davies, Gent.
Will. Midford, Gent.

VII.

John Mason, Gent.
Tho. Batson, Esq;
Tho. Hutches, Esq;
Ch. Bateman, Gent.
Tho. Clendon, Gent.

IV.

John Roberts, Esq;
Tho. Brooke, Esq;
Edm. Baugh, Esq;
James Mead, Gent.
John Grubb, Gent.

VIII.

Tho. Burrell, Esq;
Elfred Staples, Esq;
Christop. Fawcett, Esq;
Edw. Woodcock, Gent.
J. Whitehead, Gent.

Secretary to the said Commission, Mr. Howells.

Patentees for making out Commissions, William Cowper, Esq; and Dr. John Cowper.

Their Deputy, Samuel Hetherington, Esq;

Clerk, Thomas Storey, Gent.



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